CWA Installers Smash Teamster Raid

AFL-CIO News

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New 88th Congress Faces First Test in Rules Battle

Blamed for Impasse:

Board Hits Boeing On Security Issue

The Boeing Co.'s "erroneous" and "misguided" views on the union shop issue were scathingly indicted by a special presidentially appointed mediation board as blocking settlement of the months-long dispute with the Machinists.

The three-man board said flatly that if it had been given the power of arbitration, "we would not hesitate to make an award granting the union shop under the circumstances of this case."

Calling on Boeing to "reconsider its position of rigidity" and to show a sense of responsibility comparable to that of the IAM, the board urged the company "to step forward with some contribution to a settlement and abandon its stubborn insistence that its views on union security must take precedence over the views, not only of the union, but also of this board and for that matter of the great majority of large American industrial corporations."

"The Boeing management has no monopoly on either patriotism or wisdom, and some tangible recognition of that fact would be very much in order at this point," it added.

Pay Hike Recommended

The board—Patrick J. Fisher, Lewis M. Gill and Saul Wallen—was created by Pres. Kennedy on Sept. 13, 1962, to head off a strike scheduled by the IAM for Sept. 15. The company and union agreed to continue work and preserve the status quo until the board could complete its report.

In its report the board recommended acceptance of a company wage proposal ranging from 16 to

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CWA Routs Teamsters By 3-1 Vote

By John Barry

The Communications Workers scored an overwhelming victory in repulsing a raid by the ousted Teamsters on the CWA's Western Electric installers unit. In a nationwide secret-ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the installers voted 11,388 to 4,000 to retain the CWA as their collective bargaining representative. The official NLRB tally also recorded 696 votes for no union, 115 challenged ballots and 5 void ballots.

With 17,275 workers eligible to take part in the representation election, the turnout was described by CWA officials as one of the heaviest in the history of the unit, and the 3-1 margin for CWA represented a smashing triumph.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, on learning the outcome, pledged to move immediately into negotiations with the company "to seek the

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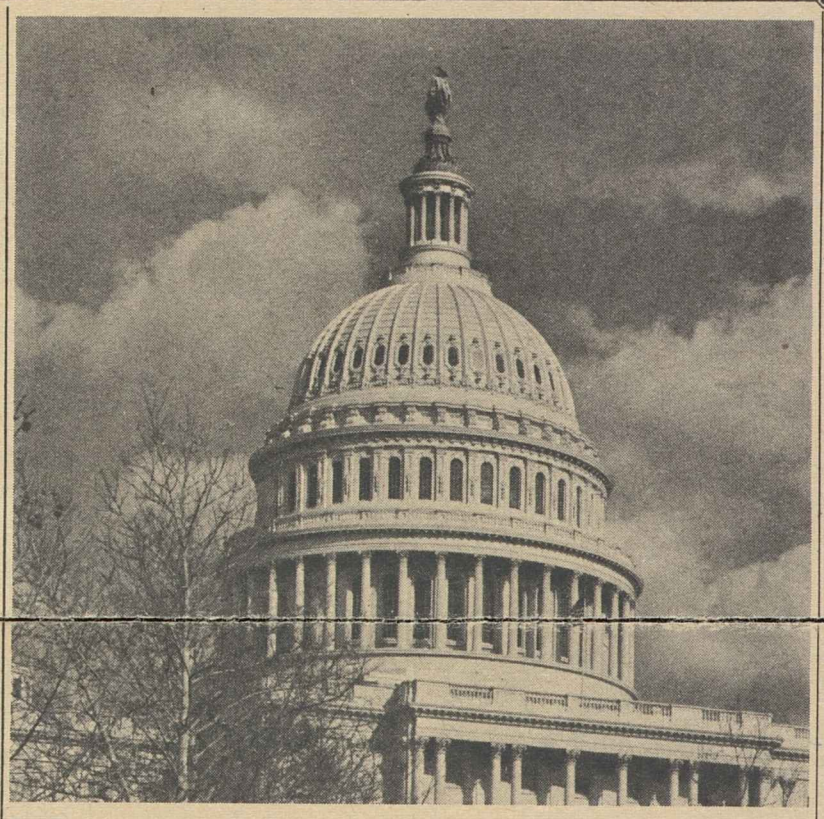

THE CAPITOL moves back into the news spotlight as congressmen and senators gather for the opening of the 88th Congress on Jan. 9.

In Southern Pacific Case:

Automation Benefits Urged for Workers

A presidential emergency board has recommended a form of supplemental unemployment benefits and displacement allowances for Southern Pacific railway clerks who are laid off or downgraded because of automation.

The board's recommendations are designed to reopen negotiations between the railroad and the Railway Clerks, which have been deadlocked on the job elimination issue for more than a year.

Pres. Kennedy appointed the emergency board in August after the union had moved toward a strike in face of a loss of 4,500 jobs in a five-year period.

The recommendations, which are not binding, suggested supplementing railroad unemployment insurance by employer payments to provide up to 70 percent of regular earnings for up to a year, depending on length of service, and 60 percent beyond that for a period to be negotiated.

For workers downgraded but kept in the railroad's employ, the board recommended a displacement allowance providing income protection for five years.

The board also recommended revision of seniority schedules, a guarantee of 40 hours of work a week for extra employes, separation allowances for those preferring to resign, maintenance of health, welfare and insurance benefits for those drawing supplemented pay for the duration of the period, payment of moving expenses and protection against real estate losses for transferred workers, development

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House Vote Seen Key To Session

By David L. Perlman

Hard-fought battles over rules—with the Administration's legislative program strongly affected by the outcome—will dominate the opening of the 88th Congress on Jan. 9.

The House conflict will be a rematch of 1961, when the Administration narrowly won expansion of the Rules Committee from 12 to 15 members to take control of the legislative machinery from a tight-knit coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrat Democrats. Now the conservatives are trying to drive the membership back to 12, dumping two liberals.

While the House battle is expected to be decided on the opening day, an effort by a group of Senate liberals to make it easier to cut off filibusters may itself be subject to protracted debate.

A similar effort was made unsuccessfully at the opening of the 87th Congress. After nearly two weeks of debate, the Senate referred all proposed rules changes to committee for study. A final proposal to require only a 60 percent vote to curtail debate—instead of two-thirds—was again filibustered later that year.

The strongest statement on the significance of the House Rules Committee fight has come from

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Meany Dissents on Military Pay Plan

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged higher increases than the Defense Dept. has proposed for servicemen in the lowest grades.

Meany, member of a public advisory commission headed by Clarence B. Randall, took exception to a recommendation that the highest percentage raises be concentrated in the "career" ranks of the armed services. The overall increases would average 14.4 percent, but would vary widely by grades. Meany said:

"I consider it unfair to require the young men of our nation to serve in the armed forces at the very beginning of their useful careers as citizens and not provide pay properly in line with other miltary pay scales."

Closed New York Newspapers Hint Operation Without Striking Printers

New York—Any attempt by New York City's newspapers to resume publication without their striking and locked-out printers will meet with failure, said Bertram A. Powers, president of the Typographical Union's "Big Six" local here.

Power's comment came after Amory H. Bradford of the Times, chairman of the Publishers Association's bargaining committee, hinted that the papers might be considering the use of Vari-Type, trade name for equipment through which typewritten copy may be photographed and made into printing plates, eliminating the usual typesetting procedure.

As the fourth week of the dispute drew to a close, Bradford issued a statement that unless the printers retreated from their position, further talks "will produce no results except to raise false hopes" and that the papers "will continue to explore every possible method of resuming publication."

"If Vari-Type is the publishers' ace card, then we shall trump it," Powers declared. He noted that the Officers Committee for Newspaper Unity, composed of leaders of other craft unions and the Newspaper Guild, had reacted to Bradford's statement by renewing their pledge of "firm support" for the ITU local.

Although the Vari-Type process may serve as a makeshift substitute for typesetting, it does not eliminate the need for newswriters or other production craft workers, such as pressmen. Contracts of seven craft unions, including the ITU, expired Nov. 31.

The printers walked out Dec. 7

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NEW THREE-YEAR CONTRACT was signed recently for 300 members of the New York Newspaper Guild employed in Munich, Germany, by Radio Free Europe. Shown at the signing are left to right (front) Vice Presidents Tom Brown and Bernard Yarrow and Industrial Relations Dir. Thomas E. Myers of RFE; Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker of the Guild local and Charles Kaufman, RFE's director in New York; (standing) Dr. Paul Korbel and Jan Librach, NYNG unit officers; Jack Schneider, RFE assistant industrial relations director; Unit Chairman Herman Singer and Vice Chairman Romeo Cherot.

Closed New York Newspapers Hint Operation Without Printers

(Continued from Page 1)

at the Times, News, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun, whereupon the Mirror, Post, Herald Tribune and Long Island Star-Journal shut down publication and locked out their employes, sending the total number of idled newspaper workers in the city to 20,000.

Publishers Reject Offer

The printers have repeatedly offered to return to work at the four papers enforcing the lockout, papers which have been mentioned in speculation that one or more of the city's dailies may not survive the suspension. The publishers have rejected the offer.

Although the ITU local has offered to "negotiate" on its proposals for wage increases of $18.45, plus fringe benefits, over two years, the publishers have refused to budge from their pre-strike offer of $4.30 plus fringes, over two years.

Meanwhile, the publishers' daily strike insurance benefits, said to offset 30 to 50 percent of their fixed costs, are about to run out, according to an article in Business Week. The magazine reported that all of the papers except the Daily News were receiving benefits up to $11,000 a day, with double indemnity on Sundays, from the American Newspaper Publishers Association's strike insurance plan.

The maximum payment for any one paper is $550,000 and the ceiling for all papers in a single city or under a single labor contract is $2,250,000, Business Week said. This limit, the magazine calculated, will be reached early this month.

Most of the striking and locked-out workers are being aided by strike benefits from their unions, which have different aid formulas.

Meetings in Cleveland

In Cleveland, where both of the city's dailies—the Press and the Plain Dealer—have been closed by a Guild strike since Dec. 1, negotiators for both sides met for "a mutual exchange of ideas" on the key issue of union security, then recessed the talks until Jan. 5.

Local 473 of the ousted Teamsters also is on strike at the papers, and six of the eight craft unions which have refused to cross the picket lines have indicated that they will not return to work without new contract settlements of their own.

Newspaper Unions Push For Strikebreaker Ban

The Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades has announced it will intensify its campaign for anti-strikebreaking laws as state legislatures convene early in 1963.

Seven states and 17 municipalities have adopted laws restricting the use of professional strikebreakers since the committee began its drive two years ago.

Preparations to get similar legislation on the books in 1963 is now under way in at least 18 other states, the committee's legislative subcommittee said in a statement hailing AFL-CIO Executive Council action contributing $5,000 in support of the drive.

The subcommittee includes Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union, chairman; Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild.

They said the AFL-CIO's financial backing was in keeping with the federation's 1961 convention action urging state and national affiliates to lend full support to the campaign for anti-strikebreaker laws, known as Citizens' Job Protection laws.

The funds, the subcommittee said, will be used to help central bodies conduct accelerated drives for such statutes in their states.

The Presidents' Committee and the legislative campaign grew directly out of the 1959 newspaper strike in Portland, Ore., where professional strikebreakers were imported by the Portland Journal and Oregonian to smash the printing unions' walkout.

Pennsylvania was the only state with an anti-strikebreaking law at that time. Since then similar legislation has been enacted in seven others—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Washington, Louisiana and Michigan.

Bills currently are being prepared for introduction in Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia.

Role of Labor Hailed On Cuban Prisoners

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has praised the "generous contribution" of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. in providing longshoremen for loading the Cuban prisoner exchange ship.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany thanking the federation and the MTD for its "full cooperation" on the project, Wirtz noted that the "tremendous effort put forth by the gangs of longshoremen helped insure the success of the project."

The MTD raised $15,000 from its affiliates to provide the loading crews. Wirtz' letter thanked Paul Hall and Peter M. McGavin, president and secretary-treasurer of the department, and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany.

SUB-Type Pay Urged By Rail Board

(Continued from Page 1)

of suitable retraining programs and preferential hiring.

In 1961 the Railroad Telegraphers and the SP negotiated an agreement limiting reduction of telegraphers' jobs to natural attrition or 2 percent a year. The Telegraphers have signed agreements recently with the Chicago & North Western Railway and the New York Central more along the lines of the emergency board's recommendations in the Clerks case.

The emergency board turned down the Clerks' demand for a controlled attrition formula and full income protection for five years, but conceded that the company's job-elimination program had worked hardships.

Commenting on the problem, the board said:

"We can see no justification for the full brunt of technological or organizational change falling upon the shoulders of the employes. . . . There is no reason why a portion of the total savings accruing from transferred workers, development technological or organizational change cannot be spread among all employes adversely affected by position abolition. . . ."

Protections Narrowed:

Circuit Court Trims Glidden Rule Scope

New York—A federal appellate court has ruled that workers are not protected by the grievance-processing procedures of an expired union contract even though negotiations are under way for a new contract and such an agreement eventually is signed.

Only under very limited circumstances, the court declared in a case involving the Procter & Gamble Co., does an expired contract provide continuing protection for workers.

The effect of the decision, immediately hitting only an unaffiliated union made up of Procter & Gamble employes, is to narrow further the scope of the "Glidden case" ruling.

The Glidden decision, handed down in 1961 by a different panel of judges from the same 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, appeared to some to have blazed a new trail in labor law.

It held that a group of workers at a plant which had been closed could exercise seniority rights under their former union contract to claim jobs in the plant to which the company had shifted its work, even though their union had no specific bargaining relationship involving that plant.

Arbitration Ordered

In the Procter & Gamble case, District Judge Jacob Mishler had ordered the company to arbitrate grievances arising out of disciplinary action taken by the company during a five-week interlude between the expiration of one contract and signing of a new, nonretroactive contract. He based his order on the Glidden precedent.

Reversing this decision, the appellate court declared that the Glidden decision cannot be considered a broad precedent and "cannot properly be read to govern situations which are not strictly within the facts there presented."

"More particularly, the case cannot be made to stand in any general way for the survival of contractual obligations during any period beyond the period for which they were expressly undertaken," it stated.

The court said the only continuing provisions of an expired contract are those which are "prospective in character," such as vested pension rights which continue beyond the termination of an agreement.

In the Procter & Gamble case, the appellate judges held, the company was obligated to arbitrate grievances which arose during the term of the contract but was not bound to arbitrate grievances arising thereafter.

The narrowed interpretation of the Glidden precedent paralleled a recent refusal by the U.S. Supreme Court to review a 6th Circuit Court of Appeals decision which rejected the Glidden case as a precedent for members of the Auto Workers, who claimed the right to follow their jobs from Detroit to a Tennessee plant where a "runaway" company had shifted operations.

Luna Heads Trainmen As Kennedy Retires

Cleveland—W. P. Kennedy has retired as president of the Railroad Trainmen after 13 years in the leadership post and 52 years as an active member of the brotherhood.

He was succeeded by Charles Luna, picked for the office by the 1960 convention which elected him assistant to the president and designated him for the presidency itself on Kennedy's planned retirement.

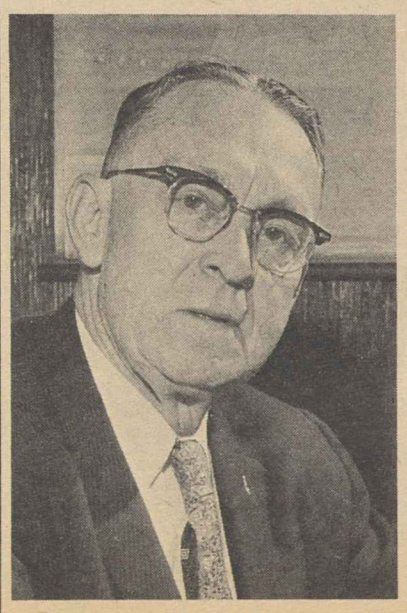
Luna, born in Celeste, Tex., in 1906, has been a member of the brotherhood since 1928, when he began switching in the East Dallas, Tex., yard of the Santa Fe Railroad and joined Lodge 671.

He held various local offices, served on national wage-rules committees in 1949 and 1953, was a deputy president and grand lodge organizer and became an international vice president in 1954. He has worked out of national headquarters since 1961 and since April of last year has been chairman of the wage-rules committee.

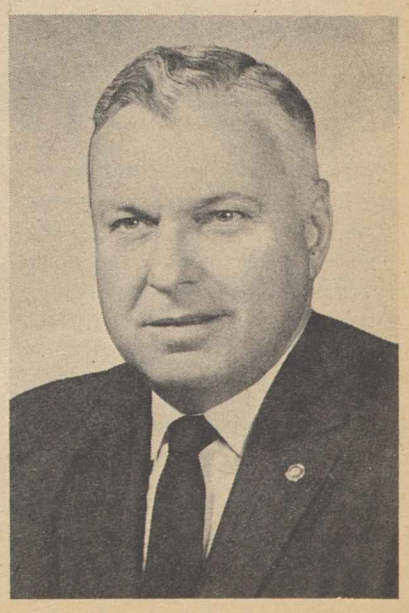
Kennedy is a native of Huttonville, Ont. He joined the BRT while working for the Canadian Pacific in Alberta in 1911 and later worked for the Milwaukee Road. He was general chairman on that railroad from 1921 to 1935, then international vice president and international secretary-treasurer before becoming president on July 19, 1949, following the death of A. F. Whitney. He will make his retirement home in Minneapolis.

CORRECTION

Through a typographical error, an article in the AFL-CIO News of Dec. 22 related that the Office Employes had won a National Labor Relations Board election among "electrical" employes of the Mason Rust Co., New Orleans. The election actually was held—and won by the OEIU—among clerical employes.



W. P. KENNEDY



CHARLES LUNA

Work Crew Issue to Be Studied:

Wirtz Presses Negotiations In Longshoremen's Strike

New York—Government mediators led by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz continued to press negotiations between the striking Longshoremen and the New York Shipping Association, but neither side was optimistic over prospects for settlement of the dispute despite a major concession by the union.

Knottiest issue in the bargaining—the shippers' demand for the right to cut the size of dock work crews and shift them from pier to pier during the workday—was removed from the dispute when the ILA agreed to a two-year study of work practices and manpower requirements.

The talks, however, quickly were bogged down over other key issues—wages, hours, pension and welfare contributions.

An ILA spokesman said the suspicion was growing that the management association, which represents about 150 domestic and foreign shipping firms, was stalling the negotiations until the new Congress convenes in the hope that it would quickly enact legislation requiring compulsory arbitration or some other restriction on dock strikes.

The union spokesman noted that even as Wirtz was conferring with bargaining subcommittees, two investigators for Sen. John L. McClellan's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee arrived to question ILA officers on work practices.

The shipping association moved ahead with a $100,000 advertising campaign in major newspapers. A full-page ad in the Wall Street Journal gave the management view of the strike in such phrases as "periling the nation," "strangling the economy," and "threatening our currency."

Dollars for Ads

When the shippers first announced their advertising plans, an ILA official commented:

"It just goes to show the shippers have plenty of money to spend, but they don't want to spend it on the longshoremen. Evidently they feel their position is weak when they have to spend thousands of dollars to dress themselves up."

The strike, involving some 75,000 ILA members on East and Gulf Coast docks, was resumed Dec. 23 on the expiration of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction which had interrupted the walkout called on Oct. 1.

With the manpower issue sidetracked and the talks directed at other problems, a new fact finder was called into the bargaining at the request of federal mediators. He is Prof. James Healy of Harvard, who has previously worked on disputes in the maritime trades.

Healy's first action was to review conflicting claims of the parties on pension and welfare matters and to schedule additional meetings on the subject.

Meanwhile, Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, announced that the union planned to extend picketing Jan. 7 to shipyards, warehouses and any piers not already covered if the strike is not settled by then.

The picket lines, he said, will be informational "so the people can do what they want as far as going to work behind the lines is concerned."

Teacher 'Begging' Seen Replaced by Bargaining

Chicago—Programs of collective bargaining by public school teachers must replace the "era of collective begging," Pres. Carl J. Megal of the Teachers said at a three-day session of the union's executive council here.

He promised support of the international union for locals which have taken preliminary steps toward bargaining following the signing of a contract covering New York City's 40,000 teachers by the United Federation of Teachers, Local 2.

"We will always have a teacher shortage," he commented, "unless the insecurity of year-to-year employment, low salaries and short-term certification are uniformly corrected over the country."

Megel announced that a mail vote had given executive council endorsement to the proposed National Service Corps program, which he said would be of "tremendous aid" in solving the school drop-out problem.

Vice Pres. Sophie Jaffe of New Britain, Conn., chairman of the council's executive committee, blamed criticism of education by "self-appointed experts" for "the shortage of properly qualified teachers."

"Young people are reluctant to go into teaching," she said, "so long as education is the target of uncurbed and unqualified criticism."

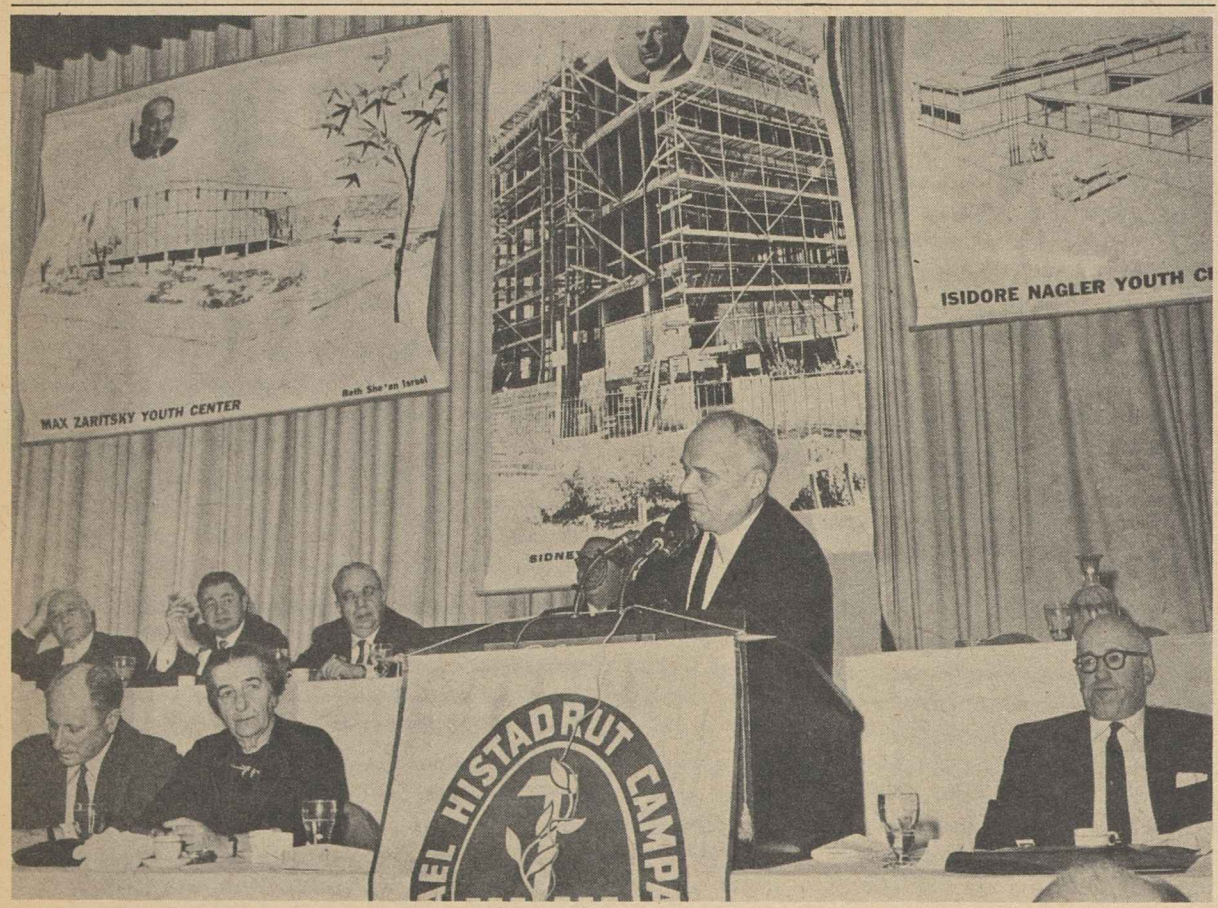
Education against fear and insecurity in order to create a happier and more objective people was urged by Vice Pres. Dorothy Matheny of Toledo, O., who is on sabbatical leave for post-graduate work at the University of Michigan.

"We teachers must somehow find a way to demonstrate what constitutes true education," she said. "We must make it important to our students to gain security by an inner self-respect and self-confidence that can come only through true learning, not with reliance upon the outward symbols of it.

"We must, in ourselves first, and then in our students, regenerate elements of passionate devotion to the concept of individual freedom that comes with knowledge . . . We must re-evaluate our goals of education and make them worthwhile, so that learning and teaching can become something more than a game of Scrabble."

Steelworkers Win In 3 Ontario Plants

Toronto, Ont.—The Steelworkers have been certified in three more plants, with nearly 200 employes, in their Ontario organizing drive—the Gair Paper Products Div. of the Continental Can Co. and Hugh Russell & Sons, both of Toronto, and the Electric Reduction Co., Port Maitland.



HISTADRUT'S ROLE in the struggle for world freedom was a major topic at the recent 39th annual conference of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, Israel's labor federation. Shown addressing the conference, held in New York, is State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander. Others on the program included, left to right, front row: Isaiach Avrech, Histadrut representative in the U.S.; Golda Meir, Israeli foreign minister, and Dr. Sol Stein, executive director of Histadrut.

13,000 Jobless Workers Now in Training Schools

More than 13,000 unemployed workers are now taking job training under the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, with projects being conducted in more than 200 schools and colleges.

The training programs, authorized by Congress last year, are intended to meet the needs of workers left stranded economically by automation and other technological changes, shifting demands of consumers for new products, the impact of foreign competition and the relocation of industry, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare pointed out.

More than 50,000 workers, the department estimated, will be trained for new jobs by the middle of this year. The Labor Dept. is responsible for surveys of job opportunities in each state and the selection of trainees, who are paid allowances for their training periods under the law, and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare administers the schools where projects are operated. Public vocational schools are used as training centers where such facilities are available.

A recent Labor Dept. announcement emphasized that half the trainees thus far have come from the ranks of long-term unemployed, and that about 90 percent of the first group completing training projects had been placed in jobs.

Training is currently available in nearly 100 occupational categories, with stress placed on fields where work opportunities exist.

Workers Gain in Fight With Neckwear Firm

Bethlehem, Pa.—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Forte Neckwear Co., which the Clothing Workers have been picketing since Nov. 25, to end discriminating against employes because of union membership and not to close or move the plant because of employe activity on behalf of the union.

The order was issued by the NLRB regional office in Philadelphia after Robert Forte, Sr., owner of the plant, had agreed to a settlement of unfair labor practice charges filed by the union.

After a notice detailing the settlement has been posted in the plant for 60 days, the NLRB will be able to consider Forte's request for a representation election. He has steadfastly refused the ACWA's demand for recognition on the basis of a card check.

The settlement forbids Forte to:

- Question employes about the "union or concerted activities" of themselves or other employes.
- Establish "separate or different" company regulations for employes who are union members.
- Isolate any employe because of union activity.
- Discourage union membership by discharges, layoffs or discrimination in working conditions.
- Restrain or coerce employes in their right to join or retain membership in a labor organization.

A skeleton force is at work inside the plant, where the strikers' picket line has been made effective with the help of other unions in the area. Pres. Thomas Petro of Steelworkers Local 2598, a leader in helping the strikers, called the company's position "an apparent attempt to implement so-called 'right-to-work' ideas in our city."

ACWA spokesmen pointed out that the settlement also applies to a North Carolina plant operated by Forte's son. They were particularly elated at the clause prohibiting the closing or removal of the local plant because of union activities.

$10 Increase Applied To Welfare, Pensions

New York—Workers in New York's sea food industry, whose center is the historic Fulton Fish Market, have voted to apply the entire $10 increase won in a new two-year contract to their welfare-pension program.

The Sea Food Workers—a local of the Meat Cutters—will receive a wide range of improved benefits, including:

- Accident and sickness benefits of $75 a week for up to one year, an improvement over the previous plan paying $40 for a maximum of 20 weeks.
- A $15,000 life insurance policy, with double indemnity for accidental death, compared with the previous $2,000 policy.
- An increase in pensions from $45 to $75 a month at age 65, with a new provision for disability retirement at age 50.
- Expanded hospital and major medical insurance.

Members voted to apply the entire $10 to the pension-welfare fund after rejecting, 139-95, an alternative proposal to divide the package into $7 for wages and $3 to the fund. The benefits are retroactive to Dec. 1.

Salvatore J. La Rocca, financial secretary of the local, hailed the decision as one "reflecting the desire [of the members] to provide for the future of their wives and children."

Backing Seen for Prepayment Plans

Increasing support for the movement to get more adequate medical care "at costs that make sense to the average family" was predicted for 1963 by Dr. Frederick D. Mott, president of the Group Health Association of America.

The "unique advantages of prepaid group practice," he declared, are reflected in "growing recognition" that such programs are "economically and professionally desirable" to both doctor and patient.

"Much can be accomplished through a friendly partnership among government, the medical and dental professions and the medical consumer that will harness government resources and the personal initiative of consumer and professional groups," Mott added.

"Together we can all best serve the interests of better medical care for all our people."

1st Test for the 88th

WHEN THE 88TH CONGRESS convenes Jan. 9 its immediate concern will be the rules of procedure rather than the substance of legislative solutions to the broad problems facing the country. But the stark fact is that critically needed legislation may wither and die unless the rules of both houses are changed.

The major battle is shaping up in the House over the Rules Committee. The limited reform of two years ago has expired and the key House committee is scheduled to return to a 12-member group with the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition holding the whip hand over all liberal legislative proposals.

In 1961 the Kennedy Administration fought to enlarge the committee to 15 members and won by a 217 to 212 vote. During the 87th Congress the Administration had an 8 to 7 margin in the committee which enabled it to get a substantial part—but not all—of its program up for a vote on the floor of the House.

On the key vote, only 22 Republicans broke party lines to loosen the Rules Committee roadblock, while 64 Southern Democrats deserted the Administration to support the conservative coalition.

This year Pres. Kennedy has again made the Rules Committee fight a priority matter for the Administration. In a special broadcast last month, the President warned that if the Administration should lose the fight to keep the committee at its 15-member strength, "our whole program . . . would be emasculated."

The 1963 Rules Committee fight will be an initial test of liberal versus conservative strength in the new Congress. It will be a test also for the Republican Party. If the GOP's conservative congressional leadership persists in making the rules fight a party-line matter, thus lining up its members against allowing legislation to reach the House floor for a vote, it may seriously affect the party's national stance in the 1964 elections.

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LIBERALS IN THE HOUSE and Senate and many responsible citizens' groups are becoming increasingly concerned about congressional procedures which permit a conservative minority to block action on important legislation. Proposals for reform include:

- Ending the House Rules Committee's absolute power to prevent legislation from reaching the floor for debate and action.
- Guaranteeing that bills passed by both houses will go to conference committees.
- Providing for regular meetings of committees and for limitation of debate in Senate committees.
- Permitting the Senate to vote on a measure after reasonable debate.

The House Rules Committee battle has its parallel in the Senate where the biennial struggle will be renewed to curb minority filibusters used to block floor action on civil rights legislation. Here, too, the issue pits liberals against conservatives with the GOP leadership holding the key to the outcome.

If the American form of government is to function effectively in the 1960s, overhaul and reform of the rules of Congress must be accomplished. Congressional rules have been changed in the past as conditions and abuses dictated.

To allow a minority of a legislative body to thwart the will of the majority by permitting a handful of men from "safe" political districts to control the rules and procedures is to weaken the very fabric of representative government.

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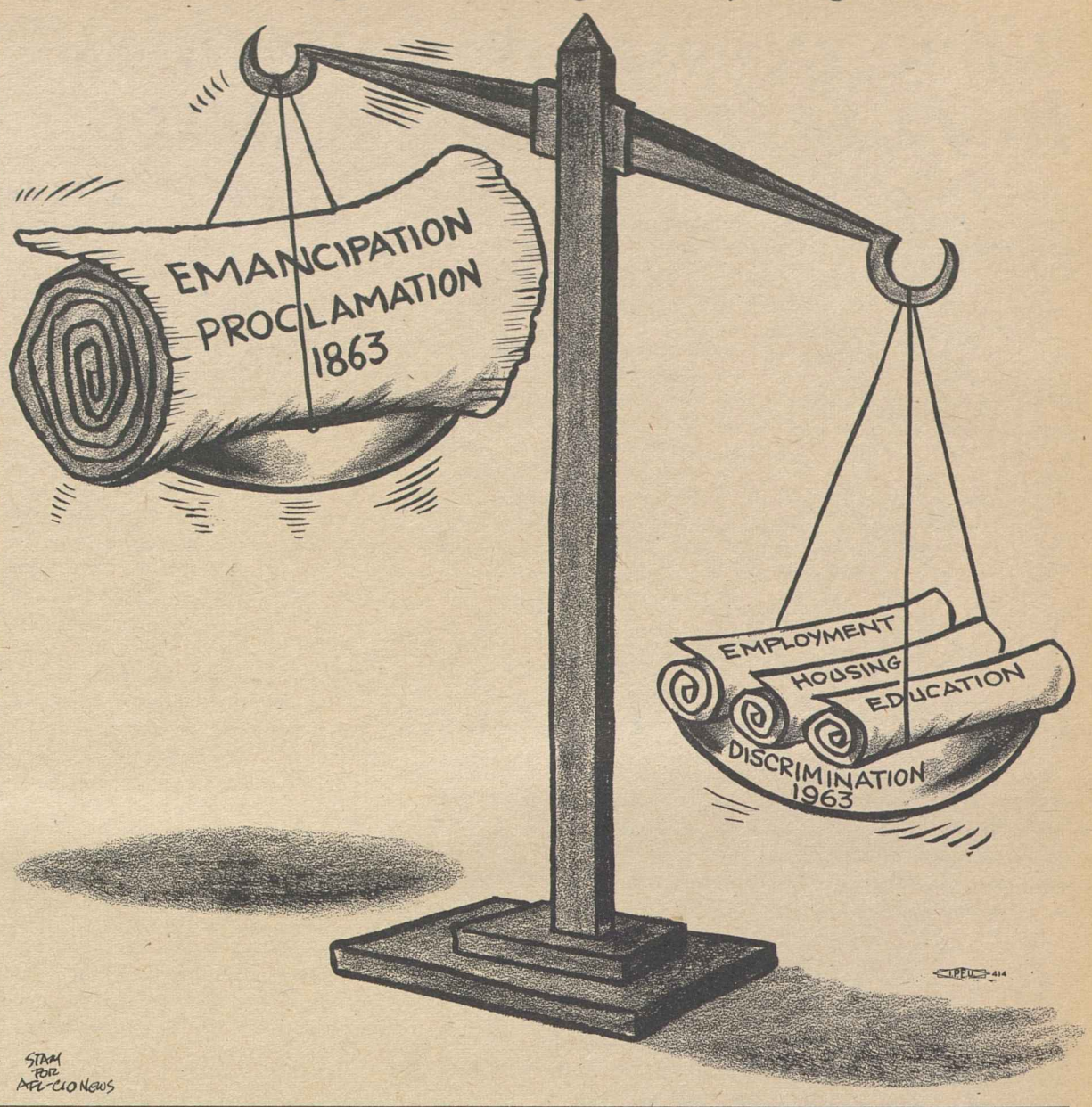
'That Paper Is Starting to Carry Weight'



Centennial Observed:

Emancipation Proclamation Started Civil Rights Movement

Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, granting freedom to slaves in the Confederate states and parts of states "then in rebellion," was the beginning of the civil rights movement in the United States. The philosophy of the proclamation produced the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, the legal basis of civil rights in America. Jan. 1, 1963, marked the effective date of Lincoln's proclamation. To mark the 100th anniversary of this historic document, it is hereby reproduced in full:

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, JANUARY 1, 1863

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:—

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, (including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

AND BY VIRTUE of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforth shall be, free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Morgan Says:

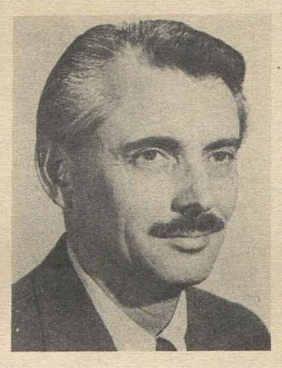
American Style of Government 'In a Critical State of Disrepair'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WALTER LIPPMANN'S column ought to be made must reading not only for every high school and college student in the land but for every thoughtful citizen concerned about the nation's future.

This spread of attention is called for because the younger generation must face responsibilities of the farther future but Americans of voting age are confronted with a crisis that is as imminent as tomorrow. In fact, we're already living with it.



Morgan

We have been facing so many international crises for so long that our throbbing eardrums and our popping eyeballs seemingly can absorb no more, but they must. Our biggest crisis—one we can do something about if we will—is our own.

The fact is that the vaunted American system of government is not working in any encouraging sense of the word on any level in any community. Unlike the one-horse shay it is not likely to collapse, utterly, all at once. But it is already in a critical state of disrepair and the most dangerous aspect of the situation is that we are neglecting or refusing to recognize its condition. Its tax structure is inequitable, its services inefficient and inadequate, its ability to cope with domestic crises—such as labor-management disputes—inept and its planning for the future largely a political game, not a serious exercise of foresightedness.

Let Lippmann, the dean of American pundits, jar us to our senses.

". . . The American form of government," he wrote, "cannot be operated at all in wartime and cannot be operated successfully in peacetime except under presidential leadership. In domestic affairs, which include such external affairs as tariffs, foreign aid and the character of the defense structure, presidential leadership is checked and balanced and is often vetoed and frustrated by the rules of Congress, including particularly the rule of seniority and the entrenched power of standing committees.

"It will be a labor of Hercules to reform the system. But if the American government is to be adequate to the times we live in we have to begin the reform."

Lippmann's judgment was that first efforts should be concentrated on ending the tyranny of the House Rules Committee, which arrogates to itself the right to decide what bills Congress shall vote upon. Nobody knows better than Pres. Kennedy how urgently needed this reform is and how desperately difficult it is going to be to achieve.

In his special broadcast report to the country 10 days ago the President said that if the Administration should lose the fight to keep the Rules Committee membership at its present total of 15, "we can't function . . . We are through if we lose . . . Our whole program . . . would be emasculated."

The bitter irony of this assessment is that the Administration will win very little if it wins and lose devastatingly, as the President indicated, if it loses.

That Virginia country gentleman of the 19th Century, Judge Howard Smith, the chairman of the Rules Committee, has already served notice he intends to lead the fight to shrink the committee back to 12 members. By a cliff-hanging vote of 217 to 212, the Administration succeeded in enlarging it to 15 members in its first crucial battle of the 87th Congress two years ago. But now that enlargement expires if it is not resolved. The White House admits candidly that if that had not been achieved, its legislative programs thus far probably would have been ruined. Indeed the Administration's theoretical 8-7 margin on the committee failed to materialize on a number of important occasions and vital legislation, including aid for education, was thereby strangled.

IT IS POSSIBLE, though not likely, that these measures would have been killed on the floor of the House. The point to remember, however, the point which illustrates the imperiousness of the Rules Committee's conduct, is that in its wisdom and thanks to its peculiar powers, the committee did not even permit key bills to move to the House for a vote. Clearly a retention of 15 members on the Rules Committee is not enough victory. The committee should be a regulator of legislative traffic, not a jail cell for bills that do not strike the fancy of a minority coalition.

The non-partisan Committee for an Effective Congress declared in effect that the President could win if he showed as much courage, imagination and skill in leading Congress and the country to his side on such an issue as he showed in handling the Cuban crisis. It observed that he had not practiced these arts notably in a controversy with Congress.

Without trying to remove him from the hook of executive responsibility, it should be noted however that the President cannot do everything and there is so much to be done on every level of government. We can take some small comfort in the fact that, as Lippmann points out, all the major countries of the western alliance are discovering that their elected governments are inadequate to their needs.

I don't pretend to know what the answer is for us but it would be the wildest defeatism to argue that there isn't one in a nation with such documented ingenuity as ours. The first step surely is to recognize how badly we are governing ourselves from city hall up and then act.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CONGRESS of the United States enters its 175th year on the opening day of its session Jan. 9, and few representative institutions have so steadfastly endured.

It can scarcely be denied, however, that the legislative machinery shows evidence of strain and wear if not of obsolescence. The archaic seniority system that advances men to power as committee chairmen and keeps them there long after they have lost contact with the spirit of the times is a sign of unmistakable weakness.

Another weakness is the difficulty of changing the status quo—the traditional, the "way we have always done it"—when control is centralized in the hands of men who have spent almost entire lifetimes in legislative service.

Such men almost inevitably develop a love for the institution that transcends other emotions, and it is difficult for them to face what to others seems a plain necessity for reform. The late Speaker Sam Rayburn again and again showed extreme reluctance to sponsor rules changes drastic enough to break the power of committee chairmen, even though he disagreed with the manner in which they used that power. In plain fact, he could never bring himself to do it.

The last big floor battle he waged, to increase the Rules Committee for a two-year period from 12 to 15 members, was the smallest conceivable step that might have been taken to reduce the power of Chairman Howard Smith of Virginia to blockade legislation. And since it was put into effect for only one Congress, the 87th, the battle now must be waged all over again.

* * *

THE RELUCTANCE of Congress to reform its rules implies an anxiety about change that is scarcely justified in experience. When reform has been approved in the past, the institutionalism of the House and Senate has proved exceedingly strong and resilient.

The seniority rule under which committee chairmen hold their jobs automatically was adopted early in the century when the late George Norris, then a House member, led a fight to break the arbitrary power of the speaker to name his favorites as chairmen.

The La Follette-Monroney reorganization act of 1946 reduced the number of committees to manageable proportions, set forth a July 31 annual adjournment date, and sought to improve committee staffs so as to give Congress expert help, allowing it to exert greater control over the budget.

The results? Congress never adjourns by July 31. Subcommittees and special and select committees have proliferated. And the only real control over the budget is still exerted solely through the appropriations committees, which decide who gets how much money on political and personal grounds rather than through expert knowledge of national needs.

* * *

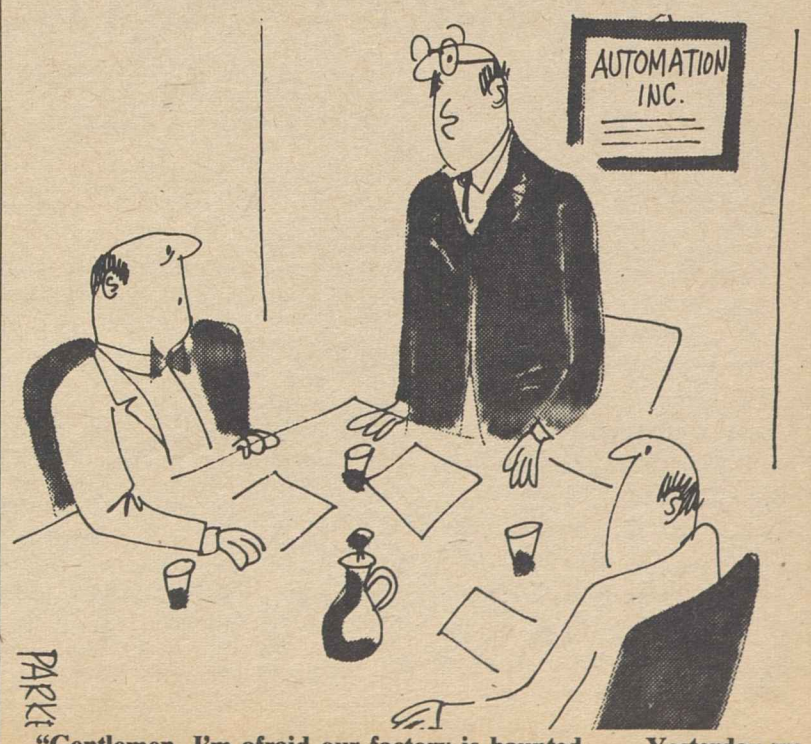
THE TROUBLE is that the archaic structure of Congress has become a luxury the nation can ill afford.

Our life has been so transformed by the burst of population growth—188 million as of the turn of the New Year—and by the complexities of our economic and social systems that new needs have become demanding.

The machinery of Congress puts a premium on the influence of seniors who cannot bear the thought of departing old ways and who consider efforts to devise new programs an assault on the underpinnings of the republic. But this country is not a rural land, nor do we operate through a plantation economy.

Reform will inevitably come in the congressional machinery because it is essential to the national welfare. It may be sought through streamlined procedures, or by such a simple change as adopting a maximum age limit for committee chairmen, or through removal of one or two of the roadblocks that now prevent final action on important bills even when they have the clear support of an overwhelming majority of the people.

There is no reason that the 88th Congress itself should not take the lead by instituting a study of broad-scale changes that can be agreed upon as desirable, regardless of the outcome of the individual reform proposals now seen as issues for the opening days.



"Gentlemen, I'm afraid our factory is haunted . . . Yesterday we found a fingerprint on our product!"

Labor News Conference:

Domestic 'Peace Corps' Seen Aid to Migrants, Indians, Youth

AN AFL-CIO SPOKESMAN has given a strong endorsement to the Kennedy Administration's proposal for a National Service Corps, a home-front version of the highly successful Peace Corps operations abroad.

Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis said a domestic peace corps would stimulate needed volunteer services to help the needy and unfortunate and encourage states and communities to "assume their responsibilities" for meeting the needs of large numbers of people.

Interviewed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program carried by the Mutual radio network, Perlis envisioned the proposed corps in these words:

"I can see where you would have some domestic peace corpsmen go along with migratory workers from state to state to help them with their educational problems, their medical problems.

"I should like to see domestic peace corpsmen working with Indians. I should like to see domestic peace corpsmen working with our Puerto Rican fellow-citizens who are trying to integrate themselves into the communities, whether in Lorain as Steelworkers or in New York.

"I should like to see them work with the unfortunate people in our tenement houses, with juvenile gangs. But by and large these domestic peace corpsmen, as I see it, should be catalytic agents; they should inspire and encourage and train others to assume their responsibility."

PERLIS SHARPLY criticized attacks on public assistance programs, declaring that with the present gaps in social insurance programs "public assistance is the last bulwark against hunger and starvation."

Without such welfare programs, he emphasized, "the blind, the aged, the dependent children and other unfortunates would simply be left to starve."

Perlis Urges Public Welfare Advisory Unit

Establishment of a national committee charged with clarifying public welfare problems and encouraging citizen participation in local and state welfare programs has been proposed by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

The committee would be called upon to set up a dynamic program of education and information and to interpret assistance programs to the public, Perlis said in an article in New City, monthly publication of the Catholic Council on Working Life.

A clearing house of data on all programs at the state and local levels also is needed, he added, as is "joint attention by interested individuals and groups directed toward creating a positive image of public welfare and for developing effective and efficient public welfare programs."

Perlis has long urged a better understanding of the problems of the poor.

In the article he also suggested active participation of trained citizen volunteers in various aspects of public welfare, such as the rehabilitation of families; and public understanding of the role and need of professionals, such as social workers, in welfare work.

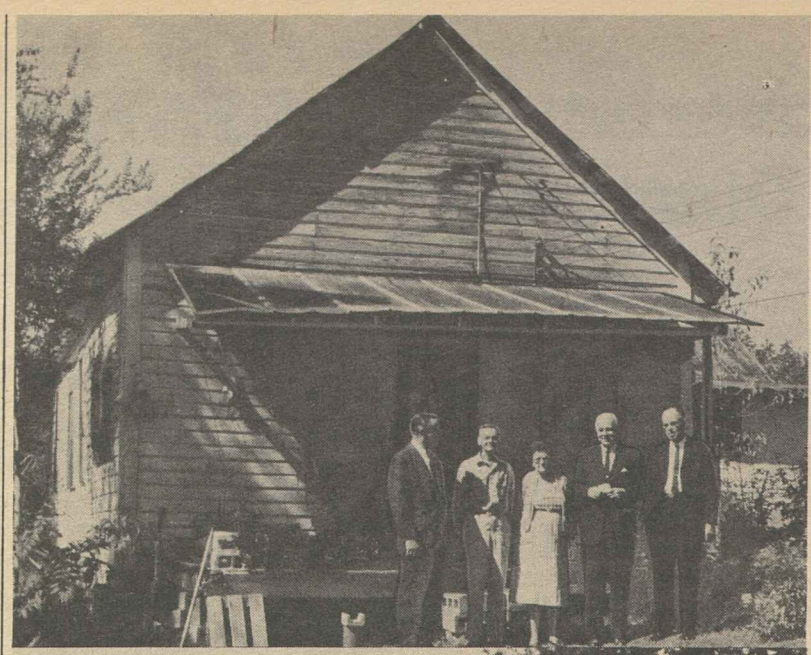
"Too many welfare administrators, by and large, look upon citizen participation and citizen advisory committees as interlopers rather than as friends and allies," he observed.

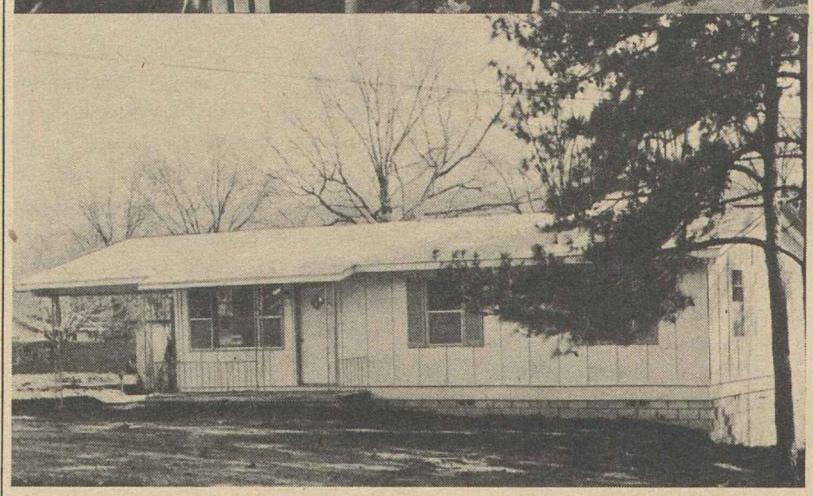
Henning Names Howard as Aide

Jack Howard, former San Francisco newspaperman, has been named special assistant to Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, it was announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Howard, since April 1960 chief investigator of the House Government Information subcommittee, has had broad experience in both government and labor-management fields.

A former labor reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle, he was also a local and international officer of the Newspaper Guild. He worked in 1957-58 as a congressional fellow of the American Political Science Association and served briefly on the staff of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).





SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING ACT passed by Congress this year will mean that C. M. Montgomery, a retired construction worker, will be able to move from his 100-year-old house (above) to the modest but modern type of home pictured below. In front of the old home, near Attalla, Ala., are, left to right: Julian Brown, state director of the Farmers Home Administration; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), and Jeff Morgan, county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

First Senior Citizen Housing Loan Made

Attalla, Ala.—A retired Alabama construction worker, living in a no-longer-repairable century-old home on a five-acre farm near here, is the nation's first beneficiary of the new Senior Citizens Housing Act.

For C. M. Montgomery—"a union man all my life" and a long-time member of Iron Workers Local 92—the law which Pres. Kennedy signed last September meant a new home by Christmas.

The modest repayments on the 20-year, 4 percent interest loan of $6,210 from the Farmers Home Administration are within the means of Montgomery—even though no bank would make such a loan to a 64-year-old couple whose only income is from social security, a small pension and occasional sales of home-grown vegetables.

Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), House sponsor of the new housing law, noted that "it is the aged in poorest health" who live in the most inadequate housing—in both city and rural areas.

Rains spoke at ceremonies marking the loan to the Montgomery family as did Howard Bertsch, head of the Farmers Home Administration, who noted that nearly one-third of the homes in rural America either need major repairs or are so dilapidated that they should be replaced.

The law which made possible a stepped-up program of low-cost loans for housing for the elderly in both cities and rural areas had been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO during congressional hearings. Boris Shishkin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee, termed the need of the nation's elderly for decent housing "acute and most urgent."

ILA District Agrees To Hold New Vote

The Great Lakes district of the Longshoremen has agreed to hold a new election of officers superseding a July 1960 vote which the government charges followed procedures violating the Landrum-Griffin Act. The agreement, signed by representatives of the ILA and the Labor Dept., paved the way for discontinuance of court action against the union and set Mar. 1 for a new election in Detroit.

In another case, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has filed a civil suit seeking to void an election last June by Local 1470, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Kearney, N. J. The suit charged the vote was held under conditions which violated the election provisions of Landrum-Griffin.

FTC Files Complaint Against 'Racket' Sheet

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging the publishers of a bimonthly tabloid calling itself United Labor Management Press with falsely representing itself as having connections with labor in its advertising solicitations.

The complaint grew out of an FTC investigation as a follow-up to information supplied by the Intl. Labor Press Association, the organization composed of publications of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. The FTC scheduled a hearing Feb. 5 at its offices in Washington, D. C.

The complaint names Brondabrooke Publishers, Inc., of New York City; Joseph Harrow and Harry Brenner, both officers of the firm, and Max Streier, advertising manager. It accuses them of selling advertising by representing that the paper is "endorsed by, affiliated with or an official publication of a labor union," claims which the complaint says are "false, misleading and deceptive."

The complaint further charges the respondents with placing unauthorized ads from various industrial and business concerns in the paper and then seeking to exact payment for them.

In calling the FTC's attention to the "boiler-room" paper, ILPA Pres. Bernard R. Mullady noted that a "Joe Harrow" had appeared in the records as a staff member of the Trade Union Courier. That publication on Mar. 31, 1960, was fined $60,000 by the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia for criminal contempt in continuing to misrepresent itself as an official labor paper in violation of a "cease and desist" order.

Christmas Season Tragedy:

Suicide Pact Brings Plea for Medicare

Daytona Beach, Fla.—The grim story of a pre-Christmas tragedy—the suicide pact of an elderly Hallandale couple in despair over the heavy burden of unpaid doctor and hospital bills—gave a newspaper here stark evidence of the need to help the aged with their health care problems.

"Will it be done in 1963?" the Daytona Beach Sunday News-Journal asked in an editorial.

"The question is necessary," the newspaper said, "because just south of Hallandale lives Dr. Edward Annis, president now of the American Medical Association, and the organization's leading spokesman in opposition to such assistance—to any kind of medical help that would not include the purchase of private medical insurance."

The News-Journal acknowledged that the story of the couple was a harsh one to be telling in the Christmas season, "because Christmas is celebrated as a symbol of life, not death."

"But," the newspaper insisted, "it is a story which needs to be told when it can be shocking—told now in order to get its message through before Congress reconvenes. . . .

"That Congress, yet an unknown quantity because it is a new one, could act at least to wipe out the cause for the Hallandale tragedy."

Mass of Bills Found

The man and wife were found dead of overdoses of sleeping pills in their apartment in the suburb north of Miami.

Nearby, the newspaper reported, was a mass of medical and hospital bills, some paid, some unpaid. The major paid ones were for doctors' services; the largest unpaid bill was for the wife's most recent stay at a Fort Lauderdale hospital.

Beside the bills were notes asking their daughter's forgiveness for the act, the News-Journal continued, and indicating that they had taken the step because they simply could not meet the bills now and saw no hope of being able to in the future.

The editorial speculated that the parents had rationalized their suicides because they feared becoming a burden to their daughter and granddaughter, also an adult.

"As you can see," the paper said, "these people are a cause for the Administration's projected medicare program—a plan that would take care of society's neglect of its nearly 17 million elderly people in their last days on earth."

Charging that the AMA had exerted great pressure to block enactment of the social security health program by the last Congress, the News-Journal noted that the organization nevertheless failed in its election campaign to defeat all candidates favorable to the program.

It recalled that Annis had given this explanation of the failure: "The siren songs of the politicians were more appealing than the voices of reason and experience." And: "Although the AMA's public relations reserves were substantial, they were not sufficient."

To this, the News-Journal commented:

"Christians—in fact, all Floridans—can hope Dr. Annis stumbles across the story of the tragedy in Hallandale, and, pondering it, questions whether he is giving the AMA proper leadership. . . .

"On Tuesday [Christmas Day], particularly, we only can hope Dr. Annis may find a new definition of the word 'sufficient' as he thinks of the debt-ridden couple who did not want to be a burden to the young, but whose hopes for future relief had been dashed by pressure on the last Congress by a special interest group.

"Perhaps, then, Dr. Annis would use the word along these lines: 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' And the new Congress would not feel the pressure from money spent on a public relations war to perpetuate a great social evil in America."

Federal Union Council Picks New Director

John A. McCart, veteran legislative representative of the American Federation of Government Employes, has been named operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council. He succeeds James K. Langan, who recently retired from the post.

McCart, 47, has been on the AFGE national staff for 13 years and head of the union's legislative department for the past 10 years. In his new post, he will be the full-time director of the council, which is the coordinating body for 23 AFL-CIO unions with members employed by the federal government.

A native of Philadelphia, McCart is a former president of the Philadelphia Metal Trades Council and the AFGE lodge at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

A TRIO OF VETERANS of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff was paid tribute at a luncheon upon their retirement effective Dec. 31. Shown with Pres. George Meany (second from right), who presented them with watches on behalf of the AFL-CIO, they are Rev. Charles C. Webber (left), in charge of religious relations; George D. Riley, legislative representative, and George Richardson (right), special representative.

Labor's Economic Review:

U. S. Spending Rise, Tax Slash Seen Vital

A federal tax cut in 1963 must be accompanied by increased government expenditures to give the American economy "vigorous, forward momentum" and promote full employment, the AFL-CIO has declared in the January issue of its monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

The article, titled "The Positive Role of Fiscal Policy," was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as a Labor's Economic Review feature of the magazine.

Asserting that lack of enough demand for goods and services has been the economy's "major deficiency" over the past nine years, the analysis declared that budget-balancing cutbacks in federal spending to compensate for a tax cut would not meet the need "for a rapid rise in sales, production and employment."

On the other hand, government expenditures alone—without a tax cut—cannot be raised high enough and fast enough to do the job, the article said.

"The practical alternative, therefore, is a substantial and immediate tax cut of about $10 billion while federal expenditures continue to increase," the AFL-CIO researchers declared.

They noted that a majority of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy had adopted this view, pointing out that while such a tax cut might result in "appreciable" deficits in the near future, "over the longer run, it may well generate increased tax revenues."

Concentration Stressed

The Federationist stressed, however, that the proposed $10 billion tax cut must be concentrated among low and middle-income families—which spend almost all their incomes—if it is to result in a "fast and substantial boost of consumer sales."

A tax cut along these lines, the magazine suggested, "could add as much as $20 billion to $25 billion to national production as the increased funds spread through the economy" and could create more than a million jobs.

A follow-up to an immediate tax cut, the Dept. of Research said, should be action in 1963 to reform the entire tax structure through the closing of loopholes which allow special tax privileges. The resulting additional revenues, the economists said, should be offset by across-the-board reduction of tax rates, including those affecting corporations and wealthy families.

Over the next several years, the article continued, the government should further modernize its fiscal operations by adopting a capital budget to separate expenditures which amount to investments—such as public works and self-liquidating loans—from those which are routine and recurrent.

The analysis argued that development of a rational fiscal policy could make the federal budget "a powerful tool" for achieving and maintaining full employment and maximum use of plants and machines, instead of the "braking force" it has been at times in the past.

Important Factor

This is true, the article noted, because government spending has become an important factor in the nation's economy, rising from 4 percent of total national output in the years following World War I to about 20 percent in fiscal 1962.

A "rational fiscal policy," the AFL-CIO economists continued, would vary the amount of budget deficit or surplus with the needs of the economy.

"When unemployment is high, the deficit should be great enough to add to sales, production and jobs as rapidly as possible in order to achieve maximum use of manpower, plants and machines," it declared.

"When the economy is operating at full blast and shortages threaten, the surplus should be great enough to restrain effective demand and reduce the danger of shortages without throwing the economy into a recession."

To opponents of this approach who argue that the national debt already is too high, the researchers pointed out that most of the debt is attributable to high military expenditures for World War II and the Korean War and that the nation is now in a much better position to support the debt.

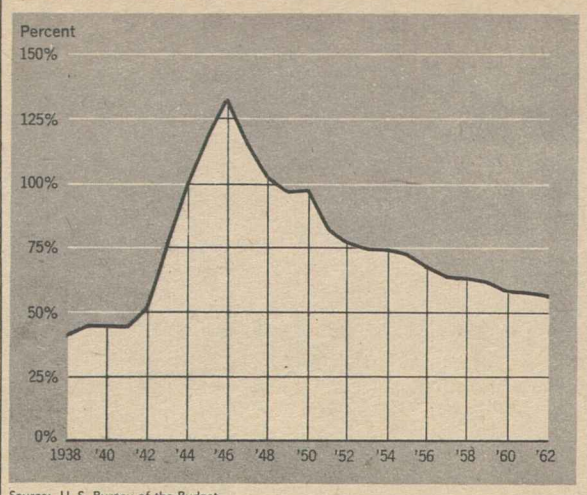
"While the debt was 132.8 percent of national production in 1946—nearly 33 percent greater than the nation's total production—it was down to 55 percent or about half of the much greater gross national product in 1962," the Dept. of Research observed.

Fear of Inflation 'Needless'

The fear of inflation expressed by critics also is "needless" and "shortsighted," the article asserted, citing the record as showing that deficits are not necessarily inflationary in themselves.

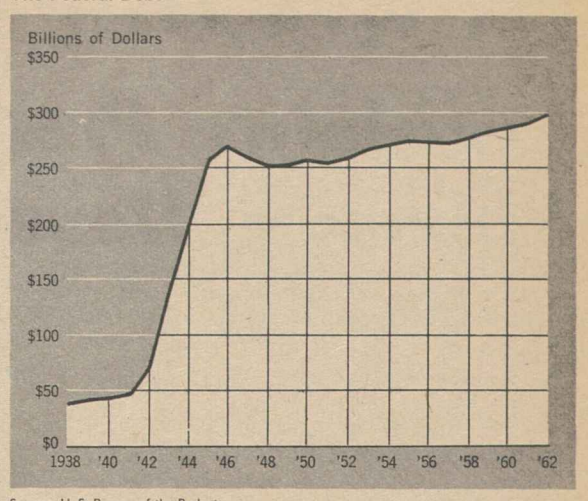
In wartime, when the economy was going "full blast," the accompanying budget deficits were indeed inflationary, it noted, but 1959's record peacetime deficit of $13.1 billion "was not inflationary at all" and kept unemployment from rising still further than the 7.5 percent rate of mid-1958.

The Federal Debt As A Percent Of Total National Production



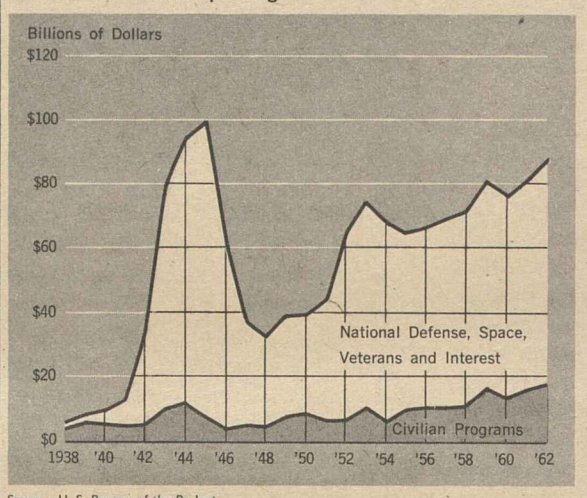
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Budget

The Federal Debt



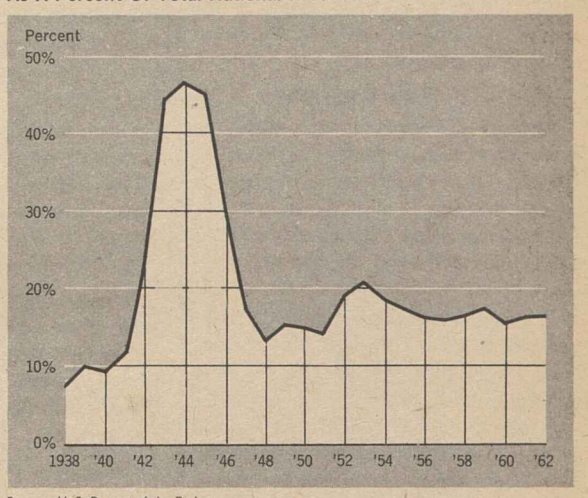
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Budget

Administrative Budget Expenditures – Defense And Civilian Spending



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Budget

Administrative Budget Expenditures As A Percent Of Total National Production



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Budget

Denial of Injured Workers' Rights Charged in Compensation Probe

New York—State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett has called on the State Workmen's Compensation Board to reopen all cases "in which there is the slightest suspicion that workers were denied their full rights" under the law.

Corbett's demand followed issuance of a report by a special committee appointed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to study the operations of the Workmen's Compensation law.

The special committee found that as a result of administrative techniques thousands of injured workers and their families had been deprived of medical and money benefits due them under the law. It recommended action to end these and other injustices and urged the governor to name a "watchdog" committee to see that the recommendations are carried out.

Correction Important

Corbett said the report "pinpointed some serious deficiencies of board administration" but that correction of these defects was "of far greater importance."

The review committee's report provided "overwhelming evidence that the compensation board, in its laudable but misguided efforts to operate more economically, sought such savings to the detriment of workers and their families," he declared.

He called on the board to state "promptly and publicly" that it was moving to correct the injustices. The state labor organization, the State AFL-CIO president said, would comment when the legislature convenes for its 1963 session on proposals for legislative action to implement other recommendations of the special committee.

The review committee, composed of labor, industry, carrier and public members, was named after a two-year barrage of complaints by labor against the operations of the compensation board. Its report was the result of 14 months of study.

Labor members included Pres. Peter Brennan of the State and New York City Building & Construction Trades Councils; Joseph P. Molony, director of Steelworkers Dist. 4, and former State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover.

Deception Charged

The committee found that use of deceptive or misleading office forms "operated to prevent payment" of benefits in 9 percent of cases in one instance, 10 percent in another (labor members said the range was 50 to 68 percent). It found, too, that a procedural change in hearing certain disfigurement cases had cut awards from 10,000 to 3,000 a year and had reduced money payments by $1 million in 1959 and half again as much in the next two years.

The committee also charged that board clerks deciding on whether claims should go to hearings were insufficiently trained for the job.

The board instituted a number of administrative changes during the course of the study, but the review committee recommended additionally that:

- Claimants—80 percent of them without any representation—be made fully aware of their rights and responsibilities.
- Referees be required to penalize insurance companies for law violations.
- The superintendent of insurance be empowered to discipline carriers for violations and to limit the present 17.5 percent cost of writing compensation business and the reserves that inflate premiums.
- Politically-appointed referees—all attorneys—be given higher pay and tenure through seven-year appointments and that they be required to halt all outside practice.
- Deceptive forms and practices that unfairly affect claimants be eliminated.

Illinois Public Advisers Offer Program for Jobs

Springfield, Ill.—A 40-member public advisory committee on unemployment, winding up an 18-month study of joblessness in Illinois, has recommended to Gov. Otto Kerner (D) a broad program to increase work opportunities, improve educational and training facilities, and eliminate racial barriers to jobs.

Kerner hailed the report, representing the joint views of leading educators and union, business and government officials, as "an immense contribution" to the welfare of Illinois.

Labor representation on the committee included Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers; Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists; Auto Workers Reg. Dir. Robert Johnston; Lawrence A. Keller, education and community service director of Steelworkers Dist. 31, and Irwin E. Klass, editor of the Federation News, weekly publication of the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Chairman of the group was Frank H. Cassell, Inland Steel Co. executive, whose broad leadership was acknowledged by labor members as having played a major part in producing a creative report.

Among the 66 recommendations were specific proposals for:

- Spurring the state's economic growth through new agencies including a State Advisory Council on Economic Affairs, a Dept. of Commerce, and a financing agency which would help in the establishment of desirable scientific research and development firms.
- A large-scale effort to reduce school drop-outs.
- Constant revision and improvement in vocational courses.
- Extension of unemployment compensation to cover employes of firms with only one worker, employes of state and local governments and those working for nonprofit organizations.
- A substantial increase in the number of junior colleges and other post-high school educational institutions.
- Greater support to groups combating discrimination.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY at headquarters of the Bookbinders in the AFL-CIO Building found Joseph Denny (right), the retiring president, administering the oath of office to his successor, John Connolly (left), and to Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor.

New Congress Faces Battles on Rules

Legislative Prospects Pinned to House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Pres. Kennedy. Recently he warned publicly that if the committee reverts to conservative domination "we are through . . . our whole program in my opinion would be emasculated."

In 1961, with the late Speaker Sam Rayburn putting his prestige on the line in support of his party's new President, the Administration eked out a five-vote victory in the House rules fight, aided by the votes of 22 Republicans.

GOP Vote Uncertain

Observers expect vote shifts in both directions. Still uncertain is whether the GOP vote in support of the President will be greater or less than in 1961. Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith, field general of the conservative coalition, hopes to pick up some southern votes which he lost two years ago. On the other hand, the Georgia delegation, which is backing Rep. Phil M. Landrum for one of the vacancies on the influential Ways & Means Committee, may give the Administration its votes. Landrum, who voted with Smith in 1961, has already announced that he will support the President on the issue this year.

Before Congress convenes, House liberals are expected to decide on whether to try for a broader reform. Proposals include elimination of the power of the Rules unit to prevent differing House and Senate bills from going to conference and reinstitution of the 21-day rule of the 81st Congress—1949-51—which allowed committee chairmen to call up bills not brought out by the Rules Committee within three weeks.

The legislative outlook in the Senate was clouded by the undetermined effects of the sudden death of the influential Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.).

Kerr, ranking member of the Finance Committee, had been expected to be the dominant Senate figure in consideration of Pres. Kennedy's tax program, as he was in the 87th Congress. His death moves Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) up one big step on the Finance Committee, makes Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) senior member of the Public Works Committee, and leaves vacant the chairmanship of the Space Committee.

While often an Administration supporter, Kerr had vigorously fought social security health care legislation and defended the substitute Kerr-Mills Act, of which he was co-sponsor.

Majority Retained

The Democrats will retain their 67-33 margin in the Senate, as Oklahoma's Democratic Gov. J. Howard Edmondson is expected to name a successor before he leaves office Jan. 14.

Kennedy's formal legislative program will be presented in his State of the Union address later this month, but newsmen were given a preview of the President's thinking in top-level briefings.

Reports indicated the President will give priority on domestic legislation to anti-recession measures headed by an economy-stimulating tax cut combined with tax reform.

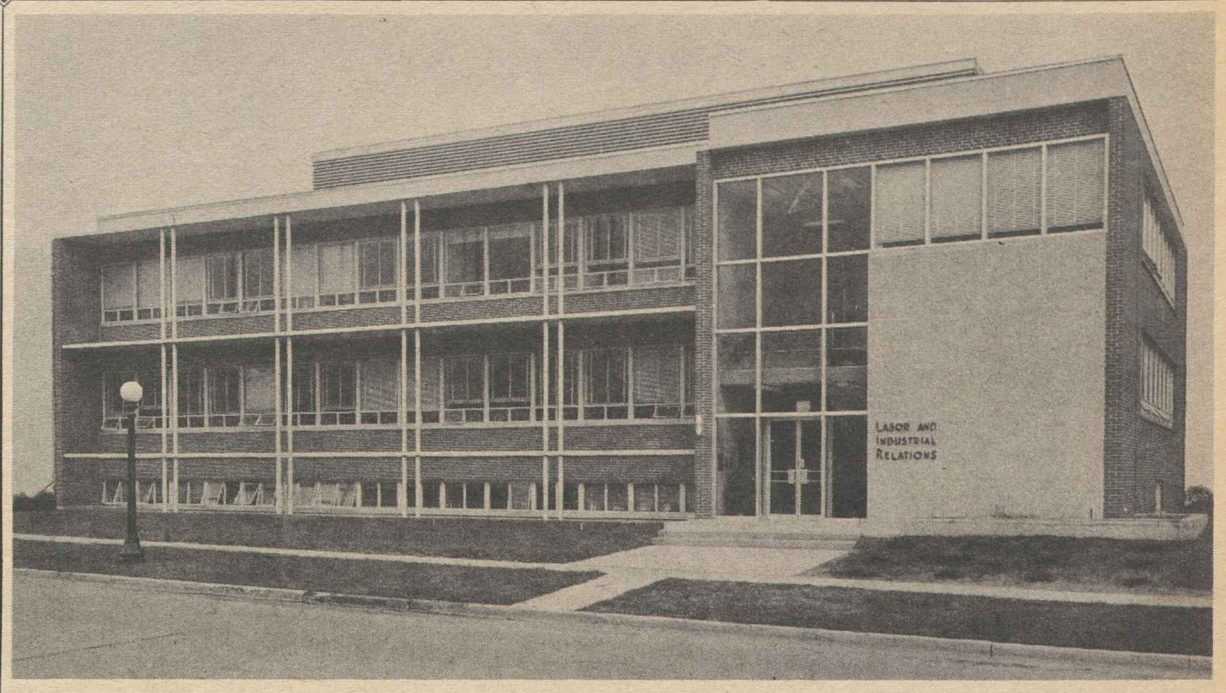
Kennedy's is expected to renew pressure for issues left hanging by the 87th Congress, including medical care for the aged, federal aid to all levels of education, a mass transit program and a youth opportunities bill.

Disturbed by Unemployment

Newsmen reported the President disturbed by unemployment lingering from earlier recessions, and concerned with the problem of providing jobs for new workers pouring into the labor market and for those displaced by automation.

As in the 87th Congress, much of the President's priority program will fall in the jurisdiction of the House Ways & Means Committee, including tax legislation and social security medical care. The two Democratic vacancies on the committee—replacements for conservatives who retired or were defeated—will be filled later this month.

Customarily new members would be elected at the Democratic House caucus on Jan. 8, on the eve of the convening of Congress, but Speaker John W. McCormack announced that the decision would be put off until a second caucus, to be held after the vote on the size of the Rules Committee.



LABOR PARTICIPATED in dedicating this new home of the Labor & Industrial Relations Institute on the Urbana campus of the University of Illinois. The three-story building was financed by gifts from labor and management and a legislative appropriation. Labor donors included the Illinois State AFL-CIO, Steelworkers, the William Green Memorial Fund, Illinois State Council of Machinists, Champaign-Urbana AFL-CIO, Chicago AFL-CIO, and the Chicago Carpenters' District Council and affiliates. A $5,000 gift to the library was given by the Illinois State Conference of Building & Construction Trades in memory of the late Pres. Patrick F. Sullivan.

Presidential Panel Lashes Boeing For 'Misguided' Union Shop Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

26 cents an hour over a three-year contract and an additional 6 cents over the contract period to narrow wage differentials.

It also proposed a cost-of-living clause similar to those in other aerospace pacts and that the company pay an additional 2 cents an hour into the vacation, sick leave and severance pay fund.

But the report's sharpest impact was on the union security issue. The IAM had asked for a union shop provision to replace the present maintenance-of-membership clause and the company countered with a demand that maintenance of membership be dropped.

To assist the board in determining the views of the Boeing workers, a non-binding National Labor Relations Board vote on the issue was held with 73.8 percent of the workers voting for a union shop.

Despite this "sizeable majority," the board commented, the company . . . remained adamant in its refusal to consider granting the union shop." The company contended, according to the mediators, that the union shop involves "compulsion," and that a union shop would strengthen "the enemy," the union.

The board read the record on the first argument, documenting the fact that from 1937, when the plant was first organized, until 1948, contracts with the IAM provided for a full union shop. That again in 1951, when the IAM regained bargaining status after a two-year period of nonunion operation, the company signed a maintenance of membership contract which has been in effect to the present.

'A Hollow Ring'

This type of provision, the board said, "embodies an important element of compulsion" to which Boeing agreed. But since 1951, the board noted, Boeing has had full union shop contracts with the Teamsters, the Firemen & Oilers and its plant guards.

Against this background, said the board, Boeing's position against "compulsory unionism" has "a hollow ring." The fact is, the report added, "a union shop is justified in this case" because of the IAM's responsibility and the large majority of Boeing workers who joined the union.

The board said it was "especially impressed" with the union's "free-loader" argument and observed that "the enjoyment of the fruits of representation without payment of one's proportionate share of the cost is . . . repugnant."

Boeing's view of the union as the "enemy," said the board, "is counter to the mainstream of thought of American management and labor" that there is a common goal of a prosperous business and good and secure jobs.

The company's "rather cynical argument" about the union as an "enemy," the report continued, "is in our view not only factually unsound but also goes a long way toward explaining why this dispute has been so difficult to settle."

"We are convinced that if the Boeing management would reconsider its basic approach to the relationship, it would find the union more than willing to meet it halfway," the report added.

Under the terms of the board's creation and extensions of its time to make a report by both sides, action on a strike or lockout has been delayed until Jan. 15.

1-5-63

Peter McGuire's Daughter Dead

Mrs. Catherine Caya, daughter of Peter J. McGuire, the founder of Labor Day, died at the age of 75 in her home at Collingswood, N. J.

Mrs. Caya, who lived with a daughter, Mrs. Iris C. Rossell, had participated for many years in the annual Labor Day wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of her father.

"We feel that no one has contributed more to the cause of the working man than Peter J. McGuire, the founder of Labor Day," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a telegram to Mrs. Rossell expressing their regret. "It follows that his family must have played an important part in all the trials and tribulations of this great man. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended in this hour of grief."

CWA Smashes Teamster Raid On Western Electric Installers

(Continued from Page 1)

improved conditions which the Western Electric employes need and deserve."

Beirne said the union was "deeply appreciative of the strong vote of confidence" given the CWA by the Western Electric employes.

"They have clearly repudiated the raiding effort of the Teamsters union under the dubious leadership of James R. Hoffa, and have once again voiced their faith in CWA," he said.

Beirne congratulated the installers for having "stood up to the heavy propaganda and the heavy raiding of the Teamsters machine."

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

CWA officials said the fight against invasion by the Teamsters dated back to early 1962, when Hoffa indicated an objective of taking over bargaining rights in the entire communications industry.

Late last summer, a CWA trial court held public hearings on charges of dual unionism against a small group of the installers. The union court voted to expel 19 members and to suspend two others for plotting to lead the installers' unit into the truckers' union.

Letter Revealed

One of those expelled was Kenneth A. Silvers, former national director of CWA's installation unit. Silvers had gone on the Teamsters payroll.

As the Teamsters brought their raiding efforts into the open, the CWA said its evidence indicated that Hoffa had sent a letter to all IBT officials July 19 advising them that Silvers was "heading up a full-scale campaign" to organize telephone installers.

On Nov. 9, the Teamsters petitioned the NLRB for representation rights among the Western Electric installers already covered by the CWA contract. CWA agreed to waive the board's three-year contract bar rule in order to proceed to an early decision on the issue, and the board designated Dec. 5 to 28 as the period for balloting. The votes were counted at NLRB's regional office in New York Jan. 4.

Following the filing of Teamsters petition, the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its November meeting condemned the action as a raid, pledged the CWA its full support and called upon all affiliates to join in combatting the attack.

At the time, the council declared: "This raid threatens the welfare and security of all telephone workers. It must and will be beaten back."

Alexander Named Chrysler Umpire

Detroit—Gabriel N. Alexander, well-known Detroit arbitrator, has been appointed permanent umpire under the contract between the Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp.

Jamaica Becomes 105th ILO Member

Geneva—Jamaica has become the 105th member of the Intl. Labor Organization, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse has announced.

In a letter to Morse, Prime Minister Alexander Bustamente declared Jamaica's formal acceptance of the obligations of the ILO constitution, stated that Jamaica remains bound by 15 conventions accepted on its behalf by the United Kingdom, and announced the nation will ratify four additional conventions immediately.

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House Beats Coalition Bid To Recapture Rules Group

FIVE FRESHMEN Democratic senators pose with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield on the steps of the Capitol as they arrive to take their seats in the 88th Congress. From left are: Senators Thomas J. McIntyre (N. H.), George S. McGovern (S. D.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Mansfield, Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii), and Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.).

Drive on Filibuster:

Senate Cloture Fight Set to Open Jan. 14

A new effort to amend Senate rules to make it easier to cut off filibusters was scheduled to get under way Jan. 14 immediately after Pres. Kennedy delivers his State of the Union address to Congress.

A bipartisan group of 12 senators will propose a rule permitting 51 senators—a constitutional majority—to put a limit on debate.

If their move fails, they are prepared to support a more modest proposal to enable a filibuster to be broken by 60 percent of senators present and voting. Under a Senate rule adopted in 1959, a two-thirds vote is required to limit debate.

Deep South senators who have used the filibuster in the past to block civil rights legislation have served warning that they are prepared to use both the filibuster itself and every available parliamentary maneuver to defeat the rules move.

Said Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chief tactician for the southern group:

"We will wage an all-out, to-the-last-ditch, to-the-end-of-the-road fight against any strengthening of the rules."

The 60 percent proposal, backed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), is scheduled to

(Continued on Page 8)

Down in December:

Jobless Averaged 5.6 Percent in 1962

By Saul Miller

Persistent, high unemployment dominated the job picture throughout 1962 as an average 56 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force hunted jobs in vain.

The unemployment figures for December showed a slight decrease in the seasonally adjusted rate from 5.8 percent in November to 5.6 percent in December.

The December figure coincided with the average rate for 1962. The year opened with the unemployment rate at 5.8 percent and closed at 5.6 percent. It moved in this general range throughout the year with only one drop to 5.3 percent.

The December figures showing 3.8 million unemployed—no change from November—disclosed however that the unemployment rate for adult men edged up slightly from 4.6 percent to 4.7 percent while the rates for women and teenagers dropped.

The Labor Dept. said in its release of the figures that many of the teenagers hunting holiday jobs in November found them in December, dropping the jobless rate from 15.2 percent to 12.7 percent.

Long-Term Idle Rise

Long-term joblessness of 15 weeks or longer rose seasonally by 100,000 between November and December to 1 million.

Total employment at 67.6 million in December was down by the expected amount — 400,000 — from November and nonagricultural jobs showed a greater-than-seasonal increase to 63.5 million. Most of the rise in nonfarm employment—1.5 million above December 1961—took place during the first part of the year, the department said.

(Continued on Page 7)

Wirtz Sees Tax Slash Aid to Jobs

A solution to the problems of automation coupled with tax reduction and a number of other Administration legislative proposals hold the key to reducing unemployment, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told a Washington press conference.

Wirtz restated his opposition to proposals for a 35-hour week to cut joblessness but said that in the absence of any better answers they deserve serious consideration.

He noted the coincidence between statistics showing that 7 percent of work in manufacturing was being handled on an overtime basis while the unemployment rate was averaging 5.6 percent. "We must start asking ourselves whether things are right," he said, when such a rate of overtime occurs at a time of high unemployment.

If the nation can start "doing something" about meeting the prob-

(Continued on Page 7)

Kennedy Forces Win 235 to 196

By David L. Perlman

Administration forces kept control of the House Rules Committee by a decisive 235-196 vote on the opening day of Congress, blocking the conservative coalition's bid to regain power to keep Administration bills from reaching the House floor for a vote.

A number of factors other than support of the President's program entered into the vote, but the victory margin exceeded most predictions. Two years ago, the same issue—expansion of the committee from 12 to 15 members so as to give Administration supporters an 8-7 majority—had carried by only five votes.

If the Rules Committee had been cut back this year, two liberal Democrats and one conservative Republican added in 1961 would have been forced off the committee.

Pres. Kennedy, who had warned that "our whole program would be emasculated" if the Rules Committee reverted to conservative control, was reported "most gratified" by the outcome.

On the key vote, Democrats rallied 207-48 behind their leadership. Twenty-eight Republicans voted with the Democratic majority, six more than in 1961, with 148 opposed.

Coalition Splits

While conservative southern Democrats, led by Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.), were vocal in arguing against the permanent enlargement of the committee, when the showdown came Southerners deserted the coalition in droves. Only one Dixie delegation—from Mississippi—voted sol-

(Continued on Page 8)

Supreme Court Asked to Reverse Decision on Dues Use in Politics

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to overrule its 1961 railroad union shop decision restricting the use of dues money for political purposes with which individual members say they disagree.

The request to the court to reconsider and overrule its so-called Street decision came in a brief filed in another rail union shop case arising in North Carolina.

Supporting rail brotherhoods in an appeal from a state court decision enjoining enforcement of a union shop clause against a handful of reluctant dues-payers, the AFL-CIO brief argued that even under the two-year-old Street decision the North Carolina ruling was erroneous.

The Street decision, pointed out the brief filed by AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll, Theodore J. St. Antoine and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, clearly upheld the legality of the union shop under a 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act.

Unwilling employes in the bargaining unit represented legitimately by a rail union were held liable to pay their share of union operating expenses, the brief observed, and the court added an exception merely to the extent a member's dues were used over his objection for a political cause he opposed.

Lack of Evidence Cited

In the North Carolina decision, the AFL-CIO argued, the record showed no testimony that any union spent money for any particular legislative or political purpose that individual plaintiffs had objected to. Even the Street decision did not support the state court injunction, federation counsel argued in asking a reversal.

More broadly, the AFL-CIO brief made a direct attack on the logic and reasoning of the Street decision itself and urged the court to concede it had seriously "misconstrued the legislative history" and congressional intent in

(Continued on Page 6)

Minnesota Race Still Undecided

St. Paul, Minn. — Two months after the election, Minnesota voters still did not know the winner of the gubernatorial race.

A recount of the contest between incumbent Gov. Elmer L. Andersen (R) and Lt. Gov. Karl Rolvaag (D) was completed but nearly 100,000 ballots were challenged by representatives of both candidates.

A bipartisan screening committee hopes to reduce the number of contested votes to 10,000—which will be submitted to a panel of judges for ruling.

DROP-IN CENTER at Security Manor, municipal housing project for senior citizens at New Britain, Conn., was equipped through a $1,200 gift from Auto Workers Local 133. Grouped around a stereo record player, TV set and silver service which were included are, standing from left, Herbert S. Everett of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. George Washington, president of the Senior Citizens' group at the project; Robert F. Weir, representing the company where the gifts were bought; Mayor Thomas J. Meskill, Jr., of New Britain; Bliss W. Clark of the New Britain Housing Authority, and Pres. Anthony Bracha of Local 133. Members of the local's executive board are standing in the doorway.

'Work' Forces and Farm Bureau Charged with 'Unholy Alliance'

The National Council for Industrial Peace has charged that the American Farm Bureau Federation has entered into an "unholy alliance with ultra-right business monopolists" with the double-barreled purpose of crippling the farmer's rural electric program by hiking REA interest rates and destroying federal collective bargaining policy by enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The charge was made by John M. Redding, director of the citizens' council headed by former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), of which the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was co-founder.

"After years of attacking free collective bargaining through the vicious so-called 'right-to-work' laws," Redding said, "the Farm Bureau has now bowed to the will of the ultra-right business monopolists who dictate its policies and turned its back on its own farmer membership by demanding a crippling hike in the interest rate on REA loans."

Redding directed his fire at a resolution the federation adopted at its recent annual meeting in Atlanta which called for an interest charge on REA loans for rural electric systems serving farmers nearly double the present 2 percent prescribed by federal law. The farm bureau meeting also adopted a resolution supporting enactment of the deceptive so-called "right-to-work" laws on state and national levels.

"These are the same people who have been trying to destroy the federal labor-management process by sponsoring and financing propaganda campaigns to enact the disreputable so-called 'right-to-work' laws," Redding said. "And now they have turned their venom on their own farmers."

Redding said that the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and other authorities on REA systems "have repeatedly warned that a sharp hike in the interest rate on REA loans would have a crippling effect on the entire rural electrification program."

"In demanding a higher interest rate on REA loans, the farm bureau has joined forces with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Council of State Chambers and the private power trust who are trying to destroy the farmer electric co-op program that has brought rural America out of darkness," Redding said.

"This proposal by the Farm Bureau is identical with the plan of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the state chamber of commerce council, in league with private power companies, for 'phasing out' the REA."

Redding said the Farm Bureau "is supposed to work for the welfare and best interests of the farmer but, instead, its reactionary leaders are now trying to cut the farmer's throat."

Referring to the alliance of business monopolists and the farm bureau leaders against the REA, Redding said:

"These are the same people who have been directing high-power propaganda attacks against labor-management collective bargaining through so-called 'right-to-work' laws.

Both Serve the People

"The truth is, of course, that farmer co-ops, including the rural electric systems, and trade unions function only to serve the welfare of their members and the communities in which they live. It is time that farmers and workers in industry understand they are being attacked by a common enemy and stand together to defeat these attacks."

Redding said this double-barreled attack on the farmer and working people is currently under way in many states, including Oklahoma, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

The NRECA recently told its farmer membership, he noted, that the Farm Bureau action "came as a surprise."

CofC Wistfully Urges Congress to Turn Back

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, looking hopefully backward, has offered a 10-point program of what it thinks Congress should and shouldn't do in the area of labor legislation. The announcement, from CofC Pres. Ladd Plumley, said the business group's program is to:

- **Put unions under anti-trust laws, prohibit industry-wide bargaining and prohibit "restrictive" union work rules.**
- **Oppose any move towards a shorter workweek and concentrate on improving productivity.**
- **Keep unemployment compensation programs under "state control."**
- **"Reform" the National Labor Relations Board by taking away its jurisdiction over unfair labor practices by employers.**
- **Preserve "the right of states" to prohibit union shop agreements through so-called "right-to-work" laws.**
- **Oppose any modification of the emergency strike provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.**
- **Reject any extension of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to include hotels, restaurants and laundries.**
- **Defeat equal-pay-for-women legislation as "not a proper subject for federal legislation."**
- **Repeal the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon prevailing wage laws if possible, and if they can't be eliminated altogether amend them to require judicial review of all wage determinations.**
- **Curtail the U.S. Employment Service and block "a further attempt to involve the federal government in employment activities."**

Second Look in Kansas:

GOP Governor Raps Maine 'Work' Drive

Augusta, Me.—A petition drive for a so-called "right-to-work" law in Maine has been sharply denounced by the state's Republican governor and the commissioner of labor and industry.

Gov. John H. Reed charged that the agitation for a law banning union shop agreements has come "from outside the state" and he warned that such a law would bring about "unrest and disorder" in labor-management relations.

He spelled out his continued opposition to "right-to-work" in a strongly-worded letter to Fred I. Merrill, president of a group called Maine Citizens for Right-to-Work, Inc., which has launched a petition campaign.

'Work' Beaten in Past

If the "work" forces obtain the signatures of 29,300 voters—10 percent of the electorate—the bill they propose will be submitted to the voters in the next general election, unless the legislature passes it unchanged. So-called "right-to-work" bills have been soundly defeated on several occasions in recent sessions.

Reed wrote that Maine has been "very fortunate" in having a pattern of "excellent labor-management relations" and he said the drive for a "right-to-work" law does not come "from the working people of Maine."

Commissioner of Labor & Industry Marion E. Martin also emphasized the state administration's opposition to a "work" law in a recent speech to the Presque Isle Chamber of Commerce.

She told the business group that time lost because of work stoppages in Maine has been much less than the national average and commented:

"This is a commendable and enviable record. We should do nothing that would upset such labor relations.

"Such a record is a more effective inducement to new industry to locate here than any 'right-to-work' bill ever could be."

Second Look in Kansas

In another development in the "right-to-work" area, two Kansas newspapers took second looks at the state's ban on union shop agreements and concluded that it wasn't all it had been cracked up to be.

The Hutchinson News noted editorially that "one of the promises" which led Kansans to approve a "right-to-work" restriction was that "it would lure new industry to the state." The newspaper commented:

"It hasn't worked out that way . . . everyone is crying that Kansas is missing the boat as far as the nation's industrial expansion is concerned."

The "work" law, the paper said, instead of helping "may play its part in a further bypassing of Kansas."

In a similar vein, the Wichita Eagle quoted a spokesman for the Kansas Chamber of Commerce as speculating that Kansas might even lose some defense contracts because it is a "right-to-work" state.

The newspaper noted that the ban on union shop agreements "has not proved to be the open sesame for industrial growth" and commented:

"What an irony if now it should work quite the opposite way."

Streamlining Speeds Up 1962 NLRB Operations

A rise in cases handled and a sharp speedup in operations has followed the streamlined procedures adopted in 1961 by the National Labor Relations Board, a report of the general counsel's office for 1962 reveals.

A record total of $2.5 million in back pay was awarded employes illegally discriminated against in relation to union activities—a jump of 57 percent over the $1.6 million total in 1961. A record also was set in offers of reinstatement to 3,351 employes illegally discharged because of union activities—an increase of 49 percent over 2,248 offered reinstatement in 1961.

The board handled an all-time high number of 25,386 cases during the year, Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman announced, and maintained operations on a current basis, without backlog.

The streamlining procedures approved in 1961 followed Pres. Kennedy's appointment of Frank W. McCulloch as chairman and Gerald A. Brown as a board member, when the board delegated its powers in deciding petitions for union representation elections to its 28 regional offices.

The result was to cut the average time for processing an election petition in 1962 to 44 days, about half that previously required. The NLRB in Washington, freed of the election petition burden, has been able to reduce sharply the time required for handling other cases.

Despite a steady increase in unfair labor practice charges—nearly 1,000 more than in 1961 and 4,000 more than in 1958—complaints were issued in 1962 in an average of 48 days after charges were filed, and the average trial examiner's hearing was completed within 98 days. As recently as 1958, Rothman said, 143 days were required for issuance of a complaint and 192 days for completion of an examiner's hearing.

The average age of unfair labor practice cases pending was cut to 21 days in 1961, the report said, indicating that "the majority are now processed before 30 days elapse."

Court litigation increased in 1961, Rothman noted, "traceable in good part" to the need of establishing "the precise meaning of several major changes" in the Taft-Hartley Act made by the Landrum-Griffin 1959 amendments.

Hoffmann Rejects Soviet Invitation

Philadelphia—Upholsterers Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann has rejected an invitation for an official visit to the Soviet Union because that country denies "the trade union and political freedoms which we enjoy."

In a letter replying to Ilya Novikov, president of the central committee of the Timber, Paper & Woodworkers Union in the USSR, Hoffmann declared that neither UIU officers nor AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and his colleagues, "with whom we agree on the subject," are in any sense "afraid" of contacts or exchanges.

Their refusal to take part in official visits, he said, stems from their conviction that such visits "would constitute a betrayal of our union principles and our brother unionists" and "would seem to give approval" to those who have imprisoned and suppressed trade unionists for exercising their freedoms.

In Newspaper Strike:

Anti-Trust Probe Asked by Printers

New York—Union printers on strike against publishers of four newspapers here have called on Atty.-Gen. Robert F. Kennedy to determine if the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was violated when five other publishers closed their papers and blacked out all metropolitan daily publication.

Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 charged that the publishers acted in concert to "coerce a settlement" of the dispute between the ITU and the four papers which ceased operations Dec. 8.

The agreement to shut up shop, Powers told Kennedy, "eliminates competition among the newspapers involved and therefore raises the question of whether the antitrust laws of the U.S. are being violated," specifically Sec. 1 of the Sherman Act.

Powers added that "to our knowledge there is no decision of the courts which holds that an agreement not to compete during the pendency of a strike is exempt from the antitrust laws."

The negotiations between Local 6 and the publishers, stalemated for a time, were resumed Jan. 9 at the request of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, then halted again.

At a press conference in Washington that day Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said he was encouraged by the developments in the "last 24 hours" and that the situation was becoming more "fluid."

In reply to a question, he said he did not believe that the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act applied to the New York newspaper dispute.

T-H defines a national emergency as a dispute affecting the health and safety of the nation. Wirtz said that neither previous legislative history, previous applications of the provision or the language of the act indicated that the emergency section is applicable.

Local 6 said the strike was its first in 65 years against the local publishers' association. While other newspaper unions respected the ITU picket lines, these developments took place:

- A three-man fact-finding board prepared a report for Wirtz on the strike and possibilities of settlement. The board, appointed by Wirtz, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor Robert Wagner, was headed by U.S. Appeals Court Judge Harold R. Medina.
- Powers declined an invitation to meet with the board until after a meeting of the local and its 13,000 members called for Jan. 13. A secret ballot vote on the question of meeting with an "outside" body has been scheduled, he said.
- A mass demonstration of support for the strikers has been set for Jan. 15 around the New York Times building. All unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council have been asked to send representatives.
- The New York Pressmen's Union sued three papers for $512,000 in lost wage and lockout benefits. Filed in U.S. District Court here, the suit asked $245,000 damages from the Mirror, $152,000 from the Herald Tribune, $115,000 from the Post. All three closed down without being struck.

At the four struck papers the ITU is asking for substantial wage increases, a 35-hour week, paid sick leave up to five days, a fourth week of vacation and other benefits, subject to collective bargaining.

In Cleveland, Mayor Ralph Locher called negotiators for two striking unions to meet in his office with representatives of the Plain Dealer and Press, struck Nov. 29 by a local of the expelled Teamsters and Nov. 30 by the Newspaper Guild. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for corrupt domination.

Lausche Crosses Guild Picket Line

Cleveland—Union men picketing the daily Press & News here were not surprised when Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) walked through their lines recently.

"Lausche has long been against organized labor," said a spokesman for the striking Newspaper Guild Local 1. "Even when he was governor of Ohio, he walked through a union picket line at the Neil House."

The pickets reported that after talking with Press Editor Louis B. Seltzer, the senator said Seltzer was right in opposing a union shop. Lausche, a former judge here, thus made a judgment without hearing labor's point of view—"a most unjudicial act," a Guild spokesman declared.

A $10,000 GIFT to finance a year-long training school for garment workers in Nairobi, Kenya, has been set up by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Shown at a ceremony at which a check for the fund was turned over to the school are, from left, Harry Goldberg and Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Joint Board Manager William Ross, and Valentine Omolo, a Kenyan student at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia. The AFL-CIO has given Mrs. Springer's services for two to three months to help start the school.

IAM Chalks Up a First In Naval Ordnance Pact

Louisville, Ky.—The first agreement in the nation covering civilian employes of a U.S. Naval Ordnance plant has been won by the Machinists, that union has announced.

IAM Rep. Charles F. West, national coordinator of a campaign to organize 180,000 federal workers in industrial establishments, said members of Lodge 830 have voted unanimous approval of an 18-point pact covering 1,700 workers at the Naval Ordnance plant here.

The negotiations ran into a blockade when the Navy Bureau of Weapons refused to approve five key bread-and-butter issues. An IAM team headed by Pres. William Ryan of District 44, representing government employes, carried the union's protest to the Dept. of Defense and won reversals on these protective measures:

- Guarantee of a standard Monday through Friday workweek, with overtime for Saturday and Sunday work instead of the previous straight time for overtime.
- Equal representation with the Navy on area wage boards and wage data collection boards.
- A new promotion and job protection plan with job bidding rights provided at layoff time.
- The right to take birthdays and religious holy days as part of annual leave.
- Access to the plant by the lodge president, vice president, chief steward and IAM representatives for grievance handling.

Another major gain, the union said, was an agreement for a strong grievance procedure. It provides union representation for members at each step, full appeal procedures, and arbitration of unsettled grievances.

Negotiators for the union were headed by Lodge 830 Pres. Tom Baldwin, Business Rep. Leo Sammon of IAM Dist. 44 and IAM Rep. Martin P. Leahy.

Other negotiations are under way at the naval ordnance plant in York, Pa., and an auxiliary naval air station near Jacksonville, Fla., Ryan said.

Strikers in 1962 At Postwar Low

Strikes during 1962 affected the smallest number of workers since the end of World War II, and total strike idleness—16 one-hundredths of 1 percent of working time—was at the third lowest annual level since 1944.

In making this report, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said the number of stoppages and man-days of strike time, though higher in 1962 than in 1961, were below the levels of most postwar years.

Approximately 3,550 stoppages involving 1.25 million workers began in 1962, the BLS reported. Total time lost because of them was 19 million man-days in 1962 against 16.3 million the preceding year and 19.1 million in 1960.

The report listed 16 major stoppages, each involving 10,000 or more workers.

5-Day Strike Wins Pay Gains For Hatters

New York—Employer resistance to Hatters' Union contract proposals collapsed here after a five-day strike of almost 10,000 millinery workers. The walkout ended in a three-year agreement with wage increases retroactive to Jan. 1.

The settlement, after the first strike in the industry since 1919, was announced at the annual fashion show sponsored jointly by employers and the union for 1,300 buyers here to see the new line of spring hats for women.

The union's chief objective in the walkout was to win a sizeable boost in the wage of those at the bottom of the pay scale—those whose weekly rate was $55. Under the settlement, these workers will get no less than $62.50 in the third year of the contract after three raises of $2.50 a week per year.

These major improvements have been agreed to by the Hatters and members of the Eastern Women's Headware Association, representing major hatmakers:

- A raise for piece workers of 2.5 percent on Jan. 1, 1963, and Jan. 1, 1964, plus 5 percent on Jan. 1, 1965.
- Raises of $2.50 each year for three years for salaried employes.
- An increase of 1 percent in employer payments into the employe retirement fund.
- A management guarantee of $100,000 a year for promotion of union label hatwear.

The union said its proposal, tailored to the needs of the workers and the ability of the industry to pay, was rejected by an element of "Young Turks" in the employers' association—sons, grandsons and in-laws of industry "old timers" who had dealt peacefully with the union for years.

Beirne Thanks Meany For Aid Against Raid

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has expressed warm appreciation of the "wholehearted support" given by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to the CWA in beating off an attempted raid by the ousted Teamsters on the 17,000-member unit of Western Electric Co. telephone installers.

In a secret-ballot vote conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the CWA smashed the Teamsters' bid when the installers voted 11,398 to remain with the AFL-CIO union and only 4,000 to jump to the Teamsters headed by Pres. James R. Hoffa.

The Teamsters were expelled by the federation in 1957 shortly after Hoffa's election as president, the convention ousting the union on findings of domination by corrupt elements. Hoffa mounted a major drive in his attempted raid on the CWA's big installers' unit but lost by approximately a 3-1 margin.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz commented at a press conference that the significance of the result was in the "destroying of any myth that might be developing about the organizing power of the Teamsters."

He termed the balloting a "very real compliment to the representational function that the CWA has exercised" in terms of the serious consideration by the installers of the questions raised by Teamsters' representatives.

Beirne's expression of thanks came in a letter to Pres. George Meany and voiced appreciation "for the wholehearted support which came from you personally and from the entire AFL-CIO."

The CWA was "always confident" that it would beat back the raiding effort of the Teamsters' leadership, Beirne declared, but "it was most encouraging to know that we had the full moral support of the AFL-CIO, its affiliates and its state and central bodies."

The Communications Workers "are now moving" to secure "needed improvements" in the installers' unit contract with Western Electric, Beirne told Meany. He has notified the company that the union wants swift negotiations under a wage reopener clause for the third year of its current three-year contract.

SAG Approves Bargaining Policy

Hollywood, Calif.—A collective bargaining policy under which the Screen Actors Guild "will not seek increases in existing wage rates or changes in working conditions which would substantially increase the cost of hiring actors in films made in the United States" has been approved by a 96 percent margin in a referendum.

The actual tally was 5,279 for the policy, which was recommended by the union's directors in a move to create jobs, to 188 against it. The current contract covering acting work in film features expires Jan. 31. The television film contract expires in June 1964.

"It is the intention of the board," members were advised when the policy recommendation was submitted to them, "to insist on the right to reopen the new contract when direct production for pay television becomes imminent, and thus to alter the present contractual provision that pay television is merely an extension of the theatrical box-office."

Shoe Workers Strike Wins Contract Gains

The Shoe Workers have signed new two-year contracts covering 10,000 workers in 45 shoe factories in Massachusetts following a short strike in the Haverhill area.

Shoe Workers' Pres. George Fecteau said the 45 firms approved the contract after workers voted to strike. In Haverhill, 15 firms signed the agreements following a two-day walkout.

A 10 cent package increase in the contract includes a 3-cent-an-hour wage raise this year and another in 1964. Fringe benefits include $1,000 company-paid insurance and another paid holiday.

Minimum rates on day work, piece work or makeup were increased from $1.26 to $1.29 as of Jan. 1, 1963, from $1.29 to $1.32 on Sept. 1, 1963, and from $1.32 to $1.35 on Jan. 1, 1964. Packers, repairers and boot trimmers earning $1.48 per hour received raises as of Jan. 1, 1963, with more hikes due Sept. 1, 1963, and Jan. 1, 1964.

Hospitalization benefits were increased from $12 to $18 a day, and sickness and accident benefits from $15 to $20 per week. In 1964, life insurance benefits will be increased from $500 to $1,000.

The contracts grant the union the right to strike any company which may become delinquent in pension fund payments.

They also provide that displaced machinery operators will be given first opportunity to work on new or improved machinery.

The Shoe Workers' president said that negotiations were at a standstill until workers voted to strike, and "then we started making progress."

A Promise in Congress

THE PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT of the House Rules Committee to 15 members and the election of Rep. Gerald Ford as chairman of the House Republican Conference constitute an initial defeat for the GOP-southern Democratic coalition at the outset of the 88th Congress.

At best the setback to the coalition is a limited one. But it can be further exploited as the session gets under way and the controversial issues that brought it into existence in the first place reach the stage of consideration.

Strong and continuing Administration leadership can help increase southern Democratic support in the House. And the leaders of the moderate wing of the Republican Party can continue to exert the pressures that contributed to the upset in the House GOP caucus.

The rules vote and the GOP contest were undoubted defeats for Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), the Dixiecrat half of the coalition leadership, and Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind.), his GOP counterpart. They had fought vigorously to defeat the move to enlarge the Rules Committee permanently and Halleck was opposed to Ford's bid for the party post.

But Halleck and Smith are veteran and experienced party leaders and legislators who have bounced back before from seeming coalition defeats. They will intensify efforts to re-form ranks for battles on tax reduction and reform, medicare, aid to education and other issues.

But granting the recuperative powers of the coalition the initial setbacks hold the promise that the 88th Congress can put together a more liberal record than its predecessor and give final approval to the important measures left high and dry by the conservative coalition in the 87th Congress.

End of a Myth

THE DECISIVE three to one defeat handed the raiding Teamsters by Communication Workers installers proves conclusively that American union members, given a free choice, will not support a union dominated by corrupt elements.

The CWA elections should destroy for all time the mythology that has grown up around James R. Hoffa—the mythology of invincibility and growing strength. The mass communications media—newspapers, radio, television and magazines—have aided and abetted the growth of this myth in the face of hard figures that Teamsters' raids on AFL-CIO unions have by and large been unsuccessful and that under Hoffa's leadership the union has slipped in membership strength.

The smashing CWA victory was accomplished despite a lavishly financed, all-out propaganda attack. The Hoffa leadership pulled out all the stops and ended up with only 4,000 of the 16,204 votes tallied.

The defeat came amid reports of increasing opposition to the Hoffa-style leadership. One large Teamsters local has elected an anti-Hoffa president; another local came within a handful of votes of unseating a close Hoffa henchman.

The members of the Teamsters deserve clean, honest, democratic leadership rather than the corrupt rule of the Hoffa organization. Given a completely free choice, CWA members in the installers unit overwhelmingly rejected the Hoffa taint. There is new hope that Teamsters' members will move in the same direction.

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Presidential Aerospace Board Says:

'Free Loaders' Reap Benefits, Union Members 'Foot the Bill'

The following is excerpted from a report of the President's Boeing Aerospace Board, a three-man mediation board appointed by Pres. Kennedy in the dispute involving the Boeing Co. and the Machinists. It is composed of Patrick J. Fisher, Lewis M. Gill and Saul Wallen.

IT IS SCARCELY necessary to review the arguments in support of the inclusion of a union shop clause in a contract between these parties.

We shall note only that we are especially impressed with the "free loader" argument. The union by law is the bargaining agent for all the employes in the unit. The benefits it negotiates must be granted to all employes, members and nonmembers alike. Neither it nor the company can discriminate by limiting the benefits to union members alone. Hence nonmembers automatically benefit from the union's negotiating efforts. But only the union members foot the bill.

This condition inevitably rankles the nearly three-fourths of the Boeing employes who carry the full cost. The resentments engendered must be a divisive influence in the work force, a morale depressant with concommitant effects on efficiency.

It is axiomatic that taxation without representation is tyranny. The reverse is equally true. The enjoyment of the fruits of representation without payment of one's proportionate share of the cost is similarly repugnant.

The inequity inherent in an arrangement under which a minority enjoys the benefits of collective bargaining, while paying none of the cost, is especially acute in the case of future employes. We do not agree that a requirement that all present employes join a union as a condition of continued employment violates any basic or inherent rights. However, we can understand that an employer might be reluctant to impose such a requirement on employes previously hired with the understanding, expressed or implied, that union membership would be a matter solely of their choice. But we discern no logic in the assertion that a requirement of union membership after 30 days deprives a person not yet hired of anything.

We turn next to the contention that the union shop or some other form of union security stronger than the present maintenance of membership provision "strengthens the enemy" and thus represents a "beefing up" of an antimanagement force.

This argument is based on the assumption that management and labor in this age have antagonistic aims and goals and are in fact enemies seeking their opponent's destruction.

We think this assumption is counter to the mainstream of thought of American management and labor. With a few regrettable exceptions, the prevailing view—and our own—is that management and labor share a common goal of promoting an efficient and profitable enterprise, which affords good returns to the stockholders and at the same time provides good and secure jobs for the members of the union.

The Boeing Co.'s rather cynical argument that the union is an "enemy," bent on mortal combat with the company, is in our view not only factually unsound but also goes a long way toward explaining why this dispute has been so difficult to settle. We are convinced that if the Boeing management would reconsider its basic approach to the relationship, it would find the union more than willing to meet it halfway.

It is for the foregoing reasons that we see positive benefits in the union shop for these parties. If we had been given the powers of arbitrators, we would not hesitate to make an award granting the union shop under the circumstances.

WE THINK the national interest in settling this dispute urgently calls for the company to reconsider its position of rigidity on the union security issue. The union has views on the union shop which are just as strong as those of the company, but the union has shown a sense of responsibility by stating its willingness to accept some modified form of union security if necessary to avoid a strike. We think the nation has a right to expect the company to show a comparable sense of responsibility, rather than rebuffing all proposals, no matter how moderate and reasonable.

That, as we see it, is the single most important key to the settlement of this issue and indeed of the whole dispute. The precise formula which is adopted is perhaps of secondary importance; what is important is for the company to step forward with some contribution to a settlement and abandon its stubborn insistence that its views on union security must take total precedence over the views, not only of the union, but also of this board and for that matter of the great majority of large American industrial corporations.

Boeing management has no monopoly on either patriotism or wisdom, and some tangible recognition of that fact would be very much in order at this point.

Morgan Says:

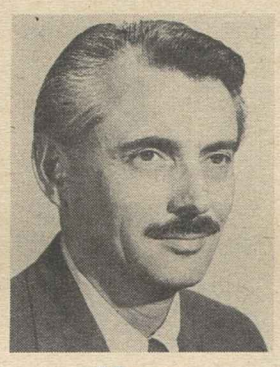
Solution of U.S. and UN in Congo Fits Facts Better than Any Other

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT WOULD BE A much more wonderful world if men propelled events from a base of logic and common sense instead of emotion and prejudice. But the wild, dangerous, human mess that the Congo is, for instance, cannot be tidied up simply by wishing everybody to be reasonable.

Even if the United Nations operation against the slippery, Machiavellian Moise Tshombe turns out to be successful, it will be a long time before the tribal passions, the powerful pressures of self-seeking economic interests and even governments are contained enough to allow the Congo any kind of promising future.



Morgan

In such a situation of utter turmoil where millions of dollars are at stake to mining and other companies, where colonial policies are colliding with the reality of changing times, where ideologies of East and West could collide explosively and where the historic animosites between white men and black men are surfaced in the worst possible atmosphere, it is no wonder that the true facts are elusive, it is no wonder that bad judgments are made or that excesses are committed on almost every side.

But on the basis of available evidence—though history could reverse this assessment—it does seem now that the UN objective, which has the full support of the U.S. government, is the least undesirable, the least difficult for thoughtful persons to accept.

Washington's official policy remains, in general, what it was when Under Sec. of State George Ball enunciated it publicly in a speech in Los Angeles nearly 13 months ago, on Dec. 19, 1961. What Ball said then, in essence, was that the peaceful development of central Africa depended on a stable Congo, and a stable Congo depended on the integration of Tshombe's rich, secessionist province of Katanga into a federated central government at Leopoldville.

Why, one asks, shouldn't Katanga be independent? After all Americans are committed to a policy of self-determination. Why, Ball has already replied, shouldn't every tribe in Central Africa that wishes to declare its independence have a right to do so? Anarchy and chaos would be the result. If the Congo were split into separate states with popoulations equivalent to Katanga's, the area, Ball argued, would be fragmentized into more than 20 governments. Indeed, he said:

"Katanga itself would be split in two if the concept of tribal separatism were given full play. There simply is no legal case, no political case, no economic case, and no moral case for Balkanizing the heart of Africa."

FOR THOSE PERSUADED that Tshombe is a great bulwark against Communism, there is the record of months of collaboration between the Katanga delegation to the parliament in Leopoldville and pro-Communist deputies in efforts to topple the government of the moderate but admittedly weak and vacillating premier, Cyrille Adoula.

Some people forget that the United Nations originally intervened in the Congo with the aggressive support of the Eisenhower Administration, which concluded that the UN forces provided an authentic device to avoid a direct power confrontation in the heart of Africa between East and West. If the UN fails, if Adoula falls, the Communists undoubtedly will do their utmost to fill the vacuum.

They may do so ultimately anyway, though their heavy-handed and clumsy-footed record in Africa so far does not make their prospects so bright as once was feared. Indeed there is some indication that administration-inspired stories emerging from Washington in recent weeks to the effect that the Soviets were "hovering in the wings" ready to pounce, were exaggerated. But there are plenty of good and valid reasons to unify or federate the Congo beyond any Communist threat.

Undoubtedly Tshombe is not the only villain in this piece. Undoubtedly there have been provocations from the UN side as well as from his. There is no built-in guarantee either that the Congo will flourish if Tshombe is finally brought to terms and fulfills them.

But if there is a better, more promising and equitable solution than the one the UN and the U.S. have been pursuing, the critics of the operation, including those two self-appointed experts on foreign policy, Senators Dodd and Goldwater, have not come up with any that fits the available facts.

Vandercook Death Mourned by Morgan

There died in Delhi, N. Y., a friend and colleague of mine (of) . . . warm, human outlook. His name was John W. Vandercook, actor, traveler, editor, lecturer, novelist, historian and commentator. For more than five years we proudly shared the sponsorship of organized labor on our respective programs of news and comment as ABC correspondents. Then in 1960 he was felled by a stroke which attacked, of all things, his vocal chords. His voice has now been finally stilled and yet in a way it has not, because the trenchant expressions of a liberal mind are still heard and will be remembered.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICAN MONOLITH cracked in the House with such decisiveness that Charlie Halleck of Indiana, the dour-faced Republican leader who has fought the New Deal, Fair Deal and New Frontier with unflagging faithfulness, looked more glum than ever. An uprising of Young Turks had upset the leadership "team" Halleck himself set up just four years ago in consigning old Rep. Joseph Martin of Massachusetts to the ash heap of history and the back benches on the House chamber and taking over control of the GOP.

Eastern Republicans and a gaggle of rising influentials from the upper Midwest and scattered points all across the country whipped up a secret-ballot majority in the House GOP caucus. They hurled out the Republican Conference chairman, Rep. Charles Hoeven of Iowa, and elevated 49-year-old Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan, to replace him.

They forced through a provision expanding the GOP Policy Committee so as to give more seats to members who have piled up several terms of seniority—but no recognition from their elders.

* * *

TO GIVE THE LABEL "Young Turks" to Ford and his colleagues in this sudden maneuver is to strain the meaning of words somewhat. On domestic affairs Ford himself votes as a conservative. His Michigan colleague, Rep. Robert P. Griffin, was cosponsor of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act. Rep. William Ayres of Ohio was cosponsor of the Ayres-Kitchin minimum wage bill—a restrictive measure—that passed the House as a substitute for the 1961 Administration bill actually approved in substance in the end.

There are, however, some distinctive differences between Ford and Halleck, and the differences are in approach as well as in degree.

A Democratic colleague, appraising the reasons for the "Turk" revolt, said the younger GOP stalwarts are weary of Halleck's lack of creativity as opposition leader to the Kennedy Administration. The Halleck posture is one of fierce opposition to a school-aid bill, for example: the "Turks" would prefer to concede the need of federal aid and shape its financing and scope to a Republican cast. They point the way in which Rep. Charles E. Goodell of New York devised significant changes in what became the Manpower Development Act of 1962.

The "Turks" think Halleck's lack of imagination concedes practically permanent majority status to the House Democrats so that even the ablest of the young Republicans can scarcely imagine becoming a committee chairman. They were not restive enough to throw out Halleck himself this year—but another GOP failure in the House elections in 1964 might well make them pull the stopper.

Ford himself commands wide respect for capability, hard work and a sense of responsbility in foreign affairs and defense issues. Generally Democrat rivals of Ford's own generation rate him this way: "We'd have a lot harder time handling Ford as Republican leader than we have with Halleck, but he would be good for his party and good for the country."

* * *

REP. HALE BOGGS of Louisiana, the Democratic House whip who handled some of the debate on the Rules Committee fight, twitted those who had warned two years ago that southerners supporting the Kennedy Administration would suffer the vengeance of the voters.

"I look over here," he remarked, and see a new freshman Democrat who "defeated a very dear friend of mine, the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Harold McSween," who voted against the late Speaker Rayburn's "packing" of the Rules Committee.

"I look the other way" and see another new member from Georgia, who defeated Rep. James C. Davis of Atlanta, continued Boggs piously. "I was devoted to Judge Davis," he mourned, but he pointed out that Davis himself had predicted "dire things" for supporters of the President and Rayburn. "Well, there sits this young man" who now represents Atlanta, and "I am sorry Judge Davis is not here," quoth Boggs.

He also pointed out to the Republicans that not a single one of the 22 GOP representatives who voted two years ago with Rayburn was defeated for reelection.

Washington Reports:

Senate Foes of Filibusters See Better Chance of Revising Rules

SENATE OPPONENTS of the filibuster see a greater chance of success now in their fight to change the rules than was the case two years ago, according to Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), one of the bipartisan group pressing for a vote to end extended debates.

"Two years ago, with the incoming Kennedy Administration having lined up a great many important legislative measures, there did begin to develop pressure to set aside the rules issue and get to the legislative proposals," the Michigan senator recalled in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Since then, he said, "many of the major Kennedy legislative proposals have been put on the books so that there is not the same backlog."

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), interviewed on the same program, said that the voting of cloture last year in debate over the satellite communications bill enables supporters of the present rule to argue that it works.

The Senate rule as it now stands requires a vote of two-thirds of the senators present and voting to apply cloture.

A NEW PROPOSAL by Senators Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), the majority whip, and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, would permit debate to be shut off by a vote of 51 senators.

As Hart explained the proposal, no attempt to vote cloture would be permitted until after 14 days of debate, and even then, each senator would be given an hour for further argument.

Both senators were optimistic that a majority would vote to change the rules. Scott said the hope was to get 54 to 57 senators behind the proposal. He expected the filibuster against the change to continue for two weeks before "senators who wish the change will call up their big guns."

SUCCESS IN 1963 ATTEMPT to end filibusters is expected by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), left, and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.). Both were interviewed on the opening program in the Washington Reports to the People series, AFL-CIO public service program now in its sixth year.

Winner of Scholarship Thanks AFL-CIO for Aid

American labor will increase the number of college scholarships it gives "as union resources permit," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in acknowledging Christmas greetings from John Ferrell, Walnut Ridge, Ark., a Harvard University freshman on an AFL-CIO scholarship.

"For the labor movement is united," Meany added, "in the determination that this country will indeed become a land of equal opportunity."

Ferrell, majoring in mathematics in anticipation of a teaching career, sent his wishes for a Merry Christmas to Meany and added his thanks for "all you have done for me through the AFL-CIO National Merit Scholarship awarded me last March."

"If it were not for this scholarship, I could not afford to go to Harvard," he wrote. "Harvard is a wonderful place, and is making available many opportunities which I would otherwise be denied. My only regret this Christmas is that there are so many students here in the United States that cannot afford to go to college. I sincerely hope that the AFL-CIO will continue helping young people go to college, so that our country will truly be a land of equal opportunity."

In his reply Meany called it "extremely thoughtful" of Ferrell to write, saying that reception of the youth's letter "was among the high points of my holiday season."

"I am glad to learn that Harvard is living up to your expectations," he went on. "But you do not owe me or the AFL-CIO any personal thanks; the AFL-CIO made the scholarships available, but you won yours on a merit basis in a wide-open competition.

"You deserve credit for thinking of the less fortunate young people who are barred from college by lack of funds. We in the AFL-CIO certainly will continue to do what we can to help."

Ferrell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Ferrell of Walnut Ridge. His mother is a member of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 579.

Higher Social Security Income Ceiling Urged

The present social security tax base should be raised to increase benefits without increasing the rate, Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declared on Labor News Conference.

Questioned on the weekly public affairs program presented by the federation on the Mutual Broadcasting System network, Cruikshank said that the present $4,800 earnings ceiling does not cover as high a percentage of wages as the $3,000 limit did in 1939.

"Then the total earnings of about 93 percent of all full-time workers were covered," the social security expert noted. "Today the total earnings of only about 60 percent are covered. If we raised the base to cover the same proportion of earnings that we covered back in 1939, we could go up to say a $9,000 wage base and substantially improve the benefits without increasing the rate."

The new rate of contribution is 3.625 percent of all covered earnings up to a maximum of $4,800, with the employer matching this contribution.

Not a Pay Cut

The one-half of 1 percent increase in social security contributions, Cruikshank asserted, "isn't any more of a pay cut than if the man and wife in the family decided to put a few cents more each payday into savings or into their own privately purchased insurance."

Cruikshank also observed that social security has benefitted insurance companies, because "the more security minded people get, it seems, the more insurance they want."

Pointing out that medical care for the aged is another form of social security, he said that if the older person is relieved of the anxiety and the burden of high hospital costs, he will have a more secure old age.

He predicted passage of the medicare program if it is brought to a vote in the new Congress.

Stressing the need for improved benefits, Cruikshank said that any system financed on a payroll tax should keep benefits pretty closely related to the payrolls.

"We are willing to weigh the benefit formula in favor of the very low income worker but we think the benefits should represent a percentage of the worker's former wage," he said, noting that the present ceiling of $4,800 is not as high as the average wage in manufacturing.

"We think that he should be able to raise the amount on which he pays the tax . . . and then get a higher benefit."

9 Presidents Attend Council Installation

New York—Nine international union presidents, four of them members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, attended the New York City Central Labor Council's installation of Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Sec. Morris Iushewitz and other officers for new terms.

The oath of office was administered by Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies, at a meeting of CLC delegates.

Taking part in the ceremonies were Presidents Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes—all AFL-CIO vice presidents—and Presidents Herman Kenin of the Musicians, Conrad Nagel of the Actors & Artistes, Morris Pizer of the Furniture Workers, Harry Spodick of the Jewelry Workers, David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

RLEA Makes Public Plea:

Congress Asked to Investigate Railroads' Financial Structure

Rail unions have opened a counter-offensive against management job-eliminating moves on two fronts—mergers and work rules.

In a public plea to Congress to investigate the financial structure of railroads "before further railroad mergers and liquidations are permitted," the Railway Labor Executives' Association charged that management pleas of "poverty" aren't supported by the facts.

The RLEA declared in an advertisement in leading newspapers throughout the nation:

"The railroads promote their 'poverty' myth in an attempt to produce a legislative and collective bargaining climate in which they can escape regulation, pave the way for monopolistic mergers, slash jobs and wreck work rules agreements."

In a follow-up letter to each member of Congress, RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty said railroad dividend reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission "belie their poverty claims." Dividends have increased in each five-year period since 1940, he said, and totaled $2.27 billion between 1956 and 1960.

A "thorough" congressional investigation, Leighty said, "is the only way the ills, real and imaginery, of the railroads can be intelligently diagnosed and the proper cure prescribed."

High Court Review Sought

On another front, five rail operating unions formally asked the Supreme Court to review the action of lower courts in refusing to enjoin railroad management from unilaterally scrapping existing work rules and abolishing tens of thousands of jobs.

Attorneys for the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen presented a joint brief arguing that management's unilateral action violates the Railway Labor Act.

Challenging the lower court assertion that management has the right to go ahead with its work rules changes because it bargained "in good faith" with the unions and the unions rejected the recommendations of a special study commission, the unions said the case presents "what is probably the most important issue that has yet arisen as to the interpretation of the Railway Labor Act."

If management can proceed without agreement by the unions, the effect is that "of repealing those provisions of the Railway Labor Act imposing the duty to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules and working conditions," the unions said.

The brief charged that any agreement dealing with pay, rules and working conditions "becomes meaningless" if the employer retains "the uncontrolled discretion to determine the nature, extent, type, place and manner of work."

"A bargain defining wages and hours but not job assignment," the unions declared, "is like a bargain to buy 100 acres of real estate for $1,000 with the buyer having the right to take whatever kind of land he wished—wooded, mineral, fertile, industrial . . . orchard or desert."

Until the Supreme Court acts on the petition for review, the railroads are barred from putting into effect their rules changes.

High Court Reversal Urged on Dues Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

the railroad union shop amendment.

The court held that the intent of Congress was to allow rail employes to be compelled to "share the cost of negotiating and administering collective agreements," but did not contemplate "forced payment" of dues used "for political causes over the objections of employes opposed to those causes."

"Rarely has the court so flagrantly twisted legislative history," the AFL-CIO brief argued.

The court's review, the federation pointed out, discussed the Railway Labor Act of 1934 and then "skipped" to the 1951 union-shop amendment, completely ignoring the fact that in 1935 Congress passed the Wagner Act authorizing a closed shop and that in 1947 it passed the Taft-Hartley amendments outlawing the closed shop but specifically authorizing the union shop for all interstate commerce except the rails and airlines.

The intent of Congress in amending the Railway Labor Act four years later was simply to give employers and employes in rails and airlines the same freedom to negotiate union shop agreements that all employers and workers covered by Taft-Hartley already possessed, the brief stated.

It cited both House and Senate committee reports and debate to buttress this argument. Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) were quoted as specifying that the union shop amendment was intended to extend the "same rights" to rail unions that Taft-Hartley gave others, which Taft stated had "worked satisfactorily."

Ruling Called 'Shallow'

The ruling opinion of the court in the Street decision "has not evoked the admiration of legal scholars," the brief observed, citing a paper from Prof. Wellington that describes it as "a slick but shallow performance."

The AFL-CIO additionally argued that no constitutional issue is involved because the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Acts do not compel a union shop, but merely give permission for such a contract to be voluntarily adopted by management and labor.

Whatever government action is involved is "remote and tenuous," the brief declared, and Congress has never enacted any statute outlawing use of union dues for legislative and educational purposes.

The AFL-CIO urged the court in overruling the Street decision to adopt the dissenting opinion filed at the time by now retired Justice Felix Frankfurter, who said that if Congress had intended to restrict rail unions "from expending their funds in the traditional manner," it certainly would have said so.

Rights Group Weighs Gains In South

"Substantial progress" has been chalked up in labor's drives against race discrimination in the South, according to state-by-state reports to a meeting of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights in Washington.

It was emphasized, however, that "much still remains" to be done in the continuing campaign to eliminate racial bias in certain types of employment and in apprenticeship training programs.

The committee consists of the chief executive officers of the AFL-CIO state central bodies in 13 southern states. Pres. Harold B. Boyd of the Virginia AFL-CIO is chairman.

Participating in the program in addition to the committee members were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who also is chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, and Boris Shishkin, Donald Slaiman and Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. The southern regional directors of several national and international unions attended as consultants.

600 Credit Unions Chartered in 1962

More than 600 new credit unions received charters in 1962, according to a report by Dir. J. Deane Gannon of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

At the end of the year 10,700 credit unions were operating under federal charters. They had 7 million members in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and Guam, where charters were awarded for the first time during the year, Gannon said.

High Jobless Areas Rise In December

The number of major job areas with unemployment in excess of 6 percent of the labor force edged upward in December to 41, the Labor Dept. reported.

Spokane, Wash., and Atlantic City, N. J., moved into higher unemployment classifications during the month, Spokane from moderate to substantial joblessness and Atlantic City from the 6 to 9 percent range to the 9 to 12 percent group.

In November the number of major job areas with substantial unemployment dropped to 40 from 43 in October. In December 1961 the figure was 60.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced also that 31 additional labor market areas have been designated as eligible for assistance under the new Public Works Acceleration Act while five other areas have been removed from the list.

The total in this category now stands at 198 areas, large and small, all designated on the basis of substantial unemployment. An additional 975 areas eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act are eligible also for public works aid.

Label Rules Revised For Meat Products

Consumer information on labels of federally inspected meat and meat food products must be left intact after leaving the plant to meet newly clarified label requirements of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Under the new ruling, it also is illegal to remove, mask or tamper with a label so that information is concealed or the product misrepresented.

Secretary of Labor Says:

Kennedy's Program Needed for Job Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

lem of automation, he added, it will approach "the heart of the unemployment problem."

Wirtz noted that unemployment was scattered through the nation in many pockets and that unemployment compensation "stills the outcry" somewhat. He commented also that there is a trend toward "more acute stalemates in labor disputes" as unemployment increases, the work force grows, management policies change and competition increases.

Queried on the intervention by the secretary of labor in a growing number of disputes, Wirtz said they have lessened the influence of the office, that "the repeated use of any extraordinary procedure dulls the instrument."

On the longshore dispute in New York, Wirtz said that the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act require the President to report to Congress if the strike is resumed after the 80-day cooling-off period.

He noted that in the history of the act no previous report had been made, but that it was mandatory and the White House was now giving consideration to such a report. The President is not required to make recommendations in the report, but Wirtz indicated that if a report were made it might contain such recommendations, possibly in the legislative area.

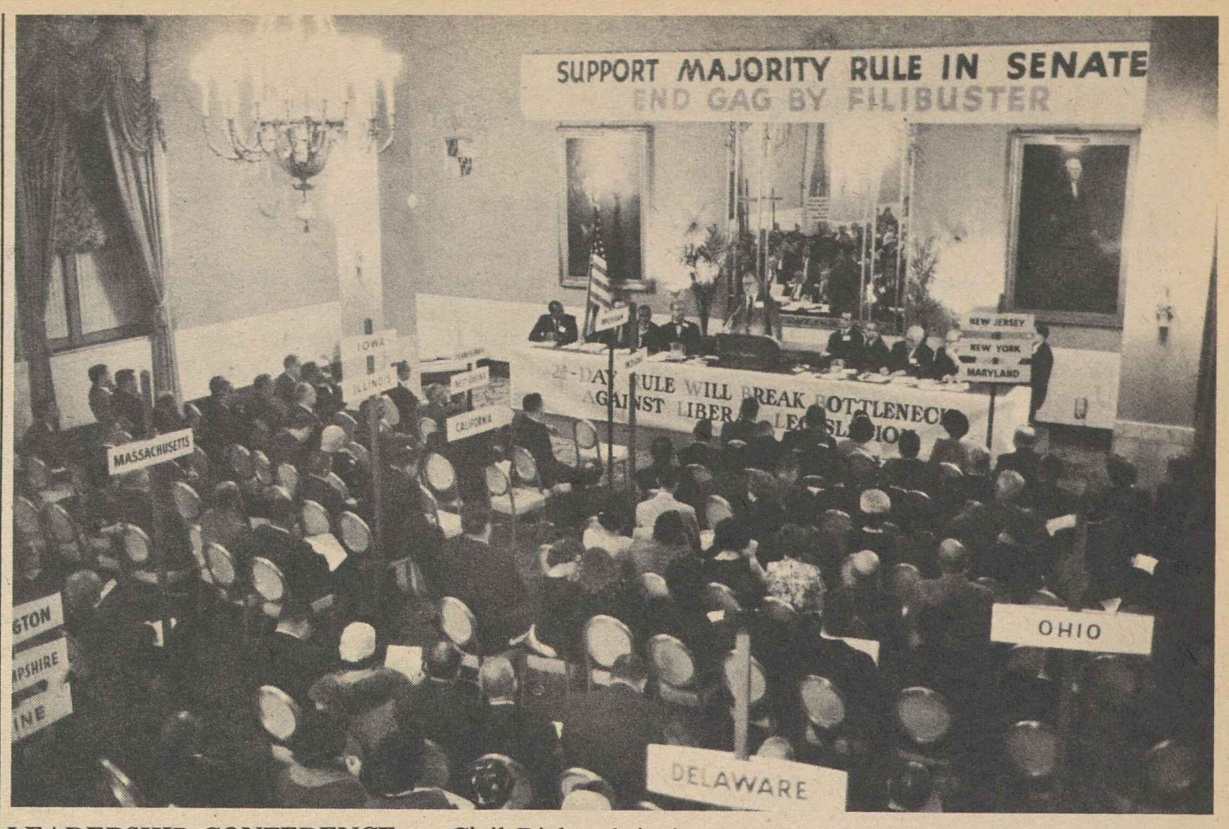
The secretary declared that it was his personal belief that if recommendations for a settlement in the dock dispute had been made public by a special board in advance of the deadline "we would not have had this strike."

The Administration is reported considering changes in T-H to give the President a wider range of powers and formulas for handling national emergency disputes.

Pamphlet Explains Social Security Cost

A new booklet that tells where the social security tax payroll deduction goes—where the money will come from to finance benefit payments in the future—has just been published by the Social Security Administration.

The pamphlet is called "Financing Your Social Security Benefits." It may be had without charge by asking at any local Social Security Administration office for a copy of Booklet 36.



LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE on Civil Rights, bringing together delegates from all sections of the nation, hears AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller report on developments in the congressional rules fight. The conference stressed need for rules reform to prevent anticivil rights filibusters in Senate and Rules Committee bottlenecks in House.

Joblessness Averaged 5.6 Percent in 1962

(Continued from Page 1)

Included among the employed in December were 2.2 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons, about the same as a year ago.

A day prior to the release of the job figures, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced a revision of the department's unemployment releases along lines recommended by a special presidential committee which appraised job and jobless statistics.

Wirtz said that beginning with the December figures "a panel of technicians who are responsible for collecting and analyzing employment statistics will be given the added responsibility of presenting employment data to the press and the public." Over the past few years, Seymour Wolfbein, the department's manpower expert, had presented the figures and answered reporters' queries.

Wirtz said that beginning with the March release on unemployment figures for February the material will be expanded to include additional characteristics of the employed and unemployed, will report both actual and seasonally adjusted figures and will contain other breakdowns to make the figures more understandable and useful.

Drug Testing Perils Cut By New FDA Controls

The Food & Drug Administration has issued new regulations aimed at better protecting the nation against potentially dangerous or inadequately tested drugs such as the baby-deforming thalidomide.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said the new regulations "provide strong and necessary controls over the investigational use of new drugs" and comply with legislation sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) which was enacted last year.

Earlier the agency took another move to tighten its supervision of new drugs by appointing Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, heroine of the thalidomide episode, as head of a new investigational drug branch.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze said the branch will evaluate tests on animals and other reports on new drugs which manufacturers propose to test on humans.

Under the new regulations, which go into effect Feb. 7, the government may order a drug company to hold off human tests until the FDA is satisfied with the thoroughness and results of tests on animals.

The regulations also enable the agency to halt clinical trials if there is evidence that the drug is ineffective for the purposes for which it is being developed.

Manufacturers testing new drugs will be required to furnish full details about their distribution for investigational use, with comprehensive record-keeping and immediate reports both to the FDA and all investigators if any significant side effects or other hazards are found.

The regulations also bar manufacturers from issuing any promotional material on drugs under investigation which represent the new drug as being safe or effective.

Aide to CLC and JLC Joins Planning Body

Toronto, Ont.—Sid Blum, associate secretary of the Canadian Labor Congress' Committee on Human Rights and director of the Jewish Labor Committee for Canada, has resigned both posts to join the staff of the Hamilton (Ont.) Social Planning Council. He also will lecture in sociology at McMaster University, Hamilton.

Broadcaster Vandercook Dead at 60

John W. Vandercook, a leading radio commentator who broadcast nightly for seven years under labor sponsorship, died Jan. 5 of a heart attack in Delhi, N. Y. He was 60.

Vandercook, an explorer and writer, served as a National Broadcasting Co. war correspondent starting in 1940. Beginning on Labor Day 1953, he was sponsored by the old CIO in the 7 p. m. time slot on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network. After the merger in 1955, he moved to a late evening commentary on ABC under AFL-CIO auspices.

His voice badly impaired by a stroke almost two years ago, Vandercook retired and moved to Delhi, where his family home was located. His wife, the former Iris Flynn, died in 1961. Two children, Christopher and Audrey, survive.

Tribute was paid to him in the AFL-CIO closing commercial on the ABC network program, Edward P. Morgan and the News, on Jan. 7.

"Tonight we want to take a moment to express our sadness at the death of John W. Vandercook," it said.

"From 1953 until illness forced his retirement, Mr. Vandercook broadcast over this network, sponsored first by the CIO and, after merger, by the AFL-CIO. He won fame as an author, correspondent and commentator. He spoke his mind crisply, forcefully—in a voice that was unmistakable. He chronicled wars and suffering without ever becoming 'used' to inhumanity, for John Vandercook had both a reporter's eye and a gentle heart. All of us who worked with him have lost a friend."

In his earlier years, Vandercook had conducted research expeditions in the Caribbean, equatorial Africa and the South Pacific. His book, "Black Majesty"—written about the legendary Henri Christophe of Haiti—was a best seller when he was in his early twenties. He wrote numerous other books, including three popular mystery stories.

A speaker of outstanding quality, Vandercook in his broadcasts did much to interpret the attitudes of America's working people to the public.

Mental Health Post Goes to Sullivan

New York—Pres. David Sullivan, of the Building Service Employes, has been named to the board of directors of the National Association of Mental Health.

Beirne Sees Expanded Union Community Role

Rapid expansion of trade union activity into the fields of health, consumer services and community activity is the next logical step for American unions, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, declares in a new book, New Horizons for American Labor.

The changing character of the American labor force will require unions to develop new methods and operating techniques as well as new means of strengthening the tie that exists between the union and the union member, Beirne says.

"Today's union member," he writes, "is loyal to his union, without doubt, but it is apt to be evident only in times of crisis. Unless we engage in some sober reflection and affirmative action, tomorrow's union member may be a slot machine unionist who drops his dues money in the chute, pulls the handle and expects to walk off with the jackpot."

He urges both government action and collective bargaining as methods to provide safeguards for people affected by automation, and calls for a wide sharing of the benefits of automation among all groups in the national population. Automation will "increase the value of . . . union-management cooperation," he says.

American labor, in Beirne's opinion, faces a challenge to "rise above structural limitations, bargaining procedures too often obsolescent, and attitudes shaped a generation or more ago.

"Successful adjustment to change will permit American labor in the years that lie ahead to fulfill its responsibility not only to its members but to the whole nation," he adds.

Beirne makes a number of suggestions as to the course unions should follow in the coming years.

He sees the international unions developing significant changes in form and structure. State and city bodies, he believes, will become more and more concerned with legislative and political activity while local union leaders will become more prominent in community affairs and will take their place "in the community leadership along with the college president, the local banker, the prominent lawyer, the leading merchant."

"These changes—and many, many others of an equally dynamic character," Beirne writes, "are ones which today's trade union leadership must face, and promptly."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), in an introduction to the volume, notes that Beirne "seeks to visualize the new forms and the new procedures that unions might employ on behalf of their members in the America of the years ahead." He describes Beirne as "at once hard-headed and idealistic" and comments that "he has lived through most of the changes" in technology and unionism which his book discusses.

New Horizons for American Labor is published by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., at $3.25.

Union Finds Panel Reduces Medical Costs

Palm Beach, Fla.—Members of the Upholsterers in the Los Angeles area saved $100,000 in medical and hospital costs and avoided an average of three unnecessary operations per month during the first year of operation of the Health Plan Consultants Service, according to a report to the trustees of the UIU Health & Welfare Fund at their recent meeting here.

The consultants service was inaugurated by the union a year ago. It now operates nationally, seeking to control medical costs, for various health and welfare funds.

The report showed that members of UIU Locals 15 and 500 in Los Angeles had a panel of 100 doctors in 20 communities offered them from which they could choose their own physician; they also had the choice of any doctor they wanted.

Benefits in addition to the savings accrued to members who used panel physicians, the report showed—payments for the first office visit were instituted and in most cases there was no out-of-pocket payment by the UIU member.

The consultants program is now being introduced in the Chicago area, where it is expected to result in savings for members of 8 UIU locals.

Maritime Union Wins Rights in MSTS Unit

New York—The National Maritime Union has been recognized as exclusive bargaining representative for nonofficer seamen of the Pacific Northwest unit of the Military Sea Transport Service, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran announced.

Lineup in the 88th Congress:

Conservative House Less So, . . . Liberal Senate More So

The new 88th Congress bears a strong family resemblance to its predecessor, but is far from being an identical twin.

Its party division is similar to that of the 87th Congress. Its party leaders—with one significant shift on the GOP side—are the same. Death and retirements have taken a toll, but most committee chairmanships are unchanged.

The Senate, with a Democratic majority of 67-33, remains the more liberal of the legislative bodies—an important three votes more so than in the last Congress.

The House, where Democrats hold 258-176 control with one vacancy to be filled Jan. 22 in a special California election, is again the conservative body. Consistent Administration supporters remain a minority.

Despite a paper gain for Republicans in the House, however, most observers evaluate last November's election as having whittled away a few votes from the conservative coalition. Republican inroads in the South cost the Administration few votes, while an influx of Democratic liberals from California means more votes for the President's legislative program.

Pre-session party caucuses brought the expected re-election of the top-level leadership.

House Democrats again designated Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.) for the speakership—to which he was formally elected when the House convened—and Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.) was re-elected majority leader. The appointive post of assistant leader again went to Rep. Hale Boggs (La.)

Senate Democrats returned their leadership team of the 87th Congress—Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) as majority leader and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) as his assistant. Sen. George A. Smathers (Fla.) was re-elected secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference. Smathers, who earlier had said he did not want the post for another term, told newsmen he agreed to run again at the urging of fellow Southerners.

More of Ev and Charlie

On the Republican side, the line-up will again be Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) as Senate and House minority leaders. Renamed assistant leaders were Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) and Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)

In the House Republican caucus, a surprise revolt by a moderate-conservative group of younger Republicans moved Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (Mich.), on to the rungs of the leadership ladder. It also won representation for Republicans elected since 1954 on the GOP Policy Committee.

Ford, 49, defeated 67-year-old Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (La.), who had sought re-election as chairman of the House Republican caucus. Hoeven told newsmen later that he considered his defeat a "power play" aimed at eventually unseating Halleck.

The death of Democratic Senators Dennis Chavez (N. M.) and Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) opened up two committee chairmanships—Public Works, which Michigan's Pat McNamara will now head, and the Aeronautical & Space Sciences Committee.

The three ranking members of the latter committee all head other Senate committees. However, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (N. M.) has said he is considering giving up his Interior Committee chairmanship to head the space unit. If he does, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) would move into the Interior Committee chairmanship.

In the House, the retirement of Kentucky's Brent Spence passes the chairmanship of the Banking & Currency Committee to Rep. Wright Patman (Tex.), a long-time champion of small business.

Long Moves Up

Kerr's death also moved Louisiana's Sen. Russell B. Long next in line to the Finance Committee's 75-year-old chairman, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.), whose conservative views have made greater headway in Republican than in Democratic administrations. Long has been an Administration supporter on many issues.

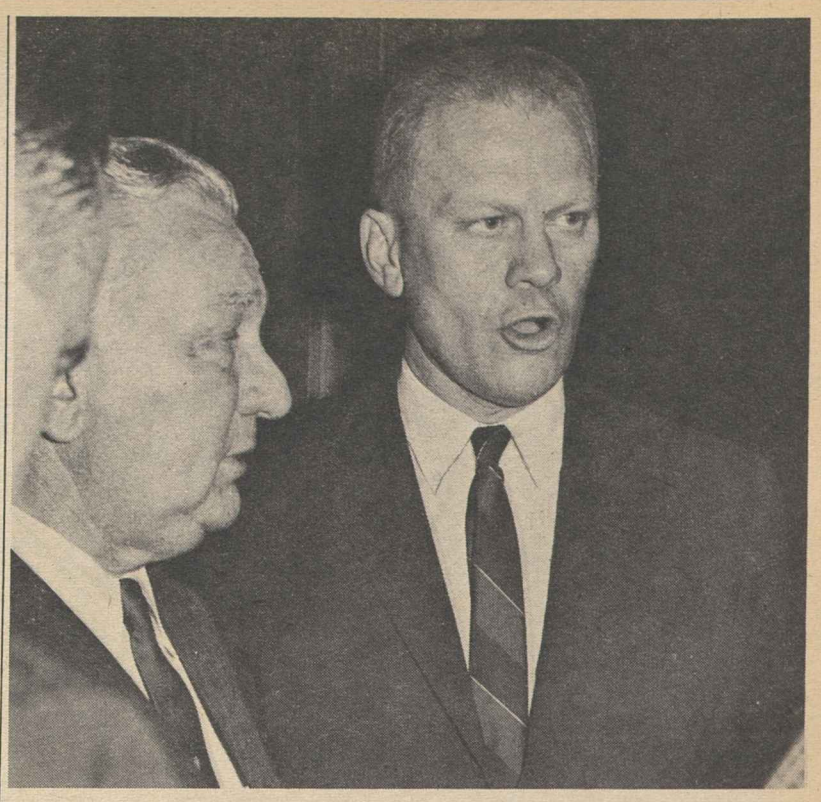
A behind-the-scenes battle is brewing in the House over filling two Democratic vacancies on the Ways & Means Committee, now dominated by conservatives. Social security medical care for the aged, tax legislation, unemployment compensation standards and other major issues come before this group, whose Democratic members also serve as their party's "committee on committees"—making assignments to other House committees.

Rep. Ross Bass (Tenn.), counted as an Administration supporter, is expected to be elected to one of the vacancies at a forthcoming House Democratic caucus. Leading candidates for the second spot are Rep. Phil M. Landrum, Georgia conservative, and Rep. W. Pat Jennings (Va.), a moderate with liberal backing.

While newcomers to the seniority-conscious Congress traditionally attract little attention, this year's crop of 12 freshmen senators has been newsworthy both individually and collectively.

As a group, they are far younger than the incumbent members. Five of the 12 are under 40 and only two—Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), 53, and Milward L. Simpson (R-Wyo.), 65, are more than 50.

The youngest member is 30-year-old Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who was elected to the seat his brother once held. Kennedy and New Hampshire's Thomas J. McIntyre (D) will outrank other newcomers since their seniority dates to their election in November to fill unexpired terms.



SUCCESSFUL REVOLT by younger GOP congressmen resulted in election of Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (Mich.), right, as chairman of the House Republican caucus. The man he defeated for re-election, Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (Ia.), charged that his loss was a "power play," aimed at eventual unseating of House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck, left.

Senate Filibuster Foes To Renew Fight Jan. 14

(Continued from Page 1)

be introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.).

Bipartisan Plan

The majority rule proposal will be made by a group including both the Democratic and Republican assistant leaders—Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.). Other co-sponsors are Democrats Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Clair Engle (Calif.) and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.), and Republicans Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Hugh Scott (Pa.) and J. Glenn Beall (Md.).

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has announced he will sponsor still a third proposal—to cut off debate by a simple majority of senators voting.

In an effort to break the expected filibuster against an anti-filibuster rule, the liberal bloc will seek to make the point that the Senate has the power to write its rules afresh at the start of each new Congress.

Restrictions imposed by rules adopted by a previous Congress cannot be used to prevent the cutting off of debate on adoption of rules at the start of a new Congress, they contend in a 39-page memorandum outlining their goals and strategy. The Southerners argue that the Senate is a "continuing body" with continuing rules.

The 12 sponsors of the 51-member cloture rule also said they were encouraged by the growth of support for a rules change in each of the five attempts made during the past decade. The "success or failure" of the effort this year, they said, "may very well determine the outcome of much of the important legislation that will be presented to the new Congress."

Kennedy Forces Win Rules Unit Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

idly against the Administration.

Before the vote, Louisiana's Rep. Hale Boggs, assistant House Democratic leader, appealed to his fellow Southerners:

"Don't be afraid. Vote for democracy. The Democratic Party is being rebuilt in the South."

He reminded them that Southerners who had voted for the Rules Committee enlargement in the 87th Congress had not suffered at the polls, while several who opposed the measure had been defeated.

Helping in the southern switch—although it turned out not to be the decisive factor—was the bid by Georgia's conservative Rep. Phil M. Landrum for one of the Democratic vacancies on the Ways & Means Committee. A Democratic caucus Jan. 14 is scheduled to elect two new members to the influential committee.

Landrum, who had opposed the enlargement two years ago as did seven others of the 10 Georgia congressmen, switched to support the Administration this year and the entire delegation joined him.

On the Republican side, 19 of the 22 congressmen who voted with the Administration in 1961 are also serving in the 88th Congress. All but Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.) and James G. Fulton (Pa.) voted with the Democratic majority again. John B. Bennett (Mich.), who did not vote in 1961, backed the Administration this year.

Republicans Switch

The following Republicans who had voted against the rules change in 1961 switched to support it this time: William S. Broomfield (Mich.), Robert F. Ellsworth (Kas.), Milton W. Glenn (N. J.), John P. Saylor (Pa.), Robert T. Stafford (Vt.) and Stanley R. Tupper (Me.).

Freshmen Republicans supporting a larger Rules Committee were James B. Grover, Jr., Frank J. Horton and Ogden R. Reid, all of New York, and Joseph M. McDade (Pa.).

All House Republicans voted in a solid block, however, to seek to open the rules to amendments so as to bring up the plan advanced by the GOP caucus—a 15-member Rules Committee divided 9-6 in favor of the Democrats in place of the present 10-5 ratio. If adopted, the effect would have been to eliminate one liberal Democrat from the committee, returning control to the coalition.

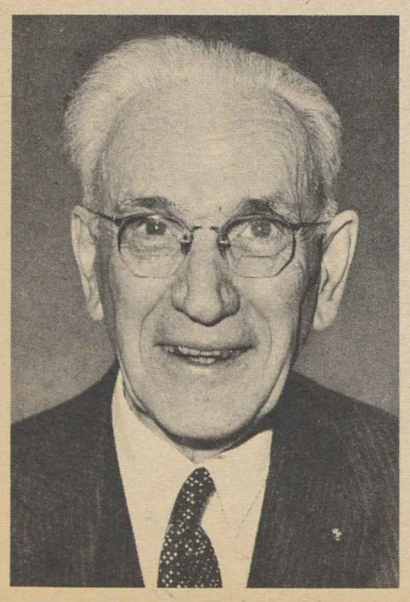
Only five Democrats voted with the Republicans on this move, which was defeated 249-183.

Democratic liberals, who had earlier talked of seeking more far-reaching rules reform, refrained from making their bid on the opening day in deference to Speaker John W. McCormack's judgment that it might endanger the success of the vote on the size of the committee. Several resolutions were introduced, however, for a study of the House rules with a view towards major overhaul.

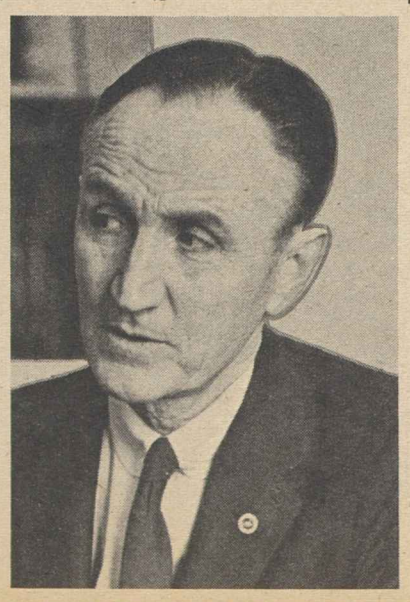
Boost for McCormack

The size of the victory margin boosted the prestige of McCormack. The 1961 victory had been credited to the ability of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to win southern votes on the basis of personal loyalty and friendship. Some fears had been expressed that many of these votes, including a number from Texas, would be lost.

As it turned out, 50 of the 96 Democrats from the old Confederacy voted with the leadership, a sharp rise from 1961, and Texas again gave 14 of its votes to the Administration.



REP. JOHN W. McCORMACK



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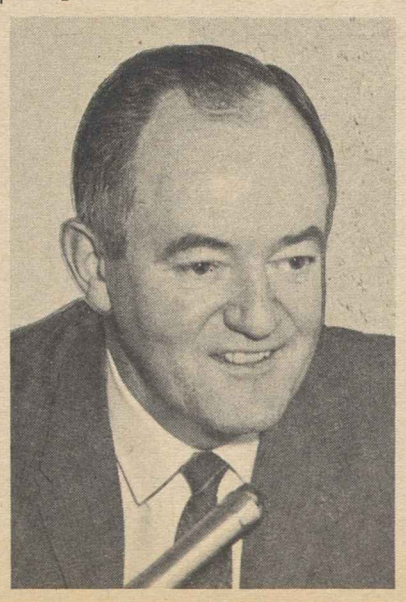

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY

REP. CARL ALBERT

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Kennedy Tax, Budget Plans Short of Needs, Labor Says

AFL-CIO ORGANIZING DRIVE in Los Angeles area was pledged support of the Clothing Workers at a rally at which speakers included, from left on platform, Griselda Kuhlman, director of manufacturing organizing; Chairman Robert Aubry of the Southern California Joint Board Organizing Committee; Franz Daniel, AFL-CIO director of the campaign; ACWA Vice Pres. Leonard Levy; Manager Harry Block and Pres. Anthony De Chiazza of the ACWA Joint Board. **(See story Page 3)**

Impact Too Little To End Jobs Lag

Pres. Kennedy has presented the Administration's program for the next two years to the 88th Congress. In his State of the Union message he gave top priority to a "substantial" tax cut for low and middle-income families. In his Budget message he called for increased defense and space expenditures coupled with tax reduction to spur the lagging economy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that the "economic goals of the President are precisely those of the AFL-CIO," but that "we must set our sights higher if we are going to put America back to work." The President's budget, he said, is based on a growth rate that "would insure 6 percent and more unemployment in 1963."

Meany urged "an expanded program of job-creating legislation" in later presidential messages and declared that until a substantial dent is made in unemployment, "we must and will continue to press for the 35-hour week."

The Budget

By John M. Barry

Pres. Kennedy has sent to Congress a $98.8 billion administrative budget keyed to his proposals for tax reduction and reform and a $4.5 billion increase for defense, space programs and higher interest payments.

Total spending for all other programs would be reduced $300 million below the level for the current fiscal year.

Designed to "help speed the economy toward full employment and a higher rate of growth with price stability," the President's budget anticipated a deficit of $11.9 billion stemming from tax reduction and increased expenditures.

The economic basis of the budget was an anticipated 3.5 percent real growth rate reflecting an increase of $1.4 billion in budget receipts and a $2.1 billion increase in profits before taxes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that the 3.5 percent growth rate on which the President's budget is based "is not good enough."

"It leaves our economy stalled on the side of the mountain just

(Continued on Page 4)

State of Union

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Kennedy set the stage for a major drive for tax cuts by telling the 88th Congress that a "substantial reduction and revision" in the tax system is "the one step above all" needed to spur the lagging U.S. economy to a faster growth rate and "end the persistent slack" that keeps the rate of joblessness above 5 percent while business activity is booming.

Without spelling out details of his proposals, the President indicated that his goal was a "permanent reduction" in tax liabilities of $13.5 billion a year, with $11 billion concentrated in individual tax rates and $2.5 billion in corporation taxes.

Major relief would go to low-income and middle-income individual taxpayers through his proposal for a split in the first $2,000 bracket of taxable income and a reduction in the rate on the lowest bracket from 20 percent to 14 percent. The top rate would be dropped from 91 percent to 61 percent.

Such a tax cut, Kennedy told Congress in his State of the Union message, "would mean tens of billions . . . more each year in pro-

(Continued on Page 12)

Kennedy Programs Boosted:

Administration Backers Fill House Committee Vacancies

By David L. Perlman

House Democrats gave a big boost to two of Pres. Kennedy's top priority programs—a tax cut and social security health care for the aged—by electing Administration supporters to fill both of the party's vacancies on the powerful Ways & Means Committee.

The committee, which handles all revenue-related legislation, is the only one whose Democratic members are elected at a party caucus. The Ways & Means Democrats, in turn, name the party's members on all other House committees.

Representatives Ross Bass (Tenn.) and W. Pat Jennings (Va.), the candidates considered most friendly to Kennedy proposals, topped the party-caucus ballot with 169 and 161 votes, respectively. Rep. Phil M. Landrum (Ga.), co-author of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act, trailed with 126 votes in the secret-ballot election.

While Bass had been expected to win handily, the margin by which Jennings defeated Landrum came as a surprise to most observers.

Jennings, a Southern moderate with a better-than-average record of supporting the President's programs, was backed by most House liberals. Landrum had important backing from the House Democratic leadership, including Speaker John W. McCormack.

Landrum had "earned a reward," his backers argued, by breaking with the conservative bloc to support the Administration in the opening-day battle over control of the Rules Committee. He and Rep. Carl Vinson carried the entire 10-member Georgia delegation with them on the issue.

This won Landrum some northern support, but apparently also alienated some southern anti-Kennedy members. Other factors were involved, including a tradition that vacancies on the committee be filled from the same state as that of the previous member—which helped both Bass and Jennings.

The net effect was a splintering

(Continued on Page 11)

House rules rollcall on Page 10

IAM Again Extends Contract at Boeing

Another extension of the Machinists' contract with the Boeing Co.—the third since negotiations started in July—kept union-management negotiators at the bargaining table seeking contract agreement.

The new deadline was midnight Jan. 18. A three-man board named by Pres. Kennedy has recommended a settlement for 45,000 employes including a union shop, wage increases of 5 to 8 cents for 1962, of 5.5 to 9 cents for 1963 and again in 1964, plus improvements in vacation, sick leave, severance pay, pensions, insurance and other benefits.

Morse to Mediate Dock Strike, President Sets Deadline for Pact

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pres. Kennedy has named a three-man board headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to mediate the dockers' strike and set a deadline of Jan. 21 to report back to the White House.

"If this case cannot be settled by private action, then further public action is required," Kennedy said in a statement.

The President said that if the board can help the parties reach an agreement "consistent with their mutual interests and the public interest, this will constitute the most satisfactory disposition" of the dispute.

"If such an agreement is not reached," he said, "I am asking the board to recommend a procedure which will assure an immediate resumption of operations . . . and a settlement of this dispute on a basis and by a procedure limited to the circumstances of this particular situation."

In announcing the naming of Morse, Harvard University Prof. James J. Healy and Theodore W. Kheel, New York arbiter, Kennedy called on both sides in the strike by East and Gulf Coast longshoremen to "exercise their responsibilities, not only as representatives of private interests involved in this controversy, but also as stewards of the

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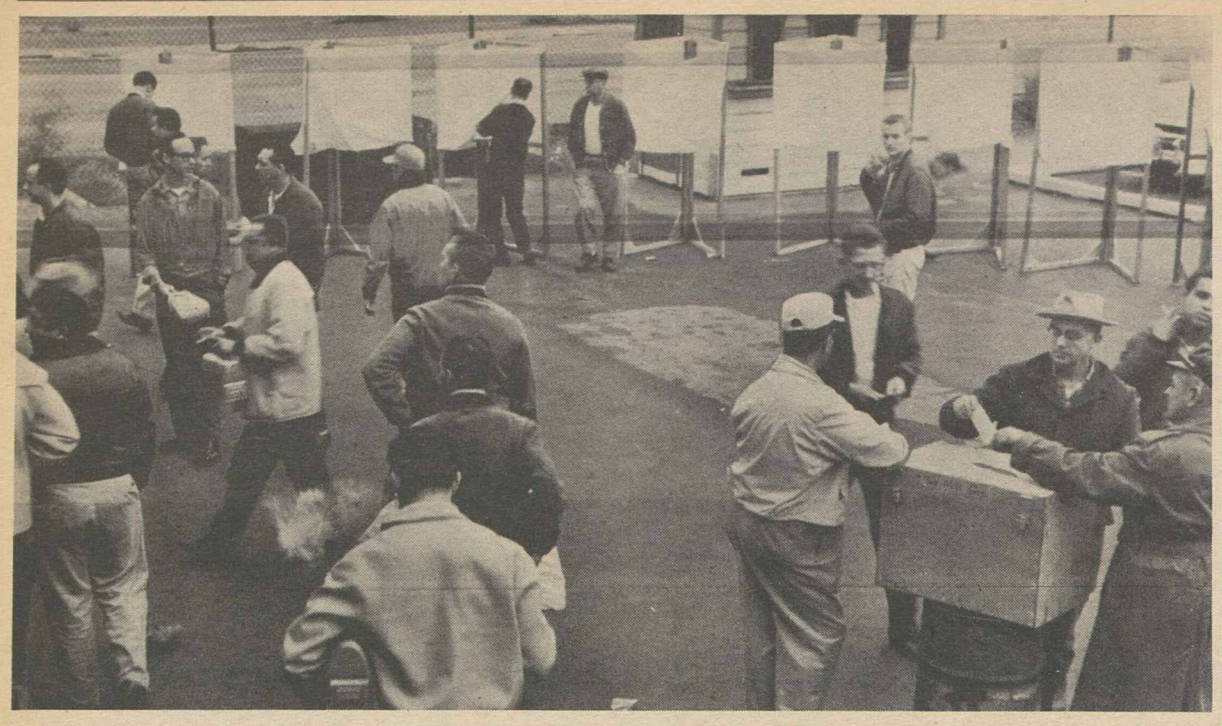


KAISER STEEL EMPLOYES, coming off the night shift at the big Fontana, Calif., plant, cast their ballots on ratification of the "fruits of progress" plan protecting them against technological unemployment and giving them a share of productivity gains. The Steelworkers termed the agreement "a great step forward toward industrial peace."

Ratification Overwhelming:

USWA Approves Kaiser Steel Plan

Fontana, Calif.—Kaiser Steel Corp. employes voted overwhelmingly to accept the revolutionary new "long-range sharing" plan designed to protect them from layoffs resulting from automation and to give them a share of future savings in production costs.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said the nearly 3 to 1 vote reflected the "good judgment" of Kaiser's 7,000 employes in ratifying the plan, which he called "a new idea, bold in its concept and potentially far-reaching in its consequences."

McDonald predicted that the sharing plan, which will become effective Mar. 1 for a four-year period, "will stand the test of time" and conceivably could "open the way to elimination of industrial strife without sacrifice of free collective bargaining prerogatives."

"It is significant," he continued, "that this pioneering venture has been accomplished without government pressures of any kind. We think that this offers incontrovertible evidence that no punitive laws or restrictive control are required to resolve the common problems of labor and management in the best interests of the principals, the public and the nation."

Major elements of the sharing plan are:

- A guarantee against discharges because of technological advances.
- Establishment of an employment pool for workers displaced by new machines or processes who will continue to be paid at least at the rate for their old jobs for up to a year.
- A workers' share of 32.5 percent of all labor, material and supply savings, to be distributed monthly.
- A guarantee that Kaiser workers will receive at least as much in wages and fringe benefits as employes of other steel firms.

Details Spelled Out

By sharing in cost savings and setting industry wage and benefit levels as the floor, the plan effectively does away with contract deadlines on economic matters and removes the total amounts of money allotted to such benefits from the area of bargaining dispute.

Normal collective bargaining procedures will be followed on all other issues, however.

Additional details spelled out in the full, 40-page plan insure that an employe who misses a promotion because of technological advances will be paid for up to a full year at the rate he would have received if promoted. And if automation cuts a worker's workweek below 40 hours, he will receive pay for the full 40 hours.

The plan is the product of three years of study and negotiations by the tri-partite "Long Range Committee" set up in 1959, when Kaiser broke with other steel companies and settled with the union to end a 104-day strike.

The public members of that committee—Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University and David Cole, arbitrator—are given a continuing role under the plan. If Kaiser and the USWA are unable to agree on extension of the agreement, the public members will have the power to mediate the dispute and recommend settlement terms.

Kaiser workers approved the plan just three days before USWA and steel industry representatives opened meetings of their joint Human Relations Committee in Pittsburgh to "plan and oversee studies" and "recommend solutions of mutual problems" relating to the current contract.

As the sessions opened, McDonald and R. Conrad Cooper of U.S. Steel Corp., co-chairman of the committee, stressed that the meetings were not bargaining as such. They noted, however, that the committee was meeting "closer to the time when the parties must reach some conclusions with respect to bargaining."

The contract is reopenable next May, but the union so far has declined to comment on whether it will seek such a reopening.

Mississippi Cities Lure Industries From Each Other, Mayors Charge

Jackson, Miss.—Mississippi's Agriculture & Industry Board, set up to lure runaway factories from the North, has been engaging in the same sort of thing within the state and at least one victimized city doesn't like it.

The A&I board authorizes Mississippi cities to issue tax-free municipal bonds to finance new plants for migrating companies. Recently, however, it began to approve such bonds to entice firms from one city in the state to another.

"For the second time in a few years we are losing a local industry to another Mississippi city thanks to the board," Mayor Granville Williams of Picayune told a meeting of the Gulf Coast Municipal Association.

In the latest case, he said, the A&I board granted Yazoo City an enabling certificate for a bond issue to finance the transfer of the Alexander Manufacturing Co. from Picayune. The farm implement firm, which employs about 75 workers, was established in Picayune with local capital in 1947.

"We recognize the right of any industry to do anything it wants on its own, but we do not think a state agency should encourage municipalities raiding each other within the state," Williams said.

Mayor Ben L. Briggs of Pascagoula added:

"We do not believe this is right in principle. If it persists and grows, every city in the state would be vulnerable and industries, after using up their [tax] exemptions, could transfer to another city at will. This would create an intolerable factionalism and sectionalism."

Neither mayor said anything about the possibly harmful effects of interstate industrial piracy, however.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay, commenting on the incident, said that it "establishes the fact that the A&I board's primary interest is in maintaining an anti-union atmosphere."

Ramsay charged that the Alexander company was moving largely in an attempt to avoid organization of its employes, some of whom had expressed a desire for a union. There is a good concentration of union membership in the Picayune area, he noted, whereas anti-union sentiment is heavy in Yazoo City.

Beirne Assails Hoffa As Personal Feudist

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, fresh from a resounding victory over Teamsters in a representation election covering 17,000 Western Electric installers, charged that Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa "wantonly uses the money of the Teamsters membership in carrying on his personal vendettas and feuds."

Beirne predicted that Hoffa will "strike out in vengeance again . . . in order to stay in the public eye, in order to justify why he is still the president of the Teamsters." Nevertheless, he added, "the influence of that (CWA) vote will leave its mark on the thinking of the other leaders in the American labor movement." Hoffa, he said, is a "paper tiger."

Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, aired by the Mutual Broadcasting System network, Beirne noted that the installer members of the CWA voted 3-1 in an NLRB election for continued representation by the CWA. The Teamsters have asked the NLRB to set aside the election results.

Charging that Hoffa has taken dictatorial control of the Teamsters, Beirne said, "my long-standing position has been that James Riddle Hoffa does not belong to the American labor movement."

Declaring that Hoffa should quit the Teamsters' presidency, Beirne also said he does not think that Hoffa will resign but will continue to attack other unions. Beirne said he hoped the Teamsters would ultimately decide that Hoffa ought to stop his vendetta within the American labor movement, and step down so the union can elect a leader to guide the union back into the family of labor.

Hoffa is bad not only for the Teamsters but for labor as a whole, he added.

The CWA victory proved that American men and women will back a clean union, he said, and also that a small union can fight the powerful Teamsters and win.

Morse to Mediate Longshoremen's Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

essential institution of free collective bargaining."

The President, acting after a report by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that negotiations between the Longshoremen and ship operators had collapsed, said the dockers' strike, which was resumed Dec. 23 after the expiration of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction, has blocked "vital foreign aid and relief shipments" and that commerce "imperative to the economic well being of the free world is disrupted."

Morse accepted his appointment by telling reporters "I have never seen a labor case that could not be settled by good faith negotiation" between the parties. Later he met in New York with the other board members and then with representatives of the ILA and the New York Shipping Association.

The strike and Kennedy's action made history. It was the first time since Congress enacted Taft-Hartley amendments in 1947 that a President has been confronted with the T-H proviso authorizing a report back to Congress after an 80-day "cooling off" period has been followed by a lengthy resumed walkout.

The strike started, according to ILA spokesmen, when employers insisted on reducing the size of dock crews and declined in lengthy negotiations to make an offer the union could take to its members.

Morse was a Pacific Coast arbitrator for the Labor Dept. from 1938 to 1942, chairman of the Railway Labor Emergency Board in 1941, a member of the National Defense Mediation Board and a public member of the National War Labor Board from 1942 to 1944.

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds made a final attempt to settle the dock dispute after Wirtz had previously given up his own personal efforts and returned to Washington. Reynolds reported to Wirtz, who then told the President.

Reynolds Critical

Reynolds criticized both sides, saying "in view of all the meetings we have held and all the effort we have put into developing some accommodation between the parties, the fact that both sides adhere to these positions in unrealistic and a complete negation of any real concept of collective bargaining."

Reynolds reported that the shipping companies offered wage increases totaling 22 cents over the term of the contract. The ILA is asking, he said, wage hikes of 26 cents an hour, a guaranteed eight-hour work day, pension increases from $85 to $100 a month, four additional paid holidays and a fourth vacation week after 10 years of service.

Earlier, Wirtz had won agreement of the parties to refer the dispute over crew sizes and work rules for further study.

U.S. Service Finds Jobs For 6.8 Million

An estimated 6.8 million nonagricultural job placements, a record high for a peacetime year, were made by federal-state employment offices during 1962, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security announced in a year-end statement.

However, agricultural placements dropped 3.4 percent from 8.8 million in 1961 to 8.5 million in 1962, a decline the bureau said "was largely attributed to the increase in mechanization and intensive farming."

The number of non-agricultural jobs filled through the public employment offices was 15 percent more than in the previous year, when the figure reached 5.9 million, the bureau reported.

Increases were registered in all occupational groups with the largest jumps shown in the semi-skilled group, up 21.9 percent; the professional and managerial, up 20.5 percent, and unskilled, up 18.2 percent.

Indian Student Scholarship Set

St. Paul—The Minnesota State AFL-CIO is sponsoring two scholarships, one for descendants of the first citizens of the state. They are:

A $600 maintenance scholarship for an Indian student at the Morris Branch of the University of Minnesota which is tuition-free to Indian students. Applicants must be 25 percent or more of Indian blood to be eligible.

A $1,000 George W. Lawsen Scholarship for use at any accredited college in Minnesota.

Members Pledge Aid:

LA Organizing Drive Kicked Off by Rallies

Los Angeles—Enthusiastic membership rallies have marked the kickoff of the combined AFL-CIO organizing drive in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

Hundreds of key union members have pledged their time during off-hours to help organize some 750,000 unorganized workers who compose about half the work force of the area.

In a speech punctuated by cheers, Franz Daniel, director of the campaign, told members of the Clothing Workers that "we must return to first principles on which our unions were founded."

"The spirit of brotherhood motivated those who have gone before us and we must work together to make this campaign a success," he said, "because we believe that what is good for us is good for our fellow workers and what is injustice for our brothers is injustice for ouselves as well."

ACWA Vice-Pres. Leonard Levy told the rally that "organized workers in our union enjoy good wages, decent working conditions, paid vacations, insurance and retirement."

"These are the benefits we must bring to the unorganized and in doing so we will be helping ourselves as well," he added.

A similar rally of the Ladies' Garment Workers heard Vice-Pres. Samuel G. Otto pledge full support of the Los Angeles drive.

"I call on each of you to become organizers in your plants, in your neighborhoods and in your own homes," he said.

Daniel predicted victory for the drive, declaring he has received unprecedented cooperation from all participating unions in allocating initial target plants.

"Also," he added, "many have added organizers to their staffs, they have contributed funds and they have contributed the most important ingredient for victory —enthusiasm."

The combined AFL-CIO campaign has been broken down into four divisions with about 400 plants as initial targets. AFL-CIO Field Rep. William Gilbert is coordinator for the hard goods manufacturing section, Ed Lingo is in charge of government employes organizing, Irvan Cary heads the hotel and restaurant workers division, and Daniel will spearhead the soft goods drive.

WIDESPREAD ENTHUSIASM for the AFL-CIO combined organizing drive in the Los Angeles area was expressed by these members of the Ladies Garment Workers after a rally at which the drive's goals were outlined by Franz Daniel (standing), director of the push for new members. Seated at his left are (left to right), Samuel Schwartz, organizing director for the ILGWU Joint Board; ILGWU Vice Pres. Samuel G. Otto, and John Uline, Joint Board president.

AFGE Wins Rights In 3 More U.S. Units

The Government Employes have won exclusive bargaining rights by big majorities in elections held at Social Security payment centers in Philadelphia and Chicago, and at a Marine Corps base in California.

Units totaling 2,500 employes gave the AFGE a 4-1 margin in elections authorized under Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order on union recognition in the federal civil service. Contract negotiations are scheduled to get under way promptly.

At the Chicago social security center, the AFGE piled up a victory margin of 911-125 after a two-month campaign in which every employe was personally contacted. All but 11 of the employes at work on the day of the election voted and 17 unable to be present sent in absentee ballots.

Pres. Walter Mitchum of AFGE Lodge 1395 said half the employes were members of the union at the time of Kennedy's order directing government agencies to bargain with unions representing a majority of workers. An intensive membership campaign paved the way for a petition for an election signed by 75 percent, he said.

In Philadelphia, in a white collar unit of similar size, AFGE Lodge 2006 won exclusive recognition by a 797-264 vote. Sixty percent of the employes had signed the election petition and the AFGE won 75 percent of the vote in the secret ballot election.

In an election among civilian employes at the Marine Corps base in Twentynine Palms, Calif., near San Bernardino, Lodge 2018 won by 166-63 to become the first Marine Corps employe group to be accorded exclusive recognition.

Another big Social Security center—in New York City—is scheduled to vote Jan. 29. AFGE Pres. John F. Griner said the union anticipates a decisive victory.

3 Heroes at Sea Win Furuseth Citations

New York—Willard K. Baker, of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific; Leo Medlin of the National Maritime Union and Alexander Paleogos, of the American Radio Association, have received Andrew Furuseth citations for heroic action at sea. The awards were given during the 20th anniversary dinner of United Seamen's Service.

5-Month Strike Wins For Climax Oil Union

Climax, Colo.—A five-month strike caused by "management rights" demands of the American Metals-Climax Co. has produced a contract that the union—Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 2-24410—says is "the best we ever had."

The local voted 668-65 by secret ballot to ratify a two-year pact for 1,500 workers at the Climax Molybdenum plant here. On strike since July 18, OCAW members ended their walkout with an important proviso—they would walk out again if other plant unions were compelled to resort to strike action to preserve contract standards.

The contract "package" will give Oil Workers additional benefits estimated by the company at 38.5 cents an hour. Members of an Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local accepted a similar pact but a local of the Office Employes rejected a company offer, later accepted another.

The OCAW strike was forced, the union said, by the same type of "management rights" demands that have kept more than 7,500 members of oil industry unions on the picket lines at other companies since last summer.

Two points insisted on by Climax Molybdenum management were typical—a free hand for the company in contracting-out work normally performed in the plant and the right to carry arbitration decisions to court for further proceedings.

The new contract is free of these provisions. Instead the strikers won wage increases of 10 cents an hour in each of two years; improved health insurance provisions; increased shift premiums, and premium pay for weekend work among other benefits.

Oil company drives for contract language depriving union members of hard-won protection have forced locals to the picket lines in many areas. The management campaign is patterned, the AFL-CIO Executive Council was told, after a U.S. Chamber of Commerce booklet advising employers to "demand" the return of "rights" won by unions over the years.

Last September the Council voted $5,000 to aid refinery strikers on the "management rights" issue and called on the labor movement to send further contributions. Union members also were urged to stop buying products of the struck companies, chiefly Shell and Mobil Oil, for the duration of the strikes.

'Dangerous' Apprentice Shortage Facing Nation, Haggerty Warns

The nation is faced with a "dangerous" shortage of apprentices and must marshal all its resources to train up to 2 million more skilled workers by 1970, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has warned.

To assure continuing national prosperity and security, the country must have an adequate supply of skilled workers—and these can come only from apprentice training programs, Haggerty told the fourth annual conference of the National Association of State Apprenticeship Directors, meeting in Washington, D. C.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning called for the establishment of a committee representing state agencies to work with the Labor Dept. on all phases of apprenticeship activities, including those authorized by the new Manpower Development & Training Act.

The act, Henning said, is one of three Kennedy-sponsored programs enacted by Congress to help skilled workers. Others are the Area Redevelopment Act and the Trade Expansion Act.

Listing the various programs authorized in the manpower development law, Henning urged a "revitalization of our state-federal relations" to further all types of training projects and proposed that state apprenticeship agencies establish a committee to advise with the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training on matters of mutual concern."

It is imperative, he said, that "we work more closely together in the area of apprenticeship and training."

Training Projects Approved

The conference also heard a report from John P. Walsh, deputy director of the Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, that approval has been given to about 500 training projects under the new manpower act.

Training chiefs from 28 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia joined manpower training experts from federal agencies for the sessions.

The theme of the conference, called to coordinate state and federal manpower training programs, was "The U.S. Needs 1 Million Apprentices." Haggerty told the delegates that the figure is "probably an understatement, rather than an exaggeration, of the need."

Quoting from a conference report, the building trades leader said the number of apprentices in training continues to decline in every state except California.

"Labor wants to wipe out this danger quickly and effectively," the speaker said, but labor "cannot train more apprentices than industry is willing to absorb."

Apprentice training today involves "considerable school work as well as training on the job," Haggerty asserted, "but there is no substitute for on-the-job training, no adequate alternative to our effective system of letting young men earn while they learn."

Warning that industry must bestir itself to positive action or find itself "trapped by a serious shortage of skilled workers" which will increase costs and result in delays in construction work, Haggerty recommended that industry commit itself to hire more apprentices for on-the-job training and that the government promote their recruitment.

The government should require successful bidders on public works projects to employ a specified ratio of apprentices to journeymen, he urged, and permit contractors to charge off justifiable extra costs.

The record of unions in admitting Negroes to membership will continue to improve, especially in the field of apprentices, Haggerty said.

Shell Co. Stand Blocks Wood River Settlement

Wood River, Ill.—Negotiations have been resumed here between the Shell Oil Co. and a committee representing 13 unions on strike since Aug. 18, but two company demands have been rejected by the unions—firing of three strikers without grievance or arbitration procedings, and a seniority "break" back to Sept. 18 for all the 2,100 strikers.

Agreement has been reached on five basic issues, a union spokesman said, but management stubbornness on two side issues is preventing a settlement of the longest dispute in the history of the Shell refinery here.

"I guess they don't want to settle," said a unionist. "We're willing to compromise, but we can't surrender."

It's not true, he said, that the unions here will not settle until Shell reaches agreement with two other unions representing 2,400 Oil Workers on strike at Pasadena, Tex., and 1,000 members of an unaffiliated union at Norco, La., near New Orleans.

The 13 unions seek a local settlement, said the spokesman for the Operating Engineers, Boilermakers, Pipe Fitters, Machinists, Teamsters, and eight other unions.

The Oil Workers meanwhile reported no change in strikes against the Mobil Oil Co. except at St. Louis, where a settlement has been reached at the Mobil bulk plant for the 48 strikers.

3.5% Growth Rate Seen in New Budget

3 Budget Approaches Defined

In his budget message, Pres. Kennedy took three approaches to federal receipts and expenditures—the consolidated cash budget, the administrative budget and the national income accounts budget—with special emphasis on the first. The following excerpt from the January 1963 issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly publication, explains the three budget approaches:

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET—This is the federal budget usually discussed in the newspapers and over radio and television. It includes the expenditures for which yearly appropriations by Congress are needed and the tax receipts that are paid into the government's general fund. The administrative budget deals with the general operations of the government. It includes federal expenditures for national defense, the operation of government agencies, veterans and farm programs, housing and natural resources programs and interest payments on the federal debt. Federal receipts, under this budget, essentially come from individual income and corporate profit taxes, excise taxes and customs duties.

This budget, however, does not include operations of the federal government's various trust funds—neither the specially earmarked payroll taxes for the social security trust fund nor expenditures to those who receive old-age, survivors' and disability insurance payments; neither the special gasoline taxes for the highway trust fund nor expenditures for the federal highway program.

The administrative budget includes the bulk of the government's financial operations but not all of them. Since the trust funds are excluded from this budget, it is an incomplete presentation of the government's fiscal operations.

CASH BUDGET—This is the budget that shows the flow of federal receipts from the public and payments to the public. It includes the operation of the various trust funds—tax receipts and expenditures of the social security and highway trust funds, deposits and withdrawals by states for the unemployment insurance system, payments into and out of the veterans' life insurance program.

The difference between the administrative budget and the cash budget can be seen this way: In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1962, the administrative budget showed receipts of $81.4 billion and expenditures of $87.7 billion. With the addition of trust fund operations, the cash budget's receipts from the public were $101.9 billion and payments to the public were $107.6 billion.

The cash budget measures all federal government cash transactions with the public.

NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS BUDGET—This budget measures the impact of federal taxing and spending on the economy—on the flow of the nation's income and production. It includes the operation of the trust funds and records federal receipts and expenditures that directly affect the income and production of the nation.

The national income accounts budget records taxes and spending on an accrual basis at the time they affect economic activities rather than when taxes are actually paid or government checks are issued. Corporations, for example, set aside funds for tax payments about six months before they are actually paid; the economic impact occurs when the funds are put aside for future tax payments. Expenditures are recorded in the national income accounts budget when goods are delivered or services performed rather than when the federal government's check is issued.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, the national income accounts budget indicates that receipts were $104.8 billion while expenditures were $105.7 billion—thus the federal government placed $900 million more funds into the economy's spending stream than it took out.

Administration Urged To 'Set Sights Higher'

(Continued from Page 1)

where the President said we stood last Monday," he said.

"Such a growth rate would insure 6 percent and more unemployment in 1963. Idle men and idle plants mean an idling economy. That is the deficit that should alarm us—the deficit in unused resources.

'Set Sights Higher'

"We must set our sights higher if we are going to put America back to work. I trust the President will in later messages present an expanded program of job-creating legislation. We certainly need it."

Within the spending total of $29.4 billion for activities unrelated to defense or space, however, are new programs or increases in present programs for education and health, manpower retraining, youth opportunities, depressed areas redevelopment, urban transportation and housing development, natural resources, science and technology.

These would be more than offset, the President's message stated, by lower expenditures for the postal service and agricultural price supports and by substituting public for private credit in a number of government lending programs.

On the basis of the administrative budget, the anticipated deficit for the year will total $11.9 billion, compared with $8.8 billion now estimated for fiscal 1963.

Cash Budget Favored

The President said, however, that he was giving "major emphasis" to a consolidated cash presentation. He pointed out that the administrative budget reflects only government-owned funds while the cash budget covers these plus other federal activities—chiefly social security, highway and other trust funds.

The cash approach, Kennedy said, gives "a much more complete picture of governmental activities and finances" and is in line with recommendations of outside groups and independent scholars "that a more meaningful and comprehensive budgetary concept be used."

On this basis the deficit for the year is estimated at $10.3 billion, the differences between $112.2 billions expected in total receipts from the public and $122.5 billion estimated as total cash expenditures.

Under a third concept, the national income accounts budget, fiscal data are estimated on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis, including the trust funds but not transactions which have no bearing on the nation's income and production. These data, the message said, indicate a deficit of $7.6 billion in fiscal 1964.

Tax Evils Hidden

The choice, Kennedy said, "is not between a deficit and a budgetary surplus. It is instead between two kinds of deficits: a chronic deficit of inertia due to inadequate economic growth—or a temporary deficit resulting from a tax and expenditure program designed to provide for our national security, boost the economy, increase tax revenue, and achieve future budget surpluses.

"The first type of deficit is a sign of waste and weakness. The second is an investment in the future."

The President said he was proposing tax reduction and reform because "the sluggish rate of economic growth in recent years had not produced the revenues required to obtain budget surpluses under our present tax system." He added that "it is now clear that the restraining effects of the tax system on the economy were not adequately recognized."

Income anticipated in the budget is based on the assumption that the first step of the proposed tax cuts will become effective "sometime in the summer of 1963," Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon told newsmen at a briefing on the budget.

The President's message to Congress said that that part of the rate reduction which becomes effective in calendar 1963 would, by itself, reduce revenues in fiscal 1964 by about $5.3 billion. But that loss will be cut to a net of $2.7 billion as the tax cut spurs higher income and greater industrial production and by putting corporate income taxes on a more current basis, he said.

Even with this revenue loss taken into account, however, total administrative budget receipts are expected to reach $86.9 billion, an increase of $1.4 billion, as a result of anticipated expansion in the economy.

The revenue estimates in the budget are based on assumption of a gross national product of $578 billion in calendar 1963, up 4.3 percent from the $554 billion GNP in calendar 1962.

National Debt Up

The President noted that his budget proposals will increase the national debt to about $316 billion as of June 30, 1964, and said he would propose, first, that the current temporary debt limit of $308 billion be extended and later that it be increased when a more accurate estimate of needs can be made.

He called for continuation of excise taxes due to expire next July 1 and for a six-month extension of the corporation income tax rate of 52 percent, scheduled under present law to revert to 47 percent at the start of the new fiscal year.

Although details of most of the President's legislative program will not be available until he sends specific messages to Congress dealing with each area, his budget message did announce much of the program in broad outlines. Among the major items were:

- Creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing.
- A new $1.2 billion program designed "to obtain improved quality in all levels and types of education." Only $144 million is earmarked for fiscal 1964 spending.
- Establishment of a National Service Corps "to help by example to strengthen the volunteer spirit in our local communities."
- Health insurance for the aged financed under the social security system, with benefits for those not covered by social security to be paid from regular appropriations.
- A program of youth employment and training opportunities.
- An expanded program of federal aid for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act.
- Federal aid for medical school construction.
- A national transportation policy along the lines proposed in 1962.
- Expansion of the Peace Corps by 4,000 persons and an increase in grants and loans to Latin American countries

Administration Sees Unemployment Above 4 Percent Until Mid-1965

Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon indicated to newsmen at a budget briefing that the Administration does not expect unemployment to fall below the 4 percent level before July 1, 1965, the start of the 1966 fiscal year. The December 1962 seasonally-adjusted rate was 5.6 percent.

Asked when he expected the budget to be balanced, Dillon replied:

"As far as the revenues are concerned, we expect to get more revenues out of this budget, with the tax cut, in—I would say—beginning in fiscal 1966, and certainly in fiscal 1967, than we would have had without a tax cut.

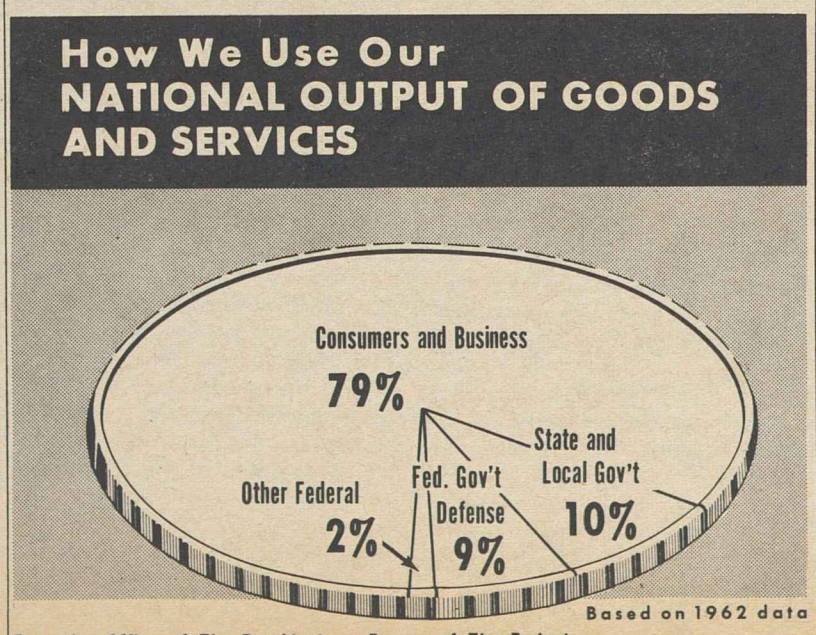
"We think we will be reaching full employment at that time, and that would be the time that we would be expecting or hoping we could achieve a balanced budget.

Dillon made it clear that by "full" employment he was referring to a rate of joblessness around 4 percent. He said he was not suggesting that as "a satisfactory goal," adding that to bring the rate lower required measures aimed at specific unemployment problems, such as manpower retraining and redevelopment of depressed areas, rather than broad fiscal policies designed to stimulate economic growth.

A 4 percent rate of joblessness, he said, "has generally been accepted as the rate beyond which reductions in unemployment cannot be made by general fiscal stimulation measures" without promoting inflation," and that sort of medicine won't work."

He forecast a continued unbalanced budget "certainly for fiscal 1965" and possibly for fiscal 1966, because some parts of the Kennedy tax reduction program would be just coming into effect in those years.

The proposed tax cuts are expected to stimulate the economy to the point that, by fiscal 1967, "we would be getting more income under the new system, with lower rates, than we would otherwise, if we had maintained our present rates."



Pamphlet Studies Mid-East Labor

The AFL-CIO has published in pamphlet form a series of five articles on trade union problems in the Middle East by Arnold Beichman, special correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.

The articles, which appeared in the Monitor last year, deal with unionism and socio-economic developments in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

In a preface to the pamphlet, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany describes Beichman as "probably the best-informed professional newspaperman in the field of international trade unionism." The pamphlet, he writes, is designed to "enlighten trade unionists, government officials, university scholars and others about an area of the world which merits our sympathy, cooperation and our ever-increasing study."

"Trade Union Problems in The Middle East" was prepared by the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Single copies are free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Div. Up to 100 copies the price is 30 cents each; in larger quantities the cost is $25 per 100.

Fire Fighters Form Three Airport Locals

The Fire Fighters have formed local unions of firemen at three airports in the Washington-Baltimore area and have requested the aid of AFL-CIO members in helping organize a local at Fort Meade, Md., just outside the District of Columbia.

In Oklahoma:

Fight Against 'Work' Vote Taken to Court

Oklahoma City—A challenge to an initiative petition to put a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment on the Oklahoma ballot has been carried to the State Supreme Court.

Citizen groups fighting the effort to outlaw union shop agreements have asked the court to name a referee to supervise completion of the examination of signatures of the "right-to-work" initiative. Some 78,000 of the 213,000 signatures must be invalidated in order to disqualify the petition.

Opponents had challenged more than 50,000 signatures at hearings conducted by former Sec. of State William N. Christian. However Christian's term of office expired with the change of Administration on Jan. 14, before the scrutiny could be completed. At a final hearing, he said he could not disqualify the petition on the basis of the evidence presented up to that time.

William C. Kessler, attorney for opponents of the "right-to-work" move, said he hoped the court "will grant us sufficient time to prove that fraud and coercion were commonly used in obtaining a high percentage of the signatures to this petition." He added:

"The checking we have done to date indicates that there are enough illegal signatures to invalidate the petition."

Kessler charged that the "right-to-work" backers "knowingly" padded their petition with "illegal signatures" and used "unfair pressures and coercion" to get names.

"When the boss circulates such a petition, for example, only the most daring among his employes fail to sign," Kessler declared.

"When the Oklahoma public sees the complete picture, I am convinced that most petition signers will turn against the extremists, many from outside Oklahoma, who are the real promoters of this falsely-named legislation."

Brandwein Takes Labor Dept. Post

Appointment of Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO economist, as a special assistant to Dir. Seymour Wolfbein of the Office of Manpower, Automation & Training has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Brandwein, a specialist in collective bargaining and wages, joined the staff of the former AFL in 1953. During the Korean War he handled technical petitions for the Wage Stabilization Board and later was named assistant to the labor members. Earlier, in 1944 and 1955, he was employed in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics and between 1945 and 1951 was labor editor for the Bureau of National Affairs.

Born in New York in 1924, Brandwein was graduated with a bachelor of arts degree from Brooklyn College in 1944.

IAM to Mark Diamond Anniversary

The 75th anniversary of the founding of the Machinists will be celebrated in May with a banquet in Washington, with Pres. Kennedy invited to speak May 5 and a two-day general staff conference to focus attention on the IAM's plans for the future.

In addition, a diamond anniversary dinner or meeting has been urged for every lodge in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.

The Washington dinner will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel, with the staff conference following.

In a message to all IAM lodges, Pres. Al J. Hayes said few organizations in any field have survived for 75 years and that for a union to be growing and developing at 75 "is a living testimony to the courage, the determination, the wisdom and the idealism of our members."

USWA Wins 3 From Mine-Mill

Sudbury, Ont.—The Steelworkers routed the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in three representation elections held within a few days.

In Sudbury, the USWA took two plants from Mine-Mill, which was expelled from the former Canadian Congress of Labor—defeating Mine-Mill Local 902 at Noront Steel Construction, Ltd., and Mine-Mill Local 598 at Canadian Industries, Ltd.

In Calgary, Alta., the USWA turned back a Mine-Mill effort to wrest from it bargaining rights at the Calgary branch of Dominion Bridge, Ltd. The steel union represents workers at Dominion Bridge plants throughout Canada.

THOUSANDS OF UNION MEMBERS in New York City packed the Times Square area to demonstrate support of striking and locked-out printers on the city's newspapers. Here, in a section of the huge demonstration, newsmen interview Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the city's Central Labor Council, which sponsored the demonstration, and Sec. Morris Iushewitz.

Scales Up 14 Cents In Trades

Building trades wage scales rose an average of 14 cents an hour in the year ending July 1, 1962—one cent less than in the preceding 12-month period—the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

These facts among others were reported by the BLS in its 56th annual building trades survey:

- Wage scales averaged $3.95 for all the trades combined—$4.15 for journeymen, $3.15 for helpers and laborers.
- Electricians, whose average hourly scale went up 21 cents, showed the greatest increase. Others in the top group included rodmen, structural iron workers and terrazzo workers' helpers, 18 cents; asbestos workers 17 cents; machinists, pipe fitters, plumbers, sheet metal workers and bricklayers' tenders 16 cents; composition roofers and tile layers' helpers 15 cents.
- Union hourly scales for journeymen averaged $4.15. By trade, the averages varied from $3.77 for paper hangers and glaziers to $4.46 for bricklayers. For all helpers and laborers the average was $3.15, with a range of $2.56 to $3.50.

The BLS defined union scales as the basic minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining. Overtime above the established maximum hours is excluded. The scales do not reflect rates for apprentices or premium rates, and thus do not represent total hourly earnings of organized building trades workers, the agency said.

Albert Johnstone Of IATSE Dies

New Orleans—Albert S. Johnstone, fourth vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, died here following surgery.

A native of New Orleans, he had been a member of Moving Picture Machine Operators Local 293 since 1914 and was its president almost continuously from 1919 until his death. He became an IATSE international representative in 1943 and a vice president in 1954.

As a volunteer organizer for the former AFL, he helped expose peonage in southern lumber camps. He was once a member of the National Recovery Administration's enforcement board for Louisiana.

New York Teachers Assail School Board

New York—The United Federation of Teachers, balked in two months of trying to get the New York City Board of Education to open negotiations on a new contract, has filed charges of unfair labor practices with Mayor Robert F. Wagner and asked him to intervene.

The union, which won bargaining rights and a first contract for 40,000 teaching employes last year, said it has been trying unsuccessfully since Nov. 13 to get negotiations started on a contract replacing the present one, which expires June 30.

"The board's present intention," UFT Pres. Charles Cogen said, "seems to be to wait until after the city acts on its budget proposals."

These proposals omit salaries and many other important items, he said, adding that the board's tactics put the union in the position of suggesting budget items that can be dropped to make way for raises.

"If an employer in private industry indulged in these tactics," Cogen said, "he would be subjected to severe penalties by any labor relations agency."

Teachers are "disturbed and angered" by this technique, he asserted.

To call public attention to its charge of bad faith, the union has set Jan. 23 as the date of a mass protest and has urged union members to join the picket line starting at 4 p.m. in front of school headquarters.

Meanwhile the union won 400 new members who work as school attendance officers. The vote in an election conducted by the American Arbitration Association was UFT 242, State, County & Municipal Employes 114, an unaffiliated group 30, no union 2.

Teachers Score Win In Long Island Town

Plainview, N. Y.—Long Island's first union-representation election among suburban school teachers has been won by a local of the AFL-CIO-affiliated Teachers.

By a vote of 235 to 196 the Plainview Federation of Teachers won from the long-established Classroom Teachers Association in a consent election agreed to by the Plainview-Old Bethpage School District and the union.

Sighting a new trend in collective bargaining in New York City suburban areas, the union will now seek elections in other nearby school districts. The Teachers have organized seven locals in the past two years on Long Island.

In Plainview the union has presented a proposal to the Board of Education and expects negotiations to begin soon on wages and working conditions, including these:

A new salary schedule ranging from $5,600 to start to $12,000 in 13 steps, replacing the present schedule of $5,200 to $10,650 in 15 steps; a duty-free 45-minute lunch period for elementary school teachers; additional pay for teachers with credits toward advanced degrees.

Daniel Sanders is regional director for the union here. The school district has 549 teaching employes.

Guild Reporter Editor Retires

Charles E. Crissey, 68, has retired as editor of the Guild Reporter, becoming the first Newspaper Guild employe to benefit under the ANG's pension agreement with its staff.

A founder and first president of the Elizabeth, N. J., Guild local, Crissey joined the ANG staff as an international representative in 1944 and became editor of the union's twice-monthly publication in 1951.

He has been active in the Intl. Labor Press Association, heading its postal services committee in recent years. Under his editorship, the Guild Reporter won a number of ILPA awards for journalistic excellence.

Selection of a successor will be made at the ANG executive board, which meets in February.

Newspaper 'Work' Backer Now Calls for Its Repeal

South Bend, Ind.—The South Bend Tribune, which thought a "right-to-work" law should be "given a chance" when the act banning union shops was adopted by the legislature six years ago, now says the legislature should repeal it.

Said the Tribune in an editorial:

"Indiana's six-year-old law banning union shops has failed to right any wrongs and, worse, has increased labor tensions in Indiana's industry. We favor its repeal.

"When this law was passed back in 1957, passions ran high, Our attitude then was: Let's give the law a chance to prove itself.

"Six years, we believe, is ample chance. But we haven't seen much evidence that the law has proved itself."

The newspaper commented that "the only thing the 'right-to-work' law has really done in six years has been to perpetuate a source of hostility on both sides of the labor-management relationship. There is no reason to think it will ever do more than that." The editorial added:

"Unnecessary irritants only make it harder for the two groups [labor and management] to work toward the point where their interests mesh. The 'right-to-work' law is one of the most unnecessary of such irritants."

Bold Tax Concept

A **NEW AND COURAGEOUS** concept of the role of government in shaping tax and fiscal policy has emerged from Pres. Kennedy's State of the Union and budget messages, an attack on the economic mythology that the balanced budget is sacred whatever the cost in unemployment, idle resources and economic growth.

The choice, the President has told Congress and the country, "is not between a tax cut and a balanced budget." It is rather "between chronic deficits arising out of a slow rate of economic growth, and temporary deficits stemming from a tax program designed to promote fuller use of our resources and more rapid economic growth."

Both presidential messages outline the still-to-be-submitted detailed tax program for permanent reduction in personal and corporate levies and reform of the existing tax system. But both messages lay down the general goals—a net $10 billion tax cut over a three-year period with major emphasis on low-income and middle-income brackets.

The President makes it clear in his budget message that the tax reduction coupled with higher expenditures for defense, space and interest will result in a $10.3 billion deficit in the consolidated cash budget at the end of the 1964 fiscal year, June 30, 1964. In terms of the administrative budget, a much less precise measurement, the deficit would be $11.9 billion. In terms of national income accounts, a purely economic measurement of the budget's impact, the deficit would be $7.6 billion.

Regardless of the yardstick used, the President's economic approach is clear: the economy must be stimulated to a higher rate of growth if persistent high unemployment is to be reduced and idle capacity put into operation.

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THERE IS SOME CONCERN, however, that while the President's approach to the state of the nation's lagging economy is grounded in sound principles and strips away the pretense of "conventional wisdom" in economic thinking, his program may fall short of the goals he has set forth.

His proposed budget is based on a gross national product—the value of all goods and services produced—of $578 billion for the calendar year 1963, an increase of $24 billion over the estimated GNP of $554 billion for calendar 1962. This indicates a real growth rate of about 3.5 percent in the next 12 months, a rate that will have no real effect in reducing unemployment from its present 5.6 percent rate.

The President's tax comments, promising exact proposals in a special message, indicate a cut in personal income taxes effective July 1, 1963, if Congress goes along. According to his figures of an estimated $6 billion tax cut for the first stage, this would mean that only about half, or $3 billion, would take effect this year. If, as the President writes, "the check rein of taxes" must be loosened if the economy is to "perform at maximum efficiency," then a greater immediate stimulus is necessary.

The fiscal policies as laid out in the two messages hold great promise for economic progress. But to make a real dent in unemployment and provide jobs for the millions entering the labor force, a more timely and larger approach is needed at once.

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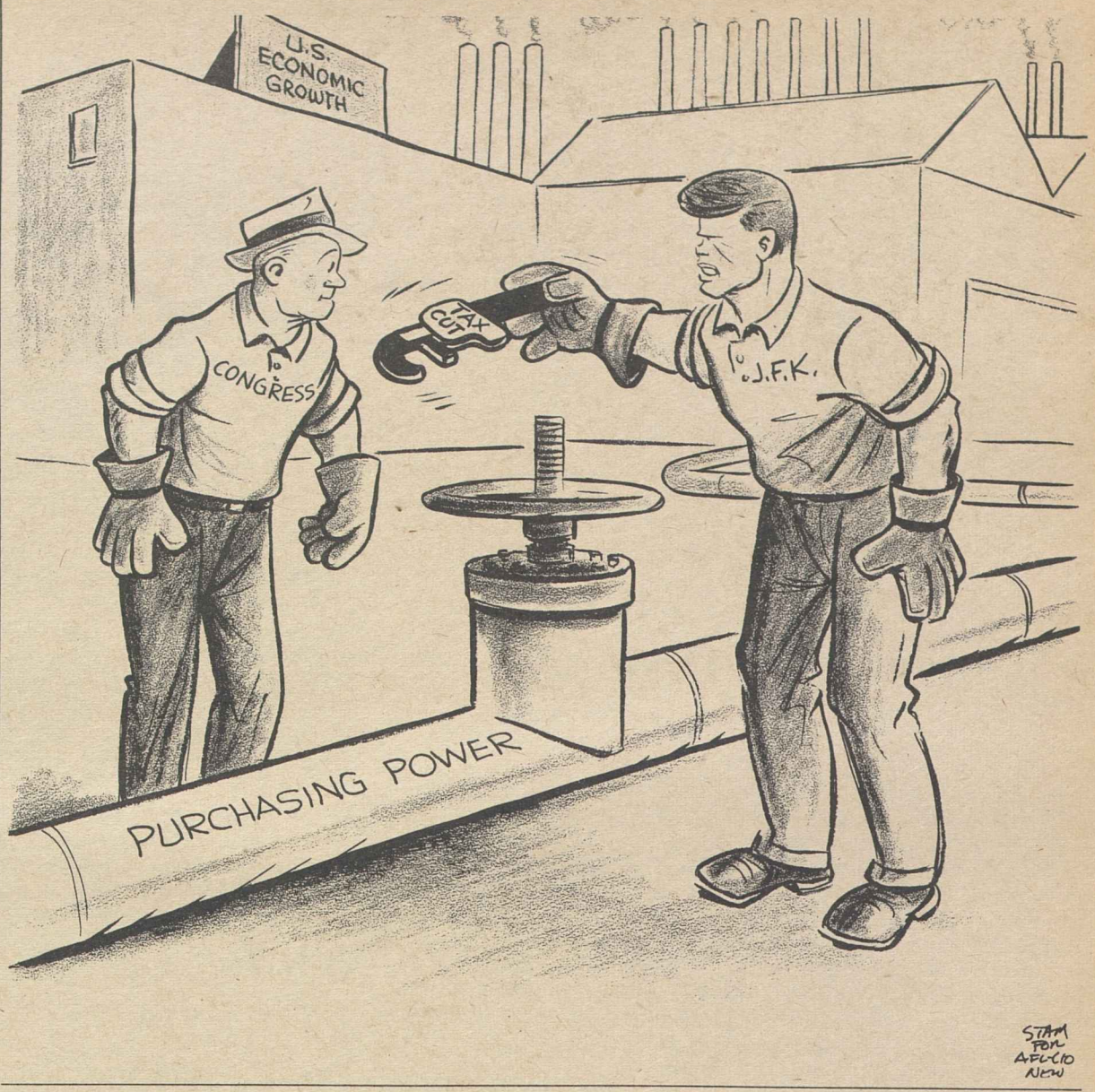
'You Can Turn It on With This'



On the State of the Union:

'We Cannot Afford to Postpone' New Measures, Kennedy Holds

In his State of the Union message, Pres. Kennedy declared that despite budget limitations "it is possible and imperative to adopt other new measures that we cannot afford to postpone." The following excerpts from the message deal with the "fundamental premises" on which the proposed measures are based.

FIRST, we need to strengthen our nation by investing in our youth:

The future of any country which is dependent on the will and wisdom of its citizens is damaged, and irreparably damaged, whenever any of its children is not educated to the fullest extent of his capacity, from grade school through graduate school. Today, an estimated 4 out of every 10 students in the 5th grade will not even finish high school—and that is a waste we cannot afford.

In addition, there is no reason why 1 million young Americans, out of school and out of work, should all remain unwanted and often untrained on our city streets when their energies can be put to good use.

Finally, the overseas success of our Peace Corps volunteers, most of them young men and women carrying skills and ideals to needy people, suggests the merit of a similar corps serving our own community needs: in mental hospitals, on Indian reservations, in centers for the aged or for young delinquents, in schools for the illiterate or the handicapped. As the idealism of our youth has served world peace, so can it serve the domestic tranquility.

Second, we need to strengthen our nation by safeguarding its health:

Our working men and women—instead of being forced to beg for help from public charity once they are old and ill—should start contributing now to their own retirement health program through the Social Security system.

Moreover, all our miracles of medical research will count for little if we cannot reverse the growing nationwide shortage of doctors, dentists and nurses, and the widespread shortages of nursing homes and modern urban hospital facilities. Merely to keep the present ratio of doctors and dentists from declining any further, we must over the next 10 years increase the capacity of our medical schools by 50 percent and our dental schools by 100 percent.

Finally, and of deep concern, I believe that the abandonment of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded to the grim mercy of custodial institutions too often inflicts on them and on their families a needless cruelty which this nation should not endure. The incidence of mental retardation in this country is three times as high as that of Sweden, for example—and that figure can and must be reduced.

Third, we need to strengthen our nation by protecting the basic rights of its citizens:

The right to competent counsel must be assured to every man accused of crime in federal court, regardless of his means.

And the most precious and powerful right in the world, the right to vote in a free American election, must not be denied to any citizen on grounds of his race or color. I wish that all qualified Americans permitted to vote were willing to vote—but surely, in this centennial year of Emancipation, all those who are willing to vote should always be permitted.

Fourth, we need to strengthen our nation by making the best and the most economical use of its resources and facilities:

Our economic health depends on healthy transportation arteries; and I believe the way to a more modern, economical choice of national transportation service is through increased competition and decreased regulation. Local mass transit, faring even worse, is as essential a community service as hospitals and highways. Nearly three-fourths of our citizens live in urban areas, which occupy only 2 percent of our land—and if local transit is to survive and relieve the congestion of these cities, it needs federal stimulation and assistance.

Next, this government is in the storage and stockpile business to the melancholy tune of more than $16 billion. We must continue to support farm income, but we should not pile more farm surpluses on top of the $7.5 billion we already own. We must maintain a stockpile of strategic materials, but the $8.5 billion we have acquired —for reasons both good and bad—is much more than we need; and we should be empowered to dispose of the excess.

Finally, our already overcrowded national parks and recreation areas will have twice as many visitors 10 years from now. If we do not plan today for the future growth of these and other great natural assets—not only parks and forests but wildlife and wilderness preserves, and water projects of all kinds—our children and their children will be poorer in every sense of the word.

Morgan Says:

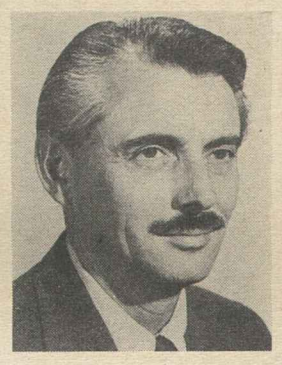
The Lessons History Teaches Often Too Quickly Forgotten

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

I WAS MOVED by a movie the other evening, an epic film called The Longest Day, from a book by a friend of mine, Cornelius Ryan, about the landings on the beaches of Normandy in World War II.

There were some inexcusably corny lines of dialogue but the re-creation of the greatest invasion in history is a spectacle at once staggeringly vast and penetratingly intimate. The endless dimensions of the armada, the towering totals in manpower, guns, planes, supplies and money involved were almost too much to comprehend and became meaningful only in the connected vignettes of one partisan sabotaging a bridge, an infantryman stumbling ashore from a landing craft, a lone assault soldier scaling a cliff under withering fire. Yet all this lethal living and dying added up to the supreme effort that brought Hitler down.



Morgan

I left the theatre in a mood which was a curious mixture of uplift and depression. My pulse pounded with pride and my nerves were still taut with anger. Behind me had sat two snuffling schoolboys who, I realized later with some shock, could not have been born until years after VJ day and, therefore, their lack of engagement with the picture had to be understood in terms of their utter unfamiliarity with even such recent history.

Still, there seemed something almost sinful in their lack of comprehension since, without hoking up my own scenario too much, it was in a real sense for their sakes that this Armageddon had been fought. More maddening was the realization of how quickly we, who lived through the war to remember, forget.

It is one of the constant ironies of human life that we are capable of rising to the pinnacles of heroism and sacrifice in a cataclysm and then lapse into the valleys of carelessness and irresponsibility —whence the crisis came.

There is no use, I suppose, in beating our fists in protest against this cycle. It is a fact of life and human behavior that has rolled down through history like a hoop. Once in a while an intelligent flashback, a sensitive remembrance of things past can make the hoop waver and pause, kindling a little hope that if only there were enough recollection of yesterday there might be less regret ahead for tomorrow, there might be a little more learning from experience. The hope is still feeble. But a spark of it was struck dramatically in Washington.

THE SCENE WAS the unveiling of the Mona Lisa—and we'll not dwell on the fiasco of the party at the National Gallery which froze elevators, fogged up the public address system and wedged unsmiling crowds of dignitaries into corridors out of sight of Leonardo's masterpiece. We'll move quickly to the little speech of France's famed writer and Minister of Cultural Affairs, Andre Malraux. Himself a hero of the French resistance, he had some intimate knowledge of the long days, and he obviously had the longest one in mind at his conclusion.

"There has been talk," Malraux said, "of the risks this painting took by leaving the Louvre. They are real, though exaggerated. But the risks taken by the boys who landed one day at Arromanches—to say nothing of those who had preceded them 25 years before—were much more certain. To the humblest among them, who may be listening to me now, I want to say, without raising my voice, that the masterpiece to which you pay homage this evening . . . is a painting which he (that humblest liberating soldier) has saved."

A more graceful, gracious tribute from one ally to another would be difficult to find. Coming, as it does, in the midst of painfully complicated relations between Washington and Paris, it is a meaningful pinprick at the pompous rigidity of Pres. de Gaulle, who is almost arrogantly impatient with those upstarts, the uncouth Americans. It is at the same time a delicately pointed prod to remind us of some of the intangible values we fought for, as well as to jog our memories on the risks and the costs of the fighting.

The terrible realization that should be emerging from all this is that next time the longest day will be the shortest, over in a lethal nuclear twinkle, without time for the inducement of adrenalin additives by the strains of martial music. And yet, even as I make that statement, it seems as remote and meaningless and impossible as the two schoolboys found the battle scenes of The Longest Day.

The man who invents an awareness machine to galvanize us to corrective action in the wake of one holocaust could conceivably save us from another and there would be sunnier if not longer days in which to honor him properly for it. Does anybody feel so inspired?

Washington Reports:

Leaders See Tax Cut, Reform, Senate's 'Most Important' Bills

SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD (Mont.), Senate majority leader and Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.), Senate minority leader, have joined in calling tax reduction and tax reform the most important issues to come before the 88th Congress.

Both predicted a tax cut although they differed on the fate of other major issues to be proposed by the Administration.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations, Mansfield said tax reduction would "speed up the economy of the nation so there would be more jobs, more business, more money rolling in and out. . . . The Administration thinks the growth rate can be lifted from a rate of 2.5 percent a year to a rate of 4 percent."

Dirksen said he expected "action of some kind on a tax bill" simply because "it has top billing in the Administration's program." But he said health insurance for the aged under social security would "run into the same difficulties as before," and he declared "the feeling of the country is more hostile" toward federal school aid than it was heretofore." He served notice that "modifications" may be filed to amend the trade expansion act passed last year.

ON THE OTHER hand, Mansfield asserted that Congress will act on health insurance for the aged under social security and federal aid to education.

The Senate majority leader stressed, in addition, the need of a cabinet post representing the urban population, a measure that failed in the last session, and the need of giving federal aid in the relief of urban transportation problems.

The urban population, which comprises 70 percent of the population of the United States, is "certainly entitled to representation in the Cabinet," he maintained.

Many problems having to do with crowded areas, lack of open spaces, and transportation should be considered, he said. He favored a special committee to study the situation.

Dirksen said the Kerr-Mills Act, increasing relief grants to the indigent aged with health problems, is a better approach. The Kerr-Mills program is administered from the states, not Washington, he said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ORATORY of newly elected southern governors as they moved into office this month was generally fresh and realistic. If there were echoes of campaign exaggerations in some cases, this is understandable. The more meaningful declarations were those that spoke of better schools, higher taxes to finance them, the necessity of raising the level of southern life.

Not all the newly inaugurated governors ran as avowed liberals. Not all would be so labeled. But labels are tricky things and it is the direction of movement that counts.

Gov. John Connally of Texas laid great stress on an acceptance of responsibility by the state—a campaign theme—but most specifically he urged greater state support of education at all levels.

Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee said he would seek higher taxes, because the state government had become "stagnant" and larger revenues were needed to finance the services the people lacked.

In South Carolina, Gov. Donald S. Russell took the oath of office with a promise of better schools and a pledge to "give all our people the opportunity they truly deserve." He did not specifically mention school desegregation but acknowledges there might be "difficulties."

A day later a U.S. appellate court ordered immediate enrollment of a Negro applicant in all-white Clemson University and the state moved to take it to the Supreme Court. But Russell had already said, "We shall work out our problems peaceably, according to our standards of justice and decency."

Gov. Carl E. Sanders of Georgia said the "test of progress" for his state was to "provide larger opportunities to those who have little" rather than adding benefits to those who have much. And without mentioning racial issues directly he remarked:

"We believe in law and order and in the principle that all laws apply equally to all citizens."

* * *

THERE WAS A FALSE NOTE struck in Alabama, where newly inaugurated Gov. George C. Wallace vowed unremitting resistance to desegregation. It is a desolate and futile doctrine, but Wallace's concept can be considered matched and overmatched by the remarkable farewell speech of just-retired Gov. Ernest F. Hollings in South Carolina and by the reaction of the legislature.

Hollings bluntly told South Carolina that so far as he was concerned there would be no repetition of the tragedy of the bitter-enders who a century ago helped plunge this republic into fratricidal sectional war.

He had argued on the losing side in the Supreme Court's original desegregation case in 1954. He said that many still did not accept the court's decision as "the law of the land" but said "everybody must agree that it is the fact of the land" and that the South "is running out of courts" in which to argue about it.

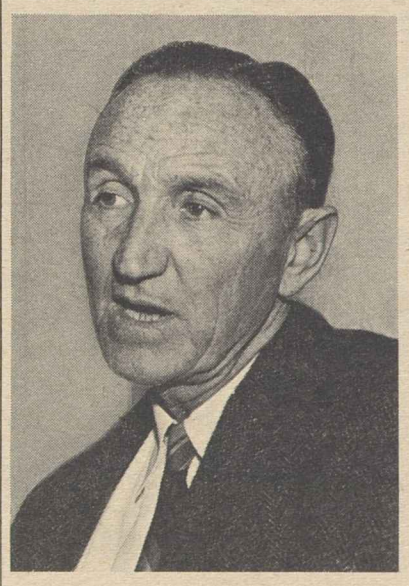
"If and when" all legal appeals were exhausted and the "fact" of required desegregation was indisputably established, "this General Assembly must make clear South Carolina's choice—a government of laws rather than a government of men," declared the 41-year-old Hollings.

* * *

HOLLINGS HIT even harder when he told the legislators that they had more important things to worry about than the desegregation issue, such as the quality of life in which the political system had left the South's people stranded. Said he:

"This very day, any ranking of regions or states for any purpose finds the South and her states wearily clinging to the bottom rung." He could have spelled it out for per capita income, for literacy, for health, for educational levels, for the standing of universities and research institutions, for economic opportunity.

And what was the response of the South Carolina Assembly to this remarkable speech, so free of bigotry and demagoguery? "The legislators stood and applauded the governor for a full minute," United Press-Intl. reported, and the response like the speech would have been a credit to any governor and any legislature in the nation.



TAX REDUCTION AND TAX REFORM head the agenda for the 88th Congress, according to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), left, and Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.). They listed major measures to come up in the current session as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

The Facts of Life for Children Include How, When to Spend

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF OUR READERS says he is worried that his soon-to-marry son and future daughter-in-law have little understanding or even much concern about how to manage money.

He's not the only one who's worried. Young couples are the backbone of our bankruptcy courts today. Again in 1962, wage-earner bankruptcies reached another new peak, and several bankruptcy referees have reported that young people comprise the majority of their cases.

The fact is, children today are more demanding and expect more than our generation did. Increasingly, parents are asking for guidance in teaching even younger children the value of money. For their part teen-agers tend to complain that parents fail to tell them about money matters.

Here are methods family experts recommend for teaching children the value of money. Success is surer if you use all these tools rather than rely on just one:

● Let children participate in budget talks. This will help them understand why the family must pick its goals when funds are limited—and win their cooperation in achieving these goals. When a child sees his family making choices among a number of needs and goals, and discussing what is most important, he himself begins to develop a sense of values.

At least one survey found that teen-agers themselves want their parents to let them join in family money discussions, especially those concerned with planning furniture purchases and vacations.

Ironically, not many parents do explain money matters to their children, this survey of ninth-graders, by Cornell University home economists, found.

The survey showed that at least this group of teen-agers did handle money quite wisely. Over 90 percent saved. None expected parents to hand over money whenever they needed it, but felt they should provide their share of expenses.

The boys were found to spend more than the girls—$2 a week compared with less than $1. But the boys also got larger allowances and did more outside work for pay.

● Give regular allowances. Even a small allowance gives children a sense of responsibility, family experts advise. For pre-teens the allowance may be from 50 cents to $1 a week, not including lunch money, and for high-school students, $1 to $2. By the mid-teens, a clothing allowance can be added (except for the more expensive items).

But you make little headway in teaching the value of money if you hand it out simply on request, or because a child complains that some of his friends receive larger allowances.

The recommended way to determine the amount of allowance is to work out with your child how much he actually needs for school and other expenses, and the amount he can spend as he chooses.

HOW WELL A CHILD does extra household chores is another frequently used measure of the amount of allowance, although some parents feel that some duties should not be paid but should be done as a matter of family cooperation.

● Encourage them to earn money. Psychologists feel that the money a child earns is the money he values most. Too, part-time work for others is a useful experience which gives a child an understanding of different kinds of jobs.

● Show them how. Children are genuinely interested in learning efficient ways to handle money, sometimes more so than grownups. Counselors advise teaching these actual methods: (1) how to plan a budget (how much they will spend for what, how much they will save out of their combined allowance and earnings); (2) how to keep a continuing record of their spending in a notebook so they know where their money goes.

In a new paperback book "How To Get Along With Your Child" Shirley Camper, consultant of the Family Service Association tells how one mother teaches her small daughter money management. At the beginning of the school year the mother figures out with the child what her school expenses will be, what money she would like to spend as she pleases, how much can be saved toward gifts. The child uses regular budget envelopes to divide her money at the beginning of each week.

But avoid laying down the law on how the child is to use his money. Let him share in the decision.

● Practice money planning yourself. The way you handle money is a big factor in teaching children the value of money, Mrs. Camper advises.

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AWARD-WINNING AFL-CIO sponsored newscaster and commentator Edward P. Morgan presents a copy of his book, "Clearing the Air," a collection of 120 of his commentaries, to Federation Pres. George Meany. In the foreword, Morgan urges other networks and sponsors to give their newscasters the freedom to report and comment granted him by ABC and the AFL-CIO.

Gives Thanks for Freedom:

120 Morgan 'Essays' Printed in New Book

IN THE FOREWORD to his book, Clearing the Air, Edward P. Morgan says "the only unenviable thing" about his broadcasts over the American Broadcasting Co. network under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO "is its uniqueness."

"I wish other networks and other sponsors would give more of my colleagues equal freedom," he added in the foreword, which is entitled The Opening Commercial.

The book, a collection of 120 of his five-minute commentaries—or more appropriately essays—covering the spectrum of human activity, is an excellent documentation of the uniqueness of Edward P. Morgan.

"I do believe," he writes in a foreword, "that everybody would feel better if we adopted as a national calisthenic the practice of deflating stuffiness with good humor, of penetrating pretense with honest fact, and curling back prejudice with the patient strength of reason."

The freedom granted Morgan by the network and the AFL-CIO "allow me to report and comment on the news—even to the extent of biting the hands that feed me if an unfavorable opinion of the company or broadcasting or organized labor seems necessary."

★ ★ ★

BUT THIS FREEDOM, he continues, "carries a heavy responsibility" involving "constant alertness against the ever-present danger of becoming enchanted with the sound of one's own voice."

The 267-page collection of Morgan's radio essays is an admixture of serious and pungent commentary on national and international affairs and the whimsey, wit and irony with which he treats topics ranging from psychiatry to women's fashions.

And because his news and commentaries have won such wide praise and many coveted awards, his views on the role of radio in mass communications are particularly pertinent:

"It seems downright criminal to me that it (radio) is not more meaningfully exploited. Instead, the air waves are saturated with musical junk, the flotsam and jetsám of jellied love songs, deadening drum beats and wailing horns, punctuated every hour on the hour with capsuled headlines wrapped in the tone of doom, and sliced with impassioned sales pitches for nostrums to control body odor and regularize the bowels."

Among readers of the AFL-CIO News who find weekly one of Morgan's commentaries in its pages and the hundreds of labor papers serviced with this same column, Morgan's book is sure to receive a warm reception.—**SM**

Clearing the Air, Edward P. Morgan, Robert B. Luce Inc., Washington, D. C. $4.95.

From Soups to Nuts:

For Sweet Oblivion from Tumult, Nothing's Like a Hair Dryer

WITH MENTAL HEALTH getting more exclusive all the time, I feel duty bound to share my little secret with those of you who don't know whether you're coming or going. I have a plan for salvation of the human race.

I believe that every adult human being (including bald-headed men) should spend 30 minutes a day under a hair dryer. (Not the modern, noiseless kind that enable you to wander around and carry on telephone conversations, but the noisy old-fashioned kind that not only immobilize you but drown out all sounds of the outside world.)

That's the sort I have, and I consider it one of science's greatest inventions. Not because it does a superb job of drying my hair (which it doesn't) but because it's a sanctuary into which I can retreat when the world becomes too much for me. My hair dryer is an escape hatch by way of which I can grope my way back to sanity.

Now, mind you, I'm an average, normally-adjusted person. Just like everybody else, I gasp my way through life, doing six things at once while trying to remember where I put the car keys. I scarcely have time to take a deep breath—much less to ponder the eternal verities of love, truth and beauty. Or even the more fleeting perplexities of who to vote for for sheriff, and how to cut neat grapefruit sections.

HOW CAN I THINK about anything when all around me are noises clamoring for attention: shouts, buzzes, bangs, gurgles, squeaks, shrieks, squeals, crashes; little voices calling "Mommy!"; television announcers bleating about nasal drips and acid digestive juices; the dishwasher making that awful racket which means that a fork has slipped into its innards again and broken something.

But when I slip the hood of the dryer over my head and turn on the switch, all of these sounds fade away, smothered by the whoosh of the motor. Lulled by the roaring in my ears, detached from the world's distractions as if in a cocoon, I think long thoughts: what to do about Berlin, what to have for dinner, what "Last Year in Marienbad" was really about.

This, then, is what my hair dryer gives me: sweet oblivion from the tumult and shouting, time to collect my thoughts in peace and solitude, a place to hide.

Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied:

Court Again Orders Backpay For 54 Illegally Fired in 1948

A court has ruled, for the umpteenth time in 12 years, that 54 illegally fired union members are entitled to backpay totaling $55,000 from their former employers, Ozark Dam Constructors.

The latest ruling, and possibly the final one in the long-drawn-out litigation, was by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. In its third decision on the subject, the court:

- Gave the 54 victims one year to file their claim for back pay, after which the money will be returned to the employer who withheld it from them.
- Approved a National Labor Relations Board formula under which the backpay was figured.
- Rejected the claim of Brown & Root, Inc., and eight other companies which as Ozark Dam built the Bull Shoals Dam, in Arkansas, that the board's formula was illegal, that the companies were improperly given the burden of proving facts about the formula, and that the board's findings were not supported by substantial evidence.

Approved also was an NLRB order that awards to the former employes be placed in escrow with the regional director, not to be paid until the director and the dam builders have had a chance to investigate all claimants and find out how much money, if any, they have earned since the builders illegally refused to rehire them in 1950.

The case has kept lawyers hopping since building tradesmen walked off the Bull Shoals Dam project near Mountain Home, Ark., on Dec. 3, 1948. Later the men offered to return to work but were refused rehiring. The Fort Smith, Little Rock & Springfield AFL Joint Council filed a refusal-to-bargain charge against the contractors in 1950 and the litigation began its 12-year-plus course.

Workers Long Gone

The dam project was completed, the workers moved to other jobs, and the former AFL and former CIO have been merged. But the fired workers have not yet gotten their backpay. Meanwhile they have been free to recall a saying that some lawyers are fond of quoting: Justice delayed is justice denied.

In another NLRB case, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia sent back for rehearing an order directing the Northern Virginia Sun, Arlington, Va., to reinstate 24 members of Typographical Local 101.

The rehearing was ordered by a 2-1 court decision, the majority ruling that the trial examiner erred in refusing to allow the company to cross-examine some witnesses on the history of collective bargaining between the union and the company.

Four Kennedy Administration appointees owned and operated the suburban daily in 1959 when, the board ruled, the Sun's effort to oust the ITU came to a head. The four are George W. Ball and Philip M. Stern of the State Dept., Clayton Fritchey of the U.S. mission to the United Nations; and Arnold Sagalyn, Treasury Dept. Stern has since left the government.

First Suit Filed Under City Wage Floor Law

New York—The first lawsuit to collect wages due a worker under the city's new minimum wage law has been filed here in Civil Court.

The Citizen's Committee for a $1.50 Minimum Hourly Wage in New York hailed it as a test of the right of nearly 200,000 low-paid workers to benefit from the raise, due Nov. 21, and called for the legislature to establish a statewide minimum wage of $1.50 an hour to rescue 1.3 million workers from "oppressive poverty."

The committee also called a rally in support of the proposed legislation for Feb. 12 in Albany, the state capital.

The suit, filed for Maria Melendez against the Luxury Braid Co., asserts that she is being paid 10 cents an hour less than the $1.25 called for by the city minimum wage law, enacted in October but stymied by a court injunction.

Lawyers Join Fight

The test case was filed for Miss Melendez by Robert Mozer, a partner in the law firm of Harold, Luca, Persky & Mozer.

One of a group of lawyers who volunteered to take similar cases without fee, Mozer said he will argue that his client's employer is in interstate commerce and thus affected by the federal wage-hour law. The federal law allows a municipality to require higher minimum wages than those prescribed as a national standard, he said.

Mayor Robert Wagner has announced the city will appeal the injunctions blocking enforcement of its minimum wage law. The Citizens Committee, and other groups, will file "friend of the court" briefs supporting the city's fight for wage minimums of $1.25 this year, $1.50 after one year.

A lower court denied the first employer petition for an injunction but the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court reversed that ruling Dec. 11. On Dec. 24 another Supreme Court tribunal said it was bound by the appellate ruling declaring the city wage law invalid, but did not settle the question of the constitutionality of the law.

Randolph Heads Committee

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters heads the Citizens Committee for a $1.50 Minimum Hourly Wage, whose sponsors include clergymen, civic and other union officials.

The case is not merely one between two groups of employers and the city, Randolph said, but one "between these employer's groups and the people of this city" on behalf of low-paid, exploited workers.

"It is of vital importance," he said, "that the governor and the legislature accept their responsibility" and take "concrete and meaningful action . . . to correct the low-wage problem that exists in the state." Underpaid workers need help urgently "to relieve the oppressive poverty that is their unfortunate lot," he asserted.

Randolph's committee has called for a state minimum wage law of $1.50 an hour.

HELP FOR LABOR MOVEMENTS in developing nations was discussed at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters of the Intl. Confederation of Free Labor's Solidarity Committee. Shown from right are Fred Strauss, ICFTU financial officer; Stefan Nedzynski, ICFTU assistant secretary; ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the committee; Gen. Sec. George Woodcock of the British Trades Union Congress; Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress; Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB); H. A. Tulatz, ICFTU assistant secretary; Gen. Sec. Juul Poulsen of the Intl. Union of Food & Allied Workers; Charles Levinson of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation; Sec. Guptil Mapara of the ICFTU Asian Regional Organization and Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui H. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers. Mapara and Jauregui attended as observers. ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer, also a member of the committee, attended the session but was absent because of a minor illness when the photo was taken.

For 1963:

Scheduled List of Labor Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled for 1963 for AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and by state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported:

Date	*Organization*	*Place*
Apr. 1-4	Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.
Apr. 2-4	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.
Apr. 22-23	Master Mechanics	Washington, D. C.
May 6-8	Coopers	Washington, D. C.
May 7-9	Arizona	Phoenix, Ariz.
May 13	Aluminum Workers	Corpus Christi, Tex.
May 13-18	Railway Clerks	Los Angeles, Calif.
May 20-23	Insurance Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
May 20-24	Marine Engineers	Montreal, Que.
May 25	Grain Millers	Chicago, Ill.
May (No date set)	Hosiery Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
May (No date set)	Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers	Philadelphia, Pa.
June 3	Glass Workers	Chicago, Ill.
June 10-11	New Jersey	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 10-12	Idaho	Lewiston, Ida.
June 10-13	Musicians	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 10-14	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 10-14	Leather, Plastics & Novelty Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 13-16	Montana	Billings, Mont.
June 24	Retail Clerks	Chicago, Ill.
July 8	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen	St. Louis, Mo.
July 8-12	Newspaper Guild	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 15-19	Potters	Las Vegas, Nev.
July 15-20	Switchmen	Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 3-9	Typographical Union	Long Beach, Calif.
Aug. 4-8	Maryland-D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 12-14	Virginia	Richmond, Va.
Aug. 12-16	Brewery Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 19-22	Texas	Houston, Tex.
Aug. 19-23	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 19-23	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 19-23	Teachers	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 19-24	Photo Engravers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. (No date set)	Utah	(No place set)
Sept. 3	Railway Carmen	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 4-6	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 9	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 9-13	Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 9-13	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Cincinnati, O.
Sept. 9-13	Street & Electric Railway	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 16-18	Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 16-20	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 16-20	Oregon	Eugene, Ore.
Sept. 16-20	Woodworkers	Vancouver, B. C.
Sept. 17-19	Iowa	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Sept. 23-25	Nebraska	Hastings, Neb.
Sept. 26-28	Wyoming	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Sept. 30-Oct. 4	Illinois	Chicago, Ill.
(No date set)	Nevada	Lake Tahoe, Nev.
Sept. or Oct.	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 8-10	Air Line Dispatchers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 14-16	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 14-18	Commercial Telegraphers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 21	Brick & Clay Workers	(No place set)
Oct. 21-25	Roofers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 23-25	New York	Kiamesha Lake, N. Y.
Oct. 24-26	Utility Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. or Nov.	Florida	Coca Beach, Fla.
Oct. (No date set)	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. (No date set)	National Maritime Union	New York, N. Y.
Oct. (No date set)	Massachusetts	(No place set)
Oct. (No date set)	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
Nov. 4-7	Horse Shoers	Houston, Tex.
Nov. 6-8	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 12-14	Flight Engineers	(No place set)
Nov. 14	Metal Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 14-21	AFL-CIO Auxiliaries	New York, N. Y.
Nov. (No date set)	Food & Beverage Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. (No date set)	Maritime Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.

Key Vote on House Rules Committee

Here is the key rollcall vote by which the House made permanent the 1961 enlargement of the Rules Committee which gave Administration supporters a majority on that powerful committee. The vote was 235-196. Democrats voted 207-48 in support of the Administration motion; Republicans voted 148-28 against.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the motion was a right vote (R), while a vote against was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
AL Andrews (D) W
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) R
AL Selden (D) W

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Vacancy
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown, Jr. (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) R
4. Flynt (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) A
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) R
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. MacDonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) W
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) W
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Nygaard (R) W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO
AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) A
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) W

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) R
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Senate Rules Reform Drive:

Dirksen, Southerners Join To Battle Filibuster Curbs

A familiar Senate coalition of right-wing Republicans and southern Democrats moved rapidly to crush in its infancy a bipartisan liberal drive to amend the Senate rules so as to make it easier to cut off debate.

On the third day of what had been expected to be a long, grueling fight to break a southern filibuster against an anti-filibuster rule, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) served notice that he will seek to table the rules change proposals. The effect, if his motion is passed, would be to kill rules reform for the next two years and make it unlikely that any meaningful civil rights legislation will be adopted by the 88th Congress.

Dirksen declared he is "quite willing" to retain the existing rule —which requires two-thirds of senators present and voting to limit debate.

Rules reform, he opined, "isn't going anywhere. There's no steam in it."

Spokesmen for senators leading the anti-filibuster fight voiced confidence that the tabling motion would be defeated, at least against the moderate proposal that would enable three-fifths of senators present and voting to limit debate.

This is the motion, backed by Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), which has been introduced by Senators Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.).

A nosecount by supporters has indicated that a majority of the Senate would presently favor such a rule.

Before falling back on a three-fifths compromise, however, another bipartisan group, including both Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), have served notice they will seek a vote on a rule permitting a majority of the full Senate—51 members—to limit debate.

Battle at Outposts

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the engagement was still being fought at the outposts of the southerners' line of defense.

Before the Senate was a motion to bring to the floor the resolution calling for a rules change—and that motion itself was subject to debate.

If the tabling motions are defeated, the rules reform advocates plan to bring into play their reserve weapon—the argument that each Senate has the right to draw up its rules at the beginning of a new Congress by majority vote—without being blocked by rules adopted in a preceding Congress.

The rules reformers contend this is a "constitutional right" of the Senate.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who presides over the Senate, made it clear on the opening day of debate that he will refer any constitutional question raised to the Senate itself for determination. He will not, he emphasized, give an "advisory opinion" on the merits of the issue, as former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon had on several occasions. Nixon's views had supported the position that the Senate could change its rules at the start of a new Congress by majority vote.

Clarification by Douglas

While most of the early debate dealt with broad principles—rights of minorities as contrasted with rights of majorities—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) brought bluntly into focus the core of the issue for most participants.

The "main purpose" of a rules change, he declared, is to facilitate passage of civil rights legislation.

He pointed out that cloture was invoked against him and other liberal senators last year to pass the Telstar bill, but has never been successfully applied to pass a civil rights bill.

Church Unit Supports Equal Pay for Women

The executive board of the Division of Christian Life & Work of the National Council of the Churches of Christ has adopted a resolution calling for equal pay for women.

The resolution was earlier adopted by the general committee of the Dept. of the Church & Economic Life. It was presented by the Rev. Charles C. Webber, who recently retired as representative for religious relations for the AFL-CIO.

It will now be submitted for final action to the general board of the National Council during a meeting in Denver, Feb. 25-Mar. 1.

Equal pay for equal work is a matter of economic justice, the resolution said, adding that there is "a clear case of unjust discrimination against women as a group of workers. . . ."

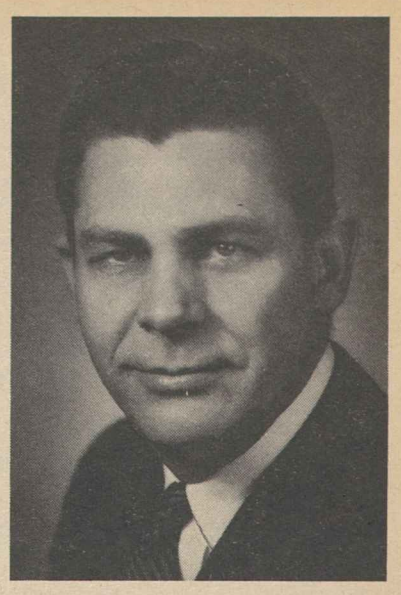
"The justice of this principle as a matter of national and international concern," it declared, "has been widely recognized through the acceptance by 38 countries of the convention on the subject adopted by the United Nations' Int. Labor Organization. . . .

"The General Board calls to the attention of member communions of the National Council the special opportunity which is theirs to support this principle in their own employment practices, and to encourage a climate of acceptance of the principle by their churches and church members."

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged congressional action to establish equal pay for women. A bill requiring that employers pay women the same scale as men for equal work passed the House last year, but died in the Senate Labor Committee.

JIMMY BOGGESS, the 25th anniversary March of Dimes boy, is shown discussing the upcoming March of Dimes campaign with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Jimmy, who is 5, is from Panama City, Fla. Money from the campaign will go to fight two cripplers—birth defects and arthritis. Labor contributions, to be properly credited, should go to National Labor Division, March of Dimes, 800 Second Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

W. PAT JENNINGS



ROSS BASS

TWO KENNEDY SUPPORTERS, Rep. W. Pat Jennings (Va.) and Rep. Ross Bass (Tenn.) were elected by the House Democratic caucus to the Ways & Means Committee, which will handle such major legislation as tax revision and social security health care.

Bass, Jennings Elected To Ways & Means Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

of normal alliances and the election of the two Kennedy supporters as replacements for conservatives—Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D-Va.), who retired from Congress, and Rep. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D-Tenn.), defeated in his party's primary largely because of his opposition to medicare.

The Ways & Means Committee, headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), has long been considered a conservative bulwark, but the addition of two liberals comes close to giving supporters of social security health care a majority. In the last Congress, an unofficial count showed medicare backers only three short of the 13 votes needed to bring out a bill. All were Democrats; the 10 Republican members were solidly hostile.

Tax cuts and reform, however, will be the first major issue before the committee. Other Administration and labor-supported legislation will presumably wait until a tax bill is reported.

Mansfield, Dirksen to Shift

With an influx of new congressmen and senators from both parties to be assigned to committees and widespread jockeying by returning members for more prestigious assignments, it will probably be at least the end of January before the musical-chair shuffling has been completed and committees can begin to consider some of the hundreds of bills which have been introduced.

In some of the shifts already indicated, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) is scheduled to claim a seat on the Finance Committee, which will give him a greater role in shaping tax policy.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), has indicated he will move to the Appropriations Committee. He may give up his chairmanship of the Senate Rules Committee—a minor post compared with its House counterpart—to make the shift.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) is in line for chairmanship of the Interior Committee, whose present chairman, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), has indicated he will take the chairmanship of the Space Committee.

A Senate Republican conference chose Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), a former GOP National Committee chairman, to replace Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.), as head of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. Goldwater's term expires in 1964 and the campaign committee post is customarily assigned to a senator who is not up for re-election.

Strikebreaking Work Factor in OEIU Win

New York—Office Employes Local 153 by a 2-1 margin has won a National Labor Relations Board representation election among office and clerical employes of the Home Lines.

The union said the overwhelming vote reflected "increasing dissatisfaction" of clerical workers with the steamship line's requirement that they handle passenger baggage during the Longshoremen's strike.

Industry Aide Urges Apprentices Never to Forget Union Heritage

Los Angeles—A group of apprentice electricians graduating to full-fledged journeyman status here was given a fervent plea never to forget their trade union heritage and to make of their lives "living monuments to the tradition of organized labor."

The appeal was all the more striking because it came from an unusual source—a spokesman for management.

Charles Scholibo, director of the National Electrical Contractors Association, told the new journeymen —members of Local 11 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers —to remember that "the organizational rights, privileges and responsibilities you enjoy today were bequeathed to you by workers of an earlier generation."

Those workers, Scholibo continued, "gave unselfishly of their time, talents and even their lives to the cause of freedom from oppression and justice for the exploited."

This is "your heritage, and you have a solemn obligation to preserve and extend it to those less fortunate," he declared in an address to the graduating class, which included Thomas L. Pitts, Jr., son of the California AFL-CIO's executive secretary-treasurer.

Unions, Scholibo said, "are not business enterprises, but are living, dynamic organisms that enable workers to express their desires and aspirations. They are dedicated unselfishly to the service of others."

Through the "years of struggle for the right to exist, a genuine sense of brotherhood and fraternity among organized workers has developed that should always be preserved," the employer representative declared.

Referring to news stories playing up exposures of wrongdoing in a few unions, Scholibo observed that "the overwhelming majority of unions are decent and honest, but this is not newsworthy; only sin and corruption make news."

"Labor," he said, "is in the forefront of the fight for a decent education for every American child. It is a champion of fair play in promoting civil rights and legislation against formidable opposition.

"Labor believes in the principles of freedom and democracy, which means economic, social and political justice for all."

Kennedy Puts Top Priority on Tax Cut

Meany Sees Impact Inadequate for Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

duction, profits, wages and public revenues."

"It would mean an end to the persistent slack which has kept unemployment at or above 5 percent for 61 out of 62 months—and an end to the growing pressures for such restrictive measures as the 35-hour week," which he said "could increase hourly labor costs by as much as 14 percent, start a new wage-price inflation, and undercut our efforts to compete with other nations."

'Want Jobs,' Meany Says

"What we want is jobs," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a comment on the President's message.

"The economic goals of the President are precisely those of the AFL-CIO. Achievement of the continued economic growth which America needs and of which it is capable will eliminate the scourge of persistent mass unemployment," Meany declared.

"That is what we want. If we can achieve a full-employment economy at 40 hours a week, there will be no happier Americans than the workers who are members of AFL-CIO unions.

"But what we want is jobs. Aspirations are not a substitute for action. Unless and until this nation makes a substantial dent in its long-standing unemployment, we must and will continue to press for the 35-hour week."

Presenting his program for the upcoming year to the Congress elected last November, Kennedy said that "the state of this old but youthful Union, in the 175th year of its life, is good," but warned that "we cannot be satisfied to rest" where we are.

The recession in business is "behind us," he said, as a million more people are employed than were working a year ago and factories that lay idle two years ago are "humming with activity."

But "the absence of recession is not growth" and the "absence of war is not peace," he observed.

Phrasing his recommendations to Congress largely in general terms, the President said we must "strengthen the nation" by investing in new programs for youth, by safeguarding the health of citizens, by protecting basic civil rights and by "making the best and most economical use" of natural resources and facilities.

'Not To Be Postponed'

The measures sought, he indicated, would include "new measures that we cannot afford to postpone" in such areas as mental health and a domestic peace corps, health care for the aged under social security, the protection of the voting rights of all citizens and the right to counsel of all citizens accused under federal law of crimes.

Such programs can be achieved without increased total non-defense expenditures, he said, "by holding down the budgetary cost of existing programs."

Investments in improving "the quality of American life" and in stimulating economic growth "are not domestic concerns alone," he emphasized.

"Nothing we could do to help the developing countries would help them half as much as a booming U.S. economy," he said.

The time is past, the President told Congress, when world communism could successfully convey the image of "a unified, confident and expanding empire closing in on a sluggish America and a Free World in disarray."

In the past few months "we have reaffirmed the scientific and military superiority of freedom," he declared, and strengthened freedom's frontiers "from Viet Nam to West Berlin."

He cited the Atlantic Alliance, the developing nations, the new difficulties between the Soviet Union and Communist China and leadership in the worldwide search for peace as offering "special avenues of opportunity" for the immediate future.

The President acknowledged "honest differences of opinion among honorable associates" within the Atlantic Alliance, where Britain is seeking entrance into the Common Market and French Pres. Charles De Gaulle desires independent nuclear strength. The first task of the alliance, Kennedy said nevertheless, "remains the common defense," and he cited his recent agreement with Great Britain on the Polaris missile as opening the door "for nuclear defense to become a source of confidence instead of a cause of contention."

Success of Aid Cited

On foreign aid he declared that this progress, "evolved with bipartisan support in three administrations," has helped keep more than 50 new nations from surrendering to Communist control.

The Soviet-Chinese rift, the President observed, is "a strain, not a fracture." But "the disarray of the Communist empire has been heightened" by the "formidable forces" of nationalism and freedom and by the "gross inefficiency" of Communist economies.

If our adversaries choose peaceful competition hereafter, Kennedy said, then "areas of agreement can be very wide indeed: a clear understanding about Berlin, stability in Southeast Asia, an end to nuclear testing, new checks of surprise or accidental attack, and ultimately disarmament."

"The winds of change appear to be blowing more strongly than ever," he said in closing on what he called a note of hope. "We welcome these winds of change—and we have every reaseon to believe that our tide is running strong."

Kennedy's statements on proposed tax cuts indicated a strong stress on increased purchasing power and higher business investment even at the cost of temporary budget deficits.

To keep the deficits "manageable," he said, he proposed phasing tax cuts over the three-year period from now through 1965. A reduction in rates for 1963, he said, could be partly offset next year by selected reforms to broaden the tax base, remove hardships, and "end unfair or unnecesary preferences."

There should also be a gradual shift of corporation tax payments to a current time schedule. The ultimate results would be a "net reduction in tax liabilities of $10 billion" on an annual basis and would achieve in time "a balanced budget full-employment economy"

THE STATE OF THE UNION was analyzed by Pres. Kennedy in his appearance before a joint session of Congress on Jan. 14. He is shown as he delivered his address to the representatives and senators.

Southern Railway Strike Halted by Court Order

A scheduled strike by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen against the Southern Railway was blocked temporarily by a federal court order, but the three and one-half year dispute remain unsettled.

The union has accused the company of violating national work rules by operating both freight and passenger trains without qualified firemen on duty and by refusing to hire enough firemen to meet its needs.

By not filling vacancies, the union said, employes have been required to work "unreasonably long miles or hours" and scheduled vacations have been cancelled.

The BFFE declared that "a crtical labor relations situation exists on the Southern Railroad due to a deliberate three and one-half year effort by the railroad's officers to unilaterally change the legal contract" and "to nullify the working agreement through arbitrary violations of its provisions."

Twelve hours before the Jan. 13 strike deadline, U.S. District Judge Leonard P. Walsh. in Washington, D. C., issued a temporary restraining order halting the walkout and set a hearing for Jan. 22.

Earlier the same judge had denied the union's request for a preliminary injuction barring the railroad from violations of its agreement.

"It appears," he said, "that Southern is changing the conditions of work with respect to firemen on its locomotives, and in doing so is evading the provisions of Sec. 6 of the Railway Labor Act. This, however, can be more fully developed and disposed of upon a full hearing of the complaint."

Factory Hirings Drop, Labor Dept. Reports

Factory hirings in November dropped from 39 per 1,000 to 29 per 1,000—slightly more than the average change from October to November in recent years—and the layoff rate remained at its October level of 22 per 1,000, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept.

Johnson Stresses Duty To Aid World Hungry

Detroit—Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, meeting with labor leaders in this city's Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel recently, said that regardless of what the trade union movement has accomplished "You can't be satisfied to stop where you are."

The Vice President said that America is "fortunate and blessed" by its high standards of living, high income and good community relations which are due to the leadership of labor.

He pointed out that more than half of the people of the world live on per capita incomes of less than $5 a week—not as a matter of choice, but "because they lack our leadership and resources, and most of all, our system of government."

Calling these the most challenging and exciting times in history, Johnson said we must fulfill our responsibility to the rest of the world.

"We can't let up as long as there are hungry people in the world," he said.

Discussing the present session of Congress, Johnson said there must be rules changes in order to allow the majority their voice in government, and he compared the issue of medical care for the aged to that of Social Security in the 30's.

The Vice President said that under the health care plan people spend $13 a year to provide for medical needs in later years.

As to opposition from doctors, Johnson said the medicare plan was good business, as "the doctor is in better shape if the patient has the money with which to pay him."

Johnson was in Detroit to open Wayne State University's Emancipation Centennial observance and interrupted a busy schedule to meet with local labor leaders. The meeting was arranged by Pres. Al Barbour of the Wayne County AFL-CIO. The Vice President was accompanied by Hobart Taylor, vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities.

Screen Actors Guild Names 3 Directors

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actor Guild has announced the appointment of Claude Akins, Benjie Bancroft and Dolly Jarvis to the union's board of directors, to serve until the annual election next November. They replace Marshall Thompson, James Gonzales and Louise Lareau.

Howard Smith NamedHillman Award Judge

New York—Howard K. Smith, radio and television commentator, has been named a judge of the Sidney Hillman prize awards, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers has announced.

He succeeds Lewis Gannett, who retired after 11 years as a judge of the awards, which honor the memory of the late Sidney Hillman, founding president of the ACWA.

The awards of $500 each, are given to the writers or producers of outstanding fiction and nonfiction books, magazine and newspaper articles, and radio and TV programs, on subjects in which Hillman was interested such as civil liberties, race relations, social welfare, economic security and greater international understanding. The deadline for filing entries of work produced in 1962 is Feb. 1.

Smith joins on the board of judges William L. Shirer, author of Berlin Diary and The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, who has served since the program was inaugurated 12 years ago, and Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post.

Born in Louisiana in 1914, Smith was graduated from Tulane University and won a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University. He joined the American Broadcasting Co. staff in 1961 after 20 years of covering major stories in all parts of the world for the Columbia Broadcasting Co.

1-19-63

Unions to Ask C&O-B&O Merger Ban

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has announced it will seek federal court action to prevent the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad from acquiring control of the rival Baltimore & Ohio line.

RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty charged that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which approved the stock control move, had not given "adequate consideration to the public interest."

Declaring that the B&O's financial plight has been "vastly exaggerated," Leighty said the stock control would be the first step towards a merger which would cost the jobs of between 4,000 and 8,000 workers on the two railroads.

Leighty denounced "merger mania" in the railroad industry and charged that the ICC has made "no coordinated effort to find out what the effect is going to be on the whole transportation picture."

The law, the union spokesman said, requires the ICC to take the public interest into account in acting on mergers. But, he asserted, "nobody on the commission gets out and really checks into the public interest."

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Kennedy Asks Tax Reform To Aid Low-Income Group

Panel Proposals Accepted:

Dockers, Shippers Vote on New Pact

By Eugene A. Kelly

The way was cleared for settlement of the eastern dockers' strike when negotiators for the New York Shipping Association and the Longshoremen agreed on basic terms of a new two-year agreement.

The terms, proposed by a special panel named by Pres. Kennedy, were expected to end a strike that started Dec. 23, subject to ratification by union members in ports between Searsport, Me., and Norfolk, Va., who started voting Jan. 23; and providing also that similar pacts are agreed to by ILA locals and shipping companies in other Atlantic and Gulf ports.

A three-man panel headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) recommended a contract "package" with these benefits:

- Wage increases of 15 cents an hour retroactive to last Oct. 1, and an additional 9 cents next Oct. 1.
- Pension fund increases of 4 cents the first contract year and another 5 cents the second year.
- An additional employer payment of 2.5 cents an hour into the health and welfare fund as of the date the contract is signed.
- An increase of 2 cents an hour into the labor-management fund for medical clinics, to be paid for one year only.
- One additional paid holiday during the second contract year, a cost increase estimated by Morse at 1.5 cents.

The settlement, if ratified in North Atlantic ports, will apply to general cargo handlers. Morse said Kennedy asked the panel to stay in existence until all other groups settle also.

Those groups include employers in South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, and ILA local unions comprising cargo handlers, cargo repairmen, checkers, clerks, and two groups listed in the panel's report as general maintenance, mechanical and miscellaneous; horse and cattle fitters, grain ceilers and marine carpenters.

A union spokesman in New York told reporters, "The union won't go back to work until every port gets the same package."

Other Panel Members

Other members of the panel Morse headed are Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University and Theodore Kheel, New York attorney-arbiter. They tackled the tieup after a strike that started last summer; an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction; resumption of the strike Dec. 23 after the ILA rejected the shippers' so-called "final offer"; and failure of management and the ILA to agree on settlement terms thereafter.

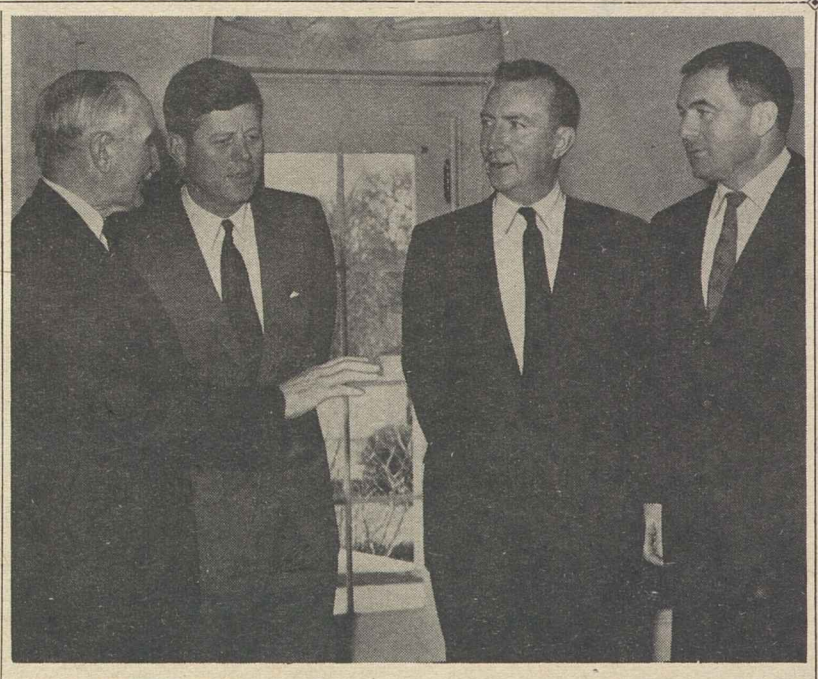
The negotiators had agreed earlier, at the suggestion of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, that the demand of management for changes in work rules be referred for study during the first year of the new agreement.

Morse said his panel proposed that after Wirtz completes his study of manpower use, labor and management should try to agree on work rules and that if they cannot, an impartial panel should hear arguments and make recommendations.

Employers and dock unions in South Atlantic and Gulf ports, Morse told a news conference, "have the clear public duty" to proceed promptly to "adjust their contracts in line with the New York settlement."

Morse described the panel's pro-

(Continued on Page 2)



PRES. KENNEDY and the special panel he named to settle the strike of East Coast longshoremen are shown in the White House after the panel's report was submitted. Left to right, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.); Kennedy; Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University, and Theodore Kheel, New York attorney and arbitrator.

The Economy in 1963:

President Predicts 'Moderate' Growth

By Saul Miller

Pres. Kennedy has predicted a "moderate expansion" of the nation's economy in 1963 but acknowledged it would leave the country "well below" the standards of full employment and full production.

Even if Congress were to adopt the Administration's tax reduction program as submitted, the President and his Council of Economic Advisers candidly state that there would be no appreciable drop in unemployment over the year or increased use of idle plant and capacity.

The President's Economic Report stresses that the lagging economic growth of the past five years is a factor in the 1963 outlook and gives overriding priority to Kennedy's three-year program for tax reduction and reform as the key tool to producing a full-employment economy and a balanced budget—possibly in 1965.

The council, headed by Dr. Walter W. Heller, sketched this picture for 1963 in its annual report, transmitted with the President's message to Congress:

"Neither the average unemployment rate nor excess industrial capacity in 1963 could be expected to decline appreciably (given a real increase in gross national product of about 3.5 percent). Apart from the effects of reduced taxes, real disposable income per capita and corporate profits could grow slowly at best. The prospects for 1963 reflect the same insufficiency of demand that has slowed our growth in the past several years."

GNP Must Grow

The council noted that the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services—must grow nearly $20 billion in 1963 merely to keep the average unemployment rate at the 1962 level of 5.6 percent. The estimated GNP growth in 1963 is about $24 billion.

To have the unemployment rate fall by one percentage point during 1963, the council said, the GNP in constant prices would have to increase by about 6.5 percent rather than the anticipated 3.5 percent.

An 8 to 9 percent increase in

(Continued on Page 11)

Warns Cut In Spending Dangerous

By John M. Barry

Pres. Kennedy has coupled his promised program of $13.6 billion in individual and corporate tax reduction with reform measures he said would reduce hardships for low-income families and cut back special treatment enjoyed by upper-bracket taxpayers under capital gains treatment and stock option plans.

The President submitted his proposals to Congress with the plea that they be enacted promptly as "a single integrated program."

Declaring that the nation's economy is "checkreined" by current tax rates at a time "when it is far more in need of the spur than the bit," Kennedy said that major tax revision along the lines he proposed is needed to expand "both consumer demand and investment" and thereby "raise production and income, provide jobs for the unemployed, and take up the slack in the economy."

Kennedy warned it would be "a grave mistake" to require that a tax cut be offset by a corresponding cut in spending.

Spending at 'Minimum'

He said he had proposed the "minimum level of federal expenditures needed for the security of the nation" and "the challenge facing us in space, and for the well-being of our people."

"Moreover," he added, "the gains in demand from tax reduction would then be offset—or more than offset—by the loss of demand due to the reduction in government spending."

He warned, too, against cutting back the amount of his proposed tax cuts, declaring that "too small a tax cut would be a waste, gaining us little but further deficits."

The President called for rate reductions over three years that would reduce tax liabilities by $11 billion for individuals and $2.6 billion for corporations. His proposed structural reforms, some of which would lose and some of which

(Continued on Page 12)

Liberals to Try for Showdown Vote In Fight to Reform Senate Rules

By David L. Perlman

Senators leading an anti-filibuster rules reform drive set Jan. 28 for their first move to force a showdown vote in the face of a two-week-old southern filibuster.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) said he will ask the Senate to uphold the contention that rules adopted in a preceding Congress are not binding at the start of a new Congress until the Senate has either adopted or "acquiesced" in them. Speaking for both wings of a bipartisan coalition backing a rules change, Anderson's argument is that operating solely under the Constitution, a majority of the Senate can close debate over adoption of rules.

The rules reform supporters, however, were still seeking a means of bringing their constitutional claim to a vote. Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson said that he will refer any issue of constitutional interpretation to the full Senate for decision.

But, he added, the constitutional issue is itself debatable. And he declined to "hypothesize" as to how the Senate can vote on the interpretation if the southerners continue their filibuster.

Anderson and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) are co-sponsors of a proposed rule to permit three-fifths of senators present and voting to limit debate. The Senate's rules, adopted in 1959, require two-thirds of those present and voting to invoke cloture.

(Continued on Page 12)

OCAW Local Again Heads COPE Parade

Oil Workers Local 2-653 of Riverside, Wyo., for the second successive year is the first local union in the United States to reach 100 percent in its 1963 Dollar Drive for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. This year it waited only until Jan. 8 before chalking up its perfect record.

CUBAN REFUGEES Emilio Ham, right, and his sister Magdalena, left, have found a haven—and jobs—through the aid of Knitgood Workers Local 155 of the Ladies' Garment Workers, New York, and its Cuban Trade Union Committee. The picture shows Emilio, one of the 1,113 prisoners recently liberated from a Castro jail, with his sister and their brother, Jorge, the latter on furlough from the U.S. Army.

Knitgoods Local Helps Cubans Find Jobs and a Brighter Future

New York—Several hundred refugees from Castroism in Cuba have found jobs and hope of a brighter future with the help of resourceful trade unionists here.

As the problems of both recent refugees and those who had migrated here earlier became known, a job-training program was set up by members of Knitgoods Local 155, Ladies' Garment Workers, with the aid of employers in the United Knitwear Manufacturers League.

Men and women who had been cooks, teachers, engineers and sales people were trained for new jobs where needed. A Cuban Trade Union Committee was established to ease the transition from Castroism to freedom in other ways, including advances of money for food, clothing and transportation; general adult education and housing.

One of the recent beneficiaries of the program is Emilio Ham, who was among the 1,113 prisoners liberated from a Cuban prison camp last Christmas. The union found a job for Emilio, who had a reunion at Local 155 headquarters with his sister, Magdalena, and brother, Jorge, furloughed from a U.S. Army post for the occasion. Emilio has now joined his brother and sister as a member of the union.

Other survivors of the Bay of Pigs invasion and relatives of the captured men have been assisted. Many have said that except for the help of Local 155, they might still be jobless and destitute.

The aid program was set up when members of the local, many of them born in Cuba, voted on their own initiative to establish an assistance fund. The Knitgoods Union's offices promptly began to fill with eager applicants for aid, and the operation moved into high gear.

Members of the union staff and of the volunteer committee donated their services before and after working hours to process applications and visit the refugee families in their homes.

The work day was established on a three-shift basis so that the union office would be open at all hours of the day and night. A steady flow of applicants was stimulated by radio and press here and in Miami and by the Intl. Rescue Committee.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, manager of Local 155, recalled that the union had a long tradition of assistance to victims of Nazism, communism and other tyrannical regimes. He hopes that "those we help today will become the future leaders of a free Cuba," he said.

Typical of Cuban families aided by the assistance program are these:

- A mother of four young children, three months behind in her rent and facing eviction, was aided in getting a job, money for rent, and food until the first pay check arrived.
- The wife of a 20-year-old refugee, who fled together from Cuba, was taken to a hospital to bear their first child. The local and the employers' association, got him a job as an apprentice knitter and helped him set up a home.

Woods Workers Win Pattern Pact

Port Arthur, Ont.—Wage increases and shorter hours were gained for 2,000 members in three locals of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers in a new two-year contract with the Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

The agreement, regarded as a pattern-setter in Northern Ontario, calls for wage increases of 6 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 1, 1962, and a cut from 44 to 40 hours a week effective Sept. 1, 1963, with no reduction in pay. Piece rates were increased 2 percent on both dates.

The union, a unit of the Carpenters, also won a "poor bush bonus" of 75 cents a cord on cut wood running under 10 cords per acre.

Panel Proposals Clear Way to Peace on Docks

(Continued from Page 1)

posal as "well within federal wage guidelines," not inflationary, and "inside the framework of living costs and wage inequities."

"We told the employers," he said, "that if they claim they cannot pay the price, they open themselves to a demand that they open their books."

On the pension issue, Morse reported to Kennedy that the two-step increase in pension payments proposed by his panel will have this result by next Oct. 1:

- An increase of pension benefits to $100 a month from the present $85 average.
- Extension of the improved benefits to persons now retired or about to be retired.
- An increase in the death benefit to $500.
- Establishment of vested pension rights after 25 years of service.

The board recommended that the parties make a study of the medical care program, covering dockworkers and their families, before the end of the first contract year.

It is the board's belief, Morse said, that medical service for workers and their families could be more comprehensive if the plan were adjusted to make more effective use of present employer payments—15 cents an hour for health and welfare benefits, plus 6 cents an hour for clinic services.

The Labor Dept. study of manpower utilization and job security should be comprehensive, the panel advised Kennedy, as to gang size, work force flexibility, severance pay, register closing, automation and other problems. A similar study should be made in all ports, it was agreed.

Morse Calls Dock Terms 'Fair, Just'

The contract settlement recommended by a special presidential panel in the dock strike was "fair and just" to both sides, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), panel chairman, said in Washington.

Commenting on criticism by editorialists and others, he said that if the board is called on to defend its "package" in public, "we will have to open up all the windows of this dispute—all the economic facets, including some close and dear to American shipowners as well as workers."

Shipowners could not in the national interest justify a refusal to accept the proposal, said Morse.

Expanding Role Reflected:

Budget Requests Up For Labor, Agencies

The expanding role of federal labor agencies in combatting persistent high unemployment and striving for industrial peace is reflected in sharp budget increases proposed by Pres. Kennedy.

The President's budget message anticipates total Labor Dept. budget needs of $433 million in fiscal 1964, up about $195 million from the latest estimates for the current year ending next June 30. The bulk of the increase would go into stepped-up activities in the area of manpower development and training, including a proposed new program for youth employment opportunities.

Among the independent labor agencies, the National Labor Relations Board would get the biggest hike, some $2 million more than the $21 million estimate for this fiscal year, to take care of expected increases of 9 percent in unfair practice cases and 8 percent in representation cases.

The budget for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service calls for an increase of $753,000 over this year's $5.2 million to permit greater use of outside consultants, individually or in panels, in the mediation of complex collective bargaining disputes.

Key Labor Dept. Items

Key items in the Labor Dept. budget for 1964 are $165 million for manpower development and training activities, up $195 million, and $60 million to cover future legislative proposals to provide employment and training opportunities for youth.

The department anticipates that about 140,000 unemployed workers will avail themselves of services under the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, double the number for the current year.

The budget message to Congress laid particular stress on the need for a youth opportunities program because unemployment among youth currently is running about 2.5 times higher than the rate for adults. A similar program was approved by the House Education & Labor Committee last year, but was blocked by the Rules Committee.

Other highlights of the Labor Dept. budget:

- An increase of nearly 20 percent—from $14.6 million to $18.6 million—for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to undertake new programs based on recommendations by a Presidential study committee for improvement of the bureau's services. Among these will be extension and improvement of household sampling, a breakdown of job statistics by occupation, development of an occupational outlook program, and initiation of studies to pinpoint job vacancies.
- An increase of $18 million in spending by the U.S. Employment Service, bringing its total budget to $169 million, most of which is provided by trust funds and not congressional appropriations. The President's message noted that improvements in the service last year had resulted in a record level of job placements.
- $935,000 for the Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs, up $160,000, to expand technical assistance and exchange programs for students and labor personnel.
- $1.7 million for the new Office of Welfare & Pension Plans, an increase of $420,000 over expenditures in the same area this year reflecting full-scale operations under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.
- An extra $1.2 million for the Wage-Hour Div., to bring the total to $19.3 million. This takes into account the scheduled rise in the minimum wage to $1.25 and the reduction in the workweek to 44 hours for newly covered employes in retail and other establishments.

Schnitzler Asks Support For Free Latin Unions

New York—A report on activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was given by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to the executive committee of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. at a luncheon during its January meeting here.

Outlining some of the problems involved in training Latin-American labor leaders to combat Communist penetration of their unions, he said:

"If labor and management could only cooperate against our common enemy, we could be sure that our western hemisphere would continue to carry along with a free trade union movement and a spirit of free enterprise that has been responsible for the growth, productivity and high standards of living which we enjoy.

"We of the AFL-CIO issue the invitation, the plea and the challenge to our friends in the business and industrial community to develop to the fullest degree the friendly 'person-to-person' nongovernmental program of training assistance and education for our South American neighbors."

The Institute for Free Labor Development is financed jointly by labor and industry to help Latin American unions meet the Reds by training their leaders. The institute is under the direction of AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi.

Elected to the board of directors of the insurance company during the meeting was Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers. He filled the vacancy created by the death of his predecessor in the union post, Joseph J. Delaney.

Green Life Drama On Radio Mar. 3

On March 3, the 90th anniversary of his birth, the life of William Green, president of the former AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952, will be dramatized on the National Broadcasting Co. radio network on a program sponsored by the George Meany Foundation. It is entitled, "Never Ask What Country."

The presentation, to be broadcast at 12:30 p.m., was produced by the Jewish Theological Seminary as part of its Eternal Light series and was written by Morton Wishengrad. A television version was telecast by NBC in November. The program will be made available in tape or script to unions and other outlets by the foundation, which was established by friends of the AFL-CIO president.

NLRB Sees 'Special Case':

Back Pay Awarded Workers Though Firm 'Quits Business'

Employers cannot escape their legal obligations under the labor laws by going out of business, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

In a 3-2 decision the board ordered two former partners in the Star Baby Co., infants' wear manufacturers in New York City, to give back pay to 18 laid-off employes from the time the firm went out of business—Jan. 15, 1962—to the date they got other jobs, despite the fact the former employes never have asked for rehiring—or even had the opportunity of doing so.

Upholding a charge by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 105, the four-man majority agreed that Mrs. Esti Neiderman and Mrs. Gizela Eisner dissolved their partnership to avoid dealing with the union. It cited these conclusions:

- The business was dissolved not because the firm could not pay the union wage scale but because it "did not wish to bargain with the union under any circumstances."
- Just before the union asked for a meeting to negotiate a contract, the company had "had one of its most successful seasons."
- A week before the strike the company granted a pay increase to one employe. While picketing was in progress on Nov. 29, 1961, two other employes were offered raises if they would return to work.

Trial Examiner Sidney D. Goldberg had ruled previously that the law was not violated when the partners went out of business. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown reversed him.

The majority said "the conclusion is inescapable that the decision to go out of business was not predicated on valid economic considerations" but was in furtherance of the firm's "determination to avoid bargaining" with the union. Leedom dissented from the back pay finding.

Ordinarily the board does not grant backpay to strikers until they make unconditional application for reinstatement, the majority said.

"While no such application was made," the board orders reads, "we find that . . . any application for reinstatement . . . would have been futile and was therefore unnecessary," because no employer remained in existence. The board therefore ordered back pay for the employes for their loss of earnings from the date on which the partners completed disposing of their equipment until each employe secures "substantially equivalent employment" elsewhere.

The NLRB said it based its decision on this reasoning:

"We have found that the respondents shut down their business and discharged employes for discriminatory reasons. It is clear, therefore, that but for the respondents' unfair labor practices, their plant would still be in operation and employes would still have jobs.

Prejudice of 'Own Doing'

Any prejudice deriving from the fact that the partners are not still in business, and therefore cannot offer to take back their employes, is solely of their own doing and therefore the NLRB must use the only other remedy open in the situation, the payment of lost pay, the majority ruled.

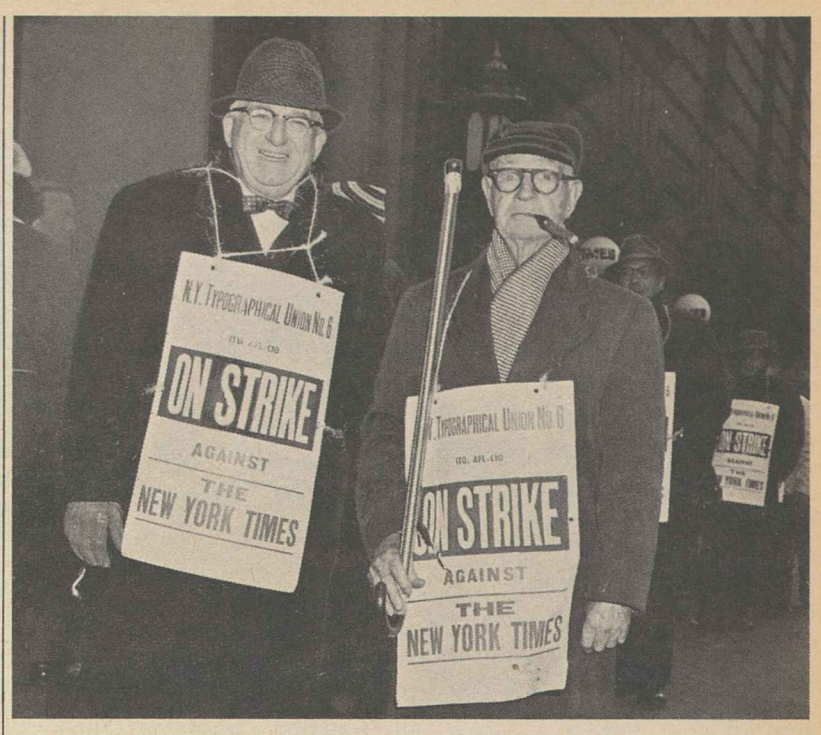
NLRB Member Philip Ray Rodgers, dissenting in part, said there is nothing in the law which limits an employer's "right to go out of business at such time and under such circumstances as he chooses."

New NLRB Booklet Describes Elections

The National Labor Relations Board, which conducted more than 7,000 employe elections in 1962, has issued an informational pamphlet for voters in union representation elections.

The booklet, stressing the secrecy of the ballot, describes where and how the voting is done, and how the votes are counted. Copies are available on request in NLRB field offices.

NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman said most such elections are conducted in units of less than 40 employes.



ANOTHER GOMPERS patrols the printers' picket line at the New York Times. Saul Gompers, left, nephew of Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor, is shown with Peter Fanning, uncle of New York's Mayor Robert Wagner. Both are long-time members of the "Big Six" local of the Typographical Union.

'True Bargaining' Asked In Newspaper Impasse

New York—A call for "true give and take bargaining" to settle the newspaper strike and lockout here has been issued by the Officers' Committee for Newspaper Unity, representing 20,000 newspaper employes.

The committee, headed by Pres. Bertram Powers of the striking Typographical Local 6, voiced its unanimous opinion that Local 6 has not had the opportunity to "engage in true collective bargaining" with the publishers and urged federal, state and city negotiators to induce newspaper managements to engage in continuous negotiations.

After a week's lapse, negotiations were resumed with White House Press Sec. Pierre Salinger sitting in. Salinger said he came here at the request of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and with the consent of Pres. Kennedy to see if he could be useful.

The union Unity Committee has announced its members will continue full support of the striking ITU local. The latter local, at the largest meeting in its 113-year history, previously had upheld the actions of Powers and other officers.

In Albany, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) said he plans to name a 12-member "State Commisison of Concern" to investigate disputes such as the newspaper stalemate and to recommend means of settlement.

No New York dailies affiliated in the Publishers Association have been issued since the printers on Dec. 8 struck four papers and publishers shut down five others.

In Cleveland, a 12-page daily called the Record was started Jan. 21 with a 120,000 press-run. It is sponsored by nine unions, idled since drivers went on strike Nov. 29 and the Newspaper Guild followed suit Nov. 30 in a contract dispute.

Teamsters Defeated In New Raid Attempt

The ousted Teamsters union has suffered another sharp setback in an attempted raid on an AFL-CIO affiliate—the Railway Clerks—but is now attempting to organize strikebreakers working behind picket lines of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers in Memphis, Tenn.

In the Railway Clerks case, employes of the Santa Fe Trail Transportation Co. voted more than two to one to reject the Teamsters and continue the brotherhood as their bargaining agent. The actual tally in the election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board was 113 for the Railway Clerks, 55 for the Teamsters, 3 ballots challenged and 9 workers not voting.

Earlier this month, Western Electric installers represented by the Communications Workers dealt the Teamsters a crushing defeat in repulsing an attempted raid by a vote of 11,388 to 4,000.

As a result of the Railway Clerks election, about $65,000 in backpay will go to the employes of the bus company, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railroad.

The Teamsters, who were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements, timed the filing of their representation petition to coincide with the signing of a contract renewal between the Railway Clerks and the company.

Although the AFL-CIO affiliate opposed the Teamsters' move as "not timely," the NLRB ordered a vote, and payment of negotiated wage increases was held up during the proceedings.

Back Pay of $360

The back-pay, amounting to about $360 per employe, consists of a 10-cents-an-hour hike retroactive to July 1, 1961, and 5 cents an hour retroactive to July 1, 1962. A further increase of 5 cents is due next July.

In Memphis, where ABC Local 149 has been on strike at the Hart's Bakery Co. plant for 31 weeks, the Teamsters have petitioned the NLRB for the right to represent strikebreakers.

An ABC spokesman described the move as "a vulgar attempt to destroy the effectiveness of the strike," which has received wide public support evidenced in a consumer boycott of Hart's products.

He noted, too, that even the unorganized workers at the Hart's plant in Jackson, Miss., had spontaneously walked off their jobs in support of ABC when the strike started last June 21. Also involved in the walkout are ABC members employed at Hart's Greenville, Miss., plant and members of the unaffiliated Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union at the Hart bakery in Sikeston, Mo. In all, 120 workers are on strike, 75 of them in the Memphis unit.

Denounced as Strikebreaking

The Teamsters so far have sought bargaining rights only for the Memphis strikebreakers. The petition itself was denounced as strikebreaking by the Memphis Trades & Labor Council.

In the course of the NLRB hearing on the petition, Pres. R. A. Farrell of Teamsters Local 984 talked of signing up "scabs" but hastily changed the reference to "the people employed in the plant."

Farrell, who also heads the Memphis Joint Council of Teamsters, acknowledged under cross examination that he had consulted the company attorney before filing the NLRB petition and, in fact, that his first knowledge of any "interest" in Teamsters organization of the strikebreakers had come to him in a telephone call from the same company attorney.

The Teamsters local already represents drivers, garage mechanics and helpers at the Memphis bakery.

ABC has asked the board for an extension of time to file briefs opposing the Teamsters' petition. ABC is still the legally established bargaining representative of the production unit, the union pointed out in arguing against the Teamster petition as untimely.

IAM Takes Strike Vote at Boeing, Kennedy Sets Up T-H Inquiry Board

Members of the Machininsts employed by the Boeing Co. rejected the company's "final" contract offer and though facing presidential use of a Taft-Hartley injunction, authorized strike action as of midnight Jan. 25.

Union members, frustrated after months of collective bargaining by management's refusal either to arbitrate or to accept the recommendations of a special panel named by the President, voted 16,864 to 3,590 to turn down Boeing's "last offer."

Strike action was voted Jan. 23 at a meeting of 15,000 IAM members in Seattle and at similar meetings in Wichita, Kan., Michoud, La., Great Falls and Lewiston, Mont., Ogden, Utah, Minot, N. D., Cape Canaveral, Fla., and at Vandenberg, Whiteman and Ellsworth Air Force bases.

Pres. Kennedy promptly set up a Taft-Hartley Act board of inquiry to investigate the dispute and report to him by Jan. 26. Such an order usually is a prelude to application for an 80-day T-H injunction.

Kennedy named Benjamin Aaron, director of the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations, as panel chairman. Other members are Prof. J. B. Gillingham, of the University of Washington, Seattle, and Prof. Lloyd Ulman of the University of California.

IAM Vice Presidents P. L. Siemiller and Harold J. Gibson said the union has been trying to negotiate in good faith with Boeing for many months. They added:

"For the welfare of the nation, and for the well-being of Boeing and its employes, we believe the company should feel a deep sense of responsibility to settle this dispute by the simple process of granting" the employes' "just and reasonable" requests.

Before the vote on the so-called last offer, the IAM offered to submit all unresolved issues to final and binding arbitration. Management refused.

Basic points at issue are a union shop, which Boeing workers approved by a 73.8 percent vote in December; wage increases to match pay rates in other aerospace plants; a change in the employe rating system; a cost of living clause, and other contract improvements.

Elsewhere on the aerospace front, IAM lodges at Burbank, Calif., and five other locations prepared to report to members Jan. 27 that no significant progress has been made in negotiations with Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Another presidential panel will meet Jan. 28 and must report to Kennedy by Feb. 1.

The major issue in dispute here also is a union request that members be permitted to vote on whether they want a union shop or not.

Educational TV Airs Problems of Unions

Educational television stations in six cities have scheduled a special panel discussion on problems of the trade union movement for Monday, Jan. 28.

A. H. Raskin, member of the New York Times editorial board, is host to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Harvard University Prof. John T. Dunlop, and Solomon Barkin, until recently research director of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Television Stations WGBH, Boston; WENH, Durham, N. H.; WCBB, Augusta, Me.; WMHT, Schenectady, N. Y., and WNDT, New York City, have scheduled it for 9 p. m. EST showing. Washington, D. C., Station WETA will show it at 8:30 p. m.

JAPANESE TRADE UNION leaders at a meeting in Washington expressed thanks for the help of the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in their effort to build free world relationships. Pictured at a luncheon where AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was host are, left to right: Henry Rutz, AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Masaichi Motoi, chairman of Sodomei (Japanese Federation of Trade Unions); Schnitzler; Takeo Katayama, delegation leader; Shoichi Maruhashi, State Dept. interpreter; Seiichi Kawanabe of Zenro, the Japanese Trade Union Congress; Eietsu Sugawara, chairman, Railway Workers' Federation.

Japanese Unionists See Democracy Expanding

Better days for democracy are ahead in Asia, the leaders of a Japanese trade union delegation predicted at a meeting in Washington with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Here to establish closer contacts with unions of the free world, seven officers of unions affiliated with Domei Kaigi, the Japanese Confederation of Labor, met with Meany and were guests at a luncheon addressed by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The unionists, representing more than 1.4 million workers on Japan's railways and in mines, local post offices, electric power plants and other industries told Meany they hoped to maintain friendly relations with another Japanese federation — Sohyo — but did not intend to be "swallowed up" by it.

Takeo Katayama of the National Federation of Electric Power Workers Unions and vice chairman of Domei Kaigi, was chief spokesman for the delegation. He said Domei Kaigi represents many of the democratic elements in Japanese unionism, has consistently backed the AFL-CIO, and in general favors the international policies of the Kennedy Administration.

Expressing thanks to AFL-CIO leaders for their past advice and assistance, he predicted that Japan's unions will grow stronger and more effective with the aid of free world unions.

Others in the visiting union team were Masaichi Motoi, chairman of Sodomei, the Japan Federation of Trade Unions; Seiichi Kawanabe, vice chairman of Zenro, the Japanese Trade Union Congress; Eietsu Sugawara, chairman, Japanese Federation of National Railway Workers Unions; Tsutomu Nakamura, executive committee chairman, National Federation of Local Post Office Workers' Unions; Chu Sato, secretary general, National Federation of Electric Power Workers Unions, delegation secretary; and Masao Igari, central committee member, National Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions and president, Joban Coal Mine Workers.

Schnitzler, greeting members of the delegation as friends who are "as dedicated to a free world as we are," stressed the increasingly important role of trade unionists in the world.

As these meetings continue, he said, "we'll be learning from you as you learn from us" and observed that both sides are helping to develop leaders of the free world.

AFTRA Board Votes Intensified Fight on Bias

New York—The national board of the Television & Radio Artists has voted to make a "special effort" to assure the inclusion of nondiscrimination clauses in the union's next negotiations.

The action was taken in accordance with a request from the AFL-CIO.

The board proposed to include in AFTRA Code rules and enforcement machinery language prohibiting all employers from practicing discrimination against any AFTRA members because of race, creed, color or national origin "or because of any alleged economic consequences thereof, in the publicizing of auditions and interviews, in calling or requesting the appearance of performers for auditions or interviews, in the hiring of performers, in the discharge or replacement of performers, in the staging of a production, or in any other dealings with or treatment of performers."

The union in addition will seek to pledge employers not to discriminate against employed performers because of race, creed, color or national origin; to word casting notices so as "not to discourage minority group members" from applying for jobs; to instruct casting agents and performers' representatives to make all referrals without regard to race, creed or color; and to cast minority group members "in all types of roles."

Pending the inclusion of the proposed language in codes and contracts, the board voted to notify all employers under contract that it will pursue violations of present anti-discrimination clauses. In addition it will propose to all employers, signatories and agents the formation of an industrywide committee "to study discrimination against Negro and other ethnic minority group members of AFTRA.

Show Unions Set Course On Telstar

Toronto, Ont. — The problems posed for unions of entertainers by the development of Telstar and other new international communications facilities were discussed by representatives of radio, television and motion picture performers of five countries at a three-day meeting here which agreed on recommendations in six areas.

The fruits of the discussions will not be disclosed until they have been reported back to the governing bodies of the respective organizations. However, an announcement said they related to:

- Programs broadcast by means of Telstar or any other satellite communicator.
- Television programs relayed to another country.
- TV movies and recorded programs distributed both domestically and internationally.
- Runaway productions.
- Recognition of the principle of separate and distinct rights in the use of performers' services in different media.
- The right of all persons exercising professional skills in the production of programs for broadcasting to the protection of bargaining agreements.

The Association of Canadian Television & Radio Artists acted as hosts. Performers from the U.S. were represented by the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) and the Screen Actors Guild. Delegations also were present from Great Britain, Ireland and Australia.

Unions and Zanuck Seek More Jobs

New York—The possibilities of increased feature motion picture production in the United States were explored at a meeting here between film unions and guilds and Darryl F. Zanuck, film magnate.

The parley was arranged by the Hollywood AFL Film Council. Union representatives included H. O'Neil Shanks of the Screen Extras Guild, chairman of the Film Council's Foreign Film Production Committee; George Chandler and Dana Andrews of the Screen Actors Guild; and Robert W. Gilbert, union attorney.

Job opportunities in feature length films have been reduced in recent years by heavy scheduling of U.S. films in foreign countries.

Biemiller on Economic Growth:

Faster Action Urged To Spur Recovery

The AFL-CIO has called for more rapid progress in cutting taxes, boosting purchasing power, creating jobs and meeting the nation's social needs than indicated by the Administration's timetable.

"We certainly don't intend, if we can avoid it, to wait until 1966 or 1967 to get America back to work," Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in a network radio interview.

Biemiller said the 3.5 percent economic growth rate spelled out in Pres. Kennedy's budget message "is not nearly a high enough growth rate to tackle unemployment."

Appearing on the public affairs program, Labor News Conference, Biemiller said the "first step in a reform of our tax system" should be "a $9 billion tax cut in 1963, with the entire cut coming in the lowest personal income tax bracket." The indicated effect of the President's program, he said, would be a tax reduction of only $3 billion for the 1963 calendar year.

The Labor News Conference program is broadcast over the Mutual Radio network.

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, generally supports the President's program as outlined in his State of the Union message.

"Our only criticism," he added, "was on the basis of what was left unsaid, rather than what was said."

Committees Cited

He said the AFL-CIO "was encouraged" by the House vote on retention of the 15-member Rules Committee and added:

"We welcome the action of the House Democratic caucus in selecting two liberal southerners for the Ways & Means Committee . . . which is probably the most important committee of Congress."

On specific areas of legislation, Biemiller made these points:

- He is "absolutely convinced" there will be a medicare bill passed by the 88th Congress, although it may not pass both houses during the first session because it comes out of the same committee that handles tax legislation.
- The Youth Employment bill —numbered H.R. 1 in the House and S. 1 in the Senate—may very well be "the first piece of major legislation passed in this Congress."
- The American labor movement "is unified against any attempt to bring trade unions under the anti-trust laws" and "we intend to mount a campaign ourselves for the repeal of Sec. 14b of Taft-Hartley," which allows states to pass so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- Despite the Administration's opposition, "we still intend to maintain the struggle for a 35-hour week" and double-time premium pay for overtime work. These measures are "necessary" to meet the "persistent unemployment problem."
- On school construction, "we are under no illusions about all the problems . . . but we still believe that it is possible to get this type of legislation through Congress." This would both "meet a needed social void" and "create work."

Referring to "very modest" Administration proposals for expenditures to develop natural resources, the AFL-CIO spokesman said much more could be done in this area.

He also urged Congress to extend coverage under the Wage-Hour Act to hotel and restaurant workers, laundry workers and hospital employes, and to improve federal standards for unemployment compensation.

High Court to Review Temporary Injunctions

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that it will review appeals from temporary injunctions issued by state courts where such injunctions are outside the jurisdiction of the state court and would hamper appeal to the National Labor Relations Board.

In the past the high court has refused to review appeals from temporary injunctions on the grounds that the cases were not finally decided until a permanent injunction had been issued.

The reversal came in a case involving Laborers' Local 438 in Atlanta, Ga., and a construction company on a city project. The union picketed the site on the grounds that the contractors were not paying wages conforming to those paid for similar work in the Atlanta area.

The contractors sought a temporary injunction in Fulton County (Atlanta) Court and were denied. On appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court, however, they won a temporary ban on picketing.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled first that the Georgia court lacked the power to issue the injunction because the case "is within the exclusive domain" of the NLRB.

Justice Byron White, writing for the U.S. high court, declared further, however, that unless the temporary injunction is reviewable the union inevitably remains subject to the issuance of a temporary injunction at the request of the respondents [contractors] and must face further proceedings in the state courts which the state courts have no power to conduct."

White continued:

"The truth is that authorizing the issuance of a temporary injunction, as is frequently true of temporary injunctions in labor disputes, may effectively dispose of petitioner's rights and render entirely illusory his right to review here as well as his right to a hearing before the labor board."

As to previous court history on reviewing temporary injunctions, White wrote, "to the extent that [previous decisions] may be said to prohibit our review of a final and erroneous assertion of jurisdiction by a state court to issue a temporary injunction in a labor dispute, when a substantial claim is made that the jurisdiction of the state court is preempted by federal law and by the exclusive power of the National Labor Relations Board, we decline to follow it."

Retail Clerks Local Sponsors Broadcast

Newark, N. J.—Retail Clerks Local 1262 is now sponsoring a 7 a.m. news broadcast on Radio Station WJRZ and will concentrate on public service messages and promotion of the union store card.

The local, made up of 10,000 retail store employes in Northern and Central New Jersey and adjacent New York, undertook sponsorship of the program as part of "the continued interest of Retail Clerks in community service," according to Sec.-Treas. William McLaughlin.

Kennedy Outlines Administration's Legislative Goals

Pres. Kennedy has outlined his goals for the 88th Congress in three major messages which will be amplified by a series of specific legislative requests in the weeks to come.

Here, in skeleton form, are the main points of the President's program based on his State of the Union address, the Budget message and the Economic report:

TAXES: Kennedy gave the highest priority to the need for tax cuts and reform in all three messages. His proposed three-stage slash in individual federal income taxes would bring the rate down from the present 20 to 91 percent to "a more reasonable range" of 14 to 65 percent. Corporate taxes would drop from 52 to 47 percent. A portion of the revenue loss, the President said, should be recouped by closing of tax loopholes.

HEALTH: The President reiterated his call for a "retirement health program through the social security system." He said the Administration will also urge benefits "paid from regular appropriations" for those not under social security.

Warning that "miracles of medical research will count for little if we cannot reverse the growing nationwide shortage of doctors, dentists and nurses," Kennedy asked federal grants for construction of medical schools, coupled with financial aid to students in these fields. He also urged a step-up in Hill-Burton Act grants for construction of hospital facilities.

The President asked a new program to improve services for the mentally retarded and mentally ill, declaring their "abandonment . . . to the grim mercy of custodial institutions too often inflicts on them and their families a needless cruelty which the nation should not endure."

EDUCATION: "Additional federal support and assistance" to all levels of education, including vocational training, were urged. The budget includes a proposed new $1.2 billion federal aid program, of which $144 million would actually be spent during the 1964 fiscal year. Kennedy said he will spell out the details in an early special education message to Congress, which Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said would include the draft of a single-package education bill.

WELFARE: The President declared his support of new federal standards to raise the amount and duration of unemployment compensation and to extend coverage of the program.

Noting that "a large number of workers" still are not covered by the federal wage-hour law, Kennedy said: "I will urge extension of coverage to further groups."

He asked legislation to create a national service corps—a domestic parallel to the Peace Corps—to help furnish social service volunteers for work in city slums, migrant labor camps and other areas of need.

JOBS: Kennedy announced he will ask increased funds for the manpower training program enacted last year. He included in his budget proposed funds to enable the Dept. of Labor to develop "an early warning system" of forthcoming job dislocations due to automation and help in long-range planning of vocational training. For the job-creating emergency public works program started last year, the budget asked an additional appropriation of $500 million in fiscal 1963.

Deploring "the persistently high rates of unemployment suffered by young workers," Kennedy said he will again ask Congress to pass a Youth Employment Opportunities bill.

URBAN PROBLEMS: The President repeated his request to Congress to create a Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs and to pass mass transportation legislation to help traffic-clogged cities.

NATIONAL SECURITY: Kennedy proposed stepped-up military and space expenditures, declaring "there is no discount price on defense."

He recommended "a civil defense fallout shelter program to improve the chances that a large portion of our population would survive a possible nuclear attack." This is an area where Congress has disregarded his recommendations in the past.

GOVERNMENT PAY: Kennedy will ask "catch-up" pay raises for the armed services and additional "moderate" adjustments in salaries of upper-level career civil servants to bring them to "comparability" with private industry.

He announced that he will name an advisory panel to make recommendations on salary levels "for top positions in the executive, legislative and judicial branches."

CIVIL RIGHTS: Kennedy, presumably referring to failure of the 87th Congress to enact legislation barring discriminatory literacy tests for voting, declared: "The right to vote in a free American election must not be denied to any citizen on grounds of his race or his color." He also asked extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

In the general area of civil liberties, he called for a guarantee that every person on trial in a federal court be assured "the right to competent counsel . . . regardless of his means."

NATURAL RESOURCES: The President asked enactment of a wilderness bill along the lines passed by the Senate last year to protect areas "of great natural beauty" from exploitation. Funds were asked to initiate 43 new water resources projects and to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to continue construction of steam-generated units to meet growing electric power needs.

AGRICULTURE: Kennedy served notice that the Administration will continue its efforts for a farm program which will do a better job of gearing production to need and cut government expenditures for subsidies and storage of surplus commodities.

He asked authority to continue the food stamp plan at present levels. He also proposed that funds received from repayments of loans by rural electric co-op be used to finance new loans.

FOREIGN AID: Included in the President's program is an increase in the annual authorization for the Alliance for Progress program in Latin America from $600 million to $700 million. He also asked authorization for early establishment of a National Academy of Foreign Affairs to train Americans for overseas assignments.

House Democrats Get Committee Assignments

House Democrats received their committee assignments and the Republican committee list was expected to be announced momentarily as the AFL-CIO News went to press, paving the way for the start of legislative action in the 88th Congress.

Senate committees were operating with holdover members, but Southern senators conducting a filibuster against new rules proposals blocked assignment of new senators to committees and changes of committees for incumbents.

New Democratic members of the House Education & Labor Committee are Representatives Hugh L. Carey (N. Y.), Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.), Carlton R. Sickles (Md.), Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.), and Thomas P. Gill (Hawaii). One vacancy is still to be filled.

Of the Democrats who served on the committee in the last Congress, Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.) and Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.) are no longer in Congress, and Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.), Neal Smith (Ia.), Charles S. Joelson (N. J.), and Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.) transferred to the Appropriations Committee.

The six new Democrats on the powerful Appropriations unit—all from the North — add to liberal strength on this traditionally conservative-dominated committee. The new members, in addition to the four shifted from the Labor Committee, are Edward R. Finnegan (Ill.) and Joseph P. Addabbo (N. Y.).

On other committees of special interest to labor, the following new Democrats were named:

Banking & Currency — Claude Pepper (Fla.), Joseph G. Minish (N. J.), Charles L. Weltner (Ga.), Richard T. Hanna (Calif.), Bernard F. Grabowski (Conn.), and Charles H. Wilson (Calif.).

Foreign Affairs — Donald M. Fraser (Minn.) and Ronald B. Cameron (Calif.).

Interstate & Foreign Commerce— W. R. Hull, Jr. (Mo.), Gillis W. Long (La.), and Lionel Van Deerlin (Calif).

Judiciary — James C. Corman (Calif.), William L. St. Onge (Conn.), and George F. Senner, Jr. (Ariz.).

Merchant Marine & Fisheries— Edith Green (Ore.), Paul G. Rogers (Fla.), Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.), and John M. Murphy (N. Y.).

Post Office & Civil Service — Harley O. Staggers (W. Va.), Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.), Everett G. Burkhalter (Calif.), W. Donlon Edwards (Calif.), Joe R. Pool (Tex.), and Albert W. Watson (S. C.).

Public Works—W. J. Bryan Dorn (S. C.), David N. Henderson (N. C.), Arnold Olsen (Mont.), Harold M. Ryan (Mich.), J. Russell Tuten (Ga.), and John M. Murphy (N. Y.).

Elected earlier to the House Ways & Means Committee were Ross Bass (Tenn.), and W. Pat Jennings (Va.).

NMU Recognized In 4th MSTS Area

New York—The National Maritime Union has been recognized as exclusive bargaining agent in a fourth major fleet of the U.S. Military Sea Transportation Service, the Pacific Far East Area Command.

The union had previously won recognition in the MSTS Atlantic, Gulf and Seattle commands and now represents 3,500 nonofficers seamen serving on 53 vessels.

Death of Gaitskell Mourned by Meany

Free labor throughout the world joins in mourning the death of Hugh Gaitskell, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement noting the demise of the British Labor Party leader.

"The workers of Great Britain will sorely miss his untiring efforts in their behalf," Meany added. "His national popularity and solid authority on matters concerning the workingman placed him high in the ranks of world labor leaders.

"We in the AFL-CIO greatly mourn his passing and our heartfelt condolences go to his countless friends in the labor movement here and abroad."

Turner, Goins Get Apprentice Posts

Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner of the Sheet Metal Workers and Joseph J. Goins of the Steelworkers' wage division have been appointed to the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, Sec. of Labor W. Williard Wirtz has announced.

They fill vacancies caused by the resignations of James A. Brownlow, former president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and George E. Vogt of the USWA.

The committee advises the secretary of labor on matters affecting apprenticeship and training and is made up of five representatives each from labor and from management, and one from the U.S. Office of Education. The other labor members are R. J. Thomas, assistant to the AFL-CIO president; Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Friendly 'Swap' of Local Carried Out by 2 Unions

Bethlehem, Pa.—Nearly 325 workers at the Schobel Brothers neckwear plant here have voted to leave the Ladies' Garment Workers and join the Clothing Workers in a friendly transfer arranged by the two unions.

The ILGWU organized the plant almost two years ago but helped arrange a transfer when the ACWA claimed jurisdiction. The employes voted unanimously to approve the transfer and a new contract was negotiated.

The contract, running through Aug. 31, 1965, provides a 5 to 25-cent hourly increase for piecework and hourly-rated employes in a scale ranging from $1.30 to $2.30 an hour, and a wage reopener in 1964. It was agreed that for the pact's duration the hourly wage minimum will be 15 cents above the federal wage-hour law minimum for interstate industries; that time and a half shall be paid for overtime; and that four hours of pay is guaranteed to all employes reporting for work.

Also included are standard provisions calling for life insurance, weekly benefits for sickness and disability, and hospitalization insurance. A clause states the intention of the parties to negotiate a retirement program before the contract expires.

The contract was negotiated for management by Pres. Jack Schobel and for the union by Vice Pres. Peter Swoboda, assistant manager of the Pennsylvania Joint Board.

During transfer negotiations the ACWA was represented by Assistant Gen. Pres. Howard D. Samuel; Vice Pres. David Monas, manager of the Pennsylvania Joint Board; Sec. Mary Marshak of the board's Allentown district; and by Swoboda. Representing ILGWU were Sol Chaikin, assistant director, Northeast Dept.; Grace Birkel, Bethlehem manager, and Earl Laub, Bethlehem business agent.

TV 'Jingle' Musicians Voting on Pact

New York—The Musicians who make "jingles" and commercial spot announcements for radio and television are voting on a new three-year contract which provides extra pay for the man who "doubles" on more than one instrument.

Also included in the proposed new pact, announced by AFM Pres. Herman Kenin, are these improvements for the men who help make those catchy commercials for the air waves:

- A guarantee that all "live" music for jingles will be provided by AFM members in the U.S. and Canada.
- A 5 percent basic wage increase in the first two years of the contract and, for the third year, a 2.5 percent hike, and elimination of rehearsal time.
- Re-use payments after 13 weeks.

Kenin said he was gratified at the agreement prohibiting use of "runaway" foreign music and extending the principle of pay for "doubling" in scoring jingles and spot announcements. Music copyists will share in the increases.

Kenin expressed confidence that the pact will win speedy ratification in the dozen U.S. and Canadian cities where such commercials are made.

Action Now on Jobs

A **YEAR AGO** the President's Council of Economic Advisers held out the prospect of a drop in the unemployment rate to "5 percent or somewhat lower" by the end of 1962 and a temporary target of 4 percent by mid-1963.

Twelve months later the President's economic advisers have come up with a candid forecast of little if any change in the present 5.6 percent jobless rate in 1963 and hold out the hope of a drop to 4 percent by mid-1965 or early 1966.

This fairly drastic revision of unemployment rate estimates and the length of time needed to achieve the temporary target of 4 percent—which cannot be accepted as a measure of full employment—indicates the severity of the problem facing the country.

The CEA maintains that the failure of the economy to grow at a faster rate over the past five years and the restraining influence of present tax rates on greater expansion are major factors in the nation's inability to reduce the high, persistent rate of unemployment.

The council's analysis is sound, its economic thinking in tune with the necessities of the American economy in the second half of the Twentieth Century. What is lacking, however, is a program of sufficient scope and impact to step up the growth rate and achieve full employment.

A 5.6 percent unemployment rate in 1963 with 4 million jobless workers is intolerable. Additional programs must be initiated and the tax reduction program given more immediate impact so that the temporary goal of 4 percent joblessness can become a reality this year rather than an objective two and one-half years away.

Lag in Buying Power

A **BASIC FACTOR** in the creeping pace of economic growth in the past five years has been the lag in purchasing power, a fact underscored in the Council of Economic Advisers report to Congress.

The CEA declared that the rate of annual increases in average hourly earnings in all manufacturing "has been considerably reduced in the past five years." Average hourly earnings rose 5.5 percent a year between 1947 and 1958 and only 2.9 percent a year between 1958 and 1962.

This is reflected in the purchasing power of the average factory worker. A worker with three dependents has had an increase in take-home-pay—what's left after deduction for taxes—of 1 percent a year for the past six years.

In 1956 the average factory worker took home $80.46 in 1962 dollars. In 1962 his after-tax paycheck was $85.55, or an increase of 6 percent over the six-year period.

The Labor Dept. reports that from December 1961 to December 1962 there has been no increase in purchasing power, with a slight rise in wage rates wiped out by the also slight increase in prices.

If the economy is to expand toward the goals set out by the Administration, greater purchasing power beyond a tax reduction must be placed in workers' hands. A gain of 1 percent a year is not enough.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Kennedy Tells Nation:

Citizen Can Serve U.S. Interest By Supporting Income Tax Cuts

The following is excerpted from Pres. Kennedy's Economic Message to Congress dealing with tax reduction and reform in 1963:

WE APPROACH THE ISSUE of tax revision, not in an atmosphere of haste and panic brought on by recession or depression, but in a period of comparative calm. Yet if we are to restore the healthy glow of dynamic prosperity to the U.S. economy and avoid a lengthening of the 5-year period of unrealized promise, we have no time to lose.

In this situation, the citizen serves his country's interests by supporting income tax reductions. For through the normal processes of the market economy, tax reduction can be the constructive instrument for harmonizing public and private interests:

The taxpayer as consumer, pursuing his own best interest and that of his family, can turn his tax savings into a higher standard of living, and simultaneously into stronger markets for the producer. The taxpayer as producer—businessman or farmer—responding to the profit opportunities he finds in fuller markets and lower tax rates, for the products of other factories, farms, and mines.

Tax reduction thus sets off a process that can bring gains for everyone, gains won by marshalling resources that would otherwise stand idle—workers without jobs and farm and factory capacity without markets. Yet many taxpayers seem prepared to deny the nation the fruits of tax reduction because they question the financial soundness of reducing taxes when the federal budget is already in deficit. Let me make clear why, in today's economy, fiscal prudence and responsibility call for tax reduction even if it temporarily enlarges the federal deficit.

OUR CHOICE IS NOT the oversimplified one sometimes posed between tax reduction and a deficit on one hand and a budget easily balanced by prudent management on the other. If the projected 1964 federal cash deficit of $10.3 billion did not allow for a $2.7 billion loss in receipts owing to the new tax program, the projected deficit would be $7.6 billion. We have been sliding into one deficit after another through repeated recessions and persistent slack in our economy. A planned cash surplus of $0.6 billion for the fiscal year 1959 became a record cash deficit of $13.1 billion, largely as the result of economic recession. A planned cash surplus of $1.8 billion for the current fiscal year is turning into a cash deficit of $8.3 billion, largely as the result of economic slack.

If we were to slide into recession through failure to act on taxes, the cash deficit for next year would be larger without the tax reduction than the estimated deficit with tax reduction. Indeed, a new recession could break all peace-time deficit records.

So until we restore full prosperity and the budget-balancing revenues it generates, our practical choice is not between deficit and surplus but between two kinds of deficits: between deficit born of waste and weakness and deficits incurred as we build our future strength.

If any individual spends frivolously beyond his means today and borrows beyond his prospects for earning tomorrow, this is a sign of weakness. But if he borrows prudently to invest in a machine that boosts his business profits, or to pay for education and training that boost his earning power, this can be a source of strength, a deficit through which he builds a better future for himself and his family.

As long as we have large numbers of workers without jobs, and producers without markets, we will as a nation fall into repeated deficits of inertia and weakness. But, by comparison, if we enlarge the deficit temporarily as the by-product of our positive tax policy to expand our economy this will serve as a source of strength.

It will yield rich private dividends in higher output, faster growth, more jobs, higher profits and incomes; and, by the same token, a large public gain in expanded budget revenues. As the economy returns to full employment, the budget will return to constructive balance.

This would not be true, of course, if we were currently straining the limits of our productive capacity, when the dollars released by tax reduction would push against unyielding bottlenecks in industrial plant and skilled manpower. Then, tax reduction would be an open invitation to inflation, to a renewed price-wage spiral, and would threaten our hard-won balance of payments improvement.

Our need today then, is

—to provide markets to bring back into production underutilized plant and equipment.

—to provide incentives to invest, in the form both of wider markets and larger profits, investment that will expand and modernize, innovate, cut costs.

—most important, by means of stronger markets and enlarged investment, to provide jobs for the unemployed and for the new workers streaming into the labor force during the Sixties—and, closing the circle, the new jobholders will generate still larger markets and further investment.

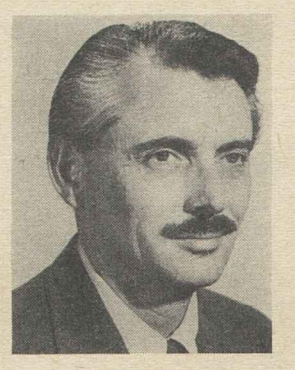
Morgan Says:

Collegians' Lobby Opens Drive For Student Income Tax Slash

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IF I WANTED to improve my journalistic mind, which is not a bad idea, I could enroll in a course on, say, Greek civilization and then deduct the cost of it from my income tax as a legitimate business expense. Splendid. An improved mind improves earning power which improves economic growth, my own and the country's, which in turn improves the gross national product which is what all the experts say we are supposed to be improving.



Morgan

But if I were a full-time student putting myself through school on my own earnings I could not claim the cost of my education as a tax deduction. There is weird inconsistency if not gross injustice here, for a student is denied help at the very time he may need it most and if he doesn't get it not only he but society loses. It's a vicious circle that dizzies the thoughtful citizen with its lack of sense. How can we expect the college generation to contribute its maximum talents to the general welfare if the system bars the development of those talents in the first place?

The answer was so obvious to three undergraduates at the Milwaukee Institute of Technology that they have formed a lobby to try to beat or rather change the system. They have drawn up a plan for students' tax relief. It would help full-time students supporting themselves by giving a tax exemption of at least $2,400 to unmarried students, at least $3,000 to married ones and at least $3,600 to the latter if they have one or more children.

The lobby calls itself the Committee for Student Aid. Its chairman, Joseph LaMarche, a 23-year-old Milwaukee Tech sophomore majoring in foreign languages, is being helped through school by his wife who works full time as a hospital laboratory technician. LaMarche reported that the committee has written students in 100 colleges urging support for its plan. Student councils at Milwaukee Tech, Marquette, Carroll College and the University of Wisconsin have already passed resolutions supporting it.

Pointing out that students in most other countries get government support, LaMarche and his fellow lobbyists, Jay Watson and Gene Bruggink, argue that their proposal would provide incentives to high school graduates to go on to college, allow married students to continue their studies and increase student purchasing power.

Whether or not great minds run in the same channels, the interesting fact is that a number of U.S. senators and representatives have already introduced bills at this new session of Congress aimed at tax relief for families financing education of college students. Pres. Kennedy will send his 1963 education program to Congress [soon]. Presumably it will be a package concentrating on a college building program which was torn to shreds last year.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota introduced legislation for a generous pattern of scholarships and loan insurance in effort to tap the talents of young people of top scholastic ability. He estimated more than 150,000 excellent scholars a year fail to go on to college or university due to lack of funds.

"We are living today on the resources of yesterday," Humphrey said, pointedly implying that we are wasting some of the best resources of tomorrow. Every year we go to the well for aid to education and every year we haul up a teacup's worth of improvement.

At the Fund for the Republic convocation in New York, Admiral Rickover, the Navy's nuclear expert who advocates a disciplined, rugged-individualist school of education without frills, scored the nation's neglect of the teaching profession.

Teachers, he said, should be paid more than senators or admirals even if the money has to come out of the defense budget. Perhaps they should be paid as much as ball players even if it means a modest curb on the national budget for race track betting, martinis and bubble gum.

RICKOVER TOUCHED another aspect of education about which there is, and should be, growing concern—the curriculum and the danger that in trying to assess and perhaps demand improving changes in its quality the public is being held at arm's length by a powerful clique of educational "promoters and administrators." Too many liberals in and out of the field of education have tried in the past to smother such criticism with shrill cries that it all comes from reactionaries. Some of it does and some of it does not. It should not be too difficult to distinguish between the two.

Educators are supposed to know more than the rest of us about how and what our children should be taught and undoubtedly the majority do. But they are not so responsive as they should be to sincere questions about so-called "baloney courses," emphasis on what Rickover calls "saleable skills" and a packet of other items reflecting on the quality of American education.

We've got to enlarge and improve our educational plant physically to accommodate the demands of a mushrooming population but if we don't improve the quality of our education along with it we are wasting our time and money. In fact, the quality always should come first.

Washington Reports:

McCormack Gives Tax Cut Bill 'Good Chance' in This Session

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) said there "is a good chance of a tax reduction bill getting through this session" as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations.

McCormack said he understood that after Pres. Kennedy presents his message on tax reduction to Congress, the Ways & Means Committee will promptly begin hearings on the proposal. Taxes and other measures are being pressed because of unemployment which is still high, he added.

Minority Leader Charles Halleck (R-Ind.) on the same program indicated he would insist that tax reductions be accompanied by a commensurate cut in federal spending.

"If the deficit runs too big, and we set off another spiral of inflation," he put it, "what you do is give a man a dollar with one hand and let a picketpocket called inflation take it out of his other pocket."

McCormack foresaw action on health insurance for the aged under social security, federal aid for education, a youth opportunities bill, unemployment compensation improvement, and other measures to help reduce unemployment.

HALLECK SAID, on the other hand, "It looks to me as if they [the Democrats] have given up on general federal aid to education."

He said the addition of two liberal Democrats to the Ways & Means Committee "might create a more favorable climate" for social security health care for the aged, but "from what I have seen reported there still may not be a majority in the committee to report the bill out."

On the budget Halleck said that "if past experience means anything, the estimates of revenues are too high and the estimates of expenditures are too optimistic." He said he expected an "unmanageable" deficit "as far as fiscal responsibility and the cost of living is concerned."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CHARLES DE GAULLE has come close to doing what Soviet diplomacy has never yet been able to do—drive a wedge between groups in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The mystical French President, still aflame with dreams of restoring French "glory," has temporarily blocked Great Britain from the European Common Market and is placing emphasis on a French and West German military and political alliance instead of NATO to ensure the liberty of Europe.

The notion that France and Germany alone can guarantee the security and liberty of the western European peoples, without assistance from Britain and the U.S., has an element of the grotesque. DeGaulle's insistence on pushing through his plans has already split the Common Market countries, which almost totally disagree with him about the desirability of Britain's admission to the trading group.

De Gaulle has moved to isolate France from British and American influence, to limit her association in NATO, at a time when the winds of change are blowing in a quite different direction.

He is driving to set up the illusion of a separate French nuclear deterrent, on which West Germany too would depend, when the jet planes he would use are already obsolescent and when Thor and Jupiter missile bases are being dismantled by the U.S. because they are outmoded by the submarine-based Polaris and by the swiftly-rising deterrent of the Minuteman.

The saving factor in all this is that De Gaulle almost certainly will be compelled by the force of events to modify his arrangements.

The real architect of the European Economic Community, the brilliant and bold-thinking Jean Monnet, said bluntly in New York that Britain's entry into the Common Market is "essential" for the unity of Europe, and that only a truly united western Europe in close cooperation with the U.S. can force a fundamental change in the Soviet Union's approach to world events.

De Gaulle's services to France are numerous and recognized, but there is an obsolescence to his concepts. He harks back 150 years, back to the Napoleonic era when Britain was "insular" and separate from Europe, and France dominated the continent as a land power. He will not live to see that time again nor will any other in our generations, for the era is past.

"As long as Russia believes the West can be divided," Jean Monnet warned, "it will be tempted to upset the balance of power in its favor." Stalin pushed in his lifetime and Khrushchev has pushed as his successor to weaken the NATO alliance, to break down its common objectives and its common purposes. The safety of the West and the future of democracy as we have known it nevertheless rest on these purposes and objectives.

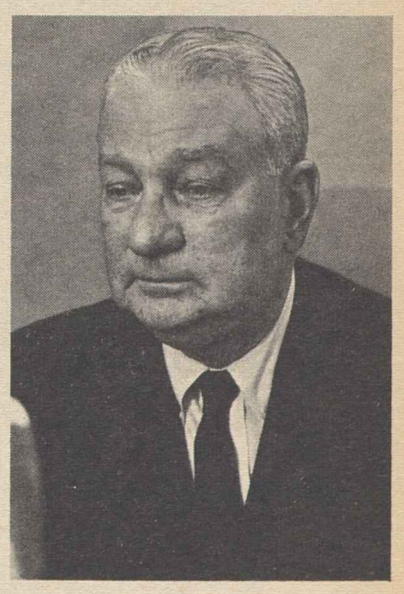
* * *

ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S statement that U.S. air cover was "never" planned for the Bay of Pigs invasion was met swiftly by Republican demands for a full-scale investigation of what actually did happen before and during that disastrous incident. It was also followed quickly by an Eisenhower interview saying that his Administration had planned only a raiding operation, with Cubans in exile landed at most to engage in guerrilla operations.

The GOP chorus for another Senate investigation seemed unlikely to produce much action. A great deal of information already has been supplied the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees in a responsible way by responsible sources.

There has since been a recovery of the Cuban prisoners, and U.S. citizens are being retrieved from Castro's grasp. There has been a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union on the planting of Soviet missiles and warplanes, and those weapons have been withdrawn.

Castro as a source of Communist penetration of Latin America represents a continuing menace. It is not one that can be removed, however, by a public rehashing of policy blunders by either the late Eisenhower or early Kennedy Administrations. And it is difficult to think of any other legitimate purpose that would be served, including that of party interest for either the Administration or the GOP.



TAX REDUCTION, health care for the aged, aid for education and nearly every other issue before the 88th Congress are points of disagreement between Speaker of the House John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), left, and Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

February Sales Offer Bargains In Furniture, Rugs, Mattresses

By Sidney Margolius

THE ANNUAL FEBRUARY homefurnishings sales offer a good opportunity to shop for furniture, rugs and mattresses. This February in particular is a favorable month to find low prices on home goods because of the sharp competition. Too, some manufacturers are planning price increases which will make furniture cost more this spring.

Several mills have just announced price cuts on filament-nylon carpeting. Carpeting that up to now sold for $9.95 to $10.95 a square yard has been reduced to $8.95. The lower price will enable more families to buy this more-serviceable grade and avoid the cheaper filament nylon sold for $5.95 or less. The low-price rugs are not suitable for heavy-traffic rooms.

HANGING FURNITURE: Wall shelf and cabinet systems, and room dividers incorporating shelves and cabinets are a potentially useful trend. These systems use wall strips and brackets to hold shelves and drawers. For use as a room divider, various shelves and cabinets can be supported by expansion poles or assembled in free-standing units.

In these hanging systems you select the components you want from a wide variety ranging from shelves, magazine racks and small drawers to hanging desks and even buffets.

Wall-system components are not necessarily less expensive than conventional standing furniture, but are more space-saving, and cost only about half the price of built-ins, according to one estimate.

Besides saving space, another advantage is flexibility. You can buy several components as a start and add to them. Too, the wall strips or standards are slotted so that the brackets can be moved to change the components around.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE: Two increasingly-used upholstery coverings are expanded vinyl and filament nylon. Expanded vinyl is a plastic fabric with impregnated foam backing. It is superior to and costs a little more than the early plastic film or even the cloth-backed "supported vinyl."

Expanded vinyl is especially desirable for deep-spring upholstery, but also is preferable for flat surfaces such as dinette chairs although a heavy grade of supported vinyl can serve here. However, there are different qualities even in expanded vinyl. The thicker qualities are better able to withstand gouges, abrasion and flexing.

Filament nylon is a thicker nylon which resists soil better than the older "staple" nylon, and won't fuzz. It comes in both frieze and flat weaves. In the same quality, the frieze wears better but the flat weaves are more soil resistant and easier to clean.

Don't assume that all coverings sold as "100 percent nylon" are the same quality, any more than all nylon stockings are the same. You also need to ask about the denier or thickness, and observe the closeness of weave.

Whether the covering is woven fabric or plastic, also observe how well it is tailored on the chair or sofa. The covering should fit smoothly and evenly, and patterned fabrics should be carefully matched. Check for straight seams, especially on nylon-covered upholstery.

MATTRESSES: Do not be guided solely by a salesclerk's recommendation. One of the hidden scandals in the mattress business (also in cosmetics and several other lines) is the use of "PM's" (push money) to get salespeople to recommend certain brands or the more-expensive numbers. Many of the best-known manufacturers use this practice. It is accepted in the trade, but the public is kept in the dark.

For example, this month you will see many stores advertising mattress specials at $39. But you then often find the salespeople suggesting more expensive mattresses. The costlier ones often are priced disproportionately higher for the sake of fancier ticking or a few more innerspring coils.

One widespread consumer misunderstanding, sometimes stemming from loose remarks by sellers, is that a moderate-price mattress will only last a few years; that a "good" one (which is confused with an expensive one) will more than pay for its extra cost in longer life. The fact is, well-made medium-price mattresses in the $39-$49 range are quite sturdy.

At least 180 innerspring coils are considered basic. A 220-coil unit is more serviceable for heavy use. Vertically-stitched "prebuilt" sides, and stabilizing units at the edges, are important to prevent sag. Observe whether a mattress is firm at the edges as well as the center. An eight-ounce striped ticking, if firmly woven, gives good service and prevents sag without requiring a premium price.

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NEW 5-CENT STAMP DEDICATION was marked by presentation of an album of the stamps by Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day (right) to E. C. Hallbeck, president of the Postal Clerks and chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, which co-sponsored the program.

Consumer Survey Shows:

Car Sales Prospects Better Than in 1962

PROSPECTS FOR CAR and home sales are better than last year, but a general tax reduction may be necessary to stimulate the economy beyond the next few months, University of Michigan Survey Research Center economists reported following their latest quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy.

The SRC Index of Consumer Sentiment improved from September's mark of 95 to 98.9 in December, regaining the level of early 1962. The index is geared to consumer attitudes of the fall of 1956.

A study of the latest data revealed three major factors responsible for the improvement in willingness to buy, the center said:

1—Consumers are favorably impressed by recent changes in their incomes. Some 39 percent of all families said they were making more than a year ago, compared to only 33 percent in August-September.

2—Consumers have heard more favorable economic news during the last few months than they did earlier in 1962.

3—Relaxation of international tensions following the Cuban crisis has reassured people. Heightened international tensions tend to create uneasiness during which consumers are apt to postpone some of their discretionary purchases.

During the next few months demand for automobiles will continue to support the economy, the SRC report indicated. About one family in 10 intends to buy a new car in 1963, while a similar number hope to purchase used cars. Both proportions are somewhat higher than a year ago.

If the outlook for the second half of 1963 remains cloudy, it is largely because consumers do not see any important factors which could sustain lasting prosperity, the SRC analysts say.

"In this respect, a tax cut may be of great importance," they pointed out, "as a psychological stimulus on the American consumer."

Two-thirds of American families remain in favor of a tax reduction, which many of them feel is needed to raise purchasing power.

The latest survey offered evidence that durable goods, home additions and repairs, travel and leisure-time expenditures would benefit promptly from reduction of personal income taxes paid by middle income people.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Hardly Anybody Looks Right, Hardly Anybody Acts Right

By Jane Goodsell

I HATE TO SOUND suspicious, but I think there are a lot of imposters running around these days. Hardly anybody looks right to me and hardly anybody acts right.

For instance, take the man who comes to my house every week to sell vegetables. He looks like a poet. He has dark, brooding eyes, a sensitive face and delicate hands. What's more, he talks like a poet. He likes to discuss life in philosophic terms, he reads books I can't understand, and he knows the names of just about every flower in the world.

I met a real poet once, and guess what he talked about? The traffic problem!

At a party a couple of weeks ago I met a man dressed in a loud plaid shirt, loggers' boots and beat-up old pants. He chewed on a corncob pipe. He turned out to be a university professor.

Another guest was clad in faultless tweeds, and he smoked the cigarette of the discriminating minority. Who was he? A farmer.

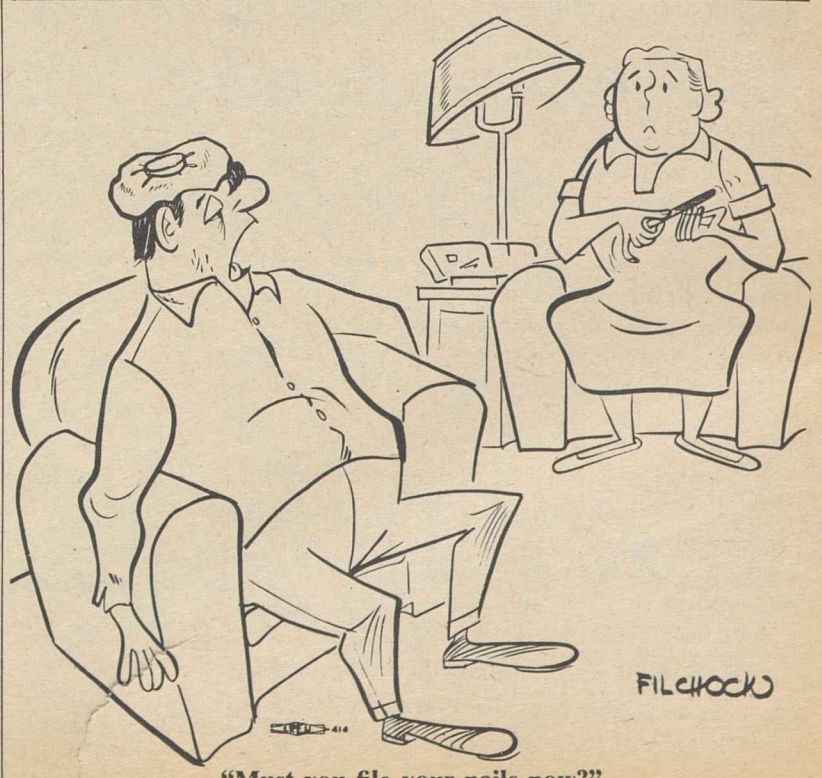
THERE ARE A LOT of women tootling around these days, pretending to be grandmothers. Well, they can't kid me. I know what grandmother looks like. She has snowy white hair, and she has basting pins in her mouth and an apple pie cooling on her windowsill. She does not have a deep suntan, nails lacquered with Scarlet Poppy and a firm grip on a no-trump hand.

Or take movie actresses. I've never actually met one, but I read about them. And all of these glamorous creatures, according to the movie magazines are homebodies at heart. They'd rather spend their evenings baking cookies or playing parcheesi than dressing up and trotting off to Romanoff's.

The only way I can figure it is that they are really my good old-fashioned grandma in disguise.

Even criminals aren't genuine anymore. Instead of looking like Jack the Ripper or Dangerous Dan McGrew, they simply look worried and uncertain. They might as well be dentists or opticians.

It is all most upsetting. Morticians act jolly, doctors act flippant and burlesque queens brag about reading the Dialogues of Plato.



"Must you file your nails now?"

'Glaring' Frauds Revealed:

Quacks and Unscrupulous Continue to Prey on Elderly

Quacks, swindlers and an army of unscrupulous promoters continue to prey on the nation's 17 million senior citizens despite the best efforts of government and private agencies to put them out of business, the Senate's special Committee on Aging was told.

After three days of public hearings on frauds perpetrated against the elderly, Committee Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) reported that the problem "is much larger than we had really expected." He said an additional round of hearings will be scheduled "to determine what can be done at the federal level to protect our citizens from further exploitation."

Committee sources estimated that more than $1 billion a year is spent, much of it by the elderly, on "unnecessary and dangerous medications."

A poignant illustration of the market which quacks tap with completely worthless remedies and devices came in the testimony of Jerry Walsh, an official of the Arthristis & Rheumatism Foundation, who told the committee that in desperation born of pain:

"I wore bronze bracelets. I carried buckeyes in my pocket. I tried vibrating machines and other useless gadgets. Continually I went back and spent two or three thousand dollars more.

Not a Funny Thing

"Quackery is not a funny thing . . . If you are in this bed of pain, you will do anything to stop the pain at any cost."

From the foundation's medical director, Dr. Ronald Lamont-Havers, came a strong denounciation of book and magazine publishers who promote demonstrably worthless cures out of "a desire to profit from the gullibility of the arthritic in pain."

Another type of exploitation hitting hardest at the elderly was described by J. Arthur Talley, Arizona state real estate commissioner, who said lack of federal regulation of interstate real estate promotions has victimized thousands of persons seeking retirement homes in the West.

"One of the most glaring examples of misrepresentation," Talley said, has been "the mail order sale of lots in the Mohave Desert in a subdivision known as Lake Mead Rancheros."

These alleged homesites, he said, are "over 100 miles away from the lake" for which the subdivision is named.

A nationwide advertising campaign promises "complete utility service . . . livable now," Talley told the committee. He added:

"Actually there are absolutely no utilities available . . . Six miles from the nearest lot is a tank where one can deposit a quarter and water runs out of an old innertube.

"The pitiful fact about it all is that numerous senior citizens are moving out West to retire to this 'haven of retreat' . . . and find only an open desert. They are too poor or too proud to go back home. Many become welfare cases."

60,000 Lots Sold

Declaring that in most cases "the damage is done before any corrective measures can become effective," the Arizona official said "the more than 60,000 subdivision lots sold during the last 18 months in Mohave County alone were sold almost exclusively to out-of-state prospects."

He urged that Congress amend the Securities & Exchange Act "to require the same investigation and prospectus for interstate real estate promotions as for securities and stocks."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a member of the committee, backed up Talley's account of the land scandals and said the promoters involved should be hauled before the committee as part of "a full-scale investigation of these organizations."

An American Medical Association official also recommended an increased federal role in protection of consumers against fraud, particularly in the health field.

Dr. Gerald D. Dorman, AMA trustee, praised the "dedicated, competent and devoted" federal government agencies which try to keep quack remedies off the market.

Declaring that the Food & Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and other regulatory bodies "operate in a manner for which the American people can be proud and grateful," he said they should be given more money and manpower to do their job.

The president of the National Better Business Bureau, Kenneth B. Wilson, said his organization's records show that "elderly citizens are mulcted of hundreds of millions of dollars annually by a relatively small group in business which uses advertising to deceive and defraud, and by a similarly small group of confidence men which employs a variety of tricks and schemes to victimize the aged."

Other Tricks Used

In addition to health frauds and misleading real estate promotions, the elderly have been victimized, Wilson said, by:

- Savings and loan associations in states with inadequate regulation, which solicit mail accounts in advertisments holding out the promise of "extremely high dividend rates" and expensive gifts for new savers.

In Maryland, thousands of elderly people who had deposited their life savings as a result of these ads—which gave the impression that their accounts were adequately insured—are now destitute, he indicated.

He noted that while Maryland has tightened its banking regulations in the wake of the scandals, "recently a number of state-chartered savings and loan associations in Mississippi have begun to advertise for save-by-mail accounts."

"They, too, are offering high dividend rates and claim that their accounts are 'insured' by a private company in Mississippi," he said.

- "'Con' men, who have invaded the dance studio business and have developed a sales program designed especially to exploit lonely old ladies."

In one case, a 71-year-old woman mortgaged her home to make the final payment to a dance studio on 'lifetime' memberships totaling $32,600.

- An unscrupulous minority of door-to-door salesmen, some of whom make sales by pretending to be city inspectors, who tell homeowners they need new furnaces, roofs and other repairs for which they charge exorbitant prices.

Wilson also described one swindle worked by a fake "health insurance" agent in Idaho. After he had sold a policy promising health and accident coverage for elderly people for $100 or $200, an accomplice would call on the victims, say he was investigating the salesman, and ask for the receipt for the money to be used in the "investigation."

This left the victim with no policy and no proof of money paid.

McNamara noted during the hearings that the aged are not the only victims of many of these frauds. He emphasized, however, that "the results of fraud upon the elderly are particularly tragic.

"The young have time to recoup from financial folly. But the lifetime savings of the aged—lost to the swindler or the quack—are seldom replaced."

Labor's Public Affairs Radio Program Lauded

Radio stations in all parts of the country which broadcast Washington Reports, the AFL-CIO public affairs program recorded in the capital, are warm in their praise, word received at AFL-CIO headquarters show.

The program each week presents a Democratic and a Republican member of Congress discussing legislation pending or planned, with Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO radio co-ordinator, serving as moderator. It is heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Samples of comment from some of the stations follows:

"Timely, well-produced and well received by our audience . . . Wide area of subject matter covered, the inside glimpse of the way our government is operated, and the expert job of interviewing done by Mr. Flannery make for a very excellent program." WUOA-FM, University, Ala.

". . . an exceptionally fine program . . . objective . . . informative . . . well done." KFIF, Tuscon, Ariz.

"Excellent. We have had many, many comments." KDTA, Delta, Colo.

"A highly educational program!" WRTC-FM, Hartford, Conn.

"Very interesting and up-to-date discussions." WNUR-FM, Evanston, Ill.

"Responsible in-depth reports dealing with important topics needing more than 'headline' treatment on radio." WCHC, Worcester, Mass.

"Excellent—we use each tape at least twice, some three times." WQRS, Detroit.

"Excellent program—informative, with high listener interest." WWBZ, Vineland, N. J.

"One of the best programs we carry. We get consistently high audience response (favorable)." WOSU, Columbus, Ohio.

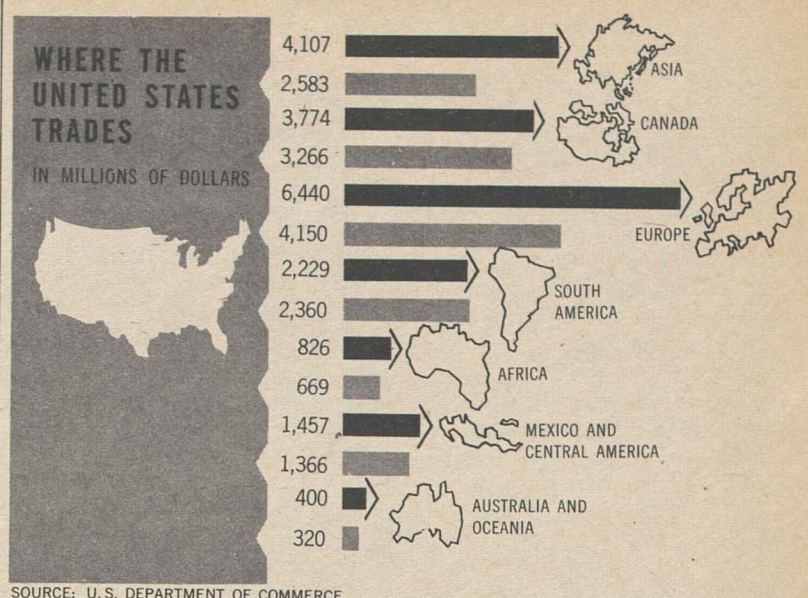
"Informative program giving the listener a viewpoint he may otherwise not be aware of." KWYR, Winner, S. D.

"An unbiased report of Washington activity." WBNT, Oneida, Tenn.

"Interesting and well-planned discussions." WFOS-FM, South Norfolk, Va.

"One of the better news shows on the air." KULE, Ephrata, Wash.

"It is not only well-received in our area, but it also fills the bill for sustaining public service time, which is sometimes hard to find. KIML, Gillette, Wyo.



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Trends:

Trade Bargaining Seen Leading to Job Growth

One of the most significant news stories of 1962 was the battle in Congress over passage of the trade expansion bill sought by the Administration. It ended with Pres. Kennedy's greatest legislative victory—and the widest grant of power ever given to a President of the United States in international negotiations over tariffs.

An article in the January issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist analyzes the Trade Expansion Act, not as a political battle which crossed party lines but as the charting of a new trade course.

The analysis, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, emphasizes that the new law of itself "cannot lower tariffs, export more goods or create new jobs." It "can and does," however, "provide the power for bargaining to reach these goals."

For the first time, the analysis notes, Congress—which under the Constitution has power over tariffs—has delegated most of its power to the President, subject only to general guide lines and a statement of purpose.

The United States is the world's largest buyer and seller of goods in international markets, and for years has sold more than it has imported. Sales abroad represent $20 billion a year of production and some 3 million jobs for American workers.

The analysis, an Economic Trends & Outlook feature of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, points out the new direction in America's trade policies was necessary because economic and political conditions "would not stand still."

Give-and-Take Needed

A new economic entity — the European Economic Community—had arisen and the expiring tariff legislation was too restrictive and limited to enable the United States to engage in the across-the-board give-and-take of tariff negotiations necessary to maintain and expand its traditional markets.

In addition, there was the undeniable fact that the old legislation forced the United States to make a flat choice between expanded trade and "protection" of U.S. industries which might be hurt by increased imports.

One of the landmarks of the new trade policy was the principle of trade adjustment, long supported by labor. Its benefits—including payments of up to 65 percent of normal wages for workers displaced by increased imports—are "designed to help meet problems of change, not to 'protect' an unchanging situation," the AFL-CIO analysis points out.

Effects of the new trade act will not be immediately apparent, the article notes.

"As much as a year of preparations may precede the next round of bargaining," it observed.

Still uncertain are such crucial issues as whether Great Britain will join the Common Market, whether complex farm problems will be resolved and whether Europe's economic boom will continue.

If conditions are favorable, however, the President has new negotiating power. And, the AFL-CIO analysis emphasizes:

"If the American people support the President's use of the new power, the United States may achieve the law's stated aims—more exports, freer trade, more jobs and a stronger free world."

Tom Kennedy Dies; Boyle Heads UMW

The death of the Mine Workers' president, Thomas Kennedy, is a "great loss" to the entire trade union movement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a telegram to Kennedy's widow in Hazleton, Pa.

Kennedy served the UMW "ably for many years," the federation president observed, and was "a most highly respected citizen" whose presence will be "missed by all who knew him."

Kennedy, longtime UAW official, succeeded John L. Lewis as president when Lewis resigned Jan. 14, 1960, to become president emeritus. At the same time the executive board named W. A. (Tony) Boyle, a Lewis assistant, as vice president.

Boyle now succeeds to the presidency. He has been in charge of administrative affairs for about a year because of Kennedy's illness, and two months ago he was named by Kennedy as acting president.

The funeral mass was sung Jan. 23 at St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church in Hazleton, the family's lifetime home, with burial in the parish cemetery. He was 75 years old. Survivors include his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Noonan. A son, Thomas, Jr., died in 1961.

Kennedy in 1961 was named as one of the seven spokesmen of labor unions serving on the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, of which Meany and other AFL-CIO officials are members.

Labor Council Head Elected to 21st Term

Toronto, Ont.—William Jenovese at the age of 74 has been re-elected to his 21st term as president of the Toronto & District Labor Council, representing 110,000 union members. He also is secretary-treasurer of Bricklayers Local 2, a vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress and a member of the Toronto Harbor Commissioners.

Brotherhood Week Hailed By McDonald

The concept of Brotherhood Week, to be marked Feb. 17-24, has been endorsed in statements by labor and management representatives who are serving as national chairmen of the observance.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, national chairman for labor, recalled that the trade union movement, "founded as it was on the principle that all men are brothers," has always worked to eliminate discrimination based "on the accidents of race, color, religion or national origin."

"National Brotherhood Week gives us all the opportunity to rededicate ourselves each year to the attainment of this goal and to the principles upon which our democratic society was founded," he added.

Donald W. Douglas, Jr., president of the Douglas Aircraft Co. and national chairman for industry, asserted that the "spirit of brotherhood is something not so easily achieved as our easy lip service would indicate."

"We must strive actively," he said, "to reach genuine understanding of the many diverse religions, races, cultures and philosophies that inhabit our globe and learn to live among them in harmony. Otherwise we may perish, for the world has grown too small to support for much longer the vicious conflicts and hatreds that have marked so much of its history."

Pilots, ALEA Agree on New Relationship

Chicago — The Air Line Pilots and the Air Line Employes Association have reached agreement on a new charter of affiliation providing for complete independence and autonomy for ALEA but continuing a close working relationship between the two organizations.

ALPA withdrew its older charter of affiliation about five months ago on the ground that the ALEA had reached the point where it could assume full administration of its own affairs. Under the old charter ALPA had assumed responsibility for a number of ALEA's financial obligations.

The new charter, which can be cancelled at any time by either party, provides for AFL-CIO affiliation of ALEA through ALPA, with specific assurances that the jurisdictional provisions of the federation's constitution will be adhered to.

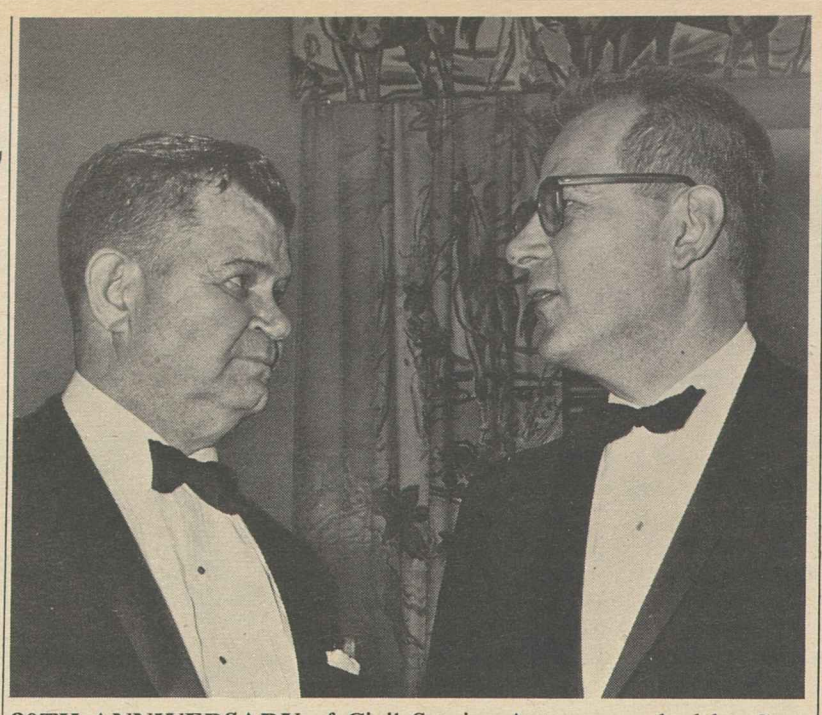
ALEA represents some 5,000 employes in a number of non-flight classifications on 16 airlines. Its home offices are in Chicago.

E. B. Webb Named To California Post

Sacramento—California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) has appointed Ernest B. Webb director of the State Dept. of Industrial Relations —a post he filled for three years under a previous administration.

Webb, a former secretary-treasurer of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, succeeds John F. Henning, who was recently named Under Sec. of Labor by Pres. Kennedy. Webb headed the state department during the last three years of the administration of Gov. Goodwin Knight (R).

In another shift in the state cabinet, Irving H. Perluss, director of the California Dept. of Employment, was appointed by Brown to the Sacramento County Superior Court.



80TH ANNIVERSARY of Civil Service Act was marked by Government Employes with dinners in principal cities throughout the nation. One of the speakers at the Washington, D. C., observance was Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, right, shown here with AFGE Pres. John F. Griner.

AFGE Hails 80 Years Of U. S. Merit System

Eighty years of the civil service merit system and the first year of collective bargaining in the federal service were celebrated by the Government Employes at the union's annual Civil Service Anniversary banquet in Washington, D. C.

More than 900 members heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., and Rep. Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.) cite Pres. Kennedy's executive order on employe-management relations as having opened a new era in the civil service.

Wirtz termed union recognition in the government a "success" and said it should be followed this year by legislation permitting a voluntary dues checkoff in federal agencies. Speaking for the Administration, he said, "we wholeheartedly endorse it."

Macy praised the AFGE for having, "since its founding in 1932, contributed to all significant improvements in federal personnel administration."

Pay Reform Cited

These gains during the past year included, Macy said, both a pay raise and establishment of the principle of an annual review of federal salaries, equal appeal rights, equality of opportunity for women in government and adjustment of pensions to changes in the cost of living, as well as union recognition.

Olsen told the group that government unions have served the nation by promoting high standards of service at the same time they represent employe interests in seeking pay raises and better working conditions.

"Contrary to the stereotype of the federal bureaucracy getting bigger and less efficient all the time, productivity has in fact been rising in the federal government," he declared.

Proportion Down

"Federal employment has actually dropped in proportion to the nation's population. Nineteen out of every 1,000 people were federal employes in 1945; 15 out of every 1,000 in 1954, and only 13 of 1,000 in 1961."

Olsen noted that the 1960 census was 20 percent larger than the 1950 census "but was completed 18 months sooner and cost less." He said that a 40 percent increase in the volume of mail over 10 years has been handled with less than a 20 percent increase in postal employes.

In addition to the anniversary observance in the nation's capital, AFGE units throughout the nation sponsored special events and secured proclamations of Civil Service Week by governors and mayors.

Report on 1962:

Job Shrinkage Bars Labor Force Growth

By Robert B. Cooney

The labor force failed to grow as expected during 1962 because job opportunities were lacking, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The strong job recovery in the early part of last year ran out of steam midway through 1962, with increases scored after that only in the education and service fields, the department's report showed.

The total labor force averaged 700,000 higher in 1962 than in 1961, the Labor Dept. said, with the increase between the fourth quarters of 1961 and 1962 totaling 800,000.

The department had projected an increase of 1.1 million in the labor force, however, and there was thus a failure in expected growth by about 300,000.

Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner for manpower and employment statistics in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics who presented the report, was bluntly asked at a news conference if the labor force failed to grow because of the lack of work opportunities.

"This I would suspect is a major factor," Goldstein replied. "It may not be the only one."

The review of the employment situation during 1962 was presented with the Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for December 1962. The monthly report said the job picture "remained basically unchanged" between November and December, with only seasonal changes recorded.

Non-farm payrolls rose by 281,000 to a total of 56.5 million. Retail trade jumped by 563,000 and 150,000 temporary postal employes were added with the onset of the holiday season. Extremely cold weather cut construction jobs by 266,000 and soft-goods jobs dropped seasonally by 140,000.

Total Jobless Unchanged

The total unemployed remained unchanged at 3.8 million, and the total of the longterm jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—rose by 100,000 to 1 million. The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 5.6 percent in December, down slightly from November's 5.8 percent.

In looking at "The Year in Review," the Labor Dept. said the 1962 job picture developed "in a setting of moderate economic expansion." Total output of goods and services rose by 2.5 percent between the fourth quarters of 1961 and 1962, compared to nearly 6 percent in the previous year, the report noted.

Initial Jobless Pay Claims Up by 55,000

Initial claims for jobless pay — reflecting experienced workers newly out of jobs—swung upward by 55,000 in the week ended Jan. 12 to a total of 537,674, the Labor Dept. has reported.

A year ago, they totaled 492,620.

Workers drawing unemployment compensation numbered 2.8 million for the week ended Jan. 5, the Labor Dept. said. This was up by 300,000 from the preceding week and compared to a total of 2.6 million a year ago.

The total job rise amounted to about 1.2 million, but most of it occurred in the first half of 1962. Factory employment declined in the second half and, the report said, "failed to regain its prerecession peak."

The early job comeback from the recession failed to dent unemployment totals. The key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate hung at about 5.5 percent throughout the year. The jobless total was about 500,000 above the levels prevailing just before the 1960 recession, the report said.

The report said that labor force participation rates continued to decline in 1962 among teenage boys and older men, with lengthening school attendance and earlier retirement. The long-term uptrend among women leveled off at least temporarily, the report added.

Work Force Makeup Shifts

Within the labor force, there was a continuing job shift from the goods - producing industries to the service industries. Most white collar and service jobs continued to expand while farm jobs continued to disappear, the report said.

While the number of blue collar workers rose over the year with the recovery from the 1961 recession, the report said, the increase was not significantly higher.

"Nonwhite workers were still much worse off than white workers by all measures of economic status," the report said.

Factory hours of work were sustained at comparatively high levels during the year, the report said. Overtime work at premium pay held at peaks, recording the longest period over which such high levels were maintained. Some 7 percent of hours paid for in manufacturing were paid at overtime rates, the report said.

Community Labor-Management Forum Set Up by Canadian Area

Kitchener, Ont.—Establishment of a labor-management community forum was voted unanimously at a meeting here which was described as Canada's first labor-management educational session.

The meeting was arranged by the Kitchener-Waterloo & District Labor Council and W. V. Yohe, president of B. F. Goodrich of Canada. The principal speakers were Yohe and Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress, both of whom were members of the labor-management-government mission sent to Europe last summer by the National Productivity Council to study labor-management relations.

The motion to establish the labor-management community forum was made by Vice Pres. Richard Gingrich of the labor council and seconded by M. G. Morgan, Goodrich vice president. Those voting in its favor included other labor council officers and the presidents of 15 companies in the Kitchener-Waterloo area.

Dodge and Yohe in their talks agreed that cooperation between strong labor and strong management groups is necessary to insure Canada's growth and economic well-being.

Dodge hailed the occasion as the first when "labor and management have undertaken to place the case for economic planning and labor-management cooperation before the citizens of a Canadian community."

He expressed the hope that Canadian leaders would discard "preconceived ideas and prejudices" and follow the example set in Sweden, where workers and the general public are kept aware of industry policy matters that might affect them.

Dodge agreed that Canada can best compete in the world market by increasing production and keeping prices competitive, but rejected the doctrine that this could be accomplished by depressing wages.

"We are already competitive in most world markets," he said, "and the only market area in the world where we are having trouble with the competition is the United States, where wages are higher than they are here."

To get the growth rate "up to the level necessary to provide full employment," Dodge added, "there must be a planned and orderly expansion of the public sector of the economy."

Yohe predicted that progress will be slow until there is more "interest in and understanding of" the economic situation among the general public.

Union Honors Heroic Fireman

Klamath Falls, Ore.—A Southern Pacific locomotive fireman who prevented a serious accident when he took over a locomotive in snowplow service from a stricken engineer has been named winner of his union's monthly safety award.

Dennis A. Depuy, 35, found the engineer dead at the controls when he investigated to see why the locomotive was gaining speed when it should have been slowing. The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, in citing Depuy for his alertness, said a serious accident could have resulted if the uncontrolled locomotive had entered the main line.

To Assure Stable Prices:

Kennedy Reaffirms Wage, Price Guides

Pres. Kennedy has reaffirmed the wage and price "guideposts" set out by the Administration a year ago and declared their continuation would assure stable prices in 1963.

"As long as wage rate increases stay within the bounds of productivity increases, as long as the push for higher profit margins through higher prices is restrained—as long as wage and price changes reflect the 'guideposts . . .' the outlook for stable prices is excellent," the President told Congress in his Economic Message.

The Council of Economic Advisers restated the "general guides for non-inflationary wage and price behavior" in their report with specific qualifications.

In the wage area the qualifications for increases beyond the productivity range—estimated at about 3 percent—would be to attract sufficient labor in an industry short of workers or to improve exceptionally low wage rates compared to those earned by labor of similar ability.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, CEA chairman, told a news conference that "the guideposts have been effective in moderating wage increases and, indeed, therefore, in moderating and contributing to the record of price stability."

Wages in 1962, Heller said, "held at a lower rate of increase than any other postwar year" and averaged 2.2 percent for the latest 12-month period in manufacturing, without including fringe benefits.

In its report, the council pointed out that the rate of wage increases in manufacturing "has been considerably reduced in the past five years."

Average hourly earnings rose 5.5 percent a year between 1947 and 1958, the council said, and only 2.9 percent a year between 1958 and 1962.

"Labor costs per unit of output in all manufacturing have been stable or declining since 1958, whereas in the earlier period they had advanced," the council reported.

Steel Price 'Rise' Inflationary Threat

The "principal threat" to price stability in 1962 was the attempt by steel producers to hike prices after signing a "non-inflationary" wage contract with the Steelworkers, the Council of Economic Advisers reported to Congress.

"Had this increase stood," the CEA declared, "it would have caused and invited other price increases throughout the economy."

Fortunately, the report commented, "the price increase was rescinded after the President expressed the country's concern over the serious threat to price stability and our balance of payments."

Report Shows Schools Shy 121,000 Classrooms

The nation's public schools were short more than 121,000 classrooms to accommodate a record enrollment last fall, the U.S. Office of Education has reported after a nationwide survey.

Nearly 3.4 million students, the survey showed, began the 1962-63 school year in "overcrowded classrooms, makeshift quarters," or in "obsolete and unsatisfactory facilities."

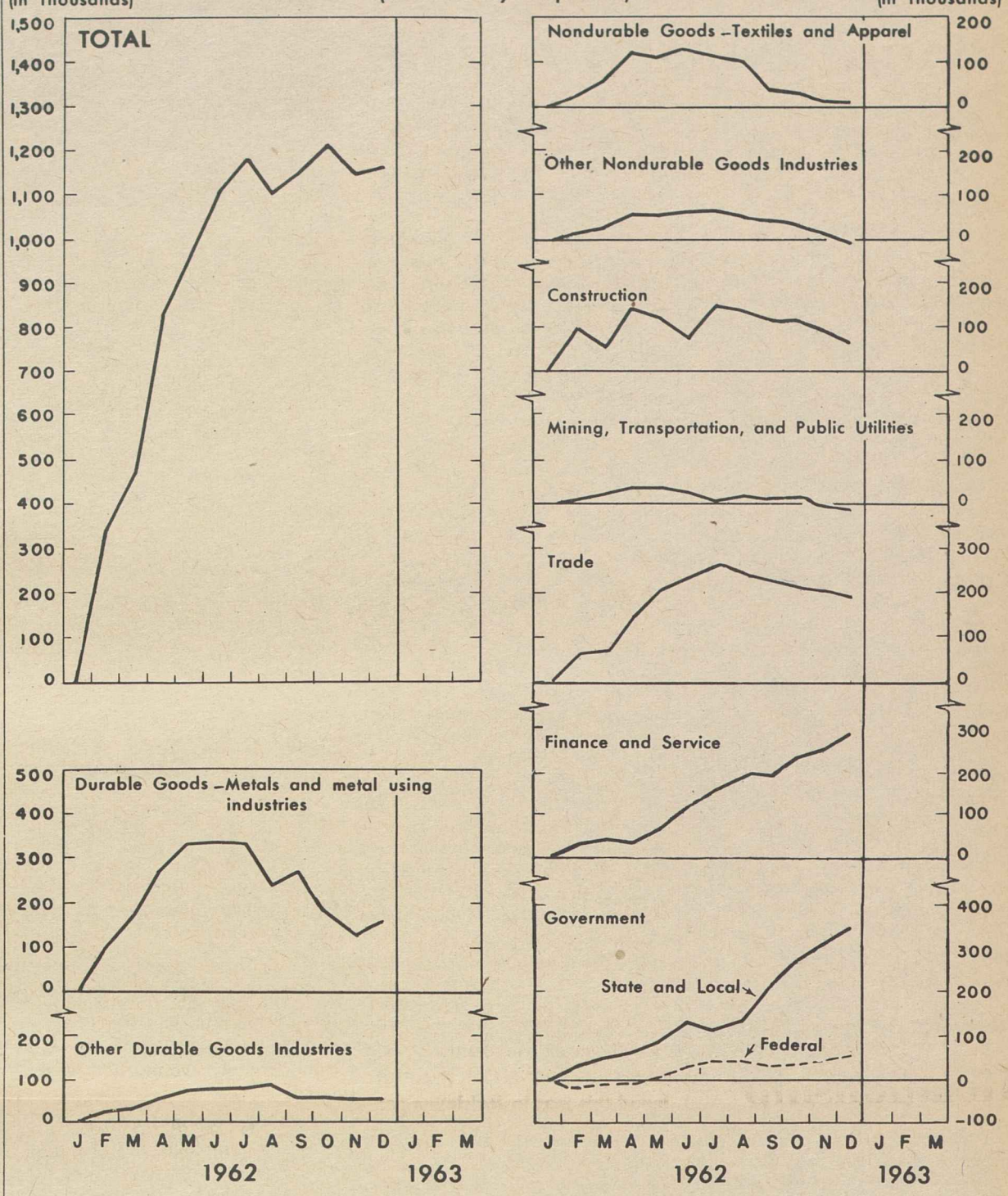
While the number of full and part-time teachers increased 3.4 percent over the previous year to 1.5 million, school enrollment rose 3.7 percent over the same period to 38.8 million.

A reported 72,000 new classrooms were added during the 1961-62 year, but most were needed to meet the increased enrollment and to replace rooms that have been abandoned. The backlog of needed classrooms, the report noted, was reduced by only 6,000 over the past year.

One area of improvement was the reduction in the number of teachers who do not meet full certification standards of their states. There were 83,000 full-time teachers in this category at the start of the current school year. They made up 5.5 percent of the teaching force, a drop from 6.3 percent the previous year and the lowest percentage during the nine years of the government's survey.

PRES.-ELECT JUAN BOSCH, of the Dominican Republic, is shown here with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. Bosch, who takes office Feb. 27, has pledged democratic government as the first elected president following the overthrow of the Trujillo dictatorship.

How Recovery Ran Out of Steam



Data for last two months are preliminary.

'Moderate Expansion' Predicted By Kennedy in Economic Report

(Continued from Page 1)

GNP at constant prices is necessary to reduce the unemployment rate to 4 percent.

Heller reaffirmed at a news conference that "the unemployment rate would tend to stay about the same in the course of 1963, with some improvement towards the end of the year."

Kennedy laid out the Administration's goals in his message, stressing that the "core" of the 1963 program for carrying out the objectives of the Employment Act of 1946 "is major tax reduction and revision, carefully timed and structured to speed our progress toward full employment and faster growth, while maintaining our recent record of price stability and balance of payments improvement."

The nation is "still failing substantially short of its economic potential," the President said, citing the fact that the unemployment rate dropped 5 percent in only one month in the past five years; the $30-40 billion of usable productive capacity lying idle; an average growth rate of 2.7 percent since 1955; the $7-$8 billion of profits obtainable at reasonable full employment but now lacking and the similar shortfall of $18-$20 billion in wages and salaries.

The Administration's programs since 1960, Kennedy said, carried the economy "safely past the shoals of a sharp break in the stock market, a drop in the rate of inventory accumulation and a wave of pessimism in early summer."

"As the year ended, the economy was still moving upward," he added.

'At Moment of Decision'

The economy is now "poised at a moment of decision," he told Congress, and it will require private initiative and public policy to bring new economic growth.

"The main block to full employment is an unrealistically heavy burden of taxation," he said. "The time has come to remove it."

The President estimated that if Congress adopts the tax program, about $8 billion would be cut from the consumer tax load and well over $7 billion would be spent in consumer goods markets.

In addition to his tax program the President also called for additional economic measures to spur the nation's growth:

- Extension of minimum wage law coverage to "a large number of workers" still without this protection.
- Permanent improvements in the unemployment insurance system "to extend coverage to more workers and to increase the size and duration of benefits."
- Equal competitive opportunity for all forms of transportation and federal aid for urban transportation improvements.
- Revision of the nation's silver policy to withdraw the metal from a monetary function except for coinage.
- Development of a federal-state engineering extension service and new means of facilitating use by civilian industry of the results of government financed research.
- Adjustment of the income tax laws to give business firms an additional stimulus to invest in research equipment.
- Improvement of the educational system with specific proposals to be made in a later message.
- Increased funds for manpower development and training.
- Passage of the Youth Employment Opportunities Act.

The President said that to aid small business he will recommend that effective Jan. 1, 1963, the rate on the first $25,000 of corporate income be dropped from 30 to 22 percent while the 52 percent rate on corporate income over $25,000 is retained. In later stages the 52 percent rate would drop to 47 percent.

Queried on whether there is a danger of the current business expansion ending before the close of 1963 if Congress doesn't act promptly on the President's tax proposal, Heller said "there is such a danger," but added that the tax program" is not specifically designed as an antirecession program."

"On the other hand," he said, "it would provide extremely important insurance against a recession."

Kennedy Links Tax Cuts to Reforms

Says Spending Slash Would Imperil Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

would gain revenue, on balance would produce an offsetting increase of $3.4 billion, leaving the net reduction at $10.2 billion.

Rate Cuts Proposed

The three-year program would cut individual tax rates from the present 20 to 91 percent spread to a range of 14 to 65 percent in 1965 under this schedule:

- 1963—a rate range of 18.5 to 85.5 percent applying to the full calendar year, with the appropriate withholding rate dropped from 18 percent to 15.5 percent effective upon enactment of the program.
- 1964—a rate range of 15.5 to 71.5 percent for the entire year accompanied by a withholding rate of 13.5 percent starting July 1 of that year.
- 1965—a permanent rate schedule of 14 to 65 percent maintaining the withholding rate at 13.5 percent.

The lowest rate of 14 percent, under Kennedy's plan, would apply to the first $2,000 of taxable income for a married couple filing joint returns and to the first $1,000 of taxable income for a single taxpayer.

In addition, there would be a minimum standard deduction of $300 plus $100 for each dependent up to the standard deduction limit of $1,000.

Under present law, the standard deduction cannot exceed 10 percent of the taxpayer's income so that a couple with income of $4,000, say, may take a standard deduction of only $400. Under Kennedy's proposal, such a couple with three dependents would get the minimum standard deduction of $600.

Itemized Deductions

Taxpayers who itemize deductions, however, would fare differently. Kennedy proposed limiting such deductions—for state and local taxes, interest on mortgages and other loans, medical expenses, etc. —to the amount by which they exceed 5 percent of taxable income.

This proposal, the President said, would produce $2.3 billion in additional revenue, more than three-fourths of the net gain anticipated if all structural revisions are enacted. It will also mean, he said, that an additional 6.5 million taxpayers would choose the standard deduction rather than itemize.

Kennedy's proposals for corporate tax reductions in 1963 would cut the present normal tax of 30 percent on the first $25,000 of income to 22 percent but would raise the 22 percent surtax to 30 percent, thus keeping the rate for income over $25,000 at 52 percent.

In calendar year 1964, the corporate surtax would drop to 28 percent for a combined rate of 50 percent, and in 1965 the surtax would be further reduced to 25 percent, bringing the overall rate to 47 percent.

The President also urged that corporations paying taxes of $100,000 a year or more be brought over a five-year period under a fully current schedule of quarterly declarations and payments. This, he estimated, would offset revenue losses by $1.5 billion per year over the period without adding to the net tax burden of the corporations.

Other highlights of his proposals for structural reform affecting both corporations and individuals:

- Repeal of the $50 exclusion and 4 percent tax credit on dividend income, which provide the greatest benefit, Kennedy said, "for the very highest income recipients."

If Congress refuses to repeal this provision, the President said, tax rates should be scaled up to 70 percent rather than the 65 percent he proposes.

- **Application of ordinary income tax rates, rather than capital gains rates, to the spread between the price of a restricted stock option and the value of the stock at the time the option is exercised, with the tax payable at that time.**
- Reduction from 50 percent to 30 percent of the amount of long-term gains included in individual income subject to tax. Combined with the proposed reductions in income tax rates, the President said, this will produce capital gains tax rates ranging from 4.2 percent to 19.5 percent instead of the present spread of 10 to 25 percent.
- Application of long-term capital gains treatment only to assets held for more than a year, rather than the present six months, to confine benefits to investors rather than short-term speculators.
- A $300 credit against taxes for all persons 65 or older to replace both the extra exemption and the retirement income credit. The $300 credit would be reduced by a percentage of the social security or railroad retirement benefits received.
- Repeal of the sick-pay exclusion of up to $100 a week received under employer-financed wage or salary continuation plans.
- Inclusion in individual income of the amount of employer-paid premiums on group life insurance in excess of $5,000 coverage.
- Elimination of itemized deductions for casualty losses in the amount they fall below 4 percent of the taxpayer's income.
- Revision of rules for deducting medical and drug expenses to provide a combined floor of 4 percent of income instead of the present 3 percent floor on medical costs and 1 percent on drugs.

SIGNING OF ANTI-DISCRIMINATION pledge by AFL-CIO unions with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities was re-enacted by the Chemical Workers for a documentary film on the union. Shown at the replica signing in the White House as movie cameras ground are, left to right, seated, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; standing, ICWU Intl. Representatives Thomas F. Mullen and Cornelius Maiden; Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; ICWU Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer; Hobart Taylor, executive vice chairman of the President's Committee, and Walter Davis and Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Word of British Health Plan Success Gets Back to Rep. Mills' Constituents

Little Rock, Ark.—The news has reached this home district of Rep. Wilbur Mills (D) that Britain's government-supported National Health Service is working out pretty well, on the whole, contrary to the propaganda of the American Medical Association.

Mills is chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, which in the last Congress bottled up the Kennedy Administration's program of hospitalization insurance for the aged under the social security system, a program far less complex and comprehensive than the British plan and not subject to the same system of government control.

The Arkansas Gazette, largest daily in the state, which is published here in the largest city in Mills' district, recently printed an article by John Gale, Associated Press writer, reviewing the first 14 years of the British plan and concluding that "on the whole, it appears to be succeeding."

"Most of all," Gale found, "the National Health Service has succeeded in the high purpose it set out to achieve in the aftermath of World War II. Nobody is disbarred by lack of means from receiving proper medical attention. With the state picking up most of the bill, Britain's 52 million people can at last afford to be ill."

The article cited criticism of the plan from a number of doctors, but noted that it was directed chiefly at obtaining changes, not complete elimination of the NHS.

"Only a tiny minority of the medical profession would like to see the NHS scrapped," Gale reported, noting that only about 600 of Britain's 35,000 physicians had remained in private practice rather than participate in the plan.

He found, too, that the British public overwhelmingly supported the plan. A national poll showed that 89 percent of the public evaluated it as satisfactory and 81 percent felt they were getting value for money.

As for the doctor-patient relationship, which the AMA cries would be destroyed by the Administration's medicare program, it hasn't happened in Britain.

One doctor declared to Gale that his relationship with his patients had "never been better."

Actually, there is little comparison between the tax-supported, state-run NHS and the health-care program for the aged proposed in the United States.

The latter would cover only persons 65 and older and would be limited to hospitalization and nursing home care. It would be financed largely from increased social security contributions during the beneficiary's working life. It would not enlist family doctors into government service and would not put hospital administration under government control.

1-26-63

Liberals Seek Vote On Senate Cloture

(Continued from Page 1)

A broader drive to enable a majority of the full Senate to cut off debate is being pushed by a bipartisan liberal coalition headed by Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.).

Their respective party leaders, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), are split on the issue.

Mansfield, although not actively participating in the drive for rules reform, has said he will vote for a three-fifths cloture rule. Expressing impatience at the inability of the Senate to resolve the issue, Mansfield announced that he would lengthen the present noon to 6 p. m. sessions to run from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

Dirksen, who has in the past expressed support of a three-fifths rule, now says that he is opposed to any rules changes. He confirmed to newsmen that he had told an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he felt during his recent re-election campaign that the NAACP and the Negro press had not "demonstrated any real appreciation" of his past efforts on behalf of rules changes and civil rights.

The two issues are closely linked because the filibuster has been over the years the chief southern weapon to block civil rights bills.

The NAACP's Washington representative, Clarence Mitchell, said Dirksen had told him he did not feel he had any obligation to go out of his way for the Negro.

Dirksen, however, agreed—reportedly at the urging of liberal Republican senators—not to go ahead at this time with his announced plan to move to table, and thus kill, the rules reform issue.

Leading the well - disciplined southern forces is Georgia's Sen. Richard B. Russell (D), perhaps the most skilled parliamentarian in the Senate.

The last time the Senate cloture rule was changed was in 1959, when the previous requirement for a two-thirds vote of the full Senate to limit debate was modified to require only two-thirds of those present and voting.

At that time, however, the Senate wrote into its rules a statement that rules continue from one Congress to the next and the cloture requirement also applied to debate of future changes in the rules. While most southerners voted against the 1959 modification, they did not seek to block it.

GOP Wins Seat In California Vote

Sacramento, Calif. — The 1st Congressional Dist. was captured by Republican Don Clausen in a special election to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Democratic Rep. Clem Miller.

Clausen beat William F. Grader, who had served as Miller's administrative aide, and another Democratic candidate, John C. Stuart. The complete vote tally showed 79,111 for Clausen to 64,740 for Grader and 1,631 for Stuart.

Clausen lost in the general election last November despite the fact that Miller had been killed in an airplane accident during the campaign, too late for his name to be removed from the ballot.

The result is to shift House membership to 258 Democrats and 177 Republicans, giving the GOP a net gain of three seats from the 87th Congress.

Office Workers Win Election in Hospital

San Juan, P. R. — Forty-seven clerical employes of the Presbyterian Hospital at Santurce chose the Office Workers as their collective bargaining agent in an election conducted by the Insular Labor Board.

The election, in which the union won a 3-1 margin, was the climax of a campaign conducted by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Agustin Benitez and OEIU Rep. Heriberto Ortiz.

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Joblessness Rate at 5.8%, Unchanged from Year Ago

RALLY URGING ACTION on contract demands of United Federation of Teachers Local 2 drew hundreds of union members to a demonstration march around headquarters of the New York City Board of Education in Brooklyn. The board denied unnecessary delay, said it has received no budget figure from the city.

Breadwinners Hit By Rise in January

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment rose in January by 850,000 to a total of 4.7 million, boosting the jobless rate to 5.8 percent and leaving both figures at the levels of a year ago, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The rise—made up mostly of family breadwinners—was "about the usual increase for this time of year," the department said in its monthly summary report.

The failure of the employment picture to improve over the year is the "only really significant development," said Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment at 5.8 percent, was up from December's 5.6 percent and matched 1962's highpoint. This means 58 of every 1,000 persons in the workforce were actively seeking jobs and failed to find them.

The department noted that when total unemployed and the rate of joblessness both stood at the same levels in January a year ago, the economy was then coming out of the worst of the 1960-61 recession. However, the recovery in jobs leveled off in mid-1962.

Counting the impact on breadwinners, the department's report noted that "unemployment among adult men rose by 500,000 over the month to 2.7 million, accounting for 60 percent of the increase in total unemployment."

Post-Christmas Cutbacks

"The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for adult men has been edging upwards since October, but at 4.8 percent in January was not significantly changed over the month or over the year," the report added.

The post-Christmas cutbacks caused a jobless rise of about 100,-

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Prices Up 1.2 Percent In 1962

Higher prices for services were the major factor in the 1.2 percent rise in the consumer price index in 1962, the Labor Dept. reported, although higher food and used car prices were contributing factors.

The 1962 price picture showed an average rise of one-tenth of 1 percent a month, with about half the total increase occurring in the first four months of the year.

The department reported that for December the index registered a two-tenths of 1 percent drop due primarily to lower prices for fresh fruits, poultry and pork, while nonfood items were unchanged and services continued to advance slightly.

Robert Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, warned that the December drop in food prices would probably be wiped out in January because of the severe cold weather in southern fruit and vegetable areas. He anticipated increases also in heating oil and services generally, leaving "little doubt" that the

(Continued on Page 2)

'Assistance Without Federal Control':

Kennedy Again Proposes Aid-to-Education Program

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy has renewed and re-emphasized an appeal to Congress to give "high priority" to a large-scale federal aid to education program which he termed "vital" to the nation's security.

The President wrapped into a single legislative package his requests for new or expanded programs of assistance to public schools and junior colleges, public and private colleges and universities.

Declaring that education cannot be "divided into several parts," Kennedy asked that the bill include funds for teacher training and for manpower retraining, for both school and community libraries, adult education and improved vocational courses.

He urged more fellowships for graduate study in scientific areas, a large-scale loan and loan insurance program for college students and a new federally-subsidized work-study program similar to the National Youth Administration program of the New Deal era.

The first-year price tag was put at $1.2 billion in new appropriations of which $144 million would actually be spent during the fiscal year.

Kennedy described his proposals as "clearly realistic in terms of costs" and "clearly essential to the growth and security of this country."

He warned Congress that failure to raise educational standards is "poor economics" as well as "poor social policy."

Price of Ignorance

The price of "ignorance and illiteracy, unskilled workers and school dropouts," he said, is "delinquency, unemployment . . . a loss of productive power and purchasing power."

The President's request for a single-package bill combines politically-popular programs such as aid to "federally-impacted" school districts with the more controversial general school construction assistance to improve chances of favorable congressional action.

On Capitol Hill there were predictions that the package would be broken up into separate bills. The 87th Congress, politically similar to this one, killed or pigeonholed all major education bills.

School Aid Trimmed

Kennedy's new program sharply pares down the $2.3 billion request he made in 1961 for an across-the-board three-year program of grants which states could use for either

(Continued on Page 11)

Senate Filibuster Foes Suffer Initial Setback

The anti-filibuster rules reform drive in the Senate met with a setback after three weeks of debate, but Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said the reform "show of strength" was "encouraging" and said the fight would go on.

By a 53 to 42 vote, the Senate tabled a constitutional claim by rules reform supporters which would have enabled a majority of senators to cut off debate on rules proposals at the start of a new Congress — without being bound by cloture rules adopted in a previous Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a telegram to senators, had urged defeat of the tabling motion. He warned that the "future of much liberal legislation depends on reducing the number of votes required to invoke cloture."

The 1961 AFL-CIO convention, Biemiller emphasized, unanimously called for Senate rules reform.

Civil rights groups also strongly protested sidetracking the issue, stressing that the filibuster has repeatedly been used to block passage of civil rights bills.

Humphrey termed the vote "a surprising demonstration of strength" for forces pushing for rules change "on a highly technical procedural issue." He added:

(Continued on Page 11)

Wyoming GOP Nears 'Work' Law Passage

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A "steamroller" operation by "'right-to-work" supporters has moved a penalty-laden bill to outlaw union shop agreements to the brink of passage in the Republican-controlled Wyoming legislature.

Less than two weeks after the message had been introduced, it was whisked through the Senate Labor Committee without public hearings and passed the Senate by a 16-11 vote. Except for one Republican who opposed it and one Democrat who supported it, the vote followed party lines.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the antiunion bill had been reported to the House calendar without recommendation by the House Labor Committee and its fate apparently depended on the votes of a group of moderate Republicans. The GOP controls the House, 37-19.

If Wyoming bans the union shop, it would be the 20th state to do so—and the first since 1958, when Kansas inserted a "right-to-work" provision in its constitution. That same year marked a sharp setback for "right-to-work" forces as voters in five other states rejected similar

(Continued on Page 2)

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Vice Pres. Charles Garrahan of the Clothing Workers upon his assumption of the presidency of the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York & Long Island by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, head of the national Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and president of the Theatrical Stage Employes. Shown at the installation are, from left, Vice Pres. Joseph Tuvim of the council, Walsh, Garrahan, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Council Sec.-Treas. Harry Avrutin.

Court of Appeals Rules:

Contract Binds Firm Involved in Merger

New York—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has ruled that workers' rights under a collective bargaining agreement continue and are subject to arbitration when the company under contract is involved in a consolidation.

The circuit court reversed a lower court ruling that District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers could not compel arbitration of the issues after Interscience Publishers merged with John T. Wiley Co. in 1961.

Wiley notified the union that its contract with Interscience was terminated, although it would normally have not expired until Jan. 30, 1962. The union maintained that the contract continued through its expiration date and that the employes had "vested" rights beyond the expiration of the contract.

The union initiated arbitration, but after Wiley refused to arbitrate the union went to the courts to compel arbitration.

The circuit court ruled that although the contract between District 65 and Interscience did not have a "successor" clause it was not terminated by the consolidation with Wiley and that the agreement to arbitrate seniority and other provisions survived the consolidation.

The three judges said that "the federal policy of promoting industrial peace and stability, especially with reference to arbitration procedures set up in collective bargaining agreements, can be fostered and sustained only by answering . . . in the negative" the question, "Did the consolidation abruptly terminate the collective bargaining agreement and the rights of the union and the employes created or arising thereunder."

A contrary decision, said the court, "would be a breeder of discontent and unharmonious relations between employer and employes and a source of unnecessary and disrupting litigation."

The consolidation was not intended to preclude the union "from proceeding to arbitration and to determine the effect of the consolidation on the contract and on the rights of the employes . . .," the court ruled.

Wyoming GOP Nears Passage of 'Work' Law

(Continued from Page 1)

proposals and defeated a host of Republican candidates linked to the anti-union drive.

With new leadership coming from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "work" law supporters have mounted a drive in Oklahoma as well as in Wyoming, and have launched a petition campaign in Maine in an effort to force the issue to referendum.

Wyoming's new Republican governor, Clifford P. Hansen, has taken the position that he would neither request the legislature to pass a "right-to-work" law nor oppose its passage.

The Senate-passed bill, if adopted, would impose harsh penalties, including jail sentences, fines, damage suits and injunctions, for "direct or indirect" violations.

In addition to being liable for damages, persons found guilty of violations would be subject to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine. The bill also specifies that "each day of continued violation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense" subject to the same penalty.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Paul Shafto said four previous attempts in recent years to pass a "work" law had been defeated. Last year, however, a group calling itself Citizens for Right-to-Work launched a massive campaign to outlaw the union shop. Republican gains in the November elections, including the defeat of a Democratic governor on record against a "work" law, tipped the balance.

The so-called "citizens' group" lobbying for "right-to-work" is headed by Lloyd W. Taggert, a contractor who is also a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism. This "blue-ribbon" committee was set up in September 1961 with the avowed aim of outlawing the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

Prices Up 1.2 Percent In 1962

(Continued from Page 1)

January index will move upward again.

The December drop in the index was the sharpest in four years for a month-to-month change and was the second monthly decline in 1962.

Earnings Up

In a companion report, the department said spendable earnings of the average factory production worker rose to a new high in December stemming from small increases in both the manufacturing workweek and average hourly earnings.

A factory worker with three dependents earned take-home pay—after taxes—of $86.72 in December compared to $86.19 a month earlier. Adjusted for consumer price changes, his real spendable earnings averaged $81.97, up from $81.31 in November.

About 270,000 trucking workers will receive an increase of 4 cents an hour and about 3,500 New York City harbor seamen will receive a 1.2 percent increase based on the change in the index during 1962. Cost-of-living allowances of 18,000 workers in various small industries will be increased by 1 cent an hour, while another 20,000 will suffer a reduction of 1 cent.

Unions Given Guidelines To Aid Under Trade Act

Unions representing workers in plants or industries adversely affected by trade concessions made by the United States may petition for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has pointed out in a new booklet.

When layoffs occur, or are threatened, as a result of any reduction in tariff or change in import quota, workers or their unions may ask the U.S. Tariff Commission to certify to the President that the trade concessions had an adverse economic effect. The Tariff Commission must make a finding on the issue within 60 days.

If the Tariff Commission upholds the petition, the President is authorized to set in motion the procedures for adjustment aid, including these benefits for workers laid off:

- Readjustment allowances of 65 percent of pay, up to a maximum of 65 percent of the average national manufacturing wage. These benefits will not be paid if a worker refuses a suitable retraining course recommended by his state employment security office. Benefits will normally be paid for up to 52 weeks of unemployment and up to 65 weeks for persons 60 or over at the time they were laid off. The Secretary of Labor may also authorize up to 78 weeks of benefits when necessary to enable a worker to complete an approved training course.
- An additional subsistence allowance when a jobless worker must go beyond normal commuting distance in order to take a training course.
- A relocation allowance, which includes moving expenses, when an eligible worker who is the head of a family moves to another area in order to accept a job offer.

Information and technical help on submitting petitions to the Tariff Commission are available from the Labor Dept.'s office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Court Backs Musicians In Band Leader's Suit

New York—The Musicians have won a federal court test of the union's right to expel band-leader members for failure to abide by union regulations, including the payment of minimum wage scales.

The AFM described the ruling as a "far-reaching decision" protecting its right to restrain union musicians from working with expelled members.

Judge Richard H. Levet of the U.S. District Court here denied a motion by New York band leader Joseph Carroll for a preliminary injunction and dismissed on its merits Carroll's action to set aside his expulsion from the AFM and win reinstatement by Local 802.

Charges that he had failed to pay union scales to members of his orchestra were among the grounds leading to Carroll's expulsion from the AFM.

A union spokesman described him as "one of the organizers of the so-called Orchestra Leaders of Greater New York," a group which, the AFM said, is composed of a small number of band leaders seeking exemption from AFM and local laws on the ground that they are employers, while at the same time insisting on the right to continue as members.

In dismissing Carroll's action, Judge Levet found that there was no doubt that he had committed the violations of the union by-laws with which he was charged, that he had been given a chance for a full and fair hearing, and that his rights had in no way been violated.

Carroll sought to excuse his violation of the wage scales on the ground that he had challenged the propriety of these scales in other suits against the union. The court commented, however:

"The minimum that membership can require is compliance with the regulations, especially wage scales, until successfully challenged. If a member chooses not to obey the challenged regulation and thereby suffers expulsion, he stakes his all on the efficacy of the court action. If unsuccessful there, he cannot subsequently challenge his expulsion because its basis was the very regulation he challenged."

The AFM said that as a result of the court decision, its members will continue to refuse to play in orchestras under Carroll's leadership or in which he performs.

Marathon Talks Narrow Issues In New York Newspaper Dispute

New York—First signs of real progress in the eight-weeks-old New York newspaper strike and lockout came after the fifth day of marathon talks between the parties conducted at City Hall by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

After an 18-hour bargaining session that lasted through the night, Wagner announced that several of the issues separating the striking printers and publishers of the city's major dailies "have been settled."

He cautioned, however, that although the issues had been "sharply narrowed and defined" by the continuous meetings, "the parties are still a long way from settling this dispute."

His statement said that while both sides had declared a number of the remaining problems to be "readily susceptible to settlement . . . two critical issues remain unresolved."

Because the meetings had consumed 75 hours over a five-day span, Wagner said, he had adjourned them for a day to give the parties a chance to restudy their positions.

4 Papers Struck

The Typographical Union's "Big 6" local on Dec. 8 struck four of the dailies—the News, Times, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun. Four others—the Mirror, Herald Tribune, Post and the Long Island Star-Journal—promptly suspended publication voluntarily, and the Long Island Press cancelled distribution within the city.

Among the key issues have been the printers' insistence on wage improvements beyond the $8.50 two-year package negotiated earlier by the Newspaper Guild, a common expiration date with the Guild and other unions, the 35-hour workweek already enjoyed by the Guild, and improvements in sick leave, vacations, and severance pay.

A major stumbling block in the talks has been the publishers' demand for elimination of "reproduction"—resetting of advertisements that come to the papers already made up in plate or matrix form—and for the right to set stock tables in type from punched wire-service tape.

Job Loss Seen

These demands, the ITU said, would cost the jobs of a large number of its members.

The financial pinch the dispute has meant to the unions—about $1 million a week in strike benefits for the 20,000 workers affected—will be eased somewhat when state unemployment benefits become payable the first week in February.

Companies Balk at Board Proposals

Unions Accept Terms In 4 Major Disputes

By John M. Barry

Four of the major collective bargaining disputes high in the news in recent weeks have had outstanding characteristics in common, although the result in each case has been different.

- In all four cases federal mediators or special fact-finding boards recommended formulas for settlement.
- In all four cases the union accepted the suggested settlement terms.
- In only one case—the Longshoremen's strike at East and Gulf Coast ports—did management accept the proposed terms in toto to bring about a settlement.
- In another case—the Machinists' dispute with Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—settlement was achieved and an injunction-delayed strike averted only when the union accepted a lesser form of union security than was proposed by a presidential board.
- In two cases—the bargaining impasse between the IAM, the Auto Workers and the Boeing Co. and the strike of nonoperating employes against the Florida East Coast Railway—management has flatly rejected the recommendations of government panels.

In a fifth major dispute—the Transport Workers' strike against the Philadelphia Transportation Co.—a tentative settlement fell apart when terms worked out by the company president and TWU negotiators were repudiated by the firm's executive committee. The company president promptly resigned in protest.

Here is a summary of each situation:

Docks . . .

The Longshoremen's walkout, which started Dec. 23 on the expiration of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction, was settled after 34 days when ILA members and the New York Shipping Association, which represents about 145 companies, accepted the recommendations of a presidentially-appointed panel headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

The agreement, which was extended to other Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, calls for a two-year contract containing pay increases of 24 cents an hour and improvements in fringe benefits valued at 13 cents an hour.

The knotty issue of the size of dock work crews and other manning problems earlier had been shunted aside for mutual study.

Lockheed . . .

The key issue of the union shop, over which the IAM was prepared to strike, was resolved when the company agreed to recommend to new employes that they seriously consider joining the union and to introduce them to shop stewards to discuss on company time the advantages of union membership. The maintenance-of-membership clause will continue.

Other improvements in the contract, which runs to July 23, 1965, include pay increases of 5 to 8 cents an hour retroactive to last July 23; 6 to 8 cents effective next July 23, and 6 to 9 cents effective July 23, 1964; additional retroactive increases of 3 to 15 cents an hour to correct inequities in 44 classifications; improvements in vacations, medical care and layoff benefits, and an additional paid holiday.

The company also agreed to cooperate in setting up training programs for IAM stewards and will pay up to 75 percent of the tuition for stewards taking courses at IAM-recognized schools.

The agreement was reached as time began to run out on an 80-day injunction which had halted a two-day walkout by the union Nov. 28.

Boeing . . .

An 80-day injunction against the IAM and the UAW under the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act prevented a walkout scheduled for midnight Jan. 25 at Boeing's main plant in Seattle and at 10 other company installations around the country.

As in other aerospace negotiations, the union shop is a key issue. The company rejected the recommendations of a presidential board that such a clause be included in the contract after 73.8 percent of the employes had approved it in an advisory vote conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Also at issue are wage increases to match pay levels in other aerospace plants, a change in the employe rating system, a cost-of-living clause and other improvements.

Rail . . .

Some 1,350 members of 11 nonoperating rail unions struck the Florida East Coast line Jan. 23 after months of unsuccessful efforts to win agreement on the same terms accepted by other Class I railroads.

The national agreement was worked out last June 5 following the recommendations of a presidential emergency board appointed under the Railway Labor Act. It brought pay increases of 4 cents an hour effective Feb. 1, 1962, another 6.28 cents effective May 1, 1962, and a minimum five-day notice before layoffs from regular jobs.

Although these terms were "substantially less" than the employes felt they deserved, union spokesmen said, the FEC has "steadily refused" to meet even these conditions.

Instead, the railroad has sought appointment of a separate presidential emergency board.

The National Mediation Board, however, said that there was no point in going over the same issues again.

Transit . . .

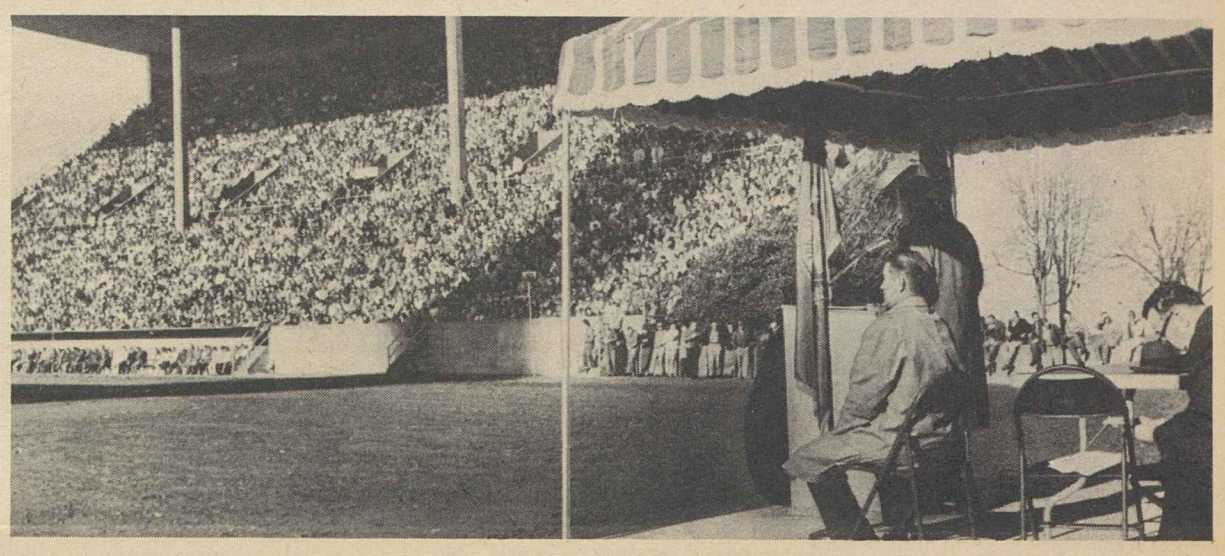
The Transport Workers maintained picket lines in their three-week-old strike against the Philadelphia Transportation Co. when the company's executive committee turned down a settlement reached with the TWU by PTC Pres. Robert H. Stier.

The 5,600 TWU members had ratified the agreement by an 8-1 vote before they learned of the management committee's rejection, which was quickly followed by Stier's resignation.

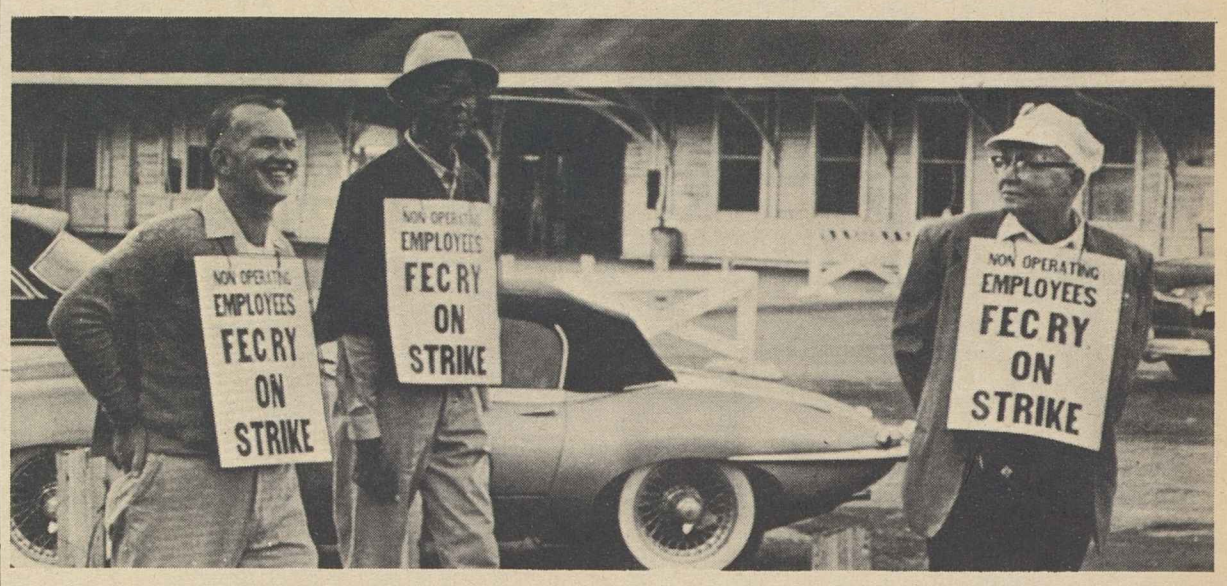
TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill warned the management action could lengthen the strike to "weeks" and said the union was reinstating its original settlement proposals.

Meanwhile, the State Supreme Court reversed a lower court's appointment of a receiver for the company, sought by the city after management rejected the settlement.

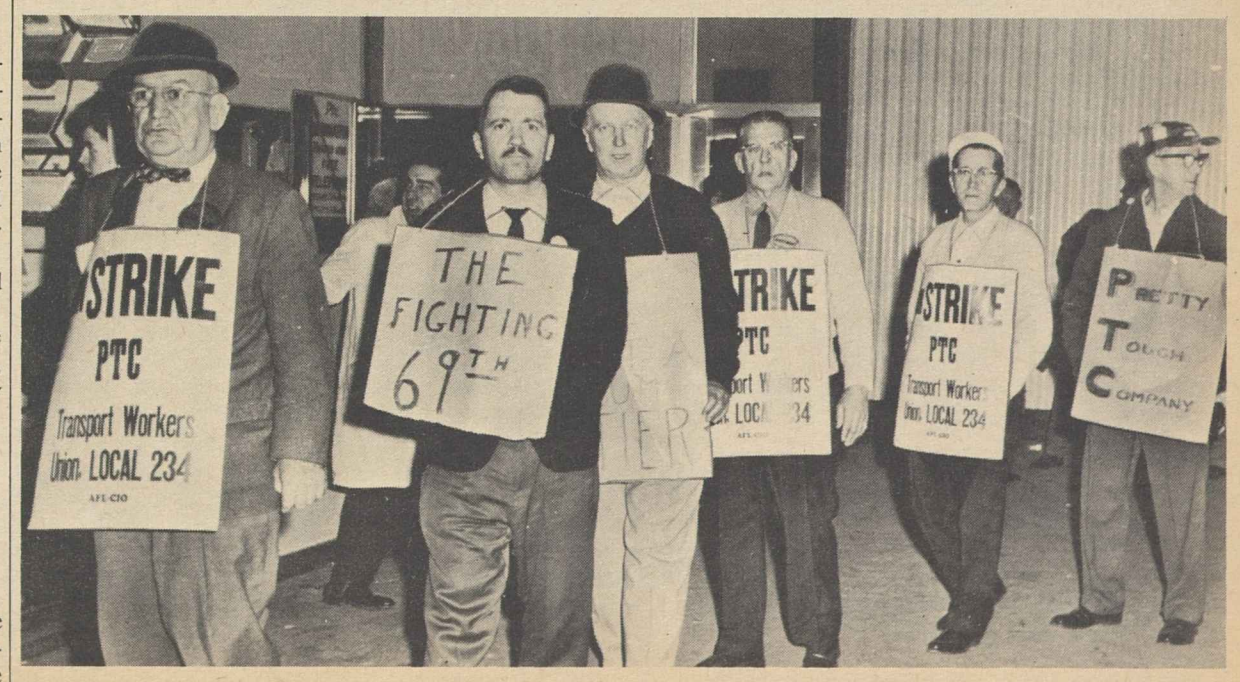
LONGSHOREMEN line up in the Brooklyn, N. Y., hall of ILA Local 1814 to vote ratification of contract terms to end the strike that started Dec. 23. The terms, proposed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and two other members of a panel named by Pres. Kennedy, were accepted by employer-members of the New York Shipping Association and recommended by union negotiators.



BOEING CO. WORKERS crowd the High School Memorial Stadium in Seattle, Wash., to hear reports from Machinists' officials on Boeing management's refusal to accept either contract terms recommended by a presidential panel or arbitration. Auto Workers and IAM members here and at other aerospace plants across the country authorized a strike but the President invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to seek an 80-day injunction.



NON-OPERATING EMPLOYES of the Florida East Coast Railway picket the road's midtown Miami passenger station to win the same wage improvements achieved last year on all other Class I railroads.



TRANSPORT WORKERS march the picket line after an apparent settlement of their strike against the Philadelphia Transportation Co. fell through when the firm's executive committee rejected it.

32,000 Participants Seek Reports on Welfare Plans

The new Office of Welfare & Pension Plans in the Labor Dept. made available for public examination 11,000 new descriptions of welfare and pension plans, 21,000 amended plan descriptions and 110,000 annual financial reports in 1962.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reported to Congress that under the labor-supported 1962 Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act amendments, 32,000 reports were examined by plan participants and other interested persons and that the office furnished 26,000 pages copied from reports in response to requests.

Primary emphasis over the year, said Wirtz, was on development of administrative and operational policy and the issuance of implementing regulations and technical and explanatory materials as an aid to those affected by the amended law.

'Across Border' Rally Organized by ACWA

El Paso, Tex.—"Hands across the border" is not only a slogan but a way of life for the Clothing Workers here.

A drive to bring the benefits of union membership to more than 6,000 men's clothing makers in this border area was launched with a mass rally and festival in Juarez, Mexico, addressed by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Potofsky and other union members crossed the international boundary in an auto caravan to extend an emphatic invitation to all industry workers, whether Mexican or North American.

Many workers employed in El Paso live in Juarez and nearby towns and are citizens of Mexico.

'An Old Friend'

"Our union," Potofsky told an enthusiastic audience at the rally, "is an old friend of Mexico and Mexican workers.

"Many of our members are Spanish-speaking, and they are represented on all levels of officialdom as organizers, business agents or administrators in New York City and many of the branches."

The ACWA president reminded his listeners that he and the late Sidney Hillman, first president of the union, had visited Mexico many times to "help strengthen the democratic traditions of the Mexican labor movement."

He added: "Our objective is to advance the economic and social standards of the workers regardless of race, creed or national origin, and we are confident all workers will join us in our continuing social progress."

Half-Century Reviewed

Reviewing 50 years of Clothing Worker history, Potofsky pointed out that members have "good wages, paid vacations, guaranteed holidays, hospital and surgical insurance, weekly sick benefits, life insurance, good working conditions, prompt and proper handling of grievances, and security on the job."

The only way the average worker can protect his job and his benefits is through organization, Potofsky declared.

Rally speakers recalled that most of the ACWA's progress has been made through peaceful negotiations. The union recently celebrated more than 50 years of peace with the giant Hart Schaffner & Marx Co., Chicago.

Here to assist Potofsky in the organizing drive are ACWA Vice Presidents Richard Brazier and Leonard Levy, Assistant Sec.-Treas. Sol Brandzel, and Organizers Antonio Pena, Herman De La Grasa and James Boyer.

Union Editor Named to AID Overseas Job

Roger E. Burgess, editor of the Street Railway Employes' publication, has resigned to join the State Dept.'s Agency for Intl. Development. He will be a labor training advisor for AID in Ankara, Turkey.

Burgess came up from the ranks of union membership, joining Division 537 of the Amalgamated after he had been hired as a bus driver by the Holyoke, Mass., Street Railway Co. in 1942. After service in the Army Air Force during World War II, he returned to his bus driving job and became active in his local union, serving as financial secretary, executive board member, and correspondent to the international's monthly magazine.

In 1946, he was appointed editor and in 1953 was elected a vice president.

In addition to the monthly magazine, In Transit, he also edited The Union Leader, a semi-monthly tabloid issued by the international for the benefit of its 20,000 members in Chicago.

Burgess began his new duties Jan. 28 and expects to leave the country with his wife and five children early in March.

Pres. John M. Elliott of the union, announced the appointment of Charles C. McCaffrey, of Dayton, O., as acting editor. McCaffrey is also a vice president.

Wirtz Sees Danger Of 7% Joblessness

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has told Congress that unemployment will rise to more than 7 percent in 1967 if the economy continues providing only 90 percent of the new jobs needed. This, he said, would be an "intolerable price."

Testifying before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee in support of a tax cut to spur growth, he said a new manpower report shows a net loss of 425,000 jobs in manufacturing in the last five years along with the steady drop in farm jobs.

On labor's drive for a shorter workweek, Wirtz said the economy could not take an across-the-board shift to 35 hours but pointed out there is a trend towards shorter hours.

Appeals Court Decision:

Unauthorized Local Strike Ruled Ground for Expulsion

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the right of Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to revoke the charter of IBEW Local 28 for striking a group of Baltimore contractors in defiance of his express refusal to authorize a walkout.

The 2-1 decision reversed a U.S. District Court order that the charter be restored and sent the case back to district court for further orders consistent with the appeals court ruling.

"Parent unions have played a useful role in bringing a measure of order and stability to the labor market," the appellate court ruled. "Perhaps their best contribution has been in restraining their component bodies from reckless resort to work stoppages and strikes.

'Defiance' Rejected

"If in some quarters abuses have arisen that require correction, there should be legislation. But courts should not step in and, in order to achieve immediate objectives thought to be desirable, establish a rule that locals may with impunity defy their parent unions and strike at will.

"By the judicial application of ad hoc standards, in the pursuit of what is called democracy in union government, we will have succeeded only in introducing, not democracy, but chaos. This would not only tend to disintegrate the labor movement, but the irresponsibility thus generated could have serious implications for employers and others as well."

The district court in the ruling reversed by the Court of Appeals had held that the strike required Freeman's approval under the IBEW constitution and that he had acted without malice or ill-will. Nevertheless the charter should be restored, the ruling said, because Freeman had acted from "mixed motives," the local had not been given a fair hearing and the penalty was too severe.

Writing the majority opinion for the appellate court, Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff said there was "no sufficient basis for holding that the IBEW or its international president breached a fiduciary obligation to Local 28 or its members, or that the hearing was lacking in fairness, or that revocation was an unduly severe sanction."

To find that Freeman had acted from "mixed motives," he observed, was inconsistent with the finding that he had acted without malice or ill-will.

Before the local's charter was revoked, it was given a public hearing before Referee Carl R. Schedler, an arbitrator. The IBEW executive council, acting on the local's appeal, later sustained Freeman's decision, and the local took its case into the courts.

Regarding the "severity" of the penalty, Sobeloff's opinion said that while nullification of the sanction might have the immediate result of "an amelioration" for Local 28 members, "in the long view such a judicial directive, even if permissible, could break down their most effective organizational agency."

He noted that custody of the local's funds and other assets was not at issue in the case, but that the international union had taken steps to assure Local 28 members they would not suffer unnecessary loss of financial benefits.

He noted, too, that members could preserve their IBEW membership by accepting the invitation to join Local 24, a new local chartered to replace Local 28.

Merger Eyed By Engravers, Lithographers

New York—The Photo Engravers and the unaffiliated Lithographers are proceeding with talks aimed toward eventual merger following a meeting of officers of the two unions here on problems of organizational structure.

The merger discussions grew out of mandates voted by the conventions of both unions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at a meeting Jan. 7 with IPEU Pres. William J. Hall and ALA Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, expressed deep interest in successful conclusion of the merger talks and assigned his executive assistant, Lane Kirkland, to aid in working out problems, Hall and Brown reported.

Kirkland, meeting with the group, reviewed a number of other union mergers recently accomplished or currently being discussed.

Officers of the two unions agreed to schedule further meetings to begin the actual task of drafting a proposed merger agreement and constitution, which would include procedures for integrating funds and safeguarding existing benefits of their members.

They agreed also to expand future talks to include representatives of a cross-section of IPEU and ALA locals in the United States and Canada to consider how merger can best be carried out on a local union basis.

TWUA Prods Congress For Speed on Tax Cuts

Atlanta, Ga.—Prompt congressional approval of Pres. Kennedy's tax-cut proposal with reduction in the lowest brackets retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963, was urged by the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America at its quarterly meeting here.

The council called also for expansion of public services in education, health and welfare as part of the "attack upon persistent poverty and deprivation," and supported a 35-hour week with no reduction in pay "to spread and increase employment."

The council's resolution on unemployment and the economy declared "that textile workers have suffered cruelly from the sluggishness of the U.S. economy. Automation and technological change have taken a heavy toll of textile jobs.

"In 1962, the industry produced the same volume of goods as in 1952 with 300,000 fewer production workers."

In other actions the TWUA council called for:

- Aid to the textile industry by establishing a one-price cotton policy and appropriation of funds for a government-sponsored research program.
- Denial of federal contracts to any company which violates federal labor law. The council cited the recent award of a $1,065,706 order for military blankets to Burlington Industries, Inc., as a "flagrant example" of how government agencies "are ignoring their responsibility to promote constructive labor relations."

Burlington, said the council, "has a long, notorious and continuing record of flouting federal labor laws and frustrating the right of its employes to seek the benefits of collective bargaining."

- Urged amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to protect workers' rights and "forceful administration" of federal labor laws, especially by the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. The resolution cited the "timidity" and delays of the general counsel's office in a number of cases involving the union.

Keenan Condemns 'Bias' In Coverage of Labor

Mass communications are for the most part in the hands of people who are antagonistic to organized labor and create an atmosphere in which it is difficult to conduct responsible collective bargaining, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan declared.

Keenan, speaking at the installation of the new officers of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, stressed that the major problem is that most of those who control the press, radio and television do not accept labor as a permanent institution in American society.

This results, he said, in situations in which news reports are biased in favor of management and the public has difficulty in obtaining the actual facts in labor-management disputes. Government at all levels and the public at large have an obligation under the American system, he added, to foster a favorable climate for collective bargaining.

Modern industrial society, he said, cannot survive as a free society unless there is an aggressive, militant and free labor movement.

Keenan warned of the current anti-union legislation under consideration by ultra-conservative groups and sketched the history and the adverse effect of other anti-union legislation passed in the past 15 years.

J. C. Turner was installed as president of the council; W. F. Strong, James C. Gildea and Martin J. Bond as vice presidents; Walter J. Bierwagon, treasurer; F. Howard McGuigan, secretary.

IUD Pamphlet Aids Consumers

The consumer who feels he has been spending more and getting less is urged to support the truth-in-packaging bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

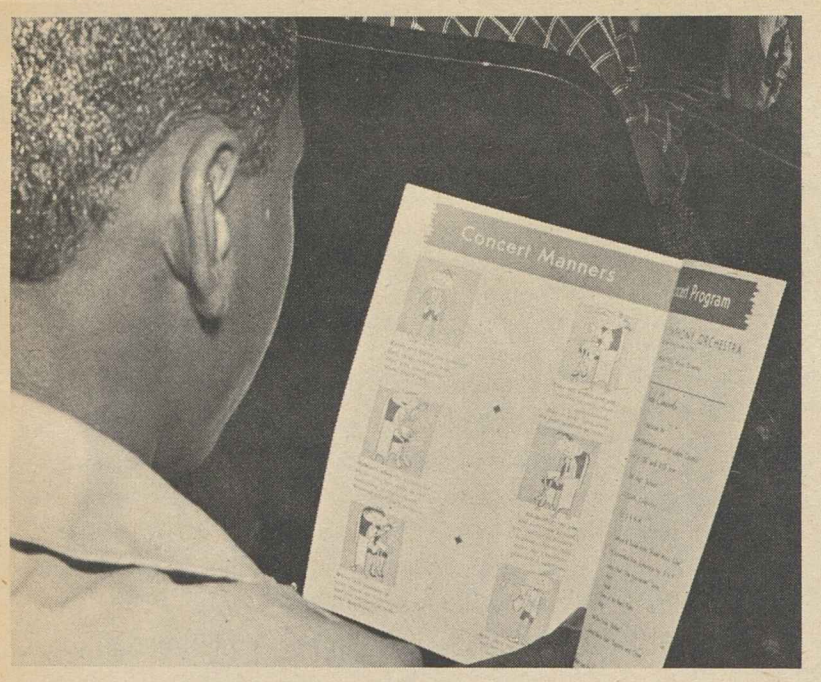
"It's What's Inside that Counts," a new 22-page pamphlet available from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., describes devices which confuse or deceive: slack fill or "packaged air," misleading claims, fractional weights, microscopic lettering and so on.

AT EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL more than 2,000 Washington area school youngsters packed the auditorium to hear concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra sponsored by the Greater Washington Labor Council and the national AFL-CIO.

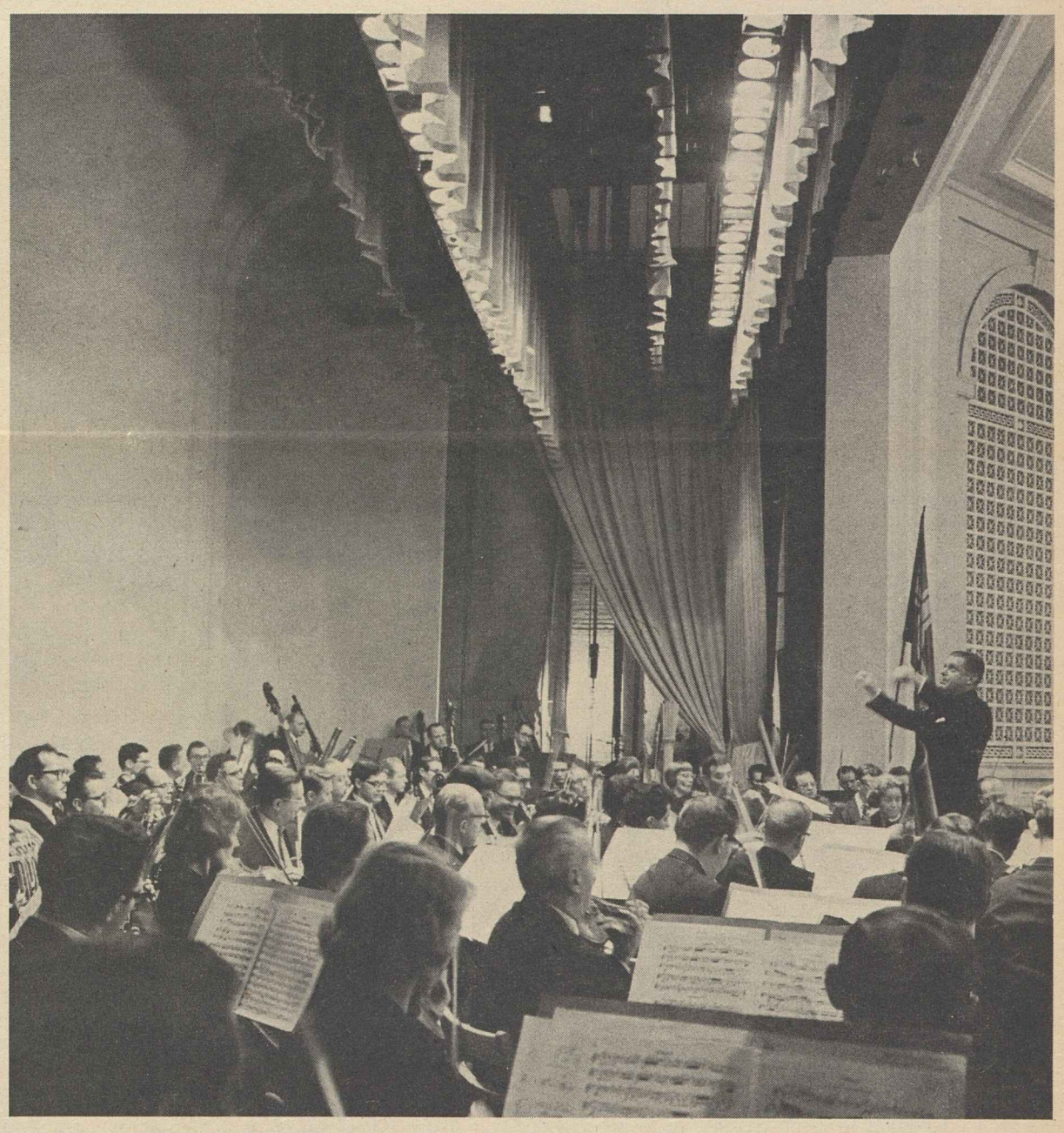
TWO ATTENTIVE elementary school students, Doris Smith, 10 (left), and Joyce Jenkins, 9, listen as the concert gets underway. Youngsters from 19 schools attended. The program was heard by two capacity audiences.

Labor Bids the Youngsters to a Concert

More than 2,000 Washington area school youngsters attended two AFL-CIO-sponsored youth concerts at Eastern High School. Lloyd Geisler, associate conductor, led the National Symphony Orchestra in the concerts which included music ranging from Beethoven's 8th Symphony to Copland's Hoe Down from Rodeo and excerpts from Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite. Pres. Jay Turner of the Greater Washington Labor Council, which with the AFL-CIO sponsored the concerts, represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. In a letter following the concerts, Assistant Orchestra Manager Edward Dougherty said the results of "your sponsorship were wonderful." Students attended from 19 Washington area schools. Two concerts were held and each played to a full house. Turner said the concerts offered the students a chance to hear and appreciate good music.

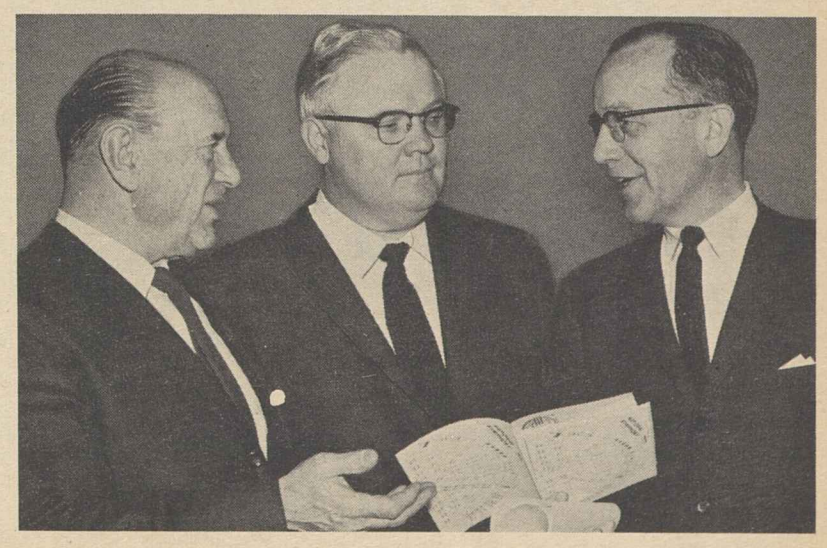


CONCERT PROGRAM included not only listings of the selections, but also advice on concert manners, which cautioned students to sit quietly so everyone could listen to each number.



LLOYD GEISLER, associate conductor, led the orchestra in the concert. The program included music by Handel, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Copland and Ravel.

STUDENTS FROM 19 Washington area public and parochial schools came by bus to attend the concerts. Eastern High had the largest number—422 students. In this group, lined up to attend the second concert, more than 1,000 students wait for admittance. Young people's concerts are frequently given by the National Symphony Orchestra.



DISCUSSING THE CONCERT, left to right, are: Eastern Principal L. F. Wordworth, Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington Labor Council, who represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Edward Dougherty, assistant manager of the orchestra.

A Pox on Irresponsibility

THE HARD-CORE anti-union forces of the country are gearing up their campaign for punitive legislation at the current session of Congress. There is nothing new in this know-nothing type of attack on unions, but in the past few weeks normally responsible elements are lending aid and assistance to the drive.

There has been a flurry of newspaper and magazine articles, radio and television commentary and a stepped-up concentration on strike news and reporting. Nearly all deal with legislative formulas and approaches; intricate and difficult backgrounds of the disputes and some of the essential facts involved are largely ignored.

Overlooked in the communcations build-up of a new "crisis" in labor disputes and legislation is the essential issue of job security in the face of technological change and automation. With one or two notable exceptions, management is seeking to reap the full benefits and savings of automation with little or no concern for the workers who will be displaced.

This is pointed up sharply by the actions of specially appointed presidential boards to investigate major disputes. The unions involved by and large have gone along with recommendations of these special boards; the companies have rejected them or attempted to limit their application.

THESE CIRCUMSTANCES do not call for legislation to cripple and weaken unions. They call for an understanding by management that, in line with the Kaiser-Steelworkers agreement, some provision must be made to assure workers job security and a share in the progress under automation.

They do not call either for editorial comments such as carried in the West Coast edition of the New York Times—reflecting perhaps some of the bitterness of the strike in New York itself—that unions seeking to cope with technological changes are "the new reactionaries."

As long as management operates on a one-way street basis, gathering for itself in greater and greater profits the savings of automation and tossing the workers on the scrap heap, unions will fight for the economic security and dignity of their members.

When management is willing to cooperate actively with unions to work out a solution that will benefit the company, the workers and the public, there will be a slackening of disputes.

New Chance for Schools

THE KINDERGARTEN to graduate school sweep of Pres. Kennedy's message on education, its comprehensive treatment of the many-faceted aspects of modern schooling, is a major contribution to the continuing struggle for congressional action.

The President's message has eloquently summed up the case for federal aid. The facts and figures are beyond contradiction. They demonstrate the critical need for a first-class school system in a period of dramatic change and challenge.

To those who raise the false issue of "federal control," the presidential message is a sharp refutation. He points out the dozen or so currently operating government programs to aid schools and students and asks for their expansion. He has recommended an additional dozen programs, all geared to control by local school systems on the basis of specific need situations.

The President and the liberal and progressive groups in Congress can win on this issue if the parents of students in overcrowded and unsafe schoolrooms, the parents of high school graduates who are financially blocked from continuing their education, turn on the heat to bring aid to education out of the congressional deep freeze.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Swedish Economist Says:

Economic Weakness Curtails U. S. Leadership in Free World

The following is excerpted from an address by internationally famed Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal before the 10th anniversary convocation of the Fund for the Republic:

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY seems to have settled down to a sequence of recessions, short lived and inadequate upturns and periods of stagnation between. If there is a consistent pattern it looks as if the recoveries after the recessions tend to become ever more hesitant and to result in an ever more incomplete re-employment in proportion to the rise in output.

I have seen no evidence that would render it probable that the American economy by itself—that is, as a result of the forces now at work in that economy, including present government policies—would get out of this rut.

The famous built-in stabilizers have, until now, prevented the recessions from developing into serious depressions. But such an eventuality cannot be excluded.

That a depression would not be permitted to develop into anything like the Great Depression of the thirties but would call forth vigorous government action is a statement that does not satisfy me. The policies should have been applied in time to prevent such a depression. Or rather, as the whole pattern of development now established, even assuming that the recessions will remain mild, is unsatisfactory, government policies should be planned and executed in order to set the economy into an entirely new pattern of rapid, steady growth.

If we properly deflate the average American growth rate in the way we are accustomed to do for underdeveloped countries, the figure for the United States for the last decade comes out at around 1 percent, actually a lower rate than—on a very hazardous statistical basis—we believe is about the one that poor India has realized during its first two five-year plans.

I am inclined to believe that the most important problem in the world today is how to get America out of the automatism of relative economic stagnation. A continuation of the present trend means frustration in its foreign relations as well as in its internal life, which, because of the size and weight of America and the role it has to play is extremely dangerous.

I HAPPENED to be an observer at close range during America's great rescue action during the latter part of the '40s and the beginning of the '50s. In that Marshall Plan period the United States had all the power and could have prescribed and enforced any policy in Europe it wanted to have the Europeans to adopt. But the American policy was to hold back and not use its power. It advised the European governments to make up their own minds, promising to support financially any constructive policy they could agree upon.

America had its very clear concepts about what then should have been done in Europe. I wrote toward the end of that period that the businessmen, administrators and economists who took a leading part in the rescue mission were among the very best Europeans. But, as I said, in that period of the great dollar shortage, when America had all the power, it largely abstained from using it.

America's relations with Western Europe are now on an entirely different basis. America is well entitled to feel satisfied that its rescue action was so successful that most Western European countries now enjoy a rapid and steady economic growth.

Remarkably enough this holds true quite particularly in regard to the initially weakest and most troubled countries on the European continent, i.e. those countries that had been overrun by the Nazis and were liberated by the Great Alliance of the U.S., the USSR and Great Britain—*das neue Europa* of Hitler's dream world. They are still weak in many respects; they have serious unsettled psychological and moral problems to cope with; democracy is there not so firmly established as in the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian countries. But economically they are striding ahead rapidly.

The snag is that meanwhile America itself has lapsed into relative economic stagnation. At present America has good reasons to urge fundamental changes in the policies of its European allies in many and diverse fields. But it has no longer the economic strength for pressing for them effectively.

America has even to suppress some of its demands or present them *sotto voce*. This situation is almost the reverse of the one 10 or 15 years ago.

America is in the danger of losing out as the uncontested leader within the Western world, which is bound to become even more pronounced if the differences in economic growth rate remain. This I regret. In any case it must be contrary to American ideals and interests.

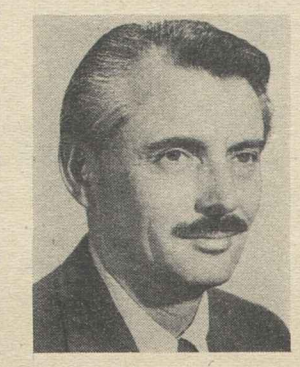
Morgan Says:

ABC Network Chief Talks Back To Utah College Spokesman

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SOMETIMES the impression gets around that American businessmen are more interested in profits than in principles and that they don't mind cribbing on the latter if it means fattening the former. There is, sad to state, some basis for this impression but it is just as wrong to draw reckless generalities from it as it is to condemn organized labor as a racket because some unions and their leaders are corrupt. It's the bad news on both sides, unfortunately, that gets the biggest headlines.



Morgan

On the theory that we should view our society in the sharpest—and fairest—perspective possible, I have encountered an incident which comes down on the positive side.

I am all the prouder to report it because the hero of the piece happens to be one of the top executives of the American Broadcasting Co. —a corporate entity which still employs me despite the fact that I have publicly criticized it on some public matters in the past.

The background of the incident is this: In connection with my program, ABC and the AFL-CIO are co-sponsoring, for the third year, a nationwide college essay contest. In publicizing this year's theme of youth's stake in the labor market and the prizes of graduate scholarships, the president of the ABC Radio Network, Robert R. Pauley, wrote to hundreds of colleges and universities around the country. Among them was Utah State University at Logan. From one John J. Stewart of the university's information services, Pauley received the following reply, typed on the original ABC form letter which was returned:

"Dear Mr. Pauley, I would not care to have my students participate in a contest sponsored by a network whose TV affiliate would have Alger Hiss on under the circumstances that ABC did recently. I think it is high time all radio and TV commentators became objective or at least ethical in their handling of news subjects."

He was referring to Commentator Howard K. Smith's report on the political rise and fall of Richard Nixon on which Hiss' views were recorded on Nixon's handling of the congressional anti-Communist investigation which led to the conviction of the former State Dept. official for perjury.

Pauley wrote Stewart regretting his decision not to have Utah State students participate in the essay contest.

"As a result of your paternalistic attitude," Pauley said, "I only wonder when, if ever, your students will be permitted, or, indeed . . . be able to decide for themselves issues vitally affecting their future education, income and the future of America.

"By your arbitrary and prejudiced act, you are, of course, depriving your students of the opportunity of a cash scholarship for graduate education. I suppose if you go on making decisions for them at USU, the shock of graduate studies elsewhere might be too much for them to handle.

"Guilt by association, I thought, was part of our past. The ABC Radio and Television Networks are autonomous operations and your endeavor to take sanction against your students for something which you personally didn't like on ABC-TV is the most reprehensible form of subjectivism. Whereby are you even qualified to use the word 'objective'?

"It is quite possible that your students may not agree with your edict, and we shall make every effort to inform them.

"ALSO I NOTE that USU is a land grant college and that the state and federal governments may be interested in the position taken by USU as expressed by you.

"I'm enclosing a photostat of your note to me and I challenge you to place this letter and my original letter with your accompanying note on the bulletin board for your students to read. I'd welcome comments from any of them."

The fact that this news program and an essay contest publicizing it have become involved in a small rumble is unimportant. What is important is the fact that an educator, if that is the proper term in this case, decides on the basis of his own prejudices what opportunities for graduate study should or should not be made available to college students.

What is even more important, in some respects, is the fact that a busy business executive, in this instance ABC Radio's Pres. Robert Pauley, took time from his own regular work schedule to dive headlong into a controversy on a matter of principle.

Too many businessmen, indeed too many citizens in general, shrink from honest intellectual controversy. From it sprout the seeds of a nation's maturity and wisdom. But no nation ever grew or remained great on the weeds of ignorance, prejudice and fear.

Washington Reports:

Dr. Kelsey Sees New Drug Law Safeguarding Doctors, Patients

DR. FRANCES KELSEY of the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, who achieved national attention during the thalidomide scare, believes that new drug-control laws passed by Congress last year will benefit both physicians and their patients.

Dr. Kelsey, who was appointed chief of the investigational drug branch of the FDA following her order removing thalidomide from the U.S. market, expressed this opinion in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations.

The woman doctor said that the most important change enables FDA to order a drug removed from the market whenever there is evidence of hazardous effects. Previously, no such drug could be taken off the market until after a hearing in which the burden of proof was on the government. Now the manufacturer must defend the drug affirmatively.

Physicians now have the advantage of detailed labeling and advertising, Dr. Kelsey noted.

"The general standard of drugs should be improved," she predicted, "and there will be fewer inferior drugs on the market."

The new legislation, Dr. Kelsey explained, also requires a manufacturer before making the first test on human beings to report to the FDA the chemistry of the drug, the facts of tests made on animals and those he proposes to make on men; the name and qualifications of the person who will make the tests and the facilities he has for drug testing.

"Previously this information came to us only when the manufacturer believed his drug was ready for marketing," she said. "A great deal of information was lost in this fashion."

Another provision is that a drug must not only be shown to be safe, as hitherto, but also that it will do what is claimed for it.

TO PUT THE NEW LAWS into effect, Dr. Kelsey said, the Bureau of Medicine drug division now has five branches, including one on chemistry and standardization, others on preliminary investigations, on final approval of a new drug, on observation of effects of a drug after it is on the market, and another to determine whether a proposed drug is really "new."

The investigational drug regulations go into effect Feb. 8, regulations on toxicity in May. The staggered dates for application of the various parts of the law, said Dr. Kelsey, is to make efficient handling more likely.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REPUBLICAN "ACTIVISTS" in the House, who scored a symbolic success when they threw out an Old Guardsman and installed the vigorous Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan as chairman of the GOP Conference, are keeping a certain amount of pressure on the party's official floor leader, Charlie Halleck of Indiana.

They don't say publicly that they deplore the public effect of the famed "'Ev and Charlie" show—the weekly news conference of Halleck and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the GOP Senate leader —but they allow it to be known they want a "broadening" of the cast. They suggest that Halleck should invite other and younger House Republicans to share the spotlight.

The Republican National Committee last year cut off the subsidy out of which the GOP congressional leaders were able to hire staff personnel. In the first month of Congress, "Ev and Charlie" have made no joint appearance.

In the meantime, Ford is seeking to make the Republican Conference, which includes all House GOP members, a forum for the party. A briefing session was scheduled at which former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss was to discuss Pres. Kennedy's policy on negotiating a prohibition of nuclear tests.

There was no clear indication that the operations of the "activists" would substantially change the voting record of House Republicans on major Kennedy domestic programs. There is some prospect that on certain issues the GOP will offer affirmative proposals as substitutes.

* * *

IT SHOULD BE clearly understood that the Republicans are approaching the election next year with a considerable hope of scoring gains in the Senate and House if not of beating the President for re-election. (They have not written off a presidential victory either.)

The Republican hope in the Senate involves the fact that nearly all the Democrats elected in the landslide year of 1958 are from the North, Mountain States and Midwest, where the GOP has substantial basic strength. Now these senators must face the voters again, and the Republicans think some of the states may return to traditional GOP moorings.

GOP National Committee Chairman William E. Miller has pointed out that the vote for Republican congressional candidates last November increased sharply from the previous midterm election while the Democratic vote was static. There seems some hope that chances for continuing this trend would be improved if the Republican image conveyed by Ev and Charlie were modernized.

* * *

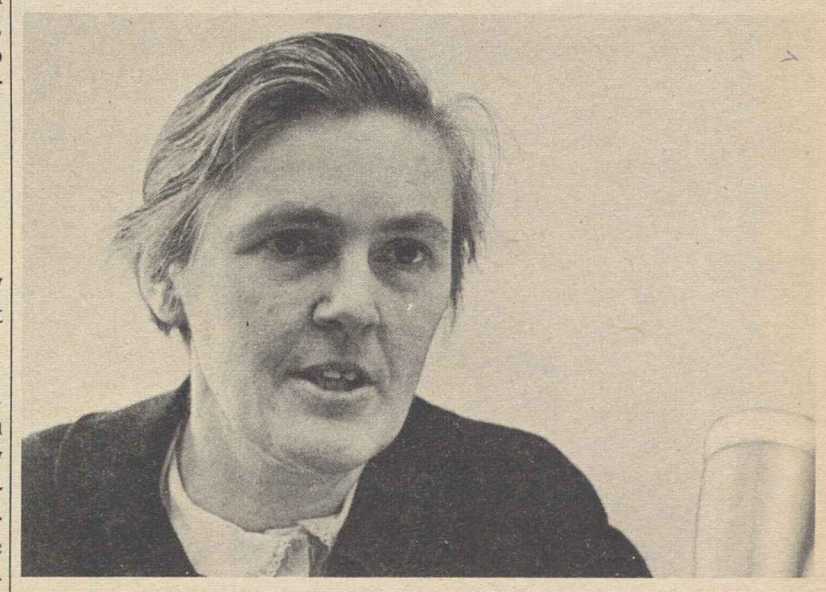
MEANWHILE, THE NO. 1 PROSPECT for the GOP presidential nomination, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, is having to deal with the melancholy problem faced by almost all governors—heavy demands and needs for state services and not enough revenue.

The Rockefeller budget for the next fiscal year is $2.8 billion, up 11 percent from the current budget. The governor promised in his re-election campaign last year that he would "hold the line" on taxes, but current expenditures have already been reduced because of a drop in income tax revenue below projected estimates.

Rockefeller's method of dealing with this problem is to get more money by sharp hikes in automobile registration and other license fees and by advancing the collection date of taxes already owed.

Rockefeller will probably welcome any change Ford and his fellow House GOP activists can produce in the party's public stance. Former Pres. Truman demonstrated that a presidential nominee could run effectively by assailing the GOP on the basis of sheer negativism in Congress. And negativism is about what has been offered in the last few sessions by Halleck and Dirksen.

This holds true for this session, too, in House committee assignments. Five of six GOP vacancies on the Foreign Affairs Committee were filled with opponents of foreign aid; two on the Education & Labor Committee with opponents of federal school aid who are also considered conservative on labor issues.



DR. FRANCES KELSEY, chief of the new investigations branch of the FDA drug unit, expects recent legislation resulting from disclosure of the deforming effects of thalidomide to offer greater protection from dangerous drugs offered for the market. Dr. Kelsey was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Winter Has Been Tough Enough Without Buying Too Much Fuel

By Sidney Margolius

THIS HAS BEEN a cruel winter, and not the least of the weather's barbs has been the increase in the cost of fuel. Oil, for example, seems to go up in inverse ratio to the drop in temperature. In some parts of the country, there already have been two price hikes this heating season for a total increase of approximately 10 percent.

For many families, the result of the low temperatures and high prices is fuel bills running up to $50 a month. The extreme weather also has placed a heavy strain on the inadequate heating systems that bless many homes and a host of breakdowns have occurred.

Oil companies usually give a reduction of half-cent a gallon on deliveries over 300 gallons. Unfortunately, this is just over the 275-gallon capacity of most basement tanks.

But some suppliers also give a discount of 2 percent for cash. Thus, a family with the money wisdom to maintain a fuel capital fund of $30 or $35, instead of depending on the oil company to plan for it, can make this modest fund earn money at the rate of 20 percent a year (by using it over and over to pay cash for fuel).

In any case, this is a year to practice expert economy in use of fuel. In many homes, unnecessary heat losses can be found. One family that seemed to have large fuel bills (heating was by gas), finally checked with the local utility and found that its bill did run about $10 more a month than for homes of similar size and type in its neighborhood.

The heat loss was traced to a poorly-fitted back door with no storm door; leaky window frames, and an over-age hot-water tank with wornout insulation. The savings on fuel in just one heating season paid for correcting these defects.

HERE IS A CHECKLIST of frequent sources of heat loss that are not difficult to remedy:

Storm windows can save 50 percent of the heat lost through windows. It is not too late to install them. In fact, you can get special prices on storm windows in midwinter sales. The self-storing aluminum triple-track windows are available currently for less than $15, and storm doors of the standard 1-inch thickness for under $30 plus $10 for installation. In storm windows, the tilt type is easiest to clean.

One of the most common heat losses, and the least expensive to remedy, is caused by loose window and door frames. These need weather-stripping to keep out cold air.

Many families fiddle with the thermostat too often. A constant temperature of 70 degrees is recommended by heating engineers as comfortable and economical. One study found that fuel consumption is increased 1.5 percent for every degree over 70. Nor does it pay to lower the thermostat excessively at night. The walls and furniture cool off, and in the morning the heating system has to operate overtime to restore the desired temperature.

Airlock in convectors and radiators often blocks circulation of hot water. Convectors have a little petcock on one side. These may need to be opened occasionally (until water escapes) to correct airlock.

In warm-air heating systems, dirt-filled filters block the heat from the furnace. These need to be replaced or cleaned frequently.

Improperly adjusted burners can waste 10 to 15 percent of your costly fuel. One clue to efficient operation of the common high-pressure oil burner is the color of the flame. It should be orange-yellow, bushy and even in shape, should never look or sound like a blow-torch or show more than a slight tinge of smoke at the tips, and should not produce visible smoke from your chimney.

Burners located in small utility rooms or in tight, small basements often do not get enough air for proper combustion. This results in a loss of heat up the chimney, and can be corrected by opening a window slightly.

Ceilings without insulation can result in heavy heat loss. Heating engineers recommend at least 4 inches of insulation. If your attic is not completely floored, you can correct heat loss in the main part of the house at moderate cost either with blanket or loose-fill insulation.

A cold basement results in cold floor which wastes heat. Use weatherstripping and storm sash to prevent heat loss in the basement too.

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COMMUNITY SERVICES activities of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 106 included the recent presentation of a stereo phonograph to the Burlington County (N. J.) Home for the Aging. Shown at the presentation, from left, are Joseph Pugliese, local community services chairman; Superintendent W. I. Leonard of Burlington County Institutions; Local 106 Pres. George E. Norcross; William Colozzi, Local 106 member who also is a member of the County Health & Welfare Committee; and Mauretta Jackson of the County Mental Health Association.

U. S. Committee Active:

100 Countries Join UN Drive on Hunger

THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER Campaign operates in nearly 100 countries throughout the world as part of a drive launched by the United Nations' Food & Agriculture Organization. Most of these countries have established their own national organizations to further the campaign's objectives, thus forming a coordinated international attack on the root causes of hunger and malnutrition that today plague over half of the world's population.

The American Freedom from Hunger Foundation was set up by Pres. Kennedy last year. It is headed up by the president of the National Farmers Union, James G. Patton. On its board of trustees are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Sec. of Agriculture Orville Freeman heads the Government-Citizens Committee.

Today, some 300 to 500 million people in the world suffer from hunger. An additional 1 billion people suffer from malnutrition. They live not only in areas of deprivation but in breeding grounds for communism. And it is interesting to note that neither Soviet Russia nor Red China is part of the FAO, nor are they participating in the Freedom from Hunger campaign.

As coordinator of the Freedom from Hunger campaign on behalf of the FAO, Charles Weitz recently observed:

"A hungry man is a social liability. He cannot work effectively on an empty stomach; he cannot study and learn as he must to improve his conditions of life; he cannot think beyond his immediate needs, of which food is dominant; he cannot build up resistance to disease; and, in short, because he is counted in the millions, he retards economic and social development of his own country, and also the prosperity of the world."

There are two significant dates to remember in this drive against hunger:

World Freedom-From-Hunger-Week—This has been set as the week of Mar. 21, 1963. The date was selected because in the Northern hemisphere it marks the beginning of spring sowing and in the Southern hemisphere it is the time of harvesting and thanksgiving.

Pres. Kennedy, in a presidential proclamation, has declared the week of Mar. 17 through Mar. 23 as "Freedom from Hunger Week" in the United States.

World Food Congress—The United States will be host to this conference. An estimated 1,200 persons from more than 100 countries are expected to attend in Washington, D. C., June 4-18, 1963.

It will be a "people to people" meeting. It is not a meeting of governments. Participating will be representatives of both governmental and nongovernmental organizations including labor and industry experts, etc.

American citizens can be proud of the role of their government in combatting hunger throughout the world. The U.S. Food for Peace program, for example, is currently reaching an average of 92 million people per day in more than 100 countries. Accompanying it is a unique low-cost sales program.

Freeman, addressing the second annual meeting of the Freedom from Hunger Foundation, said that the drive "is something new in history," adding:

"Since the dawn of time men have sought to increase their own chances to achieve freedom from hunger at the expense of their neighbors, through immigration and migration, and through wars. It was left to our period of history to develop a concern to combat hunger throughout the world."—(PAI)

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Moment of Truth Can Signal The Triumph of Utter Confusion

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE can pack for a trip in a casual, matter-of-fact, offhand way. They don't get upset about it. They don't even think about it until the day of their departure, and then they refer to it as "throwing a few things into a suitcase."

Not me, though. I undertake packing with the lip-biting seriousness usually reserved for major surgery and income tax reports. I am beseiged with feelings of doubt and uncertainty.

I start thinking about packing my suitcase weeks in advance. I lie awake nights, brooding about what to take. My head is in a swirl of confusion over luggage, clothes and the state of the weather. I have my clothes cleaned and my shoes shined much too soon so I either have to refrain from wearing them or else I have to do it all over again at the last minute.

I start to make lists, and end up wringing my hands. My luggage is an unmatched hodgepodge of old, new, borrowed and family hand-me-down pieces, and my wardrobe is an equally uncoordinated miscellany, requiring a dismaying number of shoes, hats and purses.

When the moment of truth arrives, and I must actually start putting things into suitcases, I moan in despair. All my clothes seem to be as willowy and hard to fold as parachutes, and everything seems to have enough sleeves to fit an octopus.

I give up trying to avoid wrinkles, and simply wad everything into tight rolls and tuck in a traveling iron.

LIKE ALL UNSEASONED travelers, I prepare for a few days in a nearby metropolis as though I were heading for a year in the Antarctic. I feel that I must be prepared for any emergency, including floods, snowstorms and white-tie dinners.

I equip myself, too, with a vast number of beauty aids and medicinal remedies that I never use at home. My luggage problems are complicated by cuticle oil, bubblebath, tweezers, suntan lotion, a hot water bottle, pain killers, sleeping pills and heat pads.

On the theory that I will not only have a great deal of spare time for reading but that my I.Q. will rise sharply in a different locale, I tuck in a couple of books that I've always meant to read—"The Complete Works of Goethe" and "Crime and Punishment."

I can barely be restrained from packing my bedlamp which, as it turns out, would have been considerably more useful than the fur-lined parka I insisted on bringing.

Unionists Hail Betancourt:

Critical Need Found To Assist Venezuela

Caracas, Venezuela—An AFL-CIO delegation headed back to the U.S. after a 10-day tour of embattled Venezuela convinced that the widest possible support must be directed towards this strategic Latin American country to strengthen her resistance to an all-out Communist campaign against Venezuelan independence.

U.S. labor leaders and editors met with Pres Romulo Betancourt, officials of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), organizers of the Peasant Federation and heard from them details of the Moscow-Havana Axis terrorist drive against the country's 7.5 million population.

The delegation even experienced a taste of the terrorism in Merida, a small city in southwestern Venezuela, which they visited. A mile away from their hotel a gun-battle raged for several hours between a handful of Communist-led students at the university and local police. One policeman was shot and killed during the affray.

In a letter to Betancourt, delivered by the delegation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared:

"We of the AFL-CIO are well acquainted with Venezuela's remarkable progress under your leadership and we are very proud if our cooperation has been of some value towards the realization of your formidable goals.

"I am taking this opportunity to reaffirm that in the AFL-CIO you will always find a staunch ally in the struggle against totalitarianism and for the dignity of workers in our hemisphere and throughout the world."

The Meany letter was read by L. M. Raftery, president of the Painters and an AFL-CIO vice president, during a delegation visit to the Venezuelan leader's offices. Betancourt, who is scheduled to visit the U.S. this month, replied that "during the long years of my exile, the American labor movement took a firm position in favor of democracy in Venezuela and we can never forget that."

Wounds Remain

The visitors noted that Betancourt's left hand was still bandaged from wounds received during an attempt against his life in 1960 inspired by Gen. Trujillo, since-assassinated dictator of the Dominican Republic. There have been other attempts against his life, according to Venezuelan spokesmen, inspired by the country's former dictator, Gen. Marcos Perez Jimenez, now facing extradition from the U.S., and Cuba's dictator, Fidel Castro.

On their 1,300-mile swing around Venezuela, the AFL-CIO group saw the sights and sounds of a country whose social and economic progress, under a democratic regime but four years old, has been outstanding in the Western Hemisphere.

They visited Venezuela's "little Pittsburgh," Puerto Ordaz. where the iron ore from Bolivar Mountain is made into steel or shipped to overseas purchasers. They toured the island of Margarita off the coast and discussed political and social conditions with local government and trade union officials. In Maracay, as well as Merida, they met labor and farm union leaders.

'Forest of Derricks'

Another stopover was in the Lake Maracaibo region, which they toured by bus and launch, to see what is one of the richest oil-producing areas in the world. Venezuela is the third largest supplier of petroleum after the U.S. and the Soviet Union and produces 1 million barrels a day.

It is Maracaibo which is the present target of Communist sabotage.

Throughout the country, there are daily incidents—setting buses and cars afire, seizing paintings at gun-point from the Caracas National Art Museum, shooting police and soldiers, rebel uprisings, guerrilla forays.

Climax of the tour was a meeting with CTV leaders, headed by Jose Gonzalez Navarro, at their headquarters in Caracas, the country's capital. The CTV comprises 12 national union federations, 22 regional federations with 263 affiliated unions.

In addition, it includes the all-important — because Venezuela is still fundamentally an agricultural country—Peasant Federation. Together, the combined CTV membership totals about 1.3 million members. Last year, the CTV affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

At the joint session of CTV and the AFL-CIO delegations, Gonzalez Navarro declared:

"We are on the side of democracy because totalitarianism means the extinction of freedom and human rights, because it means persecution. We are on the side of democracy, not just to help the working-class but to help all the Venezuelan people."

The national labor leadership and many of the subofficials have a personal knowledge of totalitarianism. It was estimated that at least half of them had been imprisoned for underground activities during the 10-year dictatorship which was finally overthrown in 1958.

Partners in Freedom

Replying on behalf of the delegation to the CTV spokesman, Daniel E. Conway, president of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, said:

"We know that there must be freedom for the trade union movement if we are to provide any growth for the people of a country. The American people are determined to live in peace, under a democratic structure and with strong free trade unions. In this fight for peace and freedom we want to be your partners."

The trip was sponsored by Circleven, a private tourist agency, supported by the government and the CTV. Special travel arrangements can be made for trade unionists who wish to visit Venezuela.

In addition to Raftery and Conway, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, representatives of AFL-CIO unions included Thomas J. Lloyd, president of the Meat Cutters; Frank L. Noakes, secretary-treasurer, Maintenance of Way Employes; Raymond Dalton, Glass Bottle Blowers; Lester Zosel, Railway Clerks; William Moran, Steelworkers; Joseph F. Monahan, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters; Anthony Mazzocchi, Oil Workers; Kenneth Rieger, Newspaper Guild; Jesse A. Friedman, AFL-CIO Inter-American affairs.

Labor editors and public relations representatives included Albert J. Zack, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations; Arnold Beichman, press representative, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; M. S. Novik, AFL-CIO radio consultant; Milton Plumb, director of publicity, Railway Labor Executives' Association; Edward Lashman, Oil Workers; Alexander Uhl, Press Associates, Inc.; Gordon H. Cole, Machinists; Leon Stein, Ladies' Garment Workers; Frank Alexander, Merkle Press; Albert W. Marble, American Travel Association.

A REAFFIRMATION OF THE AFL-CIO'S support of democratic forces in Venezuela was read to Venezuelan Pres. Romulo Betancourt by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. L. M. Raftery as a delegation of U.S. labor leaders and editors met with Betancourt during a 10-day tour of the South American nation (top photo). The letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed Betancourt's leadership in the struggle against totalitarianism. The delegation also visited the headquarters of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV) in Caracas and met with its president, Jose Gonzalez Navarro, shown in bottom photo greeting Daniel E. Conway, president of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Republican Conservatives Get Choice House Committee Seats

House Republicans have been given their committee assignments with the choicest plums going to some of the GOP's most conservative congressmen. The appointments were made by the party's Committee on Committees, dominated by the congressional Old Guard.

Of six Republicans named to fill vacancies on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, five voted last year against the foreign aid authorization bill, foreign aid appropriations, and the United Nations bond bill.

The result is expected to be a marked shift in the traditionally bipartisan committee support for foreign aid programs. Five of the six Republican vacancies had been held by congressmen who supported the three key bills last year.

Rep. F. Bradford Morse (Mass.) was the only pro-foreign aid Republican named to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The others—all foes of the overseas program—are Representatives H. R. Gross (Ia.), E. Y. Berry (S. D.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.), James F. Battin (Mont.), and Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.).

Collier Gets Key Post

A conservative also was named to fill the GOP vacancy on the House Ways & Means Committee, which deals with such major legislation as taxation, social security health care, and unemployment compensation standards. He is Rep. Harold R. Collier (Ill.), whose votes on key issues in the 87th Congress were scored 11 wrong and none right by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

New members of the Education & Labor Committee are Representatives Alphonzo Bell (Calif.), with a COPE score of 10 wrong, one right, and M. G. Snyder (Ky.), a freshman congressman who ran as a "Goldwater conservative."

On other committees of special interest to labor, Republican vacancies were filled as follows:

Appropriations: William H. Harrison (Wyo.), Ben Reifel (S. D.) and Louis C. Wyman (N. H.).

Banking & Currency: Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio), William E. Brock, III (Tenn.), Robert Taft, Jr. (Ohio), Joseph M. McDade (Pa.), Sherman P. Lloyd (Utah) and Burt L. Talcott (Calif.).

Judiciary: Pat Martin (Calif.).

Merchant Marine & Fisheries: Charles A. Mosher (Ohio), James R. Grover, Jr. (N. Y.) and Rogers C. B. Morton (Md.)

Post Office & Civil Service: Homer E. Abele (Ohio).

Public Works: Robert T. McLoskey (Ill.), James R. Grover, Jr. (N. Y.), James H. Quillen (Tenn.), Carl C. Rich (Ohio), James C. Cleveland (N. H.) and Don H. Clausen (Calif.).

New York Labor Urges Condon-Wadlin Repeal

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has strongly urged the legislature to repeal the state law prohibiting strikes by public employes, the Condon-Wadlin Act, as wrong in principle and "unworkable."

Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the State AFL-CIO testified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial & Labor Conditions on proposals to replace Condon-Wadlin.

The antistrike law was passed in 1947 following a teachers' strike in the western part of the state. In addition to flatly prohibiting walkouts by state or municipal employes, it imposes drastic penalties including outright dismissal and continuing sanctions for anyone reinstated.

The one-day teachers' strike in New York City and the recent walkout by the city's civil service chauffeurs focused fresh attention on the law's harshness. A consensus has developed that it needs changing. Business interests and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) have publicly proposed a downgrading of the penalties.

Corbett, pointing out that pending bills still withhold protection of the public employe's right to strike, told the committee bluntly:

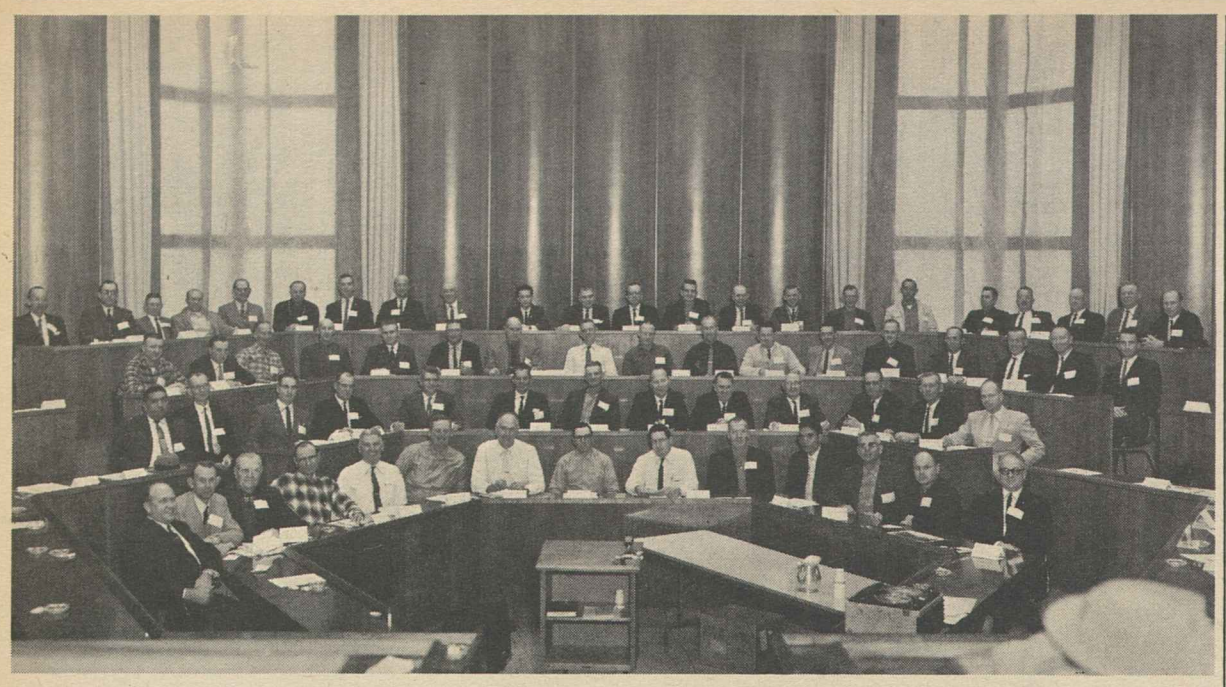
"Experience teaches us that laws against the right of public employes to strike in this country or in other free countries have never prevented strikes when the workers regarded their grievances as sufficiently grave to lead them to take the risks."

Organized labor accepts and honors voluntary no-strike pledges in written agreements, Corbett emphasized.

He said labor recognizes the different status of such groups as police and firemen because of the peculiar nature of their duties. But here, too, he added, a no-strike pledge should be self-imposed so "it would be the union's own decision."

The New York Fire Fighters, in parallel testimony, pointed out its constitution contained a no-strike clause which would apply to its bargaining pacts.

Corbett said that except for police and firemen, most government workers have little or no connection with the exercise of power. This and the fact of widening governmental activities make it a matter of commonsense, he said, that the rights of public employes receive protection equal to those of private workers.



AFL-CIO POSTAL UNIONS train local officers in collective bargaining techniques in preparation for contract negotiations made possible for the first time under Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition. At top, the first of a series of Letter Carriers training institutes is held at the University of Oklahoma. Below, Postal Clerks Pres. E. C. Hallbeck welcomes delegates to a regional institute in Washington, D. C. Seated at his left is Otto Pragan, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, who conducted the institute.

2 Postal Unions School Local-Level Bargainers

Thousands of postal workers are going to union-sponsored schools this winter to prepare for the start of local-level contract negotiations later this year in post offices throughout the nation.

Both the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks are conducting large-scale training programs in collective bargaining techniques. Under Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition, written agreements will be negotiated for the first time in the history of the postal service at national, regional and local levels.

Letter Carriers Pres. Jerome J. Keating said 26 college campuses and 24 other centers are being used for a series of three-day training courses for some 5,000 members of local negotiating committees.

The first programs have been held at the University of Oklahoma, the University of Puerto Rico and the University of San Francisco, with others scheduled in nearly every state during February and March.

NALC Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher, in charge of the training program, said the schools use university experts, labor educators and national officers of the Letter Carriers as instructors.

The Postal Clerks have launched a series of regional training institutes for local officers in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

UFPC Pres. E. C. Hallbeck said nearly 500 members took part in institutes held at Chicago, Boston and Washington, D. C.—the first of a series of 12 being held at central locations throughout the nation.

No Unlisted Phones For Local Officers

East Chicago, Ind.—"If they want privacy, they shouldn't be union officers," believes Joe DeRosa, president of Steelworkers Local 1133.

So each year, every worker in the big General American plant here gets an eight-page, wallet-size cardboard folder, listing the names, home addresses and telephone numbers of all local officers; the members of every committee; all grievance committeemen and stewards, by department, and the dates and sites of all regular meetings of the committeemen and stewards, the executive board and the local union itself.

ICFTU Protests Strikers' Exiling

Brussels—Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has demanded that the governor of Aden stop deporting workers because of participation in strikes.

Becu, in a letter to Gov. Sir Charles Johnston, said Aden unionists should have a free trade union press, the right of assembly and the right to strike.

Industrial peace will be better achieved through voluntary, genuine and free collective bargaining, he said, than through restrictive legislation.

Upset Asked In Teamsters NLRB Vote

Philadelphia—The National Labor Relations Board's regional director here has recommended setting aside a representation election in which four Teamsters' locals narrowly defeated a rebel bid to replace them as bargaining agents for 8,200 truck drivers and helpers

Sustaining charges that violence and vandalism had interfered with free choice in the election, Dir. Bennet F. Schauffler of the NLRB's 4th region recommended that the board order a new vote among employes of 300 trucking companies affiliated in Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc.

Last November, the rebel group — the Voice of the Teamsters Democratic Organizing Committee —came within 600 votes in its bid to take the drivers out of the Teamsters and back into the AFL-CIO. The IBT was expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

The tally in the November vote was 3,274 for the Voice and 3,870 for Teamster Locals 107, 312, 331 and 470. Most of the drivers belong to Local 107, fourth largest in the IBT, whose secretary-treasurer, Raymond Cohen, is under state indictment for conspiring to loot the local's treasury.

New York State Sets Union Label Show

New York — The 9th Empire State Labor - Management Exhibit will be held in the Onondaga War Memorial Auditorium, Syracuse, May 24-26 inclusive, the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of the New York State AFL-CIO has announced.

'Myth' Seen Dispelled:

Rails' Probe Stand Tied to Poverty Plea

An official of the Railway Labor Executives' Association has accused railroad management of opposing a congressional investigation of the industry's finances because it would dispel the "poverty myth" and show that the industry's financial condition is "the best in its history."

RLEA Exec. Sec. Donald S. Beattie charged that the railroads have tried to paint a "bleak" picture of their finances in order to win approval of mergers which would lead to "monopoly" and lessening of service to the public.

Beattie was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public affairs radio program, Labor News Conference, carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Since the end of World War II, Beattie said, the railroad industry "has increased its payment of dividends, reduced its long-term debt very substantially, improved its plant and facilities by the investment of around $1 billion a year, increased its capital surplus and retained earnings very substantially, and the rate of insolvency in this industry today is near an all-time low."

Beattie declared that despite this improved financial position, the railroads are seeking "relief from regulation . . . from taxation (and) from the obligations they have under collective bargaining agreements with the unions."

Subpena Power Needed

The response by individual congressmen to the RLEA's call for an investigation of the railroad industry's finances makes it "quite likely" that there will be congressional action this year, Beattie said.

He declared that the congressional "power of subpena" is necessary to find out "who owns the railroads" and the extent of railroad investments in real estate and other industries.

Beattie predicted that an investigation would show that "interlocking control through directorates reaches into banks, insurance companies, oil companies, investment companies."

He emphasized that rail unions consider "private ownership and control of the railroads" to be "much better for us as employes and much better for the country." But he warned that labor "cannot stand by and watch the decision makers in the industry abandon service and eliminate facilities" and "displace employes to the point where we won't have an adequate railroad system in the future."

Two Groups Helped By New RLEA Fund

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has voted $5,000 grants to the Portland (Ore.) Reporter, a union-backed daily newspaper, and the Eugene V. Debs Foundation, which has been set up to preserve the Debs home as a memorial.

Both contributions came from the RLEA's new Emergency Relief Fund. This was started with the transfer of a $50,000 balance from the recently-closed Charles E. Wright Memorial Fund. The money was part of the amount raised to assure the support of the widow and daughter of Wright, a member of the Railway Carmen, who was killed in 1955 by an armed guard during the Louisville & Nashville railroad strike.

Wright's widow has since remarried, the RLEA said, and the support fund is no longer needed.

McDonald Blasts Drive To Cut Rights of Unions

Roanoke, Va.—An anti-labor "propaganda machine is operating full blast," Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers declared in a message to the annual conference of USWA Dist. 35 here.

The union-busting objective, McDonald charged, is "to force intemperate and hasty action by Congress which would further reduce labor's rights and shackle us in pursuit of just objectives."

McDonald emphasized that the anti-labor drive is not confined to the South and "the clouds are gathering in other sections, too."

The "propaganda merchants," he said, seek "to spread suspicion and disunity. A strike, however just, is held up as an infringement upon the public's rights. Labor's leaders are defamed."

A sluggish economy, McDonald said, "is a good background for the newest assaults on labor."

Declaring that "unemployment and under-employment test a man's courage," McDonald warned that the alternative to strong unions is "industrial cannibalism."

The USWA president said the union will fight during the months ahead to bring to all of its members gains won in major contracts during the past year, including breakthroughs in the areas of extended vacations, profit-sharing and greater job security.

"We spent many years to wipe out the so-called southern differential within our jurisdiction," McDonald said. "We will not permit it to be reborn . . . We will not tolerate a condition which seeks to maintain an economic-social Mason-Dixon Line, which would preserve industrial slavery on one side against the advance of industrial emancipation on the other."

Bank's Conviction In Firing Reversed

Vancouver, B.C. — Police Court conviction of the powerful Bank of Montreal, with a $1,000 fine, on a charge of unlawfully firing an employe active in organizing a local of the Office Workers has been upset by Judge William L. Schultz on appeal to County Court.

Victim of the discharge, Marshall Bluck, had been employed as a clerk for 27 years and was on loan to the Community Chest when he was fired. Schultz said he based his reversal of the lower court on new evidence presented at the appeal, which was more in the nature of a new trial. Alex MacDonald, counsel for Bluck, said an appeal to a still higher court may be filed.

New Programs Asked:

Education Aid Bill Goes to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

school construction or teachers' salaries.

He is asking instead a "selective" program of grants to be used by the states to meet "critical" construction needs, raise teachers' substandard salaries in "economically disadvantaged" school districts, and conduct pilot programs to meet special needs in urban and rural slums. For this, the President recommended appropriations totaling $1.5 billion over four years, with federal aid ending then.

The President dropped his earlier proposal for federal scholarships for needy college students, and asked instead:

- A greatly expanded student loan program under the National Defense Education Act, coupled with a new program of federal insurance for loans by banks to college students to enable them to continue their education.
- An increase in the number of graduate fellowships from 1,500 to 12,000 a year under the National Defense Education Act, and from 2,800 to 8,700 under the National Science Foundation program.
- "A new work-study program for needy college students" with the federal government "providing up to half the pay for students employed by colleges in work of an educational character as, for example, laboratory, library or research assistants."

Junior Colleges Urged

Strongly emphasizing the nation's need for two-year community colleges, the President asked construction grants to states for building and expanding "public community junior colleges," and grants to both public and private nonprofit institutions to train scientific, engineering and medical technicians in two-year college level programs.

He asked funds totaling $1 billion over the next three years for loans to both public and private colleges for building academic facilities. This is similar to the Administration proposal to the 87th Congress.

The President's package includes a step-up in teacher training facilities and scholarships "with particular emphasis on the training of teachers of the mentally retarded and other handicapped children, teachers of gifted or culturally deprived children, teachers of adult literacy, librarians and educational researchers.

He asked expansion of the "scope and level" of federally-supported vocational education programs "by replacing the Vocational Education Act of 1946 with new grant-in-aid legislation aimed at meeting the needs of individuals in all age groups for vocational training in occupations where they can find employment in today's diverse labor markets."

Trainees Would Be Doubled

He recommended a budget increase to "permit doubling the number of workers to be trained by the Manpower Development & Training Act programs."

The President called for federal grants to enable state universities to expand extension courses for adults.

Declaring that nearly 23 million adults lacking an eighth grade education "represent a staggering economic and cultural loss to their families and the nation," Kennedy repeated a recommendation for grants to states offering basic education courses to adults.

In a major new proposal, the President called for a three-year program of federal grants for public libraries as "an important resource for continuing education." The government presently provides supplementary funds only for rural library service.

Aid 'Without Control'

The overall educational package, Kennedy said, "offers federal assistance without federal control."

In the area of public elementary and secondary education, he said substandard schools and teachers are a national problem, but added that "the federal government cannot provide all the financial assistance needed to solve all of the problems."

He advocated that "instead of a general aid approach that could at best create a small wave in a huge ocean, our efforts should be selective and stimulative, encouraging the states to redouble their efforts under a plan that would phase out federal aid over a four-year period."

Referring indirectly to the dispute over church-state relationships which was a factor in the defeat of education bills in the last Congress, the President said the nation "can no longer afford the luxury of endless debate over all the complicated and sensitive questions raised by each new proposal on federal participation in education . . . We are at a point in history when we must face and resolve these problems."

RECEIVING THE FIRST annual community service award of the New Orleans & Vicinity Central Labor Council is Businessman Homer G. Bartee, shown with A. P. Stoddard (left), CSA staff representative, and Pres. David Winstein (right) of Musicians Local 174, who is also chairman of the council's Community Service Committee.

'Workweek and Leisure' Theme of CSC Parley

The eighth annual national AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services will mark the first labor conference in history on the problems surrounding the constructive use of leisure time, CSA Director Leo Perlis has announced.

The theme of the conference will be "The Shorter Workweek and Leisure Time." Some 500 delegates representing international labor unions, central bodies, social agencies and CSA representatives are expected to attend the sessions Mar. 31-Apr. 4 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

Speakers will include August Heckscher, special White House consultant on the Arts, and Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of New York State Council of Parks.

The theme of the conference is in line with the AFL-CIO drive for the 35-hour workweek, Perlis explained.

"This is the first labor conference on the constructive use of leisure time in line with the current drive for a shorter workweek," he added.

"It must be emphasized that the drive for the 35-hour week is designed to combat unemployment, rather than to create free time," Perlis said. "Nevertheless it must be understood that leisure time will be a net result of automation and the shorter workweek. We want to raise the level of public understanding of the importance of leisure time in our automated society, and explore sensible proposals for community action."

Perlis said that it has become the responsibility of the AFL-CIO to probe the meaning of leisure and to think through the implications of free time for both the individual himself and society as a whole.

"The conference will attempt to discover ways in which the individual can use free time both to enrich himself and to enrich the community around him," Perlis said.

Other Speakers

In addition to Heckscher and Rockefeller, speakers will include: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Charles E. Hendry, dean of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn.; Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers.

The conference will conclude with a banquet for the presentation of the Murray-Green Award to General Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American National Red Cross. Speakers at the banquet will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee. Perlis will preside.

Previous winners of the Murray-Green Award, which is given for outstanding community service, include Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico, the late Eleanor Roosevelt, former Pres. Harry Truman, Dr. Jonas Salk, Gen. Omar Bradley and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman.

Labor Gives Businessman Honor Award

New Orleans—The first annual community service award of the Central Labor Council of New Orleans and vicinity has been presented to Homer G. Bartee, United Fund campaign chairman and local businessman.

Pres. David Winstein of Musicians Local 174, who is chairman of the Council's Community Services Committee, and Pres. Walter B. Holmes, Communications Workers Local 3410, presented Bartee with a plaque.

In a resolution the council stated that:

"The Central Labor Council, through its Community Services Committee, commends Mr. Bartee for the leadership displayed in bringing about the distinct civic accomplishment represented by the successful completion of the 1963 United Fund campaign."

Council Sec.-Treas. William Moody, Jr., announced that the award will be presented annually to the person making the most outstanding contribution to the general community welfare.

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated on the record, as a matter of policy and as a matter of fact, to the proposition that what is good for the community is good for labor," Moody said. "It is in this spirit that members of the AFL-CIO have tried to recognize our community responsibility as citizens of our city, our parish and our state."

Bartee is a vice president of Southern Bell Telephone Co. A. P. Stoddard, CSA labor staff representative, presided at the dinner at which the plaque was given him.

Weinberger Of Hotel Union To Retire

Cincinnati — Jack Weinberger, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers since 1954, has announced his retirement effective Apr. 30.

The union's executive board elected Robert L. Diefenbach, 53, to succeed Weinberger. He has been administrative assistant to Pres. Ed S. Miller since 1953.

Weinberger, a member of San Francisco Local 30, joined the union in 1906. He served the international as director of organization from 1945 until his election as secretary-treasurer. He was a lifetime friend and close collaborator with the union's late Pres. Hugo Ernst, also a Local 30 member who joined in 1906.

Diefenbach was secretary of Local 117 in Belleville, Ill., from 1939 to 1949, when he took a post with the Illinois Labor Dept. under appointment of then Gov. Adlai Stevenson. He joined the international union staff in 1953.

Senate Filibuster Foes Suffer Initial Setback

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is so encouraging that we will proceed with the Anderson-Morton resolution next week. On the next vote—probably on a motion to table by the conservative coalition—we feel we can beat it."

The effect of the tabling motion was to leave the Senate exactly where it was three weeks earlier—with a motion on the floor to call up a rules change resolution, and with southern senators prepared to hold the floor indefinitely in order to keep the issue from coming to a vote.

It would take two-thirds of senators present and voting, under the present Senate rules, to cut off debate. Rules reform advocates concede they don't have that many votes, even though some senators who voted to table the constitutional issue have said they would support a stronger cloture rule if it should ever get to a vote.

Even had the tabling motion been defeated, the reform forces would have been faced with what Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) described as a "heads I win, tails you lose proposition."

When Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) submitted his motion for an immediate vote, basing his claim on constitutional grounds, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson submitted the issue to the Senate for determination. This, he pointed out, was in accordance with precedent.

Johnson, however, ruled that the constitutional issue was debatable and held that he had no power to end prolonged or dilatory debate on the issue. A number of liberals supporting the constitutional claim sharply challenged his disclaimer of power, but Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) backed Johnson and declared that any such action would be usurpation of power over the Senate by the executive branch.

Mansfield—who said he supports a modification of the cloture rule but disagrees with the constitutional claim Anderson raised—and Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)—who opposes any rules change—first asked unanimous consent for a vote on the merits of the constitutional issue.

When the Southerners, led by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), objected, agreement was reached to vote on a tabling motion. If the motion had been defeated, the Southerners would still have been able to filibuster indefinitely to prevent a further vote.

If they had been able to overcome the procedural roadblocks, rules reform supporters would have sought first a vote on a proposal to permit a majority of the full Senate to limit debate.

If this failed—as they conceded it would—they would then join in voting for the Anderson resolution, which commanded greater support. This would permit three-fifths of senators present and voting to curtail debate, a drop from the present two-thirds requirement.

IBEW Unit Holds Leaders' School

New Brunswick, N. J.—A two-part union leadership conference has been held at the Labor Education Center here by Local 827 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with the program developed in cooperation with the Labor Program of the Institute of Management & Labor Relations at Rutgers University.

The local has 27 units scattered throughout the state. The first of the two conference sessions was attended by union officers, executive board members and general committee delegates.

Conway to Assist IUD President

Jack Conway, former administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, has been named executive assistant to Reuther in his capacity as president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Since early 1961 Conway has been deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

In announcing the appointment, Reuther said Conway's decision to leave his government post to join the IUD "was in response to the challenging new opportunities for meaningful and constructive work provided by a comprehensive organizational drive, an intensified legislative program, more effective liaison with government agencies and other expanded activities."

Jobless Rate Up to 5.8% for January

Unemployment Ratio Same as a Year Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

000 among teenagers and nearly 300,000 among adult women. The jobless rate of teenagers was unchanged over the year at 13.9 percent; the similarly adjusted jobless rate for adult women was 5.4 percent, down slightly from the 5.8 percent of a year ago.

The longterm jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—rose seasonally by nearly 200,000 to a total of 1.2 million. This group numbered 1.3 million a year ago, but totaled 500,000 in January 1957—before the past two recessions.

On the employment side, the Labor Dept. reported a decline of 1.8 million in non-farm jobs over the month to a total of 61.7 million. This slightly more than seasonal drop, following a greater than seasonal rise in December, left the non-farm total at about where it was last November, the report said.

"Aside from seasonal and other temporary fluctuations," the Labor Dept. declared, "non-farm employment has shown virtually no change since last May."

Farm jobs rebounded from December levels which had been depressed by bad weather, the report said, rising contra-seasonally by 150,000 to a total of 4.2 million. This left total employment down by the expected amount to a total of 65.9 million, about 1 million above a year ago.

Counted among the employed are more than 2.2 million non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons, the same number as in December but about 150,000 more than a year ago, the report said. It added that these part-time figures had been trending upward throughout 1962 but fell sharply in December.

The Labor Dept. said the total labor force, at 73.3 million in January, was down seasonally by 800,000 from December. This was 1 million higher than in January a year ago after adjusting the figures on the basis of 1960 census data, the report added.

The department said this over-the-year gain "continues the pattern in labor force growth maintained during most of the second half of 1962."

A QUESTION IS POSED to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by CBS Editor David Schoenbrun on the network TV program, Washington Report, on which Meany voiced support for the Administration's overall approach to economic problems but expressed concern at the lack of immediate impact on the economy.

Budget Cuts May Hike Jobless Rate—Meany

A reduction in government expenditures at the present time "would add to the rate of unemployment" and hurt rather than help the nation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared on a nationwide television program.

Appearing on Washington Report on the Columbia Television Network, Meany said labor is not opposed "to government taking a good look at its expenditures to make sure it doesn't waste any money," but that "a blind approach" in cutting expenditures "is not going to solve this problem at all."

Meany told David Schoenbrun, program editor, that the most important aspect of the Kennedy Administration program "is that we are at last making an effort to get this economy going so that it can keep our country where it should be, at the head of the free world."

Labor is "disappointed," he said, "that something more wasn't done to have an immediate impact on the economy in 1963."

"We are very much concerned that the unemployment rate will go well over 6 percent before the year is out," he added.

He pledged labor's cooperation to ensure the success of the Kennedy program, commenting "and if we have to wait a little longer, well, all right, we have got to wait a little longer."

The AFL-CIO president, replying to a query by Schoenbrun about the charge that higher labor costs in the U.S. prevent the nation from competing overseas, said "it is completely untrue."

He cited the case of coal, with American coal miners' wages roughly three times those of British coal miners, "but for every ton of coal that the British put out, we put out seven tons of coal."

"So if our wages are three times higher on the basis of a one-to-seven ratio of production, we are still producing much better than the British on the question of unit cost," he asserted.

Meany cited America's favorable trade balance in 1962 of $4.5 billion, noting that the "greatest favorable balance of trade is in machinery, where American labor gets the highest wages."

He added:

"When business and industry say that we are pricing ourselves out of the world market because of high labor costs, this is completely untrue on the record."

Metal Trades Pact Improves Pay, Benefits

Tullahoma, Tenn.—An immediate pay increase of 3 percent and other benefit improvements have been won by the Air Engineering Metal Trades Council in negotiations with ARO, Inc., operating contractor for the Air Force at the nearby Arnold Engineering Development Center.

The council represents some 1,500 operations, maintenance and service employes of ARO, which tests Air Force space vehicles and missiles under simulated conditions of speed, heat, cold, etc. Twelve local unions of internationals affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. are represented.

The 3 percent general increase, effective Jan. 23, amounted to 6.5 to 13 cents an hour for the various job classifications. An additional increase of 8 cents an hour will become effective next Jan. 23, and the contract will be reopenable Jan. 23, 1965, expiring a year later.

A number of inequities were adjusted and the second shift premium of 10 cents an hour was increased to 14 cents. Overtime lunch allowance went to $1.25, up from $1.

The agreement also broadened the severance pay provision to cover terminations for medical reasons as well as layoffs, strengthened the three-day funeral leave, and extended the ceiling on sick pay from the present 13 weeks after five years of employment to 26 weeks after 10 years.

2-2-63

Labor Dept. to Seek Aid For U. S. Film Makers

The campaign of Hollywood film unions to return the production of feature movies to the United States was stepped up when Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz named a departmental committee to consult with the industry over possible relief measures.

Heading the committee is George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary for international labor affairs.

Wirtz acted after a meeting with the labor and industry Joint Committee on Foreign Production at which his aid was asked in securing some type of relief from "runaway productions," films U. S. companies make abroad. Such features often are made with the help of subsidies by the countries in which they are filmed.

Union representatives at the meeting included Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, an AFL-CIO vice president; Pres. George Chandler of the Screen Actors; Pres. Jeffrey Sayre of the Screen Extras; and Pres. Pat Somerset and Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks of the Hollywood AFL Film Council.

Further encouragement came from a meeting between a Film Council committee and Darryl F. Zanuck at which the president of 20th Century-Fox said, "I am formulating plans for resuming feature production in California which I propose to submit to my board of directors at an early date."

'Costs More' Abroad

Zanuck said experience has taught that "it actually costs more" to produce a feature film outside the U. S. than in California, "having regard especially to quality and efficiency of our American production personnel."

In a closely-related area, the Screen Actors made public the text of an agreement it had reached with Canadian, British and Irish television unions to police "runaway" film production within its jurisdiction by imposing SAG scales and conditions on American producers who shoot their films in other countries.

The agreement was reached at a meeting in Toronto also attended by Australian representatives. The parley agreed that:

"Runaway producers will be required to observe the terms and conditions of the collective bargaining agreements sought to be evaded, unless the terms and conditions in effect in the country of production are more favorable to the performer, in which event such more favorable terms and conditions will apply.

"Producers of television motion pictures and recorded programs who go on location in another country should also be required to observe the terms and conditions of the collective bargaining agreements in their own country, unless the terms and conditions in effect in the country where such location services are performed are more favorable to the performers. . . ."

The executive boards of the other unions represented at the meeting are expected to act soon on the pact.

'Bold Use' of U.S. Spending Urged

The "bold use" of government spending is the "most powerful single remedy we have for unemployment," according to a new study soon to be published as a pamphlet by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The study, entitled, "What Everyone Ought to Know About Government Spending and Full Employment," was written by the IUD's research section in collaboration with Prof. Robert Heilbroner of the New School for Social Research.

Main purpose of the study is to "clear away the myths surrounding the role of government spending in the nation's economic life." It charges that "myths and slogans" about the federal budget "can no longer be tolerated in the face of chronic and growing unemployment. When a government faced with unemployment unbalances its budget," the study declares, "it is not weakening the economy, it is helping to restore it to health."

System of 'Guidelines' Urged for Business

A program of democratic national planning by private and public groups "to provide guidelines for major corporations that will enable them to mesh their economic decisions with the overall needs of the economy," has been urged by Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

In addition to such a program, Woodcock recommended a five-point program that would help corporations fulfill their dual responsibility to "serve both the national purpose and [their] stockholders."

To curb the "unrestrained power of giant corporations" that dominated the economy, he urged:

- An ethical practices code similar to the code adopted by the AFL-CIO.
- Public hearings before any corporation that dominates an industry could hike its prices.
- A requirement of federal charters for corporations over a stated size, with a provision that such corporations be subject to carefully devised standards in terms of the public interest.
- A provision that boards of major corporations should include some directors appointed independently to represent the public.
- Legislation to guide new plants into areas of serious unemployment.

Woodcock's recommendations were made at the inaugural lecture series of the Grosse Pointe War Memorial Association at Grosse Pointe, Mich. The UAW officer is also chairman of the board of governors of Wayne State University and a presidential appointee to the executive committee of America's communications satellite corporation.

Commenting on the role of major corporations, Woodcock said "their power frees them from the necessity of obedience to the dictates of the competitive market place and no mechanism has been substituted to assure that private profit-seeking serves the public interest."

Ashley Totten, Rail Porters Leader, Dies

St. Croix, Virgin Islands—Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the Sleeping Car Porters and one of the founders of the union, died here Jan. 26 at the age of 78.

Totten, the only secretary-treasurer the union has had since its founding, had worked with Pres. A. Philip Randolph since 1925 to organize sleeping car porters and win recognition for their union.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to Randolph, expressed sorrow at the death of Totten, "who served your union and the labor movement so long, so well and so faithfully." Meany added:

"The loss of this longtime friend and ally must be especially painful to you. You have our fullest sympathy. Please extend the condolences of the AFL-CIO to Brother Totten's family and to his thousands of friends and associates in your union."

Totten was born and educated in the Virgin Islands and, in 1961, was named by Pres. Kennedy as a director of the Virgin Islands Corp.

He is survived by his wife, Violet, two sons, four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were scheduled to be held Feb. 2 at St. Martin's Episcopal Church in New York.

Pay Floor Hike Found Economic Boon

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Wirtz Asks Wage Act Extension

By Saul Miller

The 1961 increase in the federal minimum wage "brought substantial benefits to low-paid workers in many areas of the country" and "the increases in their incomes and purchasing power had beneficial effects in the communities in which they work," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported to Congress.

His annual report on the effect of the wage-hour law expressed the "necessity for further extending the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act," emphasizing that workers who were not covered did not benefit, even in an indirect manner, from the increases.

Wirtz told Congress that the increases effective Sept. 3, 1961, had no inflationary effect upon wage levels generally nor did they have any detrimental effect upon the nationwide level of employment in the industries affected.

Employment has in fact risen, Wirtz said, in those industries brought under the law's coverage since the increase took effect.

The September 1961 amendments to the wage-hour act increased the minimum wage to $1.15 an hour, providing wage increases of more than $500 million a year to 2.5 million low-paid workers. Almost 2 million workers were already covered but had been paid less than the new minimum. Another 600,000 were among the 3.6 million workers not previously covered and had also been working for less than the $1 minimum set for newly covered workers.

Evidence of Advance

On Sept. 3, 1963, the minimum wage for workers covered before enactment of the amendments will go to $1.25 an hour. For newly covered workers the rate will go to $1.15 on Sept. 3, 1964, and to $1.25 in 1965. Beginning in September 1963, newly covered workers will be entitled to time and one-half for work over 44 hours, going to 42 hours in 1964, and to 40 hours in 1965.

Wirtz' report stressed that "despite repeated predictions to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Filibuster Foes Lose Cloture Vote

Senators supporting a stronger anti-filibuster rule lost a last-ditch effort to force the issue to a vote, but were able to demonstrate conclusively that a majority of the Senate favors rules reform.

The showdown came on a motion to invoke cloture—to limit the debate which had tied up the Senate since Jan. 15. Under the existing rule—the one a bipartisan liberal coalition has sought to change—it requires two-thirds of senators present and voting to limit debate. The 54-42 majority for cloture fell short.

Voting for cloture were 36 Democrats and 18 Republicans; opposed were 27 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

The issue was then shelved by a 64-33 vote to adjourn, which had the effect of removing the rules motion as the Senate's pending business. Since the start of the debate, the Senate had been in day-to-day recess to freeze the parliamentary situation.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who had supported the cloture move, made the

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Rash of Anti-Labor Bills Aims to Splinter Unions

FIRST CONTRACT between the Government Employes and the Dept. of Labor, covering nearly 4,500 employes, is signed by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and representatives of the AFGE. From left, AFGE National Pres. John F. Griner; National Vice Pres. Adrian Roberts; John Thurber, president of the union's Labor Dept. lodge, and Wirtz. The union won exclusive recognition as bargaining representative for departmental employes under Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order on employe-management relations.

Bargaining, Strike Bans Proposed

By David L. Perlman

A series of bills to split the labor movement into isolated one-company unions, barred by anti-trust laws from industrywide bargaining and virtually all forms of cooperation during negotiations and strikes, has been introduced during the first weeks of the 88th Congress.

Other anti-labor bills introduced would virtually wipe out the union shop, prohibit strikes in industries employing millions of workers, subordinate federal labor legislaiton to more punitive state laws, and weaken the Norris-La-Guardia anti-injunction law.

A number of the proposals are repeats of measures introduced in the 87th Congress; others are new. None have Administration backing but the most damaging are being pushed hard by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and a highly vocal bipartisan right-wing coalition in and out of Congress.

All of the bills which would make meaningful trade union solidarity an illegal "conspiracy" seek to repeal or drastically amend Sec. 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914.

Enacted after the earlier Sherman Anti-Trust Act had been transformed by court decisions into a union-destroying weapon, the Clayton Act contains the historic declaration: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article in commerce."

It goes on to say that unions, in carrying out their "legitimate objectives," cannot "be held or construed to be illegal combinations or

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'Close Cooperation' Needed:

Meany Urges New Approach In Complex Bargaining Era

The economic and collective bargaining problems of this era require "genuine, close and wholehearted cooperation by labor, management and government on a scale not previously acceptable to any of them," according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany's statement is contained in a signed editorial that leads off the February issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, The American Federationist. **(Text of the editorial appears on Page 6.)**

The issue is keyed to the 50th anniversary of the Dept. of Labor, and also includes a four-page article by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

"The golden anniversary of the Labor Dept. coincides with a most crucial period in American economic life," Meany's editorial notes. "Sweeping changes are now under way—changes that affect workers first but which will profoundly influence the future of everyone."

Earlier changes, such as the development of collective bargaining on a national scale, "caused few problems for the country despite the dismay of labor's enemies," Meany maintains.

"On the contrary, the labor movement's ability to raise the general level of wages, to establish such safeguards as welfare and pension programs and to exert a progressive influence in the legislative halls was indispensable to the general prosperity of the postwar period," he says.

"But in recent years there have been other, more ominous changes. The advance of automation and allied technological developments has proceeded from a crawl to a trot to a gallop. Combined with a flabby economy and a soaring population, it has produced an ever-increasing backlog of unemployment and the wholesale destruction of jobs.

"While unions are still primarily concerned with raising the living standards of their members they are today confronted with the basic problem of economic survival for these members. But employers care less about wages than about cutting wage-earners from the payroll. This is a fundamental collision that is not subject to settlement by test of strength or by the art of compromise as we have known them in

(Continued on Page 11)

Kennedy's Labor Advisers Stress Urgency of 'Effective' Tax Slash

By Willard Shelton

The need for "prompt and effective action" to cut taxes is more urgent than ever, the Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has reported to Pres. Kennedy.

"We share with you a deep and increasing concern with the high and persistent level of unemployment," the committee said.

"We are more convinced than ever," it continued, that the national economy must be stimulated to more rapid growth rate to create more jobs. "A thorough review and revision of the tax system should not be permitted" to delay congressional action for a "significant" reduction in tax rates this year.

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee, made up of 21 members drawn equally from business, labor and public representatives, is headed this year by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz as vice chairman.

In a separate statement on unemployment, the advisory group said that despite "some gains" in job availability in the two years since the committee was created by Kennedy, "the persistence and magnitude" of joblessness have produced a situation that "remains intolerable."

Detailed reports on unemployment were given the committee by

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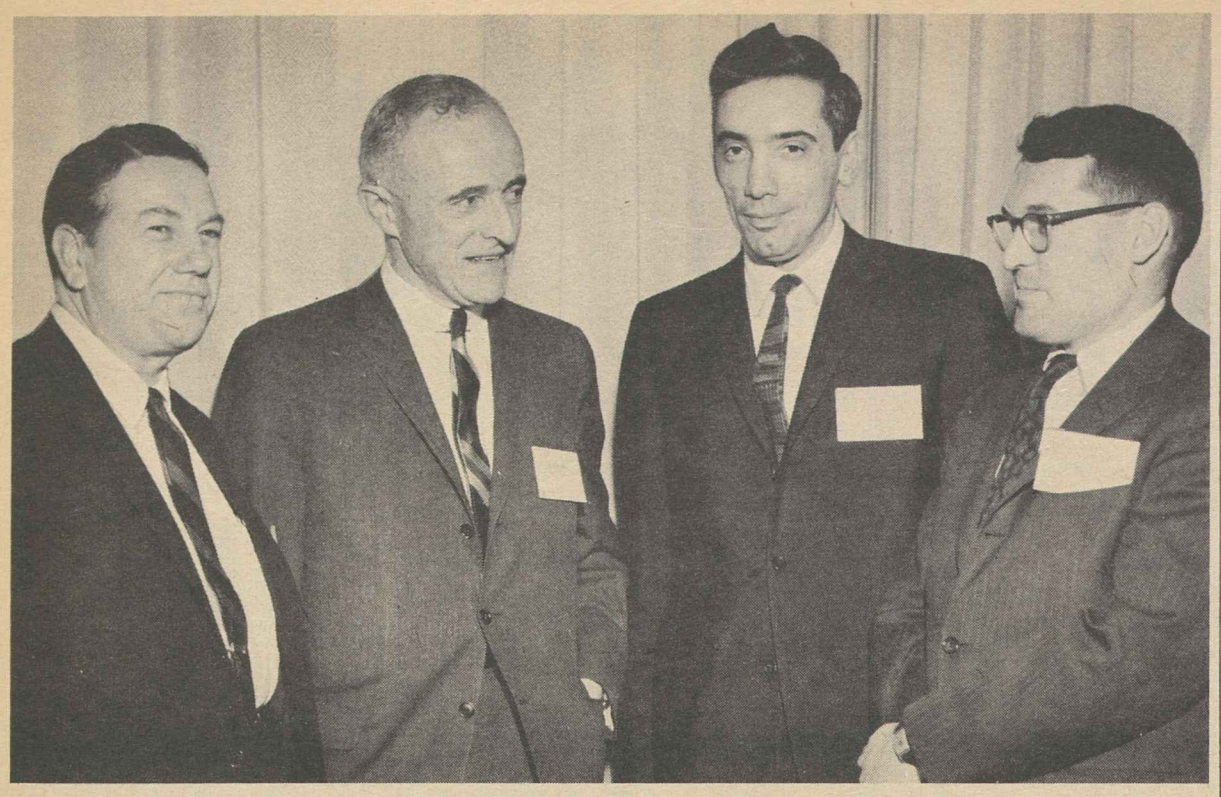


MIDWEST SEMINAR on National Labor Relations Board policy changes, held in Chicago under the auspices of the University of Chicago Extension Div., heard among others (from left) Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse of the Auto Workers; NLRB Chairman Frank McCulloch; Chairman Harold A. Katz of the U. S. National Committee, Intl. Society for Labor Law & Social Legislation, and Theodore J. St. Antoine, assistant general counsel of the AFL-CIO.

McCulloch Tells Seminar:

NLRB Developing New Bargaining Aids

Chicago—The National Labor Relations Board is devising new remedies to accomplish its unchanged goal of promoting free collective bargaining, NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch declared here.

Addressing a seminar on NLRB policy changes sponsored by the University of Chicago extension division, McCulloch said the labor board has tried to promote industrial peace by speeding up its procedures and such measures as:

- Extension of the contract bar period for representation elections from two to three years.
- Awarding back pay with interest as a remedy for unfair labor practices.
- Providing "full relief" for unwarranted picketing.
- Requiring companies to bargain with unions on the impact of automation or plant closings.
- Exercising board supervision of persons repeatedly violating the labor relations law.
- Using NLRB power to seek an injunction against unfair practices.

McCulloch told the 300 lawyers, union and business officials attending the seminar that education in bargaining and getting at the causes of disputes has been a major factor in promoting industrial peace.

Other speakers included Lester Asher, chief counsel for the Illinois State AFL-CIO; Jack Barbash of the University of Wisconsin; NLRB Solicitor William Feldsman, and Philip Marshall, Milwaukee arbitrator.

Asher criticized the division of NLRB authority between the board and its general counsel under the Taft-Hartley Act and charged that union organizing efforts have been handicapped by positions taken by the general counsel "without sufficient hearing or investigation."

Albany Rally To Seek $1.50 Wage Floor

Albany, N.Y.—The New York Citizens' Committee for a $1.50 Minimum Hourly Wage has called a statewide "freedom from poverty" rally to be held here Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday.

The committee is headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Randolph said the $1.50 minimum "is an issue of crucial importance to the low paid, exploited workers of this state, and a matter of special importance to Negro and Spanish-speaking workers who are heavily concentrated in the low wage brackets."

"It is also of vital importance to the state as a whole, since many of the social, economic and moral problems of the low-paid workers and their families stem directly from the fact that so large a mass of workers do not receive wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance for themselves and their families," he added.

He called on Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller "to make publicly known" his position on the issue.

Benefits for Lower-Paid Flow From Raise in Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

contrary, the evidence is emphatic that the successive amendments to the act have gone far toward its objective of eliminating 'conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers . . . without substantially curtailing employment or earning power."

The most pronounced change in wage structures disclosed by the Labor Dept.'s surveys on which Wirtz's report was based occurred in "non-metropolitan areas of the South." In these areas 44 percent of the employes in wholesale trade and 27 percent in manufacturing received wage increases to bring their earnings to $1.15 an hour. Employment in covered industries in these areas—other than retail trade — increased by 235,000 over a 20-month period.

In covered retail trade in these same areas about one-fourth of the workers received increases to $1 an hour.

The report says: "These increases in the wages of low paid workers made possible, on the average, a 10 percent improvement in their level of living."

In the non-metropolitan areas of the North Central region, wage increases to bring hourly earnings to $1.15 "affected less than 10 percent of employment in both manufacturing and wholesale trade."

Retail Pay Up in South

The department's nationwide surveys of retail trade show that the proportion of all covered retail establishments whose hourly earnings were raised to $1 was about 7 percent. The proportion for covered variety stores, however, was 31 percent in the U.S. and 55 percent in the South.

There was little evidence up to June 1962 of changes in wages in non-covered establishments resulting from the minimum wage, the report said. In non-covered retail trade the proportion of workers paid $1 an hour or more increased from 81 percent in June 1961 to 84 percent in June 1962. In non-metropolitan areas of the South the proportion increased from 56 to 62 percent.

As of June 1962 "there was small but significant change in weekly hours of work in covered retail establishments," the department said.

In the nation as a whole the proportion of retail workers working 40 hours or more decreased from 61 percent in June 1961 to 57 percent in June 1962. In the South the decrease was from 70 percent to 63 percent and for variety stores in the South from 58 to 42 percent.

Labor Advisory Panel Says Tax Cut 'Urgent'

(Continued from Page 1)

Wirtz and Area Redevelopment Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., in a White House meeting. Although unemployment has been reduced from 6.9 percent to 5.8 percent at present, the economic picture is "most unsatisfactory," the committee declared.

Dillon Testifies

The statements came as Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon warned the House Ways & Means Committee that dropping the tax structure reforms the Administration has asked would force a reduction in tax cuts as well.

The President's program proposes tax cuts of $13.6 billion and strutural reforms to produce $3.3 billion in offsetting revenues. The net tax slash of $10.3 billion is "the maximum revenue cost that can be safely accepted," Dillion told the committee.

The Treasury secretary was the opening witness for the Administration and both he and Hodges, who followed, ran into Republican demands that the Administration reduce its expenditure proposals.

The tax-writing Ways & Means Committee took over the spotlight as the Joint Economic Committee completed hearing government spokesmen and a wide range of economists who were virtually unanimous in urging support of tax reduction. Some leading economists, however, emphasized a need for an easier Federal Reserve Board money policy as well as tax slashes. Others urged that a heavy increase in direct government expenditures would be more productive than a tax cut in stimulating a rapidly increased rate of economic growth.

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee noted in its statement on unemployment that the Manpower Development & Training Act and the Area Redevelopment Act have already justified themselves, but "they do not get to the heart of our unemployment problem."

'No Greater Challenge'

No greater challenge confronts the country, the committee said, than the problem of utilizing manpower productively. Warning that 26 million jobs must be found for new workers in this decade and that "many more millions will be displaced from their present jobs," the statement said that action to meet this challenge requires "the best efforts of both the government and the private sector of the economy."

There must be "even greater attention" given the training and retraining of the unemployed, the group declared.

The statement noted that there are specific problems involving youth unemployment, "especially the school dropouts," the "plight of minority workers," the reemployment "difficulties" of middle-aged and older workers, and the inadequacies of our educational system.

"Basically we must seek to understand why our economic system is not operating at full capacity, so that the unemployment problem as a whole as well as the specific areas of unemployment will be closer to solution," the advisers said.

The "persistence" of the problem is "most dramatically illustrated" by the fact that in 62 straight months the national joblessness rate has dropped below 5 percent only once, they said, and it is this situation that "remains, in our judgment, intolerable."

Woman Honored as Labor 'Man of Year'

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mrs. Martha Reynolds, a member of Auto Workers Local 257, has been named "Man of the Year" by the Kent County Labor Council in recognition of her services as its community services activities representative.

Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, of the executive board of the Kent County Council of Churches and of the NAACP. In addition she is a lecturer at the Michigan State University and the U. of Michigan.

Henning Lashes Bill To Add Curbs on Unions

Los Angeles—Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning has warned against the danger of letting current labor disputes result in anti-labor legislation or "government controls and coercion."

Henning also denounced the legislative program of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as one which would result in "chaos and confusion, pit union against union, company against company, and destroy whatever stability has been achieved in this country's labor relations."

The Dept. of Labor official issued his warnings in a series of interviews and testimonial dinners here and in San Francisco, where management, labor and community leaders joined to honor the former California union leader and director of the state's Industrial Relations Dept.

Henning was particularly critical of the labor law proposals outlined by H. Ladd Plumley, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and embodied in legislation introduced by Rep. Dave Martin (R-Neb.).

The proposals would forbid industrywide bargaining, limit unions to representing workers of only one company, and impose anti-trust laws on them.

Such proposals, Henning said, are "unthinkable in a free society, and can enjoy no logical support from either labor or management."

While here he participated in ground-breaking ceremonies for a new headquarters for the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and was guest of honor at a $25-a-plate dinner, proceeds of which went to establish a John F. Henning fund for needy Israeli children.

In San Francisco, nearly 2,000 labor, management and community leaders joined in a testimonial dinner to him.

The former research director for the California Labor Federation also declared that "the real crisis of labor in this country is not strikes, but unemployment," noting that more manpower time was lost in the month of January alone from unemployment than was lost from strikes in the entire past 35 years.

He denounced proposals for compulsory arbitration as a "foolish response to unnecessary panic stemming from current labor disputes."

"Compulsory arbitration would be a confession of intellectual bankruptcy and I strongly oppose such procedures—which would mean some college professors would end up writing labor-management contracts and would also mean an end to free collective bargaining in this country," he said.

The real need, he declared, is to do something about the "real crisis of labor, unemployment, where workers today are haunted by technological changes that are displacing 150,000 Americans from their present jobs each month."

He praised the cooperation of the labor movement with the Kennedy Administration, called for support of the President's tax program, and said labor and management should give more consideration to greater voluntary use of "third-party" help which has resulted at times in major advances, such as "those promised in the agreement between the United Steelworkers of America and Kaiser Steel Co."

Bargaining Program:

Production Bonus, Jobs Goal of URW

Cleveland—Job expansion, wage increases and a bonus plan geared to productivity will top the bargaining goals of the Rubber Workers in negotiations this spring with the Big Four companies in the industry.

The URW's 175-member Policy Committee gave unanimous approval to a program calling for:

- A "substantial" general wage increase, coupled with a productivity formula giving workers a monthly bonus based on "a fair share of increases in economic productivity."
- A modified form of "sabbatical leave," which the URW said would increase a plant's employment by 3 to 4 percent.
- Strict limitation of overtime hours to "unusual and essential situations."
- Improvement in the supplemental unemployment benefits program.
- Elimination of plant inequities; extension of bargaining rights to new and relocated plants, including protection of seniority.
- Establishment of company-wide automation committees to study problems arising from the impact of automation.
- A paid holiday on a general election day "upon presentation of proof that a worker (if of age and a citizen) has voted."

The URW said its productivity formula would be based on "a fixed percentage of value added by manufacture of products from raw materials to finished goods.

It cited as an example the case of a company which pays $500,000 for raw materials that are used to produce goods selling for $2 million. The "value added by production," the union said, would be $1.5 million.

"Using the fixed percentage established by an agreed-upon past period, it would be determined if the workers had received a fair share of increased economic productivity in their pay envelopes," the union said. "If payroll had not been up to that fixed percentage, then the difference due to bring it up to that point would be divided as a bonus among the workers."

URW Pres. George Burdon described the economic goals "the most positive and progressive in the union's history. . . . We're saying to the companies that they have an obligation to face up to the responsibility they have to loyal and faithful employes in this age of automation."

Contract talks with major producers are expected to get under way in mid-March. Agreements with Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone expire Apr. 20. The contract with U. S. Rubber has a June 1 expiration date. The URW represents 70,000 workers in the four companies.

Missile Site Stoppages Cut By 53 Percent

Operations of the Missile Sites Labor Commission have helped reduce work interruptions due to employer-labor disputes almost to the vanishing point, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported to Pres. Kennedy.

In the last six months of 1962, Wirtz reported, the number of work stoppages on missile sites was cut by 53 percent from the same period in 1961 and only 3,696 man-days were lost compared to 8,239,000 man-days worked.

Prior to creation of the Missile Sites Labor Commission in 1961, the ratio of man-days lost was 1 to 96. In the commission's first year this was reduced to a ratio of 1 to 1,100, and in the last six months of 1962 the ratio was 1 to 2,229.

One result, Wirtz said: Five Titan and five Atlas missile sites became operational in the second half of the year.

3 Unions Lose Vote In Department Stores

Milwaukee—Three AFL-CIO unions lost a hard-fought campaign to organize the seven-store Gimbels-Schusters department store chain here. The joint drive by the Retail Clerks, Office Employes and Building Service Employes met a 4,117 to 1,311 setback in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

SHORTER WORKWEEK is needed "on the basis of meeting the unemployment problem," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said on a television program broadcast over educational TV stations. Meany is shown in interview by A. H. Raskin of the New York Times editorial board, who also questioned Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University and Solomon Barkin, former research director of the Textile Workers Union of America.

'Weep' Film Brings Second Ruling By NLRB to Set Aside Election

New Orleans—A National Labor Relations Board representation election here has been set aside, and a new election ordered, because the employer showed the notorious anti-union movie, "And Women Must Weep," to captive audiences of his employes just in advance of the election.

The movie, a product of the National Right to Work Committee, has come into widespread use by anti-union employers during employe organizing campaigns.

Purporting to tell the factual story of a 1957 strike in Princeton, Ind., the film has been labeled by the national NLRB a "vividly dramatized" version employing "the art of the playwright and the acting profession" and "poetic license" to "give substance" to anti-union allegations.

The labor board last December ruled, in its first decision on the movie, that a showing of the film went beyond the permissible bounds of campaign distortions and "trickery" and involved "substantial departure from the truth" at a time when "effective reply" by the union was foreclosed.

The case here involved stores of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in this area and Meat Cutters District Union 327, which was seeking representation rights for 115 employes. The tally of results showed 43 votes for the union, 68 against.

Interference Charged

The union promptly filed charges of employer espionage during the organizing campaign, interrogation of employes and economic threats as well as showing of the movie.

NLRB Regional Dir. John F. LeBus overruled or dismissed most of the charges on the grounds that they involved incidents of an isolated nature or, if more serious, had occurred prior to the union's election petition.

The chain of events involving the anti-union propaganda movie, he ruled, raised "material and substantial" issues constituting illegal interference with the employes' rights.

Two days in advance of the scheduled election, LeBus found, a company spokesman summoned employes in three groups to a meeting room controlled by A & P, read a "prepared speech" to each group, read a "brief written introduction" to the movie, and showed the movie itself.

The union promptly sent a telegram demanding "equal time" to address the workers "on company property and time." A specific request was made "for equal time to reply to emotional appeal and misrepresentation of facts contained in movie shown to employes."

To this telegram there was no reply.

Employes testified that the company spokesman, one Parsons, in his introductory speech implied that violence and trouble arose "when employes got a union" or a strike occurred. Parsons declined to furnish a written copy of his remarks but testified that he merely pointed out that in one New Orleans strike a number of strikers had lost their jobs.

LeBus held that regardless of the exact words, the remarks made by Parsons, the "contents of the film" and the showing of the film "less than 48 hours before" the election constituted illegal interference. He cited the earlier NLRB findings on the film and ordered a new election.

Study Finds Kerr-Mills Covers Only Half U.S.

Protection under the Kerr-Mills Medical Assistance to the Aged program—the conservatives' alternative to medicare under social security—so far is available, with wide variations, in only half the states, according to the latest government figures.

The Bureau of Family Services of the Social Security Administration has released figures on the program as of November.

They show it is operating in 25 states plus Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. For the nation as a whole, an average of 6.4 in every 1,000 persons over 65 years of age is receiving aid.

The aid coverage varies widely. In Massachusetts, medical bills were paid for 37 of every 1,000 elderly persons; in neighboring New Hampshire, 1 person out of every 1,250 over 65 received aid.

On the amount of aid provided, payments ranged from an average of $18.70 in Kentucky to $350.06 in Illinois.

Bulk of the money paid out under Kerr-Mills is distributed in a few big industrial states. The figures show that of the $22.6 million paid in November, four-fifths was divided among the four industrial states of New York, California, Massachusetts and Michigan.

New York alone received $900,000 more for its Kerr-Mills program than 19 other states combined.

The AFL-CIO has strongly opposed the Kerr-Mills approach and program because it contains a means test by which the elderly must prove they cannot meet medical costs, because labor feels help would be determined not by real needs but by the political make-up of a state legislature and because states vary greatly in their ability to provide aid. All these things, labor feels, mean Kerr-Mills must remain limited and inadequate.

Organized labor has pushed vigorously for a program of health care for the aged under the social security system. It has called for a program that would embody the social insurance principle under which benefits would be earned, which would provide adequate benefits on an equal basis, and which would cover all Americans over 65, of whom there are now more than 16 million.

GM Urged to Cut Prices; $1.46 Billion Profits Cited

Detroit—General Motors Corp. profit figures for 1962 show the company could have cut its prices "significantly" to the common benefit of the corporation, its workers and the public, Vice Pres. Leonard Woodstock of the Auto Workers said here.

Citing GM's 1962 earnings figure of $1.46 billion—"more money than any other manufacturer in any industry" ever made in the past—Woodstock pointed out that these profits were reaped on sales at price levels "equal to or lower than" those charged the previous year on identical models and after taking the full effect of higher wages and improved benefits negotiated by the UAW in 1961.

On a sales increase of only 28 percent, he continued, "before-tax profits increased by 66 percent." GM "proved again that volume, rather than high prices, is the key to profitability."

If the company had lowered its prices as the UAW had recommended, Woodstock said, "its profits would still have been at astronomical levels, more units would have been produced and sold, more workers would have been employed, and the additional purchasing power . . . would have benefited the entire consuming public."

GM's previous earnings, the UAW official observed, gave the company an accumulation of "$1 billion in cash and low-yield securities in excess of its working capital needs." This reserve, which "is probably greater now," is the result of "excessive prices" and "represents money withdrawn from the economy, which depresses economic activity and employment." A price cut could "give the economy a much-needed shot in the arm," he said.

'Work' Bill Clears Wyoming Houses

Cheyenne — A so-called "right-to-work" bill cleared both houses of the Republican-controlled Wyoming legislature and awaited only the signature of GOP Gov. Clifford P. Hansen to become law.

The House voted 32-24 to outlaw the union shop after rejecting all attempts to amend the bill which contains stringent criminal and civil penalties. Earlier it had passed the Senate 19-11.

If the governor—who has not taken a public stand on the merits of the issue—signs the bill, Wyoming will become the 20th state to ban union shop agreements and the first since Kansas adopted a constitutional amendment in 1958.

No-Layoff Plan Ends Walkout In Bus Lines

Philadelphia—More than 5,500 members of the Transport Workers Union went back to work on this city's transit lines after the Philadelphia Transportation Co. adopted a strike-settling contract basically identical with one it had previously repudiated.

Key to the settlement was a no-layoff clause for the duration of the two-year agreement. All TWU members employed at the time the 19-day strike began and all new employes hired hereafter are guaranteed work for the contract period.

The Transport Workers and its Philadelphia Local 234 estimate wage and benefit gains at 33 cents an hour with 10 cents payable immediately in wage increases and an additional 10 cents effective Jan. 15, 1964.

Welfare benefits provide that the company will pay the full costs of health protection under Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans for employes and their families. They include a $10-a-month increase in pension payment, a $10-a-week hike in sick leave benefits, and a four-week vacation after 15 years of service. Previously the health plan has been financed by shared company and employe contributions.

A negotiated agreement to end the strike on Jan. 25 was repudiated by the company's executive committee and the company president, Robert H. Stier, immediately resigned.

The company had been insisting on a proposed fare increase which the city government opposed. Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton (R) intervened when the first settlement collapsed with management repudiation, and a quick meeting of the state Public Service Commission authorized the company to raise fares from 23 cents to 25 cents a ride and the price of tokens from 21 to 23.5 cents.

Labor Dept. Upheld in Vote Supervision

New York—A precedent has been set here that a union charged with violating the election procedures of the Landrum-Griffin Act cannot escape the supervision of the Secretary of Labor in any new election ordered by a federal court.

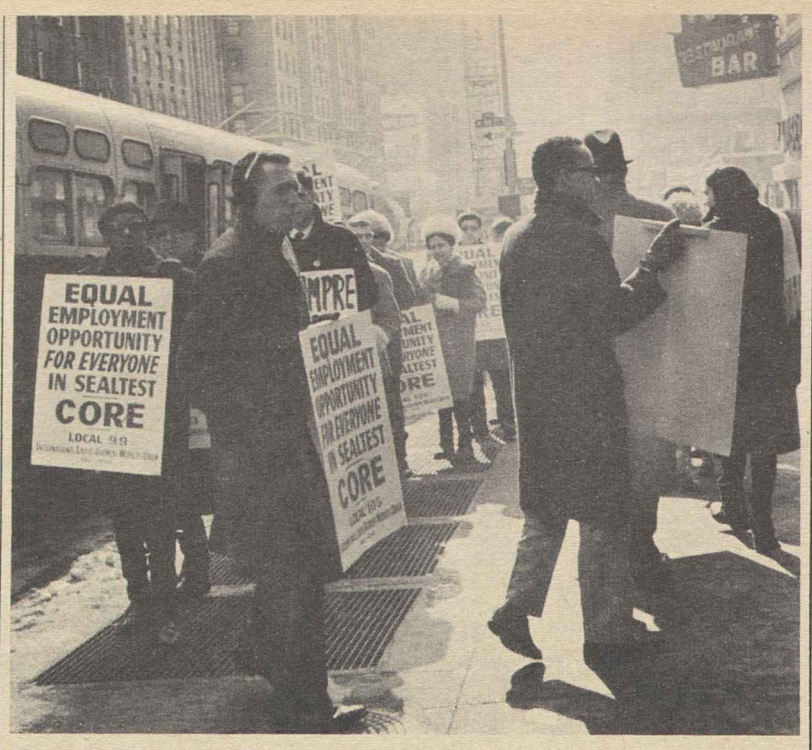
The Labor Dept. filed a suit in U. S. District Court here last Nov. 29, accusing an "amalgamated" and unaffiliated unit calling itself Local 355 of failing to conduct elections every two years.

The union claimed that it represented employes of several employers and was not bound by election procedures required of local unions. Its officers set up an election, however, and in court offered the new election as a defense and asked that the Secretary of Labor's suit be voided.

U. S. District Judge Joseph C. Zavatt ruled that a local can "correct and remedy violations" up to the point where a court complaint is filed, but that thereafter "the right of the government to investigate the breakdown of democratic processes" cannot be "capriciously brushed aside."

Local 355 now entered a stipulation for an election conducted under supervision of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The "amalgamated local" says it represents some 1,100 employes. It holds its charter from a group once controlled by Johnny Dio, who was the subject of McClellan special Senate hearings in 1957. Its business agent is Bernard Tolkow, who received the charter from Dio.



JOINT PICKET LINE by Congress of Racial Equality and Ladies' Garment Workers locals in New York City accuses Sealtest Co. of discriminatory employment practices.

COPE Area Parleys Open Mar. 2 in Norfolk

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education will open its 1963 area conferences Mar. 2 with a two-day session at Norfolk, Va.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, in issuing the schedule of 16 conferences, stressed the importance of attendance by union leadership in the areas affected.

"We hope, through these conferences, to lay the groundwork for a greater and more successful political effort from labor in the 1964 elections," McDevitt said.

The schedule, including hotels at which the conferences will be held and the states covered, is as follows:

Mar. 2-3, Norfolk, Va., Golden Triangle—Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, District of Columbia.

Mar. 6-7, Gatlinburg, Tenn., Mountain View—Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.

Mar. 13-14, Houston, Tex., Shamrock Hilton—Texas, Louisiana.

Mar. 16-17, Little Rock, Ark., Marion—Arkansas, Mississippi.

Mar. 20-21, Oklahoma City, Okla., Sheraton Oklahoma—Oklahoma, Kansas.

Apr. 2-3, New York, N.Y., Statler Hilton—New York, New Jersey.

Apr. 5-6, Boston, Mass., Bradford—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hamshire, Maine.

Apr. 26-27, Pittsburgh, Pa., Penn-Sheraton — Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware.

Apr. 28-29, Cleveland, O., Statler Hilton—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky.

May 1-2, Chicago, Ill., Morrison —Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

May 4-5, St. Louis, Mo., Jefferson-Sheraton, Missouri, Iowa.

May 21-22, Moorhead, Minn., FM—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.

May 25-26, Portland, Ore., Multnomah—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska.

May 28-29, San Francisco, Calif., St. Francis—California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii.

June 1-2, Denver, Colo., Denver Hilton—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico.

Florida to be scheduled.

Labor Relations Gains Cited in Federal Service

Norman, Okla.—Collective bargaining for federal employes is new to the United States but has long been standard practice in most democratic nations, Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver told a cross-section of the nation's postmasters at a management seminar at the University of Oklahoma.

Weaver praised the Post Office Dept. for setting up a training program in employe-management relations and declared the government has "come a long way" since the period when "department heads could remove employes without notice and the 'gag rule' was used as a bludgeon to silence the complaints of any organization."

Until Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order last year provided for union recognition and collective bargaining, "America lagged behind much of the free world in recognizing the organizations of its federal employes," Weaver declared.

He termed the relationship between government agencies and federal employe unions "still in a developmental stage." He expressed the hope that other departments will follow the lead of the postal service in training senior officials to work with union representatives to make collective bargaining function "within our traditional American framework of pragmatism, justice and fair play."

Weaver addressed the first of a series of four week-long seminars scheduled to be attended by 600 postal officials.

NYC Teachers To Honor Douglas

New York—The 1963 John Dewey Award of the United Federation of Teachers will be presented to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas at a luncheon Feb. 23.

The award is given annually as a tribute to Dewey, noted educator, and to the democratic ideals the union has found embodied in his philosophy. UFT Pres. Charles Cogen said it is "long overdue" to Douglas.

"Through his court decisions and writings," said Cogen, "he has been one of our foremost educators as to rights and responsibilities of citizens in a free society. John Dewey's good life, where men speak freely in an atmosphere of mutual respect, has come closer to reality because of Justice Douglas' work."

Conduct Called 'Incredible':

Air Force Removes Agent at Lockheed

Sunnyvale, Calif.—The Air Force has removed Col. James H. Voyles, Jr., as its plant representative at Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s missile division here after what union leaders termed "incredible conduct" by the officer.

The controversial colonel who urged Lockheed to defy recommendations for a contract settlement from Pres. Kennedy, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and others, was moved without another specific assignment to a nearby aerospace test center.

Lockheed and the Machinists finally reached agreement on terms of a new contract, but the colonel's advice to the company threatened for a time to disrupt it and underscored an IAM protest that at times the military interferes with the bargaining process in defense industries.

The IAM made public a letter from Voyles to Lockheed's board chairman, Courtlandt S. Gross, and the Air Force began an immediate investigation of the letter as the union demanded.

An Air Force spokesman said if any further action is taken against Voyles it will come from a review of the case in Washington, and that no further action is planned by local Air Force officials.

Military regulations spell out the requirement that no officer is allowed to interfere in labor relations of any firm.

The special board appointed by Kennedy recommended that Lockheed workers be given a chance to vote on whether they wanted a union shop clause. The President and most other top government leaders urged acceptance of the proposal, but Lockheed said no. Voyles said the company's position was "striking a blow for restricting the government to its proper sphere of action."

He said he appreciated the fact "that your (Lockheed's) position is one which brings extreme pressures in a political sense," but the firm's resistance will "enchance and strengthen your position as a leader, or rather as the leader in American industry who understands, respects and insists on governmental responsibilities being exercised in the proper manner."

ITU Votes Assessment To Finance Strike Aid

New York—Typographical Union members across the continent gave a strong vote of confidence to striking and locked-out newspaper printers here with apparently heavy approval of a unionwide assessment to finance further strike benefits for members of New York's "Big Six" local.

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown said the pattern of early returns showed that the proposed assessment of 3 percent of earnings "apparently will carry by a margin of about 3 to 1."

Brown came to New York at the request of Mayor Robert F. Wagner to take part in talks seeking a solution to the dispute, which has shut the city's major dailies for nine weeks.

The printers struck four papers on Dec. 8—the Times, Daily News, Journal-American and World Telegram & Sun. The strike was promptly followed by voluntary suspension of publication — and lockout of employes—by the Post, Mirror, Herald Tribune, and Long Island Star-Journal.

Wagner has issued no further reports of progress in negotiations since his earlier announcement that the parties had settled a number of issues in marathon bargaining sessions at City Hall.

Local 6 Pres. Bertram A. Powers in a statement to members cautioned against "false optimism" that a settlement will be achieved soon. He emphasized that remaining issues are of "vital importance" and are "far from resolved."

It is understood that among the key issues still outstanding are wages and the workweek, with the settlement of a number of others "conditional" on agreement over the final package.

Benefits for the striking and locked-out printers and ITU mailers here and in Cleveland, where five newspaper unions are striking, have totaled more than $345,000 a week. The ITU estimates that the 3 percent assessment will just about cover that amount.

In all, unions affected by the disputes have been paying about $1 million a week in benefits to aid their more than 20,000 members.

The Newspaper Guild, having exhausted its international defense fund of nearly $1 million in reserves and borrowed money, suspended payment of benefits when its New York members became eligible for unemployment compensation the first week in February. The State Unemployment Insurance Office reported that more than 11,700 persons put out of work by the newspaper dispute had applied for benefits during the first week of eligibility.

Sheet Metal Workers Win Rockford Vote

Rockford, Ill.—The Sheet Metal Workers have cracked the 60-year-old non-union record of Barber-Colman Co. in Rockford, winning a National Labor Relations Board election in which 2,355 out of a possible 2,526 workers voted.

The vote was 1,261 for the Sheet Metal Workers, 1,140 no union, 43 challenged and 11 void at the air-conditioning plant.

The election was the fourth try by a union in six years to organize the company. It had remained unorganized for 60 years while other plants in the area involved in the same type of business have come under the jurisdiction of a number of AFL-CIO unions.

Organization Dir. Edward Hussey said that the Sheet Metal Workers received unprecedented cooperation from all local unions in the Rockford area in the drive to organize Barber-Colman.

Sheet Metal's victory at the Hotpoint division of the General Electric Co. in Chicago last May, where it won representation rights for 2,488 employes was instrumental in the Barber-Colman victory, said Hussey.

Barber-Colman started at the turn of the century as a manufacturer of textile machines but over the year became a major producer of air-conditioning equipment.

3 Plants Still Out:

Shell, Mobil Strikes Gain 5% Pay Hike

The Oil Workers, Operating Engineers and a dozen other unions have reached contract settlements providing a 5 percent wage increase at major installations of the Shell Oil Co. and Socony-Mobil Oil Co. after strikes that lasted as long as eight months.

A common factor in each of the long-drawn-out struggles was a management drive to change contract language so as to give the companies unilateral control of working conditions, job assignments and other on-job operations.

The effect of these company demands would have been to place heavy emphasis on what the U. S. Chamber of Commerce labels "management rights" to shift workers from job to job, to cut the number of workers for economic reasons and to remove significant protections from the area of arbitration.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last Nov. 18 noted that the oil companies' drive for "management rights" contract shifts fell into the "pattern" recommended by the C. of C. It also pointed out that the workers were faced with the threat of heavy employment cutbacks because of automation and economy layoffs.

On Strike Since Aug. 18

The council urged support of the striking workers by all AFL-CIO affiliates, and support was given both in strike funds and in food and other supplies.

Operating Engineers, Machinists, and the Oil Workers Independent Council—the latter a group made up of workers from 11 building and metal trades unions—were forced on the picket lines Aug. 18, 1962, at the Shell plant in Wood River, Ill.

They went back to work on Feb. 5 with a one-year contract providing for the 5 percent wage increase, not retroactive to the expiration date of the previous agreement, and with a letter of intent from the company to restrict contracting-out operations that deprive Shell employes of work historically done in the plant.

Pres. Dave Grieve of Operating Engineers Local 525 said the company insisted on penalizing the strikers by taking away, for purposes of their seniority ratings, all but 30 days of the 168 days spent on the picket lines.

The most serious effect of prospective economic layoffs, Grieve said, is to reduce safety protection against job hazards.

"We lost 17 men in an explosion in 1951," he said.

OCAW Wins Pacts

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers won what the union described as "satisfactory" new one-year contracts with Socony-Mobil installations in East St. Louis, Ill.; Trenton, Mich., and East Chicago, Ill. The agreement provides a reopener on wages once during the life of the contract.

The Trenton strike began last June 27, the others on Aug. 7.

Working conditions are "extremely important" to employes in the highly-automated refineries, an OCAW spokesman said, and the union was able to turn back "most if not all" demands for contract revisions designed to give broad unilateral job-control "rights" to the management.

Twenty-five hundred OCAW members are still on strike at two Shell Oil installations in Pasadena, Tex., and 1,000 members of an unaffiliated local oil-chemical union have been unable to get a satisfactory contract offer from Shell management at Norce, La.

THIS WAS THE SCENE outside the Shell Oil Co. refinery at Wood River, Ill., last August after Operating Engineers, Machinists and 11 other unions struck against company demands for "management rights" contract modifications that would have sharply reduced job protections. The marathon 168-day walkout ended Feb. 5 with a 5 percent wage increase.

Minimum Craft Wages Set in ILGWU Pact

New York—A wage increase of 12.5 percent and the establishment of craft minimums are principal features of a new two-year national contract negotiated between the Ladies' Garment Workers and Bobbie Brooks, Inc., the country's largest manufacturer of women's sportswear.

The agreement, announced by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, was subject to ratification by the union's 3,000 members in Bobbie Brooks' 10 shops scattered through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas.

The contract when put into effect will cover an additional 4,000 workers who are employed at all branches of the trade in about 40 outside shops working for the firm.

Dubinsky said the agreement represents "significant advances, particularly because of the establishment of craft minimums and the add-in feature of the wage increase."

"The fact that we reached it without a strike reflects a good deal of credit on the Bobbie Brooks management," he added.

Another feature of "major importance," the union said, is a provision that before Bobbie Brooks buys any additional outside shops the company must negotiate with the ILGWU on the labor standards to prevail in them.

A union proposal that the agreement be administered by an impartial outside chairman to adjudicate disputes is still being negotiated and Dubinsky said the union expected the issue would be "resolved in a satisfactory way in the near future."

The wage increase is divided into two parts—7.5 percent retroactive to last Jan. 1 and the additional 5 percent to become effective in September. It will be paid to piece-work employes by an addition to previous earnings.

Vacation and holiday provisions of the previous contract were improved.

N. J. Labor Fights Medical Fee Bills

Newark, N. J.—State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante has urged the New Jersey Legislature to defeat a series of bills sponsored by the state's Blue Cross-Blue Shield.

In a letter to all legislators, Marciante strongly opposed authority for Blue Cross to base its group charges on a limited "experience rating system."

"If enacted," he said, "this system would deprive Blue Cross-Blue Shield of their basic character so that those most in need of protection would be charged most for protection."

He also criticized a bill which would enable Blue Cross-Blue Shield to recover the cost of hospital and medical services when the patient receives a settlement from an accident or injury caused by another person's negligence.

Cooperative Organizing Drives Planned by Industrial Union Dept.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has announced plans for cooperative organizing campaigns in five geographical areas and four industrial groupings.

Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, head of the IUD, told a press conference the aim of the drive —with a projected budget of $4 million over the next 18 months—is to help the labor movement move on the organizational front.

The area targets are Greater Boston, Greater Chicago, Greater Philadelphia, South Carolina and Houston-Dallas-Fort Worth.

The industrial targets are furniture, wood and related industries; office, technical, professional and public employes; textile and duPont.

Reuther pointed out the multi-union approach to organizing an area is now being applied by the AFL-CIO in Los Angeles. He said the IUD hopes it becomes successful and is applied elsewhere.

Of the $4 million budget, $1 million has been pledged by the Auto Workers and $1 million will come from the IUD. The remaining $2 million will come from participating unions in amounts "commensurate with their resources," the IUD said.

The drive was okayed by the IUD executive board last December and a detailed program prepared by Reuther was approved by the IUD executive committee in mid-January.

A series of meetings was scheduled to implement the program in each area. The IUD organizational operating committee is scheduled to meet in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 13 and the industry organizing committees were scheduled for the week of Feb. 18 in Miami, where the AFL-CIO Executive Council is to hold its winter session.

"Area projects," said the IUD announcement, "will embrace the concept of cooperation and coordination outlined by the AFL-CIO in its Los Angeles project. The IUD will supply a coordinator who will be in charge of each area project and participating affiliates will supply the necessary organizers. Refusal of any IUD affiliate to participate will not deny the right of other affiliates to advance any coordinated drive."

27 Films Added To AFL-CIO List

Twenty-seven new films which have been added to the AFL-CIO Film Library in recent months are listed in a supplement to the AFL-CIO film catalogue, Films for Labor.

They include "Superfluous People," a documentary on urban poverty, and the Columbia Broadcasting System documentary, "The Other Face of Dixie," a report on school integration in the South. Subjects of other films include union history, the Peace Corps, school drop-outs, automation and unemployment.

Single copies of the supplement are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixtenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. They are not available in quantity.

Teamsters 'Voice' Unit Gets AFL-CIO Charter

Philadelphia—More than 800 members of the Voice of the Teamsters overcame the effects of the Philadelphia Transit Co. strike and icy streets to cheer AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne's presentation of an AFL-CIO federal labor union charter to employes of the Smith Transfer Co.

The Smith truckers, a group of about 35, represented the first Philadelphia Teamsters to break away successfully from IBT Local 107 and win a National Labor Relations Board election. They are now members of AFL-CIO Local Union 3032.

Recalling Teamster claims that they would never win AFL-CIO affiliation, a leader of the new local union held the charter over his head and called upon IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa to "read it and weep!"

Beirne told the packed meeting that he hoped the new AFL-CIO charter would be followed by "many, many more." He warned:

"Hoffa will try to beat you with fear. He will tell you that you will lose benefits if you leave the Teamsters. He may try to use muscle to keep you in line. But, he is the one who is really afraid.

"Every group of workers that has left the Teamsters and rejoined the AFL-CIO has won better wages, better working conditions, and better fringe benefits."

The meeting also hailed the NLRB regional director's order that a second election be held for some 8,200 truck drivers employed by companies belonging to Motor Transport Labor Relations. A November election, narrowly won by the Teamsters, was ordered set aside by the board official when he upheld charges of violence by Teamsters against Voice members.

Beirne noted that the Voice group received 47 percent of the votes in the first election and predicted defeat of the Teamsters when the second election is held.

3d Straight Election Won By AFGE

New York—The Government Employes scored a 4-1 victory in a representation election at the Social Security Payments Center here, winning exclusive bargaining rights for all non-supervisory employes.

With 93 percent of eligible employes voting, AFGE Lodge 1760 received 950 of the 1,146 ballots cast.

It was the third big win in a row for the AFGE at a major social security office. Last month the union won votes at the Chicago office by a 911-125 margin and in Philadelphia by a 797-264 vote.

The New York unit, which petitioned for the election with only 300 of the 1,200 employes as members, put on an intensive pre-election drive, emphasizing personal contact with every eligible employe.

Contract negotiations, possible for the first time under Pres. Kennedy's union recognition order, will get under way shortly at all three offices.

Attack on America

THE FISTFUL of anti-union proposals dropped in the congressional hopper this year ostensibly designed to "curb the power" of labor in reality are proposals that would impair the nation's strength and vitality.

Free, strong, democratic trade unions are part of the fabric of American society. Our modern political and economic democracy cannot function effectively without a strong and responsible labor movement. To weaken or cripple unions is to attack one of the basic sources of America's strength.

The sponsors of the anti-union bills, however, are not concerned so much with the public interest and the nation's strength and viability but with insuring unilateral power and dictatorial decision-making to that segment of management that seeks to impose its will on its workers and the country.

The same groups that are sponsoring and urging passage of the anti-union measures by and large have been and are now opposed to every progressive step to meet the nation's economic needs, its social welfare needs, its civil rights crisis.

In a period when all groups in the nation are drawing closer together to serve the public interest and the common good, the ultra-conservatives are fomenting a new type of class warfare.

Their proposals strike not only at the unions but at the national welfare and America's role as a leader of the free world.

The Grip of Joblessness

THE GOVERNMENT'S latest report on unemployment underscores dramatically the continuing and unyielding grip of joblessness on the nation's economy.

From January 1962 to January 1963 there has been no change in either the rate of unemployment or the actual number of unemployed. In January 1962 the economy was emerging from the worst of the 1960-61 recession. Twelve months later there was no recession, but a tapering off of the recovery period into a sideways movement.

On the basis of the Administration's budget and economic outlook, the current rate of unemployment will persist throughout 1963 with some indications that it may move even higher.

This is a time, then, not only for new, bold economic thinking which characterizes the Administration's fiscal policy approach but an equally forceful program that will put the unemployed back to work. Otherwise in January 1964 we may well be at about the same place, in terms of unemployment, as in January 1963.

Wanted: More of the Same

IT WAS ENTIRELY predictable that the increase in the minimum wage and the expansion of coverage that went into effect in September 1961 would, in the words of Labor Sec. Wirtz bring "substantial benefits to low paid workers" and have "beneficial effects in the communities in which they work."

The secretary's report lays the basis for a new attack on low-wage poverty in the United States by expanding the coverage of the wage-hour law to millions of workers still unprotected by a wage floor and an hours ceiling.

The public interest is very much at stake here, for an increase in purchasing power in the low income brackets will have a decided stimulus on the economy as well as providing a step-up toward a decent living standard for all Americans.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Holding Up the Job

On Golden Anniversary:

Meany Sees Labor Dept. Goal To End Poverty, Unemployment

The following editorial, "To Abolish Poverty and Unemployment," by George Meany appears in the February 1963 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

OBVIOUSLY the trade union movement stands at the head of the line in congratulating the U.S. Dept. of Labor on its 50th anniversary. Although as an agency of government the department properly represents all the people, it also serves as a special two-way avenue of communication between the government and the nation's workers.

Half a century ago, both the labor movement and the Labor Dept. were small. We have, in that sense, grown up together. I am sure we share the conviction that we should both be larger. Certainly it is inevitable that we will be more involved with each other in the future than in the past.

The golden anniversary of the Labor Dept. coincides with a most crucial period in American economic life. Sweeping changes are now under way—changes that affect workers first but which will profoundly influence the future of everyone. Therefore it is appropriate to examine these changes briefly and to see what can and should be done to adapt to them.

Let us begin with the changes in the labor movement. Fifty years ago, unions operated almost entirely on a local basis. Small unions dealt with small local employers. The big employers, with a few exceptions, brushed aside with ease the efforts of their workers to organize. By today's standards the labor movement was not a significant force on the national scene, economically or politically.

For the benefit of non-union readers it should be noted that union activity is still basically local. The lifeblood of any union is what it does to safeguard each individual worker in his own place of employment—the day-by-day effort to ensure fair treatment for each employe in all aspects of his working life. This is a part of the labor movement that the public does not see, but it is the fountainhead of all the rest.

However, in recent decades something has been added to these local operations. The big employers, the giant industries, have been brought under union contract. The labor movement operates in a new dimension. Collective bargaining agreements with key industries or huge, nationwide corporations tend to set patterns for millions of workers not directly involved. And on those occasions when there is a failure to agree—those infrequent occasions when a major strike takes place—the impact is apt to be severe.

THESE CHANGES in themselves caused few problems for the country despite the dismay of labor's enemies. On the contrary, the labor movement's ability to raise the general level of wages, to establish such safeguards as welfare and pension programs and to exert a progressive influence in the legslative halls was indispensable to the general prosperity of the postwar period.

But in recent years there have been other, more ominous changes. The advance of automation and allied technological developments has proceeded from a crawl to a trot to a gallop. Combined with a flabby economy and a soaring population, it has produced an ever-increasing backlog of unemployment and the wholesale destruction of jobs.

While unions are still primarily concerned with raising the living standards of their members, they are today confronted with the basic problem of economic survival for these members. But employers care less about wages than about cutting wage-earners from the payroll. This is a fundamental collision that is not subject to settlement by test of strength or by the art of compromise as we have known them in the past. It requires genuine, close and wholehearted cooperation by labor, management and government on a scale not previously acceptable to any of them.

Neither mediation, arbitration nor legislation will prevent disputes over the elimination of jobs until there are enough jobs to go around. Retraining cannot be a solution until there is work for the trained. It is true, of course, that there must be better on-the-scene terms for the victims of technological change, including retraining allowances, severance pay, relocation rights and all the rest. But until every American worker can reasonably assume that a job at decent wages is available to him, these other devices do little more than redistribute hardship.

We need labor-management-government cooperation to eliminate poverty and unemployment. That is the objective of the AFL-CIO and we hope it is the objective to which the Dept. of Labor, as it begins its second half-century, will devote its accumulated knowledge, experience and skill.

Morgan Says:

With Insufferable Pride, There Goeth a Partial Comeuppance

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WITH UNCONCEALED and insufferable pride, linked with astonishment, this correspondent finds himself telling his friends that he has written a book. Actually it would be more precise to say that this program has written it because the volume is basically a collection of my commentaries aired on this broadcast since it began more than eight years ago. The publisher, a daring if not downright reckless fellow named Robert B. Luce, has chosen to call the book "Clearing the Air," though I confess that in reading the galley proofs with the clarity of hindsight it occurred to me a more appropriate title might have been "Clouding the Atmosphere."

Morgan

Be that as it may, I now realize, having brought the subject up, that it may be considered bad taste, if not objectionably brassy, to mention publicly that some of my electronic opinions have been converted to print. In attempt to minimize undoubtedly substantial grounds for the accusation that this essay is little more than a marathon commercial for a home-made product, I propose the flimsy dodge of talking not about the book so much as about its effect on the author.

I feel like a father; maybe even like a mother. I had no idea of the birth pains such an enterprise involved, even one in which I did not have to start completely from scratch. Writing, journalistic writing, is the only craft I know. It is rewarding but for me it has always been the hardest possible kind of work. I grunt and stew and bite my nails and sneak out to the water cooler for a drink. I invent all sorts of diversions and distractions and urgent prior commitments in order to delay coming actually to grips with the tauntingly virginal sheet of blank paper in the typewriter.

But the most surprising experience of all in this book-doing assignment was the difficulty, indeed for a time the utter impossibility of writing about myself. This was not out of shyness. The development of my ego has not been neglected and as a matter of fact I once considered that that plus an interesting contrapuntal tendency I have toward brooding introspection perhaps made me the most promising autobiographical novelist yet undiscovered.

That illusion was shattered, however, when I became completely stymied in trying to construct the prologue to "Clearing the Air." Finally in desperation I had to flee to Bob Luce, who also stalwartly served as my editor, and ask him the way through this rhetorical roadblock.

"Look," he said, after examining my miserable efforts, "this is not an epic. You are not Thomas Wolfe, James Joyce or Ernest Hemingway. Just don't fight it and write it down as it comes." I cannot honestly report that my mental block then blew like the cork out of a champagne bottle but my pretentiousness had been cracked and gradually the job was done.

ACTUALLY THE EXPERIENCE set me to thinking about one of the occupational diseases of journalism, to which Washington correspondents are particularly vulnerable, namely a pretentiousness and presumptousness with facts. This malady's most easily identifiable symptom is a rash, commonly refered to as cocksureness or knowing all the answers.

So in a mood of contrition I went on to confess the point in "Clearing the Air" that one of the things that bothers me most about my job in this world capital "is how little I know about matters of vast importance and how my knoweldge continues to shrink as these matters become more and more technical and complicated . . ."

". . . I would love to be the pundit who expertly culls the black from the white, the right from the wrong, the hero from the villian, and the wheat from the chaff but (I wrote) I am not so decisively equipped."

Now, however, I must warn myself and others that, like a confession obtained by the police in the precinct station before the suspect is brought to trial, that document of self-effacement may be repudiated if things continue as they have been developing since the book came out.

Now I know why senators and representatives have their remarks extended and preserved for posterity in the Congressional Record. It isn't entirely that they are allowed to do this at the taxpayer's expense. There is something so permanent and authoritative about the printed word. Broadcasts are floated on the ether and soon (happily for all concerned in most cases, no doubt) disappear in thin air. But words tucked between book covers are tangibly, palpably there.

Through this tangibility the author is transmuted with a feeling of status. He is asked to sign his autograph on the flyleaf. Press agents with an eye on the sales charts elaborately arrange to have his opinions asked on broadcast panel shows and before luncheon clubs and seminars. First thing the author knows he is signing his name with the flourish John Hancock used to endorse the Declaration of Independence and he is intoning his views with the pompous profundity of a politican running for office.

I must report, however, that I have already had a partial comeuppance. One experienced editor in the literary world who read an advance copy of "Clearing the Air" wrote me to say he sincerely liked it and would I consider doing another book, possibly, he suggested, a novel.

Washington Reports:

Cut in Federal Spending Seen 'Nullifying' Reduction in Taxes

THE GOVERNMENT would be nullifying the effect of a tax cut if it sharply reduced expenditures," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast by more than 500 radio stations.

"I say that," the Senate majority whip continued, "because the expenditures that the federal government makes are a part of the total spending of the nation and the tax cut is based on the theory of releasing spending for consumers to increase production and provide for new jobs. If you reduce government expenditures by, let's say, $5 billion, and cut taxes $6 billion, what you've really done is just release $1 billion of spending—that's all."

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), the minority whip, said on the same program that health insurance for the aged this year "stands a far better chance."

"I believe the American people have begun to realize that elderly citizens who are not paupers, who are not indigents, who are living in retirement, have facing them the growing hazard of catastrophic costs for catastrophic illnesses," Kuchel observed.

Humphrey expressed hope for enactment of the tax cut not later than August, retroactive to Jan. 1 or July 1.

HE SAID Pres. Kennedy faces a major education job in winning supporters to the tax bill "because there will be big deficits for a couple of years," a prospect he described as a necessary and calculated risk.

Kuchel said he hoped that at least those sections of the eduction bill providing federal aid for impacted areas and for classroom construction would be enacted.

Identifying his position with that of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.), the minority whip asserted:

"Education in America is a national problem when we have half-day schools, children going to school in Quonset huts. That endangers the future of this country."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AMONG THE SAD ELEMENTS in the southern Democratic victory in the Senate's filibuster fight is the demonstration, once more, that one of the ablest senators of his generation, Richard Russell of Georgia, has felt compelled to waste his great talents and energies in this most fruitless of defensive operations.

Russell came to the Senate in January 1933—30 years ago—and is second only to Sen. Hayden of Arizona in seniority. He is heir apparent to Hayden as president pro tem. His qualities of intellect, his mastery of Senate processes and precedents, his personal charm, have not been surpassed by those of any senator he has served with.

He is individually cherished and genuinely respected in a body that has a very high level of talent. The Armed Services Committee over which he presides has been trusted unhesitatingly by presdents of both parties and by members of Congress of both parties.

In the normal course of events—other things being equal—there is no limit to the services to which Russell might have aspired. The vice presidential Democratic candidates in the past four elections have come from the southern or border states—Sen. Barkley of Kentucky, Sen. Sparkman of Alabama, Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee, Sen. Johnson of Texas. But the call never comes for Russell.

For Russell serves—and has served for 15 years—as permanent captain-general of the southern forces when they conduct their masterful defenses against the recurrent drive for stronger civil rights legislation. He becomes, for the duration, the real leader of the Senate, the dominating figure. And for what purpose? Viewed in its end result, to keep down the Negro, to perpetuate 20 million or so fellow-Americans in educational, social and economic disadvantage.

* * *

ONE MAY BE SURE that this is not Russell's private and personal desire. And the argument is not stated in these terms on the Senate floor.

But there is no merit to the claim that those who seek stronger rules to end filibusters are actually seeking to "gag" the Senate generally, to break its long tradition of free and open debate and lengthy examination. It is an honorable tradition of great value to the nation; the Senate, indeed, stands to many of us as the most distinguished legislative chamber in the world.

The slight modification of the filibuster rules sought in recent years would do no violence to this. There would still be weeks for full debate of the issues presented in civil rights bills.

What is involved, really, is the ancient political pride and prejudice in which some sections of the South are still trapped—the doctrine that a democratic government's moves to strengthen the protection of civil rights for all citizens must be resisted to "save southern society." It is a doctrine that "we're not going to have the federal government coming down here and telling us what to do."

* * *

AND THIS IS THE TRAP that holds Russell fast, along with too many other southern senators. The ethos of the sectional political society evokes speeches designed to prevent federal action to help raise Negroes to full citizenship rights—although in their hearts most of the speakers have full sympathy for the objective, and consider it both desirable and inevitable.

There is no real political advantage in the South, any more, in demagoguing about white "supremacy" in a loudmouthed and overt manner. The younger senators as they come up show no desire to be known as white supremacists. Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia in his six-year first term was practically mute on civil rights except for the formal filibuster speeches.

Still, when the occasion arises and the war gong sounds, the southerners go into the familiar defensive exercise, and the Senate as a whole acts out the play as solemnly as if preservation of Rule 22 in its present form was the rock of salvation. And in three decades, Russell's career has led him to automatic leadership in this farce. The creative capacities he revealed at other moments have been sacrificed to this deadend and unworthy cause.

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, majority whip of the Senate (left) predicted passage of a tax cut by August, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, minority whip, foresaw improved chances this year for enactment of health insurance for the aged as they were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

New Warning Sounded Against Entrapment by Referral Plans

By Sidney Margolius

WAGE-EARNING FAMILIES all over the country have been and still are being trapped by referral plans into buying many types of merchandise despite repeated warnings in labor and co-op papers. Not all the might of the United States government seems able to stop it, so you will have to defend yourself.

"Referral selling" is a plan used by house-to-house salesmen and other dealers promising you bonuses on your own purchase if you supply names of prospects. We were startled enough by the many families who bought vacuum cleaner outfits for $220 on this basis. But now we have just come across "built-in" vacuum cleaners sold for as much as $1,000 on a referral plan.

Mr. & Mrs. G. W., of Columbus, O., first got a letter from a close friend saying that a man would call to make an appointment "to tell us about a wonderful deal." He did, and explained that for every 20 names, Mr. and Mrs. W. would receive $300 plus $100 for each prospect that actually purchased a "built-in" vacuum.

The salesman wrote up the contract and the cleaner was installed the next day. (Notice how quickly he worked.) Mrs. W. later turned over not 20, but 60 names. She heard nothing more until, several weeks later, she got a letter from a local bank enclosing a payment book and notifying her that her first payment was due.

She called the vacuum cleaner company but was told the salesman was working in another state and the company did not know where he could be reached.

Now the bank has notified Mr. and Mrs. W. that they owe almost $1,000 and that Mr. W's wages and their home both will be attached if payments are not forthcoming.

As this department previously warned, referral plan sellers often have no intention of paying bonuses at all, or sometimes pay only a few bonuses which they use as examples to persuade others to sign contracts.

Meanwhile, whether you earn any bonuses or not, you have signed a sales contract and must continue to pay. Under the weak laws in most states, you would have to prove that you were fraudulently led into signing the contract, and it is hard to prove fraud in the case of oral statements.

Thus, it is most important that any contract you sign for any purchase include a written statement of the oral representations made to you. A recently-enacted California law now even requires that salesmen include in their contracts any promises made to pay bonuses for prospects.

HOWEVER, EVEN THIS slim bit of protection is hard to enforce by anyone but the buyer himself, and may prove illusory. In fact, the salesman may write into the contract that bonuses will be paid on sales made to your prospects, but indicate to you orally that bonuses will be paid merely for a list of names.

Families like Mr. and Mrs. W. who already have been caught might follow the lead of a group of homeowners in Clearwater, Fla. Since legal action to prove fraud is usually prohibitively expensive for an individual family, 24 families in Clearwater banded together to sue an Atlanta carpet company which had promised $60 for each name of a prospective buyer plus $40 for each prospect that actually bought carpeting. These homeowners all had given mortgages to have carpeting installed and were in danger of losing their homes if they didn't pay. They also sued the finance companies which had taken over the sales contracts.

But we recommend not buying any item sold on a referral plan. Even if the plan really intends to pay bonuses, then the item itself must be overpriced to include the cost of the bonuses.

Besides vacuum cleaners, rugs and carpets, referral plans also have been used most frequently to sell garbage disposers, home fire-alarm systems and various home repairs. In the home repair area, the twist often used is to tell you that the new roof or other improvement you are buying will be used as a model. You are promised both a lower price than usual, and commissions on sales made as the result of showing the work done on your house.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

How-did-We-Ever-Get-into-This Way of Life Is Universal, Honey

By Jane Goodsell

I AM CONTINUALLY astonished at the way things happen in our household. Do other families, I wonder, undertake major projects carefully and analytically? Do they lay step-by-step plans, and figure things out methodically with paper and pencil?

Or do they, like us, inch themselves into situations without realizing what they're doing, and end up wringing their hands and asking themselves, "How did we ever get into this?"

It all began when Katie asked for a new bookcase for her birthday. It seemed a simple enough request. It was true, as she pointed out, that her old bookcase was too small to hold her books, which were slopping around on the floor and windowsills.

The trouble was that Katie's room wasn't big enough for a larger bookcase unless we moved out the extra bed. Still, we wanted an extra bed somewhere upstairs, so we decided to move it into Ann's room, which is larger. This wouldn't work, though, unless we moved Ann's long, low bureau into Molly's room, and moved Molly's two smaller bureaus into Ann's room.

Luckily, everything fit nicely. The only drawback was that all the furniture was now the wrong color. So I painted Ann's bureau pink to match Molly's room, and I painted Molly's bureaus white to match Ann's room. Then Katie's old bookcase, which was aqua, had to be painted pink for Molly.

Katie's twin bedspreads, which were yellow, didn't look right in Ann's room so I bought new ones.

THE NEW BEDSPREADS and newly painted furniture looked lovely, but they made the walls look dingy by contrast. So we called in painters to repaint the children's bedrooms, and I made new curtains because the old ones looked faded against the nice, fresh walls.

Since the painters were there and our bedroom really needed painting, too, we had them do our room and the upstairs hall. Then, since everything else upstairs was fresh and clean, it seemed a shame not to do something about the dingy woodwork in the bathroom. But, if we were going to paint the bathroom, we might as well replace the bathtub, which was badly chipped.

Of course, this necessitated new flooring, and the new floor was so pretty that it made the old light fixture look terrible so . . .

What Katie really wanted for her birthday was a horse, but we told her that a horse was too expensive and we couldn't afford it.

As it turned out, a horse would have been a lot cheaper than that bookcase.

Central Bodies Urged To Back Library Week

Workers need to read more books to keep pace with technological changes and to be better citizens, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany believes.

This was the crux of a letter Meany sent to more than 700 AFL-CIO local central bodies, urging them to take part in National Library Week, Apr. 21-27, and to establish a year-round relationship with their local libraries.

"Libraries are not only for scholars," Meany wrote. "The intelligent worker wants to improve his skills and keep abreast of the rapidly-changing technology which affects his job. He will find few sources of greater benefit than the public library. There he will also find books which can help him better understand the issues of the world in which he lives . . . and to help him make the most of his leisure and recreational hours."

In Britain as in U.S.A.:

Social Pattern Shifts Altering Workforce

SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II broad shifts in social patterns have been taking place in Britain. Responding to the pressures of technological progress and advanced methods of business and industrial organization, the steadily expanding workforce—a characteristic of Britain's economy in postwar years—has undergone widespread redeployment.

Both manual wage earners—blue collar workers—and nonmanual earners—white collar workers—have shared in the general job expansion. But the emphasis has been on the white collar sector, which has expanded at a much faster rate than the blue collar sector, the British Trades Union Congress has reported.

A recent survey of social changes prepared as a background paper for the government reported that whereas the number of wage earners in manufacturing industries had increased by only 2 percent between 1951 and 1960, the number of salary earners had increased by 34 percent. In civil employment as a whole, white collar jobs in 1951 accounted for a little more than a quarter of the total; 10 years later they accounted for more than a third.

This changing pattern of employment has many implications for many people, not least for the trade unions. The active strength of British trade unionism has, for a variety of historical reasons, always rested strongly on manual workers—particularly those in coal mining, cotton textiles and railway transport. It is these industries with long traditions of union activity and high densities of union membership which are shrinking.

On the other hand white collar occupations, where trade unionism is less well-established, are growing and many of the expanding industries, such as retail and wholesale distribution and chemicals, contain a high proportion of marginal white collar workers and white coated technicians. If the trade union movement as a whole is to maintain its present status and degree of influence, it must therefore develop its strength among the white collar occupations.

This fact has not been overlooked by the trade unions. They are trying to recruit more white collar members, and already there is evidence of success. In the postwar years the membership of the nonmanual unions affiliated to the TUC has grown more rapidly than that of other unions, and there are now some 1.5 million white collar workers among the TUC's affiliated membership of 8.2 million.

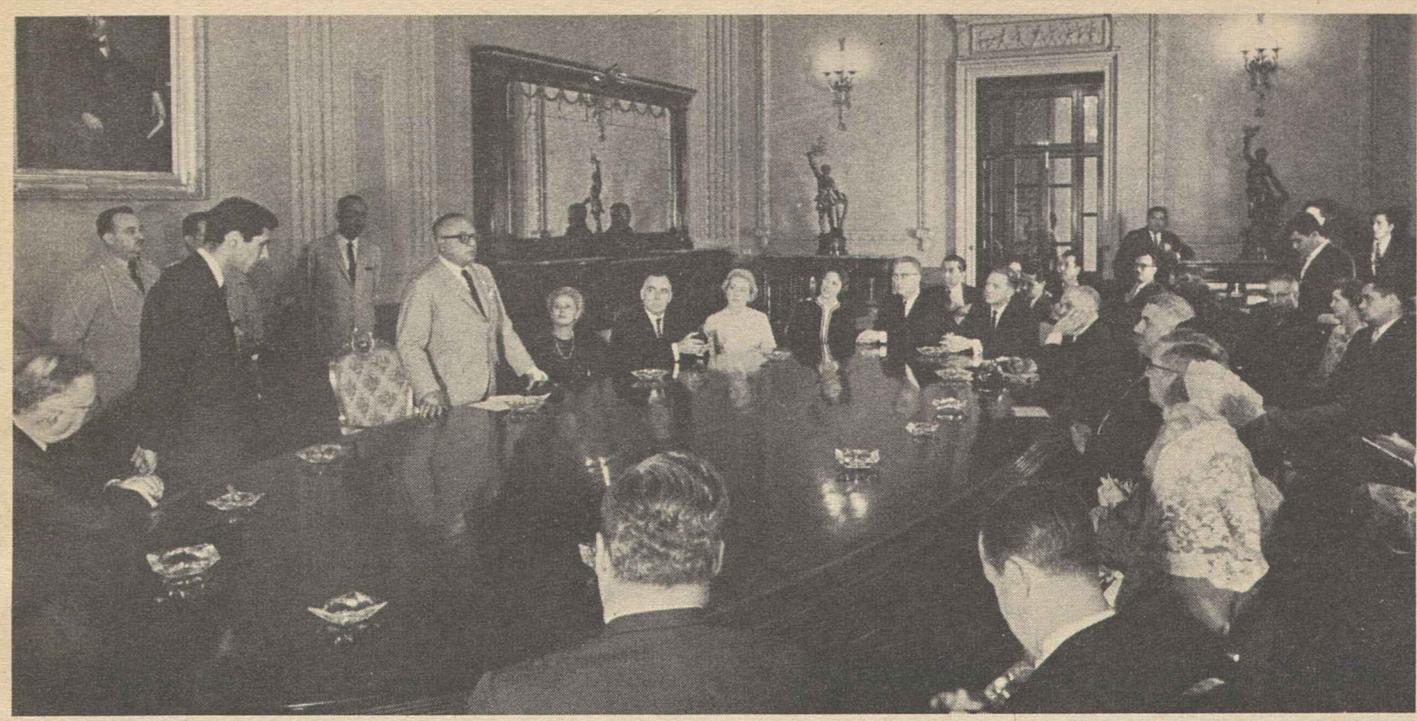
The details of its expansion are given in a report to the annual TUC conference of nonmanual unions. Recording membership movements between 1950 and 1961, the report drew attention to "some remarkable feats of organization." The Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives & Technicians, for example, registered a membership gain of nearly 129 percent while both the Clerical Workers' and Bank Employes' unions almost doubled their memberships.

But this progress in recruiting nonmanual workers is generally regarded by trade unionists as only a start. They recognize that if white collar trade unionism is to match the growing importance of nonmanual workers in the labor force the pace of recruiting must be accelerated.

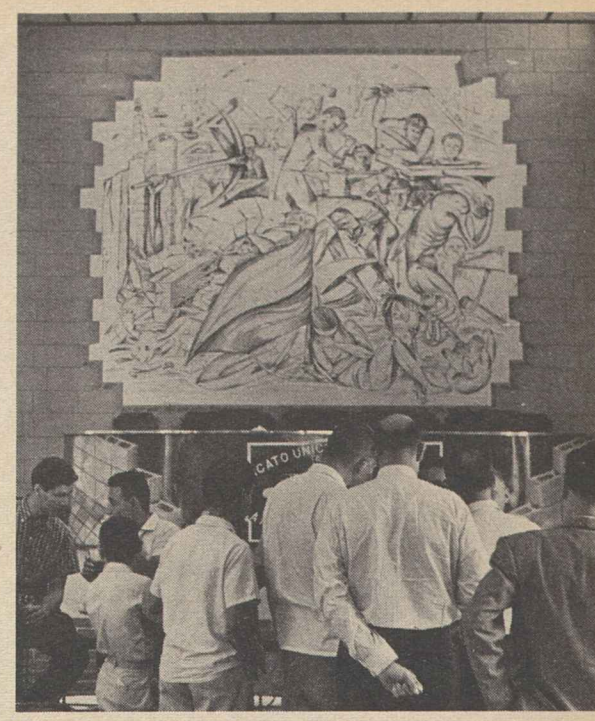
The TUC is very conscious of the fact that if white collar workers are to be attracted to unions, and if their unions are to play a role among TUC affiliates, the TUC must pay sufficient attention to their special occupational problems. This, in turn, will mean that the attitude of the TUC itself will, to an increasing extent, reflect the growing importance of white collar trade unionism.

It was this fact which TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock had in mind when he recently told representatives of white collar workers that their experiences and difficulties would assist the TUC in formulating effective general policies representative of the interests of all workers, whatever their craft or status. In the future, he added, the TUC would look to the white collar unions to play an increasing part in the formulation of this general policy.

At the moment, the TUC is embarking on a detailed study of the role of trade unionism in modern society and the organizational form best suited to that role. The final report on this study is certain to give full regard to the implications of Britain's white collar revolution.



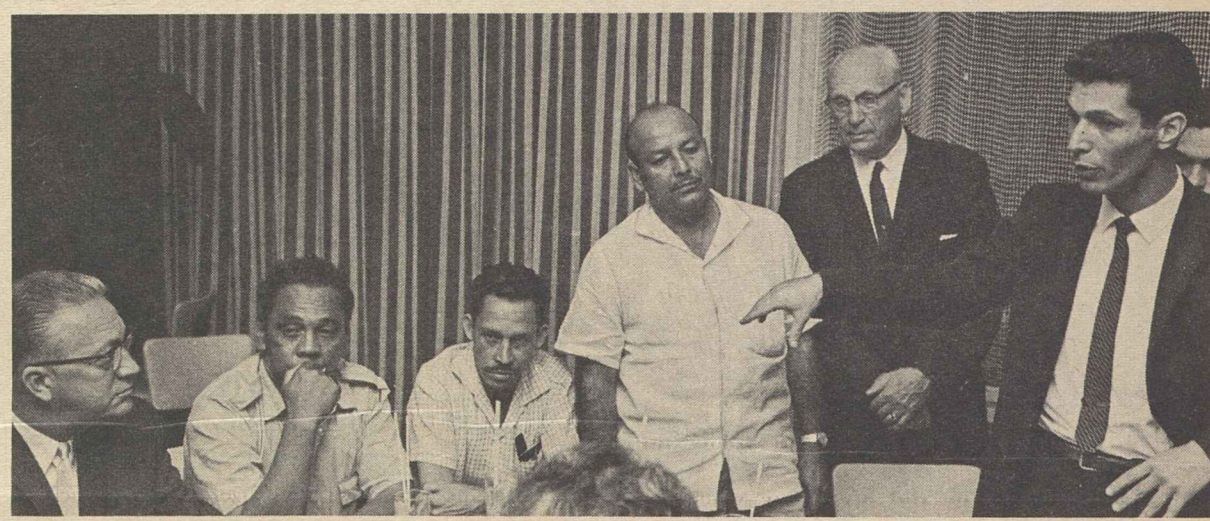
PRES. ROMULO BETANCOURT of Venezuela greets the AFL-CIO delegation at the presidential palace in Caracas and describes his country's battle to preserve democratic government and independence from the all-out Communist attack. Betancourt, responding to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's pledge of continued support by American labor, told the delegation that on his trip to the U.S. in February the AFL-CIO would be the second stop—after the White House. Jesse Friedman, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, standing (left), served as interpreter.



A MURAL depicting the struggles of the construction workers dominates the union's headquarters in Merida, a 400-year-old city sitting 6,000 feet up in the Andes Mountains. American labor films are shown every week by the USIA.

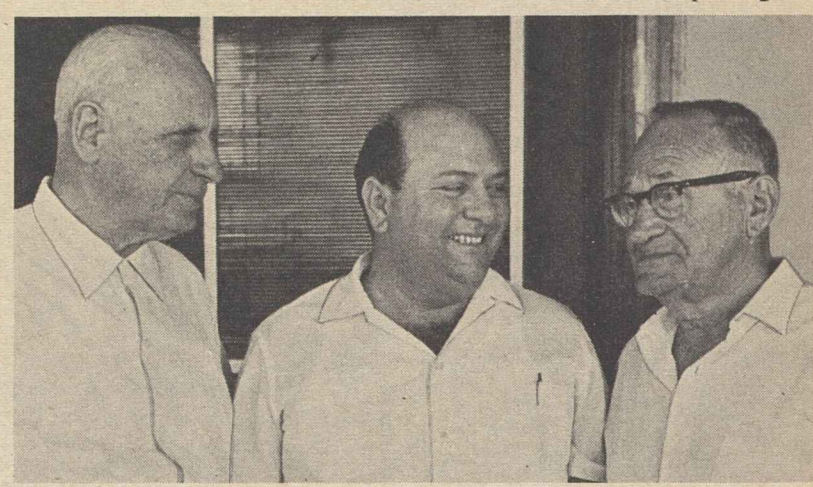
Venezuela: Battlefield for Democracy

COMPARING LABOR problems at headquarters of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV) in Caracas are (from left) Joseph F. Monahan of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, CTV Pres. Jose Gonzalez Navarro, and Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd of the Meat Cutters.

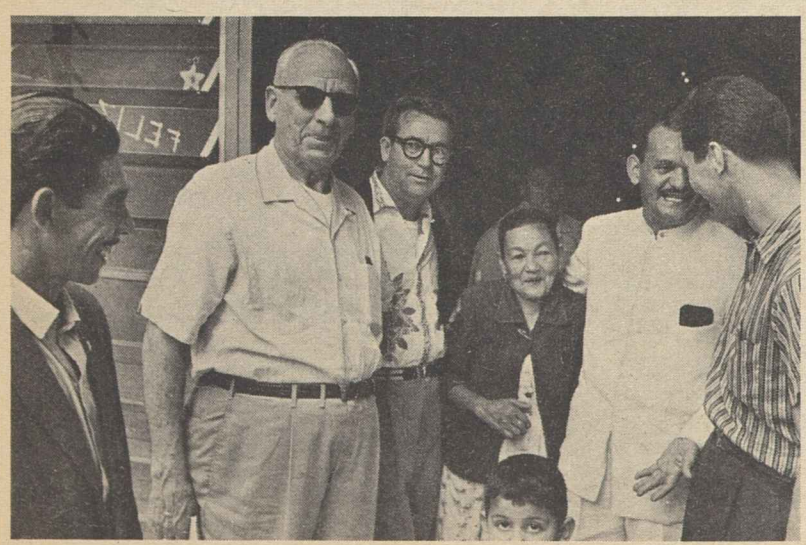


PROBLEMS of farm workers were heard at Maracay with Juan Fernandez (standing, white shirt), secretary-general of farm workers union, explaining them to Pres. Daniel E. Conway, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers (seated left), and Pres. L. M. Raftery of Painters (standing, second from right). Friedman is interpreting.

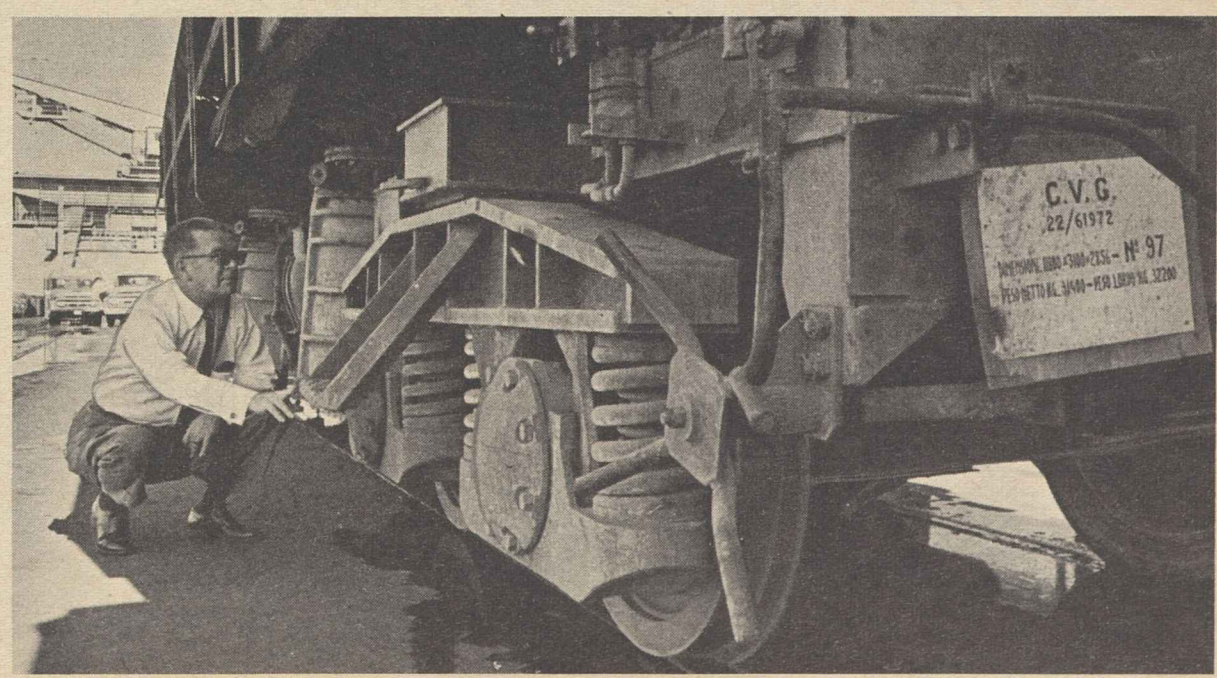
GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT program is in operation to aid the once poverty-stricken island of Marguerita, 25 miles off the mainland, populated by a nomadic Indian fishing tribe. The oyster and claim beds and pearling and tourism are being developed.



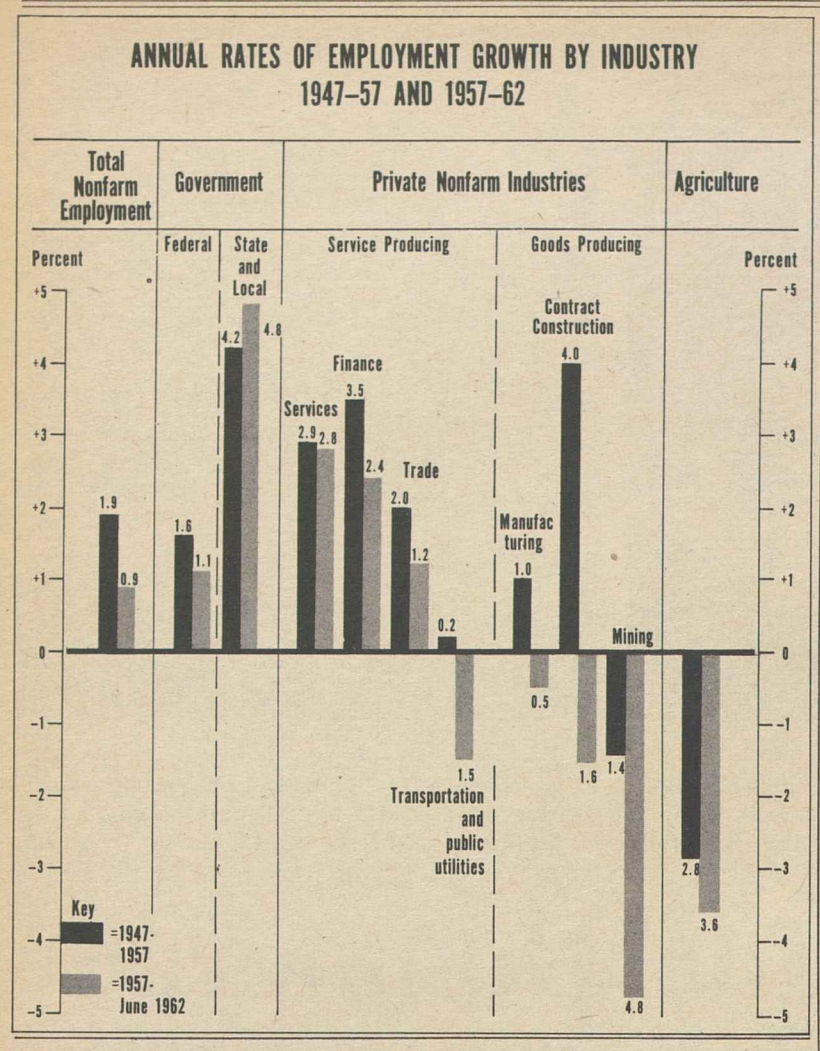
THE FUTURE of Marguerita is discussed by Ramon Borras Gomez, governor of the island, with Raftery and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve. The delegation visited Venezuela under the auspices of Circleven, a government and CTV supported tourist agency.



A FIRST-HAND LOOK at how Venezuelan unionists live was provided in Merida. Here Pres. Bernardo Aranguren (white jacket) of the construction workers in the state introduces his mother.



INSPECTING THE UNDERSIDES of an ore car is Frank L. Noakes, secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes, at Puerto Ordaz, the site of the U.S. Steel Co. crushing plants. The ore is brought to Puerto Ordaz from the minerals-rich Venezuelan mountains, 90 miles away.



Boost in Jobless Seen If Tax Cut Is Delayed

The unemployment situation will "worsen and deteriorate" in 1963 unless the Administration's tax program is given greater economic impact this year and is supplemented with other government programs to ease joblessness, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger declared.

Appearing on the AFL-CIO Public Affairs program, Labor News Conference, Goldfinger urged extension of the $900 million public works program, passage of improved unemployment insurance legislation and extension of the minimum wage law.

In the program, broadcast over Mutual Broadcasting System, Goldfinger stressed that the "primary emphasis" in solving the problem of high, persistent unemployment "must be on fiscal and monetary policy . . . government tax policy, expenditure policy and money policy."

The Administration tax program, he said, will have little impact in 1963. He recalled that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had urged Pres. Kennedy to back a tax cut of $10 billion this year retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963.

Queried by Edward Woods, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Hobart Rowen, labor and economics reporter for Newsweek Magazine, Goldfinger said the AFL-CIO does not regard a shorter workweek as "the ideal solution or panacea for the problem of unemployment" but maintains it "would create some additional jobs and, to this extent, it would be a step in the right direction."

Lack of Demand

The primary reason for the high level of unemployment, he emphasized, was "the lack of effective demand in the economy." Goldfinger reviewed the AFL-CIO's proposals since 1958 for effective tax cuts and other programs to drop the level of unemployment.

Commenting on the Kennedy Administration's economic policies, the AFL-CIO research director listed the measures taken by the Administration to alleviate unemployment, noting that it "has shown humane concern with the problems of the unemployed," but that until this year's tax and fiscal programs there has not been a major effort to attack the problem head-on.

On government expenditures, Goldfinger said the AFL-CIO will probably ask Congress to extend the public works program.

Canning Firm to Use UPWA Union Label

Owatonna, Minn.—Better contracts in the canning industry cannot be obtained "if we keep losing our markets to non-union products," Pres. Harley Randall of Packinghouse Workers Local 442 said as he signed an agreement under which the Owatonna Canning Co. will use the union label on its Festal brand goods, the firm's top quality line.

Wirtz Warns of Inaction:

5-Year Lag in Job Growth Shown in Labor Dept. Report

America's postwar job growth has slowed down to a walk in the last five years, according to a new manpower report issued by the Labor Dept.

The report pointed out that the postwar gains in non-farm employment, in the gross national product and in the real earnings of factory workers were concentrated in the first decade of the 15-year postwar period.

In the 1957-62 period, it said, these changes occurred:

- The rate of job growth in the private sector "slowed down appreciably." Private non-farm jobs rose by an average of 700,000 or 1.7 percent each year between 1947 and 1957; from 1957 to mid-1962, the annual rate of gain fell to 175,000 jobs or four-tenths of 1 percent.
- Structural changes made it more difficult to re-employ displaced workers. With the slowdown in job expansion, there was a speed-up in the longterm shift away from goods-producing jobs towards more services. The proportion of workers in goods-producing—agriculture, manufacturing, construction and mining—fell from 51 percent in 1947 to 46 percent in 1957 to 42 percent in 1962.
- The overall rates of economic growth and employment also dropped. The gross national product rose 45 percent in 1947-57 or 3.75 percent annually; in the past five years, the GNP totaled about 15 percent or 2.9 percent annually, reflecting a slowdown in goods and construction output.

Employment Worse Off

"An even greater slowdown in growth is reflected in employment," the report observed.

Between 1947 and mid-1962 workers on non-farm payrolls rose to 55.3 million, a gain of 11.4 million or 26 percent. Of this rise, 21 percentage points were registered in the first decade and only 5 points in the past five years. Thus the annual rate of nine-tenths of 1 percent of the last five years was only one-half the 1.9 percent annual rate of the 1947-57 period.

The report said these different rates of growth caused significant shifts in job distribution. With goods-producing industries slowing down or in decline, job rises continued in the service areas. Very rapid job growth took place in state and local governments as school systems expanded in response to population growth and the demand for a better educated workforce.

"The effect of recessions," the report declared, "is one important explanation for the decline in growth and the shift in industry pattern."

There were two recessions in the first 10-year period and two in the last five years. Each recession hit mainly the goods-producing industries; large numbers of production workers were laid off and job levels were never fully restored because of technological changes and the lack of gain in product demand.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz unveiled the manpower report along with his recent testimony before the Joint Economic Committee. He said that, in view of the experience of the past five years, "it is plain that the next five years will test our mettle more sternly."

Putting the problem in terms of jobs needed, Wirtz said the economy furnished 90 percent of the jobs needed simply to keep unemployment from rising above the 4.3 percent rate of 1957. It fell short by 1.1 million jobs—the increase in the unemployed in the past five years.

Between 1962 and 1967, he pointed out, the labor force will rise by an estimated 6.5 million and a very conservative productivity rise of 2.7 percent a year—the postwar average—will require another 9.6 million jobs. Thus 16.1 million new jobs are needed just to stay even.

Continuing at a 90 percent rate of efficiency in providing jobs—which also tends to keep housewives out of the labor market and causes older workers to retire earlier—would boost unemployment by another 1.6 million by 1967 to a total of 5.6 million, Wirtz warned.

"This would be the intolerable price of just moving along as we have been," he added in appealing for congressional passage of the Administration's tax program.

He said the human problem at issue also requires a better jobless pay system, a Youth Employment Opportunities Act and broader aid for workers caught up in the transition of changing industries, occupations and labor market areas.

Senate Rules Change Dies in Cloture Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

adjournment motion after declaring he did not consider the vote close enough to warrant another try at limiting debate.

Only a majority vote is required to change the Senate rules. A determined southern filibuster, however, kept the resolution to change the rules from coming before the body. The motion before the Senate after more than three weeks of debate was merely to consider the proposed rules change.

Southern opponents of civil rights have used the filibuster to prevent passage of a number of equal rights bills—most recently last year to defeat an Administration bill barring discriminatory literacy tests used to keep Negroes and other minority groups from voting.

At the start of the session, liberals favoring rules reform had tional claim that a majority of the Senate could proceed to a vote on rules at the start of a new Congress without being blocked by rules adopted during a preceding Congress.

Some supporters of a rules change joined opponents in disputing this claim, however, and the constitutional challenge was tabled by a 53-42 vote.

To demonstrate that the vote was not a majority rejection of a stronger cloture rule, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), a leader of the anti-filibuster drive, filed a petition signed by 50 senators pledging to support a change in the cloture rule "if given an opportunity to vote thereon." At the time he presented the petition several senators who had not signed took the floor to indicate that they, too, would vote for a rules change.

Before the decisive cloture vote, another attempt to indicate the desire of the Senate to vote on rules reform was rendered meaningless when the southern bloc joined supporters in defeating a motion to table—and thus kill—the issue.

The chief motion for a rules change would have lowered the requirements to invoke cloture from two-thirds to three-fifths of senators present and voting. A bipartisan group of liberals supported a rule requiring only a majority of the full Senate to limit debate, but they conceded they didn't have the votes to adopt majority cloture and said they would support the three-fifths plan.

Rail Officials Run Train on Struck Road

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Florida East Coast Railway moved its first freight train since 11 non-operating unions went on strike Jan. 23—but had to draft management officials for the job.

Operating employes ignored the railroad's summons to work, respecting picket lines set up by the "non-op" unions after months of negotiations found the railroad unwilling to grant the 10-cent-an-hour wage pattern agreed to by other railroads.

The striking unions voluntarily withdrew their pickets at New Smyrna Beach long enough to allow a carload of steel needed for a Cape Canaveral missile pad to be unloaded.

In another rail dispute, the Railway Clerks temporarily postponed a strike against the Southern Pacific to give the National Mediation Board a final opportunity to seek a settlement of a job security controversy. The union said its proposals are in line with recommendations made by a presidential emergency board last Dec. 31.

Asbestos Union Ex-Officer Dies

Medford, Mass.—John W. Hoff, international representative for the Asbestos Workers and formerly secretary-treasurer of the union, died at his home after a brief illness. He was 69.

A member of the union since he joined Boston Local 6 in 1912, he became secretary- treasurer in 1955 and served until his resignation in 1960. His appointment as an organizer followed, and he remained active until his fatal illness.

Members of the international executive board attended solemn requiem mass in Immaculate Conception Church, Malden, in a body and served as honorary pallbearers. Burial was in Malden. Surviving are the widow, Gertrude; two sons and a daughter.

Church Groups Urge New Effort To Wipe Out Segregation and Bias

Two major religious groups have called for renewed efforts to wipe out segregation and discrimination in messages prepared for Race Relations Sabbath, to be observed in synogogues on Feb. 9, and Race Relations Sunday, on Feb. 10.

The National Council of Churches is distributing a brochure containing a message by Dr. George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian ethics at Drew University, which brands racism as "diametrically opposed to the insights of Christian faith."

Action Proposed

The brochure also lists suggested social action programs through which church groups can "take more vigorous action to achieve genuine freedom for all people without regard to race or color to participate in all aspects of society."

A message distributed by the Central Conference of American Rabbis declares that the Negro, on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, "should not be forced to wait for a Second Emancipation Proclamation to achieve his complete freedom."

The message adds:

"Nothing symbolized more clearly and more poignantly the slow pace of man's spiritual progress as compared to the swift rush of his technological advance than that day last October when Walter Schirra orbited in his space ship . . . while beneath him on a college campus ostensibly devoted to the intellectual and scientific disciplines which could make possible such a flight, James Meredith . . . made his way through a mob."

Congress Asked for New Labor Curbs

Outlawing of Industry Bargaining Sought in Anti-Union Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

The most familiar of the anti-labor bills—introduced again this year by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.)—would remove the anti-trust immunity of unions in the transportation industry or in areas affecting transportation in interstate commerce or between the United States and a foreign nation.

Union Unity Banned

McClellan's own analysis of the bill declares that it would make it "unlawful" for any union "acting in concert . . . with any other labor union, even if it is a sister local of the same national or international union," to participate in a strike in the transportation field or engage in picketing, boycotting or issuance of an "unfair list."

City and state central bodies also would be barred from issuing unfair lists and other such activities.

Violations could be punished by one year imprisonment and a $50,000 fine.

McClellan said his bill would also prevent the federal government from "preempting this field of law by providing specifically that the bill's provisions . . . shall be in addition to any other provisions and remedies in the same area which are available under any other federal law or under any state law."

Co-sponsors include Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the measure has been referred. Other sponsors are Senators Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah), A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.), Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), John Stennis (D-Miss.), and John G. Tower (R-Tex.).

The second McClellan bill, also with a bipartisan galaxy of conservative sponsors, would prohibit strikes in broadly-defined "strategic" defense facilities and authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish an emergency board to arbitrate the issues in dispute. It has been referred to the Senate's Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

Rapped by AFL-CIO

This bill was described in a resolution adopted by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention as "unwise and dangerous," a threat "to the American system of free enterprise and free labor."

The McClellan bills appear almost mild in comparison to another reintroduced bill currently being touted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Sponsored by Rep. David T. Martin (R-Neb.), a member of the House Education & Labor Committee, it would place all unions—not just those in the transportation field—under the anti-trust laws. Specifically it would:

- Declare it U. S. policy "to limit the right of employes . . . to combine or conspire with employes of other employers in bargaining collectively."
- Prohibit a union representing workers at one plant from representing or attempting to represent employes of another company in the same industry. An exception would be allowed for other establishments in the same metropolitan area, provided that these do not add up to 25 percent or more of the industry.

As Ladd Plumley, CofC president, summarized it in a recent speech:

"This bill would require a different union for employes of each automobile company or each steel company . . . It would prohibit collusion between these different unions on wages and working conditions."

- Bar unions from imposing what the bill terms "any featherbedding practice," a provision which the CofC president said would prohibit "uneconomic union practices" including employment of men the employer considers "unnecessary" and the establishment of "production quotas."

Plumley expressed the hope that union leaders, on "sober examination" of the bill, would be convinced "that this is not a maneuver to destroy the house of labor."

Still another approach to curbing unions has been advanced by Goldwater.

In addition to co-sponsoring the two McClellan bills, the Arizona senator—top-ranking Republican on the Labor Committee—has introduced a double-edged attack on the union shop.

First, Goldwater would prohibit union shop agreements except where a state has specifically authorized the union shop through legislation. This, of course, is the reverse of the present Taft-Hartley Act provision permitting union shops unless state "right-to-work" laws forbid them.

Even if the state does permit a union shop, however, the provision would be severely limited by another section of the Goldwater bill, which in effect would prohibit a union having a union shop agreement from spending any funds "for purposes or activities other than collective bargaining."

Crippling Restrictions

If a single member of the unit should complain, for example, about the use of any portion of the union's funds for legislative or educational purposes, the union would be required to refund the entire amount of dues collected and could be enjoined against any further such expenditures, barred from using NLRB procedures and stripped of its income tax exemption.

In addition, the Goldwater bill would enable non-union employes to vote along with union members in a secret ballot referendum on whether the union should strike. Even if a strike is approved, non-union members may petition after 90 days for a vote on whether the strike should continue.

Variations of the latter provisions—some more stringent—are contained in bills introduced in the House by Representatives John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.), O. C. Fisher (D-Tex.), and John M. Ashbrook (R-O.).

Of two bills aimed at barring strikes in the maritime industry, one has already been scheduled for hearings beginning Mar. 5 by the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee.

The committee chairman, Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.), is the author of the bill which would apply to both licensed and unlicensed seamen, longshoremen and other pier employes, crews of tugs and barges, and marine pilots.

It would authorize the President, on receiving a report of a dispute affecting a "substantial part" of U. S. shipping, to appoint a maritime emergency board and impose an 80-day strike ban comparable to the Taft-Hartley provision. The board, however, could be authorized by the President to make public recommendations for settlement.

If mediation fails, the President would then be empowered to order compulsory arbitration.

Dirksen Joins Attack

Another bill, by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), would apply to "ocean-going carriers" and would allow either a union or employer to petition for compulsory arbitration to settle a dispute which "may lead to a strike or lockout."

The Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor and the President all become involved in the procedure which has, as a final step, establishment of a national maritime arbitration board. The Dirksen bill is before the Senate Labor Committee.

Before the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee is a measure by Rep. D. Mendel Rivers (D-S. C.) to bar jurisdictional strikes on airlines.

Through an amendment to the Railway Labor Act, it would authorize the President to appoint a jurisdictional disputes board to render a "final and binding" decision on disputes involving work jurisdictions or craft qualifications.

The drive to put labor under the anti-trust laws and make it an illegal "conspiracy" for unions to set common wage goals or represent workers of more than one company found its most succinct expression in a bill by Rep. James B. Utt (R-Calif.).

His bill would simply repeal outright the Clayton Act's exemption for unions and amend the Norris-LaGuardia Act to permit injunctions in anti-trust cases against labor. The effect would be to move the legislative clock back 50 years.

Anti-Trust Clamp 'Disastrous' to Labor

If anti-trust laws "meant to regulate the sale of mere commodities" were applied to unions, it would "take things back half a century and weaken labor disastrously," Commentator Howard K. Smith declared on his network telecast.

"It would be the highroad to desperate upheaval in America, and is wholly impractical," he said.

Smith said that unions, far from growing in power, have been weakened by automation which lessens the power to strike because so much work is "done by machinery." The basic cause of industrial unrest, he declared, "is the limping condition of our national economy. . . . If there was plenty of business and plenty of jobs, fear would not haunt either side."

LABOR SUPPORT for federal aid to medical schools and students was expressed in testimony before the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee. Committee Chairman Oren Harris, left, sponsor of the aid bill, discusses it with AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair.

AFL-CIO Asks Passage Of Medical School Aid

Congress should enact "legislation now" to provide federal aid to medical schools and medical students "because there is a doctor shortage in America that is steadily getting worse," the AFL-CIO has declared.

"This problem is that simple and that urgent," federation spokesmen told the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair, testifying for AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, strongly supported a bill authorizing a 10-year, $810 million program of construction grants and student loans. Also representing the federation was Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security.

The Administration-backed bill, sponsored by Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.), won committee approval in the 87th Congress but then languished in a Rules Committee pigeonhole until adjournment.

The Harris bill would earmark $750 million for matching grants to construct teaching facilities for medical, dental and other health personnel.

It would allow some $60 million for loans to students, with a provision that 50 percent of the loan would be "forgiven" if the student on graduation works in a "shortage area," enters the U. S. Public Health Service or is employed by a public or non-profit private agency.

The AFL-CIO urged the committee to consider 100 percent "forgiveness" on loans to encourage graduates to enter fields where the need is great but the monetary rewards limited. It should also, the federation said, make it possible for "talented young people from the lower income groups" to obtain medical training.

Fair thanked the committee for calling the hearings so early in the session and expressed the hope that "the entire Congress will act with a sense of urgency" to get the program under way.

Continued Administration support for the bill was emphasized by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony Celebrezze and U.S. Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry.

Pipe Fitters Unit Marks Affiliation

Chicago—Pipe Fitters Local 597, largest in the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, will celebrate 50 years of affiliation with the international union at a meeting Mar. 5.

The organization, which has 8,500 members, was founded in 1885 as Local 2 of the Steam Fitters Protective Association.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president, and the entire international executive board will participate in the celebration. About 185 members with 50 years and more of service to the local and the pipe fitting industry will be presented with testimonial plaques and emblems.

Burt Beck Named Editor of Advance

New York—Burt Beck, labor journalist and publicist, has been appointed editor of the Advance, offical publication of the Clothing Workers, and director of publicity for the union.

Beck, who formerly worked on daily newspapers in Philadelphia, succeeds Max Awner, who resigned several months ago.

New Era of Bargaining Demands Closer Cooperation, Says Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

the past. It requires genuine, close and wholehearted cooperation by labor, management and government on a scale not previously acceptable to any of them.

"Neither mediation, arbitration nor legislation will prevent disputes over the elimination of jobs until there are enough jobs to go around.

"We need labor-management-government cooperation to eliminate poverty and unemployment. That is the objective of the AFL-CIO, and we hope it is the objective to which the Dept. of Labor, as it begins its second-half-century, will devote its accumulated knowledge, experience and skill."

Wirtz's article is also devoted to past and current changes, both in the Labor Dept. and in the economy. In reviewing the history of the department, he says, "one becomes more convinced than ever that tomorrow belongs to those who face the fact of change, who go forward to meet it, who see it as an essential quality of growth."

Merely "adjusting" to change is not enough, he asserts, "for that would inevitably mean falling further and further behind until the forces of scientific and technological change which promise man's deliverance become rather the forces of his destruction . . ."

"We can and must do better in approaching the problems of technology," he says. "The real answer to the change that is upon us is that nothing will make sense unless we expand the economy to a point where there are another 4 million jobs. There is only one answer to unemployment and that is more jobs."

After Steady Decline:

Unemployment Up In Major Job Areas

After declining steadily since the worst of the 1961 recession, the number of the nation's major job areas with substantial unemployment swung upward in January.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly survey of the nation's 150 major labor market areas showed three areas were reclassified into the 6 percent or over jobless category, raising the total to 44 from December's 41.

In all, 10 areas reported unemployment high enough over the month before to reclassify them. The Labor Dept. said most of these changes "reflect the seasonal slowdown in employment which customarily occurs during the winter months."

The Labor Dept. also added that, despite the seasonal slowdowns in some sectors, most of the major job areas were experiencing "a generally favorable employment situation as the new year opened" and were anticipating modest job gains to spring.

The three areas added to the list of those suffering substantial unemployment were Worcester, Mass., Jersey City, N.J., and Utica-Rome, N.Y.

Three other areas—Fall River and New Bedford, Mass. and Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.—were moved from the 6 to 8.9 percent jobless category to the 9 to 11.9 percent group.

Altoona, Pa., was reclassified into the highest jobless category, with 12 percent or more jobless.

Three areas—Des Moines, Ia., Rochester, N.Y., and Greensboro-High Point, N.C.—were moved from the low unemployment grouping into the moderate jobless group, with from 3 to 5.9 percent unemployment.

Low of 40

The major areas with substantial unemployment—that is, 6 percent or more jobless—reached an all-time high of 101 in the spring of 1961. The total moved downward steadily to 60 in the winter of 1961, edged up to 63 by March 1962 and fell to 40 in November 1962.

The rise to 44 in January puts the total where it was last September.

The total of 44 in January compares to 61 for January a year ago, 76 in January 1961 and 31 in January 1960.

The number of smaller areas of substantial unemployment also rose by three in Janaury to a total of 170. This group totaled 199 a year ago, 152 in January 1961 and 107 in January 1960.

AFL-CIO NATIONAL AUXILIARIES executive council is shown above during meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters conferring with Wesley Reedy, assistant to Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. At Reedy's left is the Auxiliaries' president, Mrs. Beatrice Weiland, Clintonville, Wis. At his right are Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director, and Mrs. Elda Luebbert, secretary-treasurer.

Extended Jobless Aid Beneficial to 3 Million

The temporary extended jobless pay program proved its value by partially restoring wage loss and maintaining the self-respect of nearly 3 million workers, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared in releasing a study of the longterm unemployed.

The Labor Dept. report summarized the results of four surveys on the family characteristics and work experience of those receiving benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Program. The program began Apr. 8, 1961, and expired June 30, 1962.

In all, the report noted, a total of 2.8 million claimants received TEUC benefits amounting to about $750 million.

The typical claimant, according to the report, was a man between 25 and 44 years of age who was the primary or sole breadwinner of his household and was a steady worker.

Wirtz said the report "underscores the value of the TEUC program in partially restoring wage loss and helping to maintain the self respect of close to 3 million wage earners."

"It was also instrumental in preventing substantial related unemployment through added national purchasing power," he added.

The 196-page report presented statistics derived from interviews with some 175,000 TEUC claimants in every state.

It showed that the worker who had exhausted his jobless insurance rights under his state program and went on to collect extended benefits was representative of workers generally in terms of age, sex, family, and industrial and occupational characteristics.

About three-quarters of all TEUC claimants had been in the labor force during the entire 36-month period prior to filing for extended benefits, and 94 percent had been in for at least two years of the three-year period, the report said.

About three-fifths of the claimants were men; two out of five were between 25 and 44 years of age; three-fifths were the primary or sole wage earner; about one-half had worked in manufacturing industries; 70 percent had worked in blue-collar occupations.

The number of claimants reached a weekly peak of 765,000 early in the program and tapered off to 245,000 at the April 1962 survey, just before the program expired.

Anti-Labor Texas Agency Faces Axe

Austin, Tex.—Gov. John Connally has asked the legislature to do something labor has urged for years—abolish the Texas Industrial Commission.

The governor said the commission doesn't fit in with his program of consolidation of state agencies and a new group he is setting up to attract industry to Texas.

The Texas State AFL-CIO says the commission has served as "an arm of the National Right to Work Committee" and in convention resolutions has denounced its activities as "anti-labor."

As a sample of the commission's anti-labor bias, the state AFL-CIO cites a brochure sent to out-of-state employers which boasts: "Texas labor laws truly give management a needed break."

The state's so-called "right-to-work" law leads a listing of restrictive labor legislation which is followed by a statement that other laws designed to appeal to employers "deal with such matters as unemployment compensation, child and female labor and health and safety."

Texas employers, the pamphlet declares, pay one of the lowest unemployment compensation taxes of any state and can tap a low-paid labor pool including "2 million Latin-Americans."

AFL-CIO Brief Urges High Court To Upset Curbs on Agency Shop

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to overturn two lower-court decisions that would have the effect of outlawing or limiting the agency-shop contract as a form of union security.

In one case, the court was urged to overrule the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which held last June that an agency-shop clause was illegal under national labor policy embodied in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The National Labor Relations Board had previously held in a 4-1 decision that the General Motors Corp. was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain on an agency-shop clause with the Auto Workers. The appellate court set aside the NLRB order.

Florida Decision Hit

In the second case, the Supreme Court was asked to reverse the state courts of Florida in holding that the state's so-called "right-to-work" law, which prohibits a union shop under Sec. 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act, also has the effect of legally prohibiting an agency-shop clause. The case involves the Retail Clerks and a Florida firm, Alberta Schermerhorn.

The cases have significance because of the growing use of agency-shop clauses as a substitute for the full union-shop contract. Under an agency shop, employes in the bargaining unit are not required to join the union, but non-members are required to pay a service fee to the union that negotiate contract benefits.

A survey by the Bureau of National Affairs disclosed that as of mid-1960 agency-shop clauses were included in 6 percent of contracts, "up from 1 percent" three years earlier. In recent aerospace negotiations, a U. S. government mediation panel suggested that agency-shop clauses be included as a substitute where management rejected the full union shop.

The AFL-CIO and the UAW intervened in the two pending cases jointly, requesting permission to file their brief as friend of the court.

Violates 'Common Sense'

The appellate court ruling in the GM-UAW case, the brief argued, violates "common sense" and the clear legislative intent of Congress in holding that the Taft-Hartley Act permits a full union shop as a matter of national labor policy but denies the lesser form of union security provision involved in the agency shop.

As a matter of public policy, the brief pointed out, the agency shop "has served over the years as a useful compromise" in disputes over union security, and cited cases to indicate that it "has sometimes served the interests of management."

The agency shop has long been upheld under both Taft-Hartley and Wagner Acts, the brief emphasized, and "every indication of congressional intent" supports its validity.

In the Florida case, the AFL-CIO and UAW argued that while the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14-B allows states to prohibit the union shop its meaning goes no further.

An example was cited: A state may "delegate to a county the authority to prohibit rural speeds [of automobiles] of 50 miles an hour," but this would "not include the authority to prohibit . . . the lesser rate of 35 miles."

'Other Encroachments' Cited

Similarly, the court was urged, Sec. 14-B authorized the states to prohibit "compulsory membership" in unions but not the "mere obligation to pay non-discriminatory, nonexcessive fees" for representation in bargaining, in arbitration of grievances and similar union activities.

To hold otherwise, the court was told, would encourage the states to go further in attempting to prohibit union hiring halls and trying "other encroachments on federal labor policy."

The brief cited the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.), Senate sponsor of the Taft-Hartley Act, as stating the law would preclude a situation where "those not in the union will get a free ride" from union activities that bring contract benefits.

The Dept. of Justice filed a brief for the NLRB upholding the board's agency-shop ruling in the GM-UAW case and urging the Supreme Court to reverse the appellate court.

In regard to the Florida "right-to-work" law, the Justice Dept. suggested that a "line of distinction" might be found between an agency-shop clause and a "service fee" whereby a non-member would help pay "all cost of collective bargaining but not of legislative or political activities."

2-9-63

Scholarships Honor Washington Unionist

Seattle—The Washington State AFL-CIO will award two $500 college scholarships this year in honor of Evan M. Weston, retired former president of the state central body. Applicants must be the son or daughter of an AFL-CIO member and have taken the National Merit Scholarship Test.

Hemisphere Newsmen Set Up Headquarters

Hemispheric headquarters of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations have been opened in the Casa del Periodista in Panama City, Panama.

The federation, which represents unions or professional organizations of working newspapermen in 22 Western Hemisphere nations, is now operating from a base in Latin America for the first time since plans for its formation were made at a meeting in Panama City on Jan. 12, 1960.

In announcing the opening, Co-chairmen Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Newspaper Guild, and Luis Carnero Checa, of the Federation of Newspapermen of Peru, said formal ceremonies will be delayed until April, when the IAFWNO executive committee will be present.

The administrative functions of the office will be directed by Richard P. Davis, IAFWNO inter-American representative. A magazine, El Trabajador del Periodismo-The Newspaper Worker, covering activities of newspapermen's organizations and other matters of professional interest, will be published monthly.

Opening of the Panama City office also marks the start of an intensified program of technical assistance to member organizations.

Within the next year IAFWNO plans to conduct a series of seminars on newspaper trade unionism conducted for specific countries or regions; to establish an international press card for members of affiliates; to survey economic conditions of newspapermen throughout the hemisphere; to translate and publish journalism textbooks, and to attempt to arrange an exchange of newspapermen between countries and for scholarships for journalism students.

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Wirtz Calls Tax Slashes 'First Step' to More Jobs

Youth Bill Priority Set By Kennedy

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy has urged Congress to enact the Humphrey-Perkins youth employment opportunity bill as "a measure of the first priority." The bill, blocked in the House Rules Committee last year, would set up a Youth Conservation Corps and a comparable "home-town" program in the nation's cities.

"Immediate" action is needed, the President said, to meet the "increasingly serious" problem of 700,000 out-of-school, out-of-work youngsters who now make up 18 percent of the unemployed.

'Direct' Action Needed

Even with tax cuts and other Administration proposals to stimulate the economy, youth unemployment will remain "disproportionately high for some time" unless "more direct" measures are taken, Kennedy warned.

He outlined a broad program of legislation to expand existing activities and launch new measures. The White House said the presidential message was the first in the nation's history devoted to problems of youth.

The President asked a first-year authorization of $100 million to launch the two-part youth employment program and set up:

- A Youth Conservation Corps, comparable to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal era, which would enroll 15,000 youngsters from 16 through 21 the first year for outdoor work in national and state parks and forests and other conservation programs. Eventually up to 60,000 youngsters would be enrolled, given off-hours educational as well as on-the-job training, and paid $60 a month in addition to board, lodging and clothing. The basic program would be administered by the Dept. of Labor.
- A "home-town youth corps," less formally organized, which would enable needy youngsters to work full or part-time for public and non-profit community service organizations with the federal government paying half their wages. The ground rules specify that the jobs must provide useful training, must not displace regular workers and must be paid at prevailing rates for comparable work in the locality. Under the President's budget request, 40,000 youngsters could be employed in the first year on this program.

In addition to measures to in-

(Continued on Page 8)

Wyoming 'Work' Bill Is Signed

Cheyenne—Wyoming became the 20th state to ban the union shop as Gov. Clifford P. Hansen (R) signed a so-called "right-to-work" bill less than 24 hours after the Republican-controlled legislature sent it to his desk.

There were no hearings on the bill in the Senate and only a half-hour of semi-public hearings by the House Labor Committee.

The governor, who said during his election campaign last year that he would not initiate a "work" bill, approved the measure despite a flood of telegrams and letters asking him to veto it.

Governor's Statement

In a statement he said he "saluted" the Wyoming labor movement, but signed the measure because, he stated, it was "designed to restore full freedom of choice to the workers."

State AFL-CIO Pres. Paul Shafto reported that "more business lobbyists than had ever been seen before" put "terrific pressure" on legislators. The committee leading the "work" drive was headed by Lloyd W. Taggert, a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's blue ribbon committee set up to fight the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

The act becomes effective 90 days after the signature. Existing union shop agreements, however, are not affected until the expiration dates of the contracts. The measure prohibits the "agency shop" as well as the union shop.

The bill imposes penalties of up

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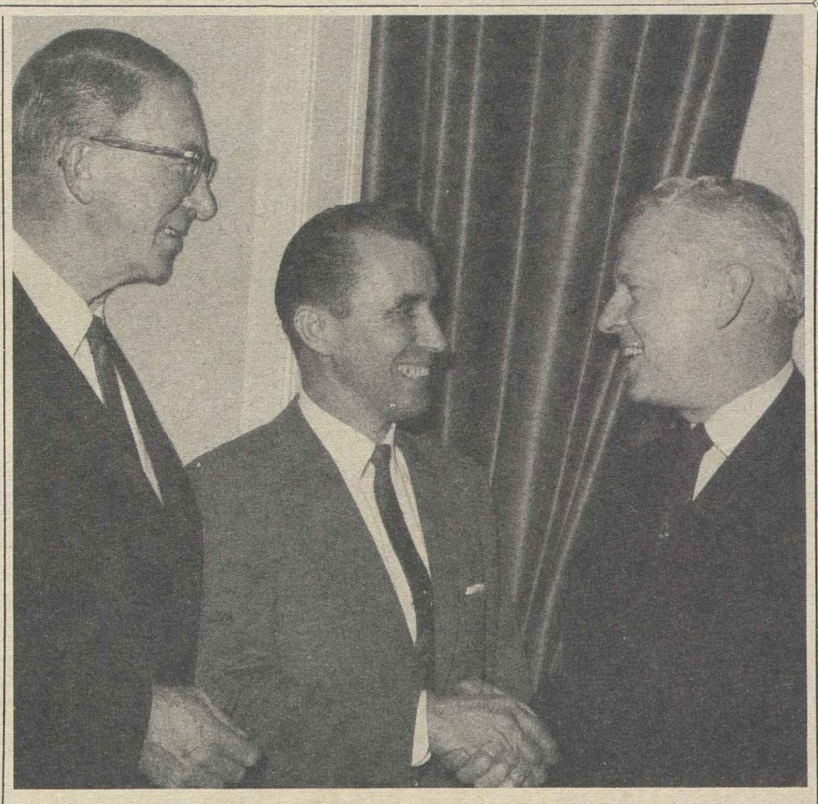

A CHATTANOOGA MACHINIST, Charles R. Graham, was winner of the Citizenship Award trip to Washington, sponsored for a union voter by the city's Central Labor Council, its Committee on Political Education and the Labor World, local labor weekly. Here he is flanked by Tennessee's two U.S. senators, Estes Kefauver (left) and Albert Gore. **(See story on Page 2.)**

4 Million Out of Work Intolerable

By John M. Barry

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the House Ways & Means Committee that Pres. Kennedy's tax cut program is the "first essential step" to move the economy toward full employment by bringing more jobs through stepped-up consumer purchasing power.

"The proposed changes in the individual tax rates will raise the level of demand for virtually every service and commodity we are capable of producing," Wirtz declared.

"This means more jobs."

Noting that the average American spends at least 92 cents of every dollar that comes into his hands, he said the higher take-home pay resulting from a tax cut would work the same way as a pay raise.

"The additional dollars spent," he said, "will lead to more jobs and further spending, with a continual widening of the circle generating still larger markets and further investment."

'Top Priority' Issue

Tax reduction, he said, has "top priority" on labor's agenda this year, with labor's gain coming only "as part of the common gain from strengthening of the whole economy."

Wirtz said the need to reduce "the present intolerable rate of unemployment" ought not to be considered as a separate matter, but that this alone would be cause

(Continued on Page 8)

To Win 40-Hour Week:

3 Loggers Killed In Canadian Strike

Kapuskasing, Ont.—Reesor Siding, a wilderness hamlet 37 miles west of here and 500 miles north of Toronto, will be linked in labor history with the death of three striking loggers killed by gunfire in a midnight skirmish between strikers and non-union woodcutters.

The death of the three bush workers brought a tragic climax to a month-long strike by the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, a branch of the Carpenters, against the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.

Ironically, the three men who were killed and nine others who were wounded were among 1,000 strikers also fighting for the cause of the independent woodcutters. These men, known as settlers, have rights from the Ontario government to cut 100 cords of wood a year on crown land for sale to the company. But by continuing to move the wood during the strike they were undermining the strike itself.

The battle at Reesor Siding developed out of an effort by 500 unarmed strikers to stop the movement of a stockpile of logs. But before the strikers could reach the stockpile the settlers opened fire with rifles, shotguns and small arms, shooting indiscriminately at the mass of strikers.

A small detachment of provincial police stood by without drawing arms; but the next day more than 200 police from each section of the province moved into Kapuskasing.

In the wake of the battle and in the sobering quiet that followed, 19 settlers were arrested on charges of non-capital murder and 237 strikers were charged with participating in a riot.

It took the death of the strikers to stir a passive Ontario Labor Dept.

(Continued on Page 3)

Rails Reject Unions' Bid To New Talks on Rules

Rail management has spurned an invitation by five operating unions to return to the bargaining table and make a new try at resolving the thorny work rules dispute.

Management broke off negotiations last June 22 and served notice that the railroads would unilaterally put into effect job-slashing proposals which had been rejected by the unions.

The five unions—Locomotive Firemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen — have temporarily blocked the action through a legal challenge now pending before the Supreme Court. Their chief executives, representing 200,000 on-train employes, wrote the company officials:

"In light of the obligations imposed by the Railway Labor Act on both labor and management, and in the public interest, we are taking the initiative and inviting resumption of ngotiations.

"We hope you will agree that efforts to achieve settlement should be unceasing and that it is neither constructive nor conscionable to further postpone the task . . . We remain convinced that collective bargaining is the only means that assures both parties solutions they can live with."

Management's reply, expressed by its chief negotiator, J. E. Wolfe, was to accuse the unions of "stalling tactics."

He said the railroads would negotiate only if the unions agreed to limit the bargaining to implementation of recommendations made last year by a presidential study com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Six-Month Job Stall Reported by Labor Dept.

The nation's job situation has been stalled "on a plateau" since the middle of last year, the Labor Dept. has reported.

In its detailed report for January, the department said changes from December employment figures were the mainly seasonal workweek reductions and post-holiday job cutbacks—900,000 in trade, 150,000 in postal and 185,000 in construction.

Greater than seasonal changes hit the manufacturing sector, down by 185,000 jobs, as declines were recorded throughout the durable and soft goods industries, especially the auto industry.

The latter felt "an unusually large reduction of 1.5 hours" in its workweek as output was cut from December's record levels.

The factory workweek dropped slightly more than seasonally, by 24 minutes to 40.1 hours. In the auto industry, however, it still was comparatively high at 41.6 hours, the report said.

"We have been on a plateau," commented Harold Goldstein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, as he noted "substantially no change" since mid-1962 in the key figures on the jobless rate, in total unemployment, in non-farm employment and in the size of the labor force.

The 5.8 percent jobless rate and the 4.7 million unemployed equalled the levels of January 1962, he noted.

Payroll employment—at 54.8 million—was 1.1 million above a year ago but showed "virtually no change" since last June.

Scholarship Established By Hotel Union

A four-year university scholarship for studies in the field of labor and industrial relations has been established by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and will be awarded annually.

The scholarships, to bear the name of Ed. S. Miller, the union's president, were voted at a recent Miami meeting of its general executive board. Candidates for the $1,500 annual grants must be either members or children of members.

The award will be made each year to a candidate selected from one of four geographic areas. First award, to be made in time for the student to enroll next September, requires that he enter Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Thereafter the winner may enter any university offering a four-year program in industrial and labor relations.

Details on selection plans will be announced after consultation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, Miller said.

Anti-Labor Bias Laid To State Unit

Austin—The Texas State AFL-CIO has asked a state court for a permanent injunction to bar what it terms "pro-employer lobbying" by members and employes of the Texas Employment Commission.

The commission and its staff, the state labor federation charged, used state funds to lobby for amendments to the unemployment compensation law which "on their face" are "in the interest of employers . . . and detrimental to the interests of employes and working men and women."

All of these actions, the state central body said "violate state law prohibiting state employes from influencing legislation or legislators."

The action was filed in Travis County District Court here.

State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown said one of the proposed amendments would have disqualified from benefits last year 74 percent of the state's jobless. He described the three-member commission, set up to provide representation for employers, workers and the public as "stacked" in favor of employer interests.

UNDERSEC. OF LABOR John F. Henning "supervises" the ground-breaking for the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor's new headquarters at 9th and Lake Sts. from his perch on a dozer as George B. Roberts, county federation president (right), and Executive Sec. W. J. Bassett (center), make with the pick and shovel. Ken Bitter, contractor for the project, is egging them on from the left. Bitter is a former secretary-treasurer of the San Diego Building Trades Council. The $289,000 headquarters is due to be completed in July.

Honest-to-Gosh Voter Wins Washington Trip

A Chattanooga Machinist has completed a three-day, expense-paid tour of the nation's capital awarded him for doing what came naturally—voting in last November's general election.

Charles R. Graham, a member of IAM Lodge 56, employed at Combustion Engineering, Inc., was chosen by lot from a final list of 20 Chattanooga trade unionists as the recipient of the citizenship award of the Chattanooga Labor Council. The only requirement was that the winner must have actually voted.

Not only had Graham voted, it turned out, but he had put in a shift as a poll worker in behalf of Wilkes Thrasher, whom the local labor council had endorsed for Tennessee's 3rd District congressional seat.

Although Thrasher narrowly missed election to the House, he carried the precinct at which Graham worked by a 2-1 margin.

During his Washington trip, on which he was accompanied by Charles M. Houk, treasurer of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO, Graham visited Congress, the White House and the Labor Dept., meeting Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and a number of other Administration officials.

On the House side, he had lunch with Rep. Ross Bass and on the Senate side with Senators Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore, all Democrats from his home state.

Graham's trip to Washington was the first of three prizes sponsored by the CLC, the local Committee on Political Education and the Chattanooga Labor World to encourage voting and promote good citizenship among local union members.

Second prize of a $50 U.S. savings bond went to J. R. Alley of Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 362, and the third prize of a $25 bond was won by H. B. Rogers of Hodcarriers Local 846.

Building Trades Rates Increase

The hourly rates of union building trades workers increased an average of 1.4 cents to an average scale of $3.98 an hour during the last quarter of 1962, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Satistics announced following its quarterly survey of seven major trades in 100 cities.

The increase—four-tenths of 1 percent—was slightly smaller than in the corresponding period of 1961.

Higher rates were registered for 1 of every 7 workers covered by the survey with the upward movement led by electricians, whose average hourly scale was boosted by 4.9 cents. Increases were registered in 11 cities for all the trades except painters; in 17 cities for bricklayers and in 16 cities for electricians.

Public 'Sacrificed:'

Rails and Regulators Assailed by Harrison

A leading spokesman for rail unions has accused both the railroad industry and government regulatory agencies of sacrificing the public welfare to the interest of bigger corporate profits.

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks charged that abandonment and curtailment of service has taken place in disregard of the principle that "the public must be assured of adequate, equitable, efficient transportation service, at reasonable and non-discriminatory cost."

Harrison, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, presented the "labor viewpoint" on the nation's transportation policy in an article for the Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Science, a leading scholarly journal.

He lashed at "wholly misleading railway corporation propaganda" although conceding it has been "very successful" in promoting the "myths" that railroads are "in desperate financial plight" and held back by "featherbedding" labor practices.

State and federal regulatory agencies, Harrison said, are often staffed by persons who have been or expect to be employed by the industry they are regulating and have shown "a willingness to accept propaganda claims at face value."

The goals of a national transportation policy geared to the nation's present and future needs, he said, are not likely to be achieved through reliance on "regulatory bodies with limited scope, already heavily committed to unsound courses."

He urged the creation, through executive or congressional action, of a National Transport Commission "with authority to develop a long range program integrating the needs and capacities of all forms of surface transportation." The goals, he said, should include:

- A halt to abandonment or curtailing of transportation service, "whether by the piecemeal process of station closing and discontinuing of parts of service, or by the wholesale process of merging competing corporations."
- A recognition that "railways are the backbone of the national transportation system."
- Similar principles of regulation for all modes of transportation.
- Preservation of "competition under private enterprise in those large areas where it will promote efficient and economic service."
- Acceptance by regulatory bodies of the principle that the interests of transportation employes should be "protected" in the regulation of transportation.
- "Extreme care . . . to protect the processes of regulation against subversion by the industries being regulated. . . ."

Newspaper Crafts Seek 4-Day Week

Toronto, Ont.—Four newspaper craft unions have asked for a four-day workweek in joint negotiations with three Toronto dailies.

The proposal was advanced by the Typographers, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Mailers in bargaining proposals offered the Daily Star and the Globe & Mail, with which they negotiate together, and the Telegram, with which they hold separate sessions. Joint bargaining was resumed by the unions this year after a lapse of several years.

The four unions, which represent about 1,000 workers, have asked for day shifts of 8 hours, night shifts of 7.5 hours and lobster shifts of 7 hours. On wages they have proposed uniform journeyman rates of $143, $148 and $149 per week, respectively. Rates under old agreements stipulating the 5-day week run from $139 to $149.

The unions describe the four-day week as a legitimate goal because of technological changes—with greater advances in the offing—which tend to eliminate jobs.

Other proposals include four weeks' vacation after 10 years; an increase in the maximum severance pay to 40 weeks; improved pensions and better coverage and cost-sharing for health plans.

Meantime the Newspaper Guild, which is not involved in the current bargaining, and the Star have agreed on a pioneer program of labor-management cooperation under which a permanent body for discussion of matters of continuing interest will be set up when negotiations for a new contract are completed.

Rails Reject Union Bid To New Talks on Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

mission. The unions have rejected the proposals, which would include abolition of tens of thousands of jobs that railroad workers contend are essential to safe operations.

The unions had proposed an initial meeting "at the technical level" to evaluate new data prepared by the Dept. of Labor, followed by a conference "to determine what issues are actually in dispute," and finally a "summit meeting."

This approach, they contended, would be "far more promising than the present wall of silence."

The unions said they do not consider the financial condition of the railroads a factor in the work rules and pay structure dispute but that if management introduces the claim that "railroads are headed for the poorhouse," there should be a "full and objective" congressional investigation of railroad finances.

"Labor's interest, like that of the public generally, is in more, better, safe, economical and uninterrupted transportation," the union officials said.

Unionists Ready Retirees' Center

Quincy, Mass. — Union carpenters, painters and plumbers are donating their skills to renovate a former home for Spanish-American War veterans into a new center for the area's senior citizens.

City Welfare Commissioner Anthony J. Venna, chairman of the Quincy Council for the Aging, reported:

"We've had almost a score of union craftsmen donating their services. The city and the Golden Agers owe these people a lot, for this work is something we could hardly pay for with our limited budget."

Governor of Wyoming Signs 'R-T-W' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine for violations, in addition to authorizing civil damage suits and court injunctions. A provision which would have made each day of continued violation after conviction a separate offense was dropped.

Less than two weeks after its introduction, the "right to-work" bill sailed through the Senate, 16-11. After defeating a series of amendments—including one which would have provided that only union members would receive benefits negotiated by a union—the House passed the bill, 33-23, with eight Republicans crossing party lines to oppose it and three Democrats supporting it. The technical vote was 34-22, since one opponent switched his vote to support the bill to pave the way for a later, unsuccessful motion for reconsideration.

Galleries were filled with union members and other opponents of "right-to-work," Shafto reported. He said there was never any question about the crowd being orderly, but a large contingent of police and a squad of national guardsmen were assigned to "guard" the capitol.

Shafto said that several supporters of the "work" measure acknowledged that letters, telegrams and calls from constituents were running heavily against the bill.

The Wyoming law marked the first success for "right-to-work" forces since 1958, when Kansas approved a "work" measure but voters in five other states turned it down—and in the process defeated a host of Republicans identified with the anti-union shop bill.

House Democrats Fill Labor Post

Rep. George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Calif.) has been named to fill a vacancy on the House Education & Labor Committee, completing the committee organization of the House.

Reuther Tells Executives:

Hours, Profits Key To Auto Contracts

Detroit—The shorter workweek and the overtime problem are "going to be knocking at your door" in future negotiations, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther told Detroit businessmen assembled at the Economic Club here.

Reuther also repeated his earlier notice that a profit-sharing program would be a major objective of the UAW in its 1964 bargaining with auto producers.

"Profit-sharing is something you had better become emotionally adjusted to," he told the 1,200 leaders of the city's business community. He was appearing before the top-flight executives' group for the first time in 10 years.

He said the union's profit-sharing agreement with American Motors Corp., negotiated in 1961, had added a "new dimension" to bargaining in the industry, bypassing the problem of basing contract terms on speculations about what economic conditions would be two or three years in the future.

It represents a more rational approach, Reuther said, because sharing is based on earnings that are known, on "a pie that has been baked."

He indicated the UAW would seek a "flexible" workweek, rather than a fixed ceiling on hours, so that the week could be adjusted downward as unemployment rose and as many workers as possible could be kept on full-time schedules.

The UAW president declared that planned overtime is "morally indefensible as long as thousands of people are denied jobs" and said that more than 900,000 additional workers could have been employed in October and November if no overtime had been worked by job-holders.

Referring to the growing complexity of collective bargaining, and to the increasing responsibilities of the parties, Reuther suggested that both sides have a joint responsibility that transcends their separate roles and that economic facts, rather than economic power, should provide the basis for their agreements.

Yet, he noted, too often bargaining is still "a brief encounter" when it should be a continuing process.

He cited the recent agreement between the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp. as an example of what can be achieved through negotiations on a long-term basis. The steel pact, which provides safeguards against job losses to automation and guarantees workers a share of cost savings, was worked out in three years of talks by a committee representing the union, the company and the public.

AUTO INDUSTRY BARGAINING prospects in 1964 provided a major topic as Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther addressed some 1,200 leaders of the business community at the Economic Club of Detroit.

Company Tactic on Final Offer Not Unfair Practice, Board Says

The National Labor Relations Board, reversing a trial examiner's intermediate report, has ruled that a company did not refuse to bargain in good faith when it declined to budge from its maximum offer through seven negotiating meetings prior to a strike.

The board agreed, however, that the company later violated the law by "insisting to impasse" on a contract provision granting "superseniority" to strikebreaking replacements and that the walkout was converted at that time to an unfair practice strike.

The trial examiner had upheld the charges of Auto Workers Local 689 that the Philip Carey Mfg. Co. of Hamilton, O., was guilty of refusal to bargain when it engaged in a form of "Boulwarism"—making its so-called final offer at an early stage in bargaining and then refusing to change it.

The local struck the plant Sept. 6, 1960, in an effort to obtain a first contract.

Disagreeing with the trial examiner, the NLRB said in its unanimous decision that he had placed "too much stress on finality and not enough on the amount of negotiation that preceded the 'final' offer."

The company's proposal, the board noted, came on July 28 at the 11th bargaining session, contained an offer of a wage increase, and "does not appear to us in the circumstances to be an indication of a failure to bargain in good faith" in further negotiations.

"One need not listen to argument endlessly," the decision said. "There comes a point in any negotiation where the positions of the parties are set and beyond which they will not go. Where that point is obviously depends on all the facts of the case. On the facts of this case we are not prepared to say that the respondent exceeded the limits of permissible bargaining by substantially adhering to its July 28 proposal."

As for the issue of "Boulwarism," the board said it was "not passing" in this case upon any purportedly general technique of bargaining."

"Boulwarism" derives its name from Lemuel R. Boulware, former head of industrial relations for General Electric, who developed it as a standard approach to negotiations.

The NLRB agreed with the trial examiner that even if the strike had not been an unfair practice strike from the start, it became one on Dec. 28, 1960, as a result of the company's conduct after the strike began.

On that date meetings broke off as management continued to insist that any contract would have to contain superseniority for nonstrikers and replacements hired after the walkout began. In a letter to employes Sept. 26, management had threatened to adopt that position unless its proposals were accepted by the end of the month, a deadline it later extended to Oct. 7.

Demand Withdrawn

The company withdrew the superseniority demand in August 1961 after the NLRB had ruled in the Erie Resistor case—an appeal from which awaits a Supreme Court ruling—that insistence on such superseniority was an unlawful form of discrimination. Further meetings failed to produce an agreement, however.

The board ordered reinstatement and back pay, plus interest, of all strikers replaced on or after Dec. 28, 1960, but not those replaced before that date. Member Gerald A. Brown argued that the unfair practice actually occurred on Sept. 26, 1960, when the company sent its threatening letter to employes.

Clothing Union Victor In Year-Long Fight

Bethlehem, Pa.—The Clothing Workers, after a bitter campaign of more than a year, during which a series of unfair labor practices was filed against the Forte Neckwear Co. here, won representation rights by a 135-121 vote in a National Labor Relations Board election.

In a last-minute effort to turn back the union the head of the firm, Robert Forte, Sr., cancelled the Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage of those workers known to favor the ACWA and retained it on those opposed to representation.

Union workers since striking Nov. 25 had manned picket lines in one of the Lehigh Valley's coldest winters as part of the campaign to win representation rights at the plant.

The ACWA had agreed to the vote on condition that Forte promptly sit down and negotiate a contract should the union win. In a memorandum of understanding dated Jan. 21, Forte undertook to send the following to the ACWA:

"I wish to state that I am satisfied that if a majority of the employes select your union to represent them, that we will be able to work out a collective bargaining agreement satisfactory to both parties."

Three days later the company posted notices, signed by Forte, agreeing not to discriminate against union members, not to question employes about union membership, not to threaten reprisals against those who engage in union activities or discriminate against them in any way.

The firm also agreed to give back pay to 11 discharged employes "for any loss of earnings they may have suffered by reason of our discrimination" against them.

When the election was held Feb. 5, the company challenged the votes of 11 union members.

The ACWA campaign was conducted by Murray Gassman and Marie Gassman, national representatives, who said picketing will be continued until a contract is signed. During the drive the union signed an agreement with the Schobel Brothers Neckwear Co., also of Bethlehem, giving ACWA protection to about 325 employes.

TV Show Pacts Signed By Musicians

New York—Contracts providing for the use of live musicians in the musical background scoring of the Columbia Broadcasting System television shows, "The Defenders" and "The Nurses," have been signed by Musicians Local 802 and Platus Productions, Inc.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin and Vice Pres. Al Knopf of Local 802 said the agreement completed 100 percent contract participation by major TV film and tape producers on the East Coast under the same terms and conditions as in Hollywood.

"We are rapidly approaching complete cooperation by producers everywhere," Kenin said, "and musicians now enjoy harmonious relations in another important segment of the entertainment business. Producers have come to realize that the live musician can breathe new spirit into the musical backgrounds of their television shows. They provide, so to speak, the frosting on the cake."

John G. Feild Quits President's Committee

John G. Feild has resigned as executive director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to direct special projects for the Potomac Institute, Washington, a non-profit research organization in the area of human relations.

Scholarship Exam To Be Given Mar. 5

The National Merit Scholarship examination will be given Mar. 5 in most U.S. high schools, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has noted.

The examination must be taken by high school juniors to qualify for the annual AFL-CIO scholarships and also for more than 1,000 other scholarships administered by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. In high schools where the Mar. 5 date is not practical, the examination will be given at about the same time. Students can check with counsellors for exact information and for a copy of the NMSC Student Information Bulletin, which will help in preparing for the examination.

3 Canadian Loggers Shot to Death in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

into more vigorous action in an effort to settle the strike and a companion walkout by 400 loggers at the Kimberly Clark Corp., Long Lac, Ont., near the lakehead city of Port Arthur. Kimberly Clark holds the controlling interest in Spruce Falls. The New York Times also has a major share in the Spruce Falls mills.

The strike began over a demand by the loggers for a 40-hour week instead of the present 44—a pattern set earlier by Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Spruce Falls held out against the Abitibi pattern and Kimberly Clark, a sulphite mill, refused to accept the conditions won by the union in the newsprint mill.

Spruce Falls finally acceded to the 40-hour week, unlike Kimberly Clark; but the company demanded a 7-day operation which would have deprived the loggers of two consecutive days off and would have meant Sunday work. This the loggers refused to accept.

The shootings took place early Feb. 11. By Feb. 13 the pressure had mounted on the Ontario Labor Dept., which sent a chartered plane for union and company officials to bring them to Toronto for talks.

Mill workers were in solid support of the loggers. A picket line set up at the mill by the loggers on the 25th day of the strike virtually shut down operations when mill workers refused to cross.

In the wake of the shootings came demands by the striking unions and craft unions in the mills for a royal commission to investigate events leading to the strike and the shootings.

The 237 strikers charged with rioting surrendered voluntarily. They filed into Kapuskasing in small groups under instructions of union organizers. Provincial police, operating out of temporary headquarters in the company-owned Kapuskasing Inn, processed the charges over a two-day period. Bail of $200 each was offered but with $47,000 involved none was posted and the strikers were taken by bus to an industrial prison farm 100 miles north.

The settlers, who had been arrested earlier on nominal charges of shooting with intent to wound and released in $500 bail, were rearrested the next day after a clamor from the union brought charges of non-capital murder.

CORRECTION

In a cutline under a photo of a meeting of the Intl. Solidarity Fund Committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which appeared in the Jan. 19 issue of the AFL-CIO News, Sec. Gov-ardhan Mapara of the ICFTU Regional Organization was mistakenly identified as Guptil Mapara. He and Sec. Arturo Juaregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers attended the meeting as associate members of the committee, not as observers.

A Minority Tragedy

IN THE CENTENNIAL YEAR of the Emancipation Proclamation and a few days before the nation solemnly marked the 154th anniversary of the birth of Pres. Abraham Lincoln, a minority of the United States Senate almost destroyed the hope for effective civil rights legislation in the 88th Congress.

Fifty-four senators, three more than a constitutional majority of the 100-member Senate, voted to close debate so that the "greatest deliberative body" in the world could begin consideration of proposed changes in the rules. They lost.

Three weeks earlier, at the opening of the 88th Congress, a motion had been placed before the Senate to consider proposed rules changes. Under the tradition of unlimited debate, southerners launched a filibuster to prevent a vote on the motion.

To close debate the consent of two-thirds of the senators present and voting would be needed. If the full Senate were in attendance, this would require 67 votes. The liberal and progressive elements of both parties, frustrated by southern filibuster and the highly intricate parliamentary maneuvering, filed a cloture petition to end debate. They fell 10 votes short of winning the two-thirds needed, although carrying the vote 54 to 42.

★ ★ ★

WHAT HAS ALL THIS to do with civil rights? Senate Rule 22, creating the two-thirds margin of senators present and voting to close debate, has been used by southern Democrats and Republican conservatives to block legislation that 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation would give first-class citizenship and a full measure of justice to Negroes and other minority groups.

The liberal groups had several proposed changes—to reduce the margin to shut off debate after a reasonable period to 60 percent, or to allow a majority of the full Senate to end discussion 15 days after a petition had been filed, plus an additional 100 hours of debate.

They sought eventually to secure a vote on these changes, but never got beyond the cloture vote on whether rules changes should be given consideration in the first place. The southern Democratic-GOP coalition won despite the fact that more Democrats and more Republicans voted to end debate and get to the substantive rules changes than voted to frustrate civil rights legislation.

★ ★ ★

REALISTICALLY, the prospect for meaningful civil rights legislation in the 88th Congress is dormant if not totally destroyed. It will take another election and a further strengthening of the liberal groups finally to break the grip of a small, narrow-minded group of men dedicated to the preservation of a society that would deny all Americans, regardless of race, color, origin or creed, their full and equal rights.

Organized labor is dedicated to carrying this struggle to final victory—a victory that will allow a majority of the Senate to determine after full and free debate if it will move forward to finally implement the guarantees of American democracy.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'How About Getting My Program Marching?'

'The Oxford Disaster . . . Price of Defiance':

A Son of Mississippi Searches The Troubled Soul of His State

The following is excerpted from a pamphlet "The Oxford Disaster . . . Price of Defiance" by Mississippi State Rep. Karl Wiesenburg of Pascagoula. The material for the pamphlet appeared on the editorial pages of The Chronicle, Pascagoula, Miss., in December 1962.

THE FIRST RESPONSIBILITY of a state is to preserve law and order within the state by the exercise of its police powers. States' rights must be coexistent with state responsibilities. If a state ignores its responsibility to its citizens, then no man's life or property can be safe in such a state. If citizens of this state can be permitted to defy laws they do not like, and obey only such court orders as they may agree with, then we will have no government at all. Anarchy and confusion will prevail.

Maintenance of law and order at the University of Mississippi, or at any public school in the state, is the primary responsibility of the state. If we want to maintain our state's rights, we must accept our state's responsibilities.

The people of Mississippi were deluded into believing that Gov. Barnett had some well-conceived plan that would insure him the final victory in the Oxford crisis. The truth is he had no such plan. So long as he had only to contend with a few unarmed federal marshals, he was a lion in his defiance. Faced with the full power of the federal government, he unconditionally surrendered. He made a serious mistake in believing that he could bluff the President of the United States, the same mistake Khrushchev made in Cuba, and with the same result.

But many political "leaders" still maintain their attitude of defiance, and still urge the people to continue to resist constituted authority. The people are being told they must not submit, they must not surrender, they must preserve their "freedom". Submit to what? Surrender to whom? To a restoration of law and order, to acknowledgment that we are a government of laws not of men? This is not submission, this is not surrender, this is the American way of life.

Unless these political "leaders" change their attitude, further bloodshed is inevitable. No one can doubt that similar situations will arise. How shall these problems be met? Shall every school become a battleground? Shall innocent blood again be shed for political advantage?

We must meet these problems sanely and sensibly, as many of our sister states have met them. To do this we must have leaders who are willing to acknowledge that the orders of our courts must be obeyed.

We cannot afford to repeat the errors that led to the riots at Oxford. We cannot continue to elect to office politicians who think they can curry public favor by advocating defiance of constituted authority, disrespect for their government and open defiance of the law.

A public officer of this state who invites imprisonment by defying court orders violates both his oath of office and his public trust.

"Law and order" seems to be controversial in Mississippi. Pastors, businessmen and other citizens of this state who have spoken out in favor of a return to law and order have been castigated by some newspapers whose columns are filled with vitriolic denunciation of the federal government.

THE TIME HAS COME for the many citizens who have been afraid to speak out for law and order to make themselves heard. Every citizen who has come to the realization that we must have law and order, that we cannot continue to condone open defiance of our courts, and who now remains silent must accept full responsibility for other tragic events that inevitably will take place.

Let us join together in a common resolve that the Oxford tragedy shall not be repeated, that the public schools of Jackson, Greenville, Pascagoula and elsewhere in our state shall not be invaded by mobs.

This will take courage. Men will have to take a stand, to speak out and make themselves heard. Women, who share the highest stake of all, the safety and welfare of our children, must make their influence felt in the home, in the community, and at the polls. When you speak out for law and order, the politicans will speak out for law and order. The lunatic fringe that would destroy our schools, our state and our nation must be exterminated from political life.

Our school boards, both on the state and local levels, must receive our full support in their efforts to meet the problems of today and tomorrow. Our schools must remain free, public and open. Our administrators and faculty must be allowed full academic freedom.

Lastly, we need to search our souls for the answer to why the Oxford tragedy was allowed to happen. It is easy to blame this on others, to defend our state officials and the young people involved in the riot and to exonerate ourselves. The Prince of Peace said, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

Morgan Says:

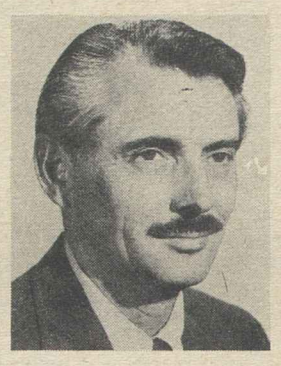
Africa's Potential for Trouble Great Despite Calm in Katanga

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IF THE CONGO calms down now that secessionist Katanga is being shepherded precariously back into the fold, there is some fear that American interest in Africa will be diverted elsewhere to the detriment of all concerned.

Warning against a "nothing to worry about" attitude if the chaos in the Congo is finally settled, one U.S. diplomat has told his superiors that within the next 15 or 20 months there could be an explosion in Portuguese Africa that "it will make you yearn for those placid, good old days of the Congo crisis." He pointed out that a strong pivot around which the situation in the Congo turned for the better was Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, but no equivalent of Spaak with his anticolonial enlightenment is visible in Lisbon.



Morgan

Broadly speaking, U.S. policy toward Africa supports freedom and self-determination, but Africa is a vast continent with a variety of connections and entanglements with European powers and commercial interests. And since our own interests and commitments are global, cross-currents inevitably whipsaw policies so that in application they look different than in theory.

We have taken a somewhat different approach to former British colonial areas, for example, than to nations in the so-called French community; our foreign aid programs have been much larger to the former British territories.

The French in particular and the European Economic Community in general have been giving impressive quantities of aid to the areas of former French Africa that have become independent nations and are struggling to keep afloat. Furthermore, the French wangled what amounts to special treatment for tropical products exported from their ex-colonies to the Common Market.

Under these circumstances it might be asked why Washington feels it necessary to extend these areas any aid at all. One answer is a desire to put or to keep an American foot in the door. Another is what one ambassador has described as the need for these countries to "spread their dependence." With all their ties to Paris, they do not want to be obliged to rely on France alone. So they welcome token American aid. Even though this amounts to a total to the French African community of only about $10 million, compared to more than half a billion from the Common Market countries, Washington is looking with some skepticism at that expenditure.

One fresh reason may be the need to take a wide new look at our relations with France and French Africa because of the changes in the economic and political picture set in train by Gen. de Gaulle's barring Common Market membership to Britain.

It appears that Pres. Kennedy's prestige, happily, is high in much of Africa. Several reasons are suggested, beginning with his speech while he was still a senator advocating independence for Algeria and the application of American influence to hasten it. Interestingly, the U.S. position supporting the United Nations against Katanga's secession has raised American stock in several African capitals, the reason being that Katanga was a symbol of colonialism.

Also, U.S. willingness to take stands counter to French and British positions on Africa has not gone unnoticed by Africans, according to one knowledgeable American observer in the field.

BUT POPULARITY and prestige are mercurial things, by no means stable enough to lean policies on. The Communists have been clumsy in trying to promote their own troublesome interests in Africa but as one diplomat put it, "they don't stop—they haven't written off Africa." Ironically the Soviets and even the Chinese have been trying to exploit the nationalistic ambitions of the emerging African lands though communism is supposed to be the great unifying force of the masses. A Balkanization of African states is just what the continent does not need.

What the weak African governments do need is federation and some of the more sophisticated and responsible leaders are coming to realize it. Pres. Senghor of Senegal refers with a mixture of distress and disdain to what he calls "micro-nationalism"—microscopic nationhood, he might have said—as the curse of Africa.

How can the trend be reversed? Little more than customs unions and cooperation on telecommunications can be expected at first and their formation will be anything but instantaneous. Actually the political education and the economic development of Africa have only just begun and this fascinating but painful and dangerous metamorphosis will command the most intelligent and helpful attention the U.S. can give it.

Washington Reports:

Rival House Whips Disagree On Tax-Cut Prospects in 1963

CONCERN ABOUT governmental expenditures is natural, Rep. Hale Boggs (La.), House Democratic whip, declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports, adding that there is no threat of inflation at this time and it's easier to talk about cuts than to bring them about. The program is heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Boggs made the statements when asked if it's necessary to cut expenditures the same amount as taxes are cut.

"We must remember we have no inflationary threat at this time," he pointed out. "We have a deflationary threat.

"Also, we have a proposed budget of $98 billion. National defense, the space program, interest on the national debt, the veterans' program, all the result of past wars or the effort to prevent a future war, amount to 75 percent. That means we have $20 to $22 billion to work with, but when you think of the need for growth of our country, and our economic problems, in a country of 190 million people, I wouldn't consider that excessive."

The Republican whip, Rep. Leslie Arends (Ill.), said on the same program that he expected the Ways & Means Committee and the House itself to make so many changes in the tax cut program that "there will be no similarity whatsoever to the suggestions the President sent up here."

He expected the House to pass a tax cut bill this year, "but I wouldn't want to bet too much that the Senate likewise will pass a bill during this session."

BOGGS SAID he was optimistic about passage this year, though "a tax bill is a difficult thing to put together."

Arends was not sure that tax reforms will be part of the original package. Boggs declared the tax program was the most important matter before Congress, because "the main problems that we have are economic problems involving the rate of unemployment."

Arends looked upon the recent incidents involving French Pres. Charles de Gaulle as a step toward a Western Europe that would assume more of its own military burdens.

"The main thing is, I think, that they must make more of a contribution in the way of men and materials than they have," he said. "The burdensome load we have over there now is causing a drain on our gold. In the past we helped them (Western Europe) and now, why shouldn't they do more to help?"

Arends said that though our military cost is now huge, "we have to maintain our superiority; we have it at the present time and we must keep it."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY SPEECHES by Republicans were marked by a great deal of viewing with alarm directed against the policies and practices of Pres. Kennedy, with emphasis on the difficulties of foreign relations involving Castro's Cuba, de Gaulle's France and Canada.

This is natural and probably harmless, except that a small apprehension has arisen that the bipartisan restraint existing on foreign policy issues for the last 20 years may be eroded.

At campaign times, the bipartisanship has frequently been subordinated to the short-range desire of every candidate to be elected. It has existed strongly, however, in the Senate and House committees directly concerned with foreign policy and military security.

Republicans spoke responsibly and carefully, for public purposes, during the Roosevelt and Truman years. Democrats held back from purely partisan criticisms during the difficult eight years of Eisenhower and the late John Foster Dulles, which included such crises as the landing of Marines in Lebanon and the massing of air and sea power in the Formosa Straits.

The presence of Soviet forces in Cuba is a nuisance and perhaps a regional menace, but it is not a fact that should be looked at one way by Republicans, another way by the Administration, simply because one is out of power, the other in power.

* * *

THE OVERRIDING ISSUES surely are in Europe, where de Gaulle has confronted both Great Britain and the United States with what appears to be a massive attack on the whole concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

If de Gaulle is pushing in the direction he seems to be pushing by his veto of British membership in the Common Market, by his insistence on an independent French nuclear operation, it undermines the basis on which foreign policy has been built for 15 years.

It would require the most serious reconsideration of U.S. foreign policy strategy and tactics—strategy and tactics that have been carried through by both Republican and Democratic administrations and supported by well-informed and responsible members of both parties in Congress.

An act of creation and initiative comparable to that which produced the Marshall Plan, and the NATO alliance itself, would seem necessary.

An atmosphere of partisan strife in the Senate and House committees dealing with foreign policy would pose great difficulties. Speeches on the hustings, uttered for a political audience that yearns to be stimulated and encouraged, are one thing. Partisanship carried back to the place where the work is done would be a grievous national handicap.

* * *

AMONG THE REPUBLICAN speeches that caught less attention than it deserved was an impromptu 30-minute declaration in Long Beach, Calif., by Oregon's Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, who shares with Gov. Rockefeller of New York the distinction of winning reelection to a second term last year.

Hatfield remarked that he was worried by recent trends in the Republican Party, which showed GOP leaders standing by while other political leaders tried to grapple with important problems. "Compassion and humility" were the "genesis" of Republican strength, he said, "but the party has not always held to this."

These "Lincolnian principles," he continued, had often been forgotten by the party, so that it stood "diluted and diminished in the eyes of the American people by a very capable opposition party—and compassion was taken from our mantle. We often stood by and permitted it to happen."

The group of GOP "activists" emerging in the House shows signs that it is seeking to break the sterotype of blind opposition to programs designed to embody the "compassion and humility" of American life. But it is too early to tell whether their direction will be toward affirmative programs bearing a party trademark. Hatfield's comments offer at least an explanation of why he is often mentioned as a possibility for national candidacy.

THE HOUSE WILL PASS a tax cut this year, both Rep. Hale Boggs (La.), Democratic whip (left), and Rep. Leslie Arends (Ill.), Republican whip, asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational radio program.

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of founding of predecessor body of Rochester and Vicinity Joint Labor Council has seen the resurrection of pictures of union activities in earlier days. This shows the Labor Day, 1911, parade of Typographical Local 15, one of the founders of the original central trades body.

Rochester Labor Celebrates:

Oldest Central Body Observes Centennial

Rochester, N. Y.—Organized labor here this month is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Workingmen's Assembly of Rochester—the earliest established central trades council in the nation.

Following an unsuccessful strike by Rochester Typographical Local 15, representatives of the printers met with the Iron Molders, the Cutters, the Carpenters & Joiners and the Painters to set up the assembly in February 1863.

According to City Historian Blake McKelvey, the assembly differed from earlier city labor bodies in that the member unions retained their separate identities while cooperating via their delegates to the assembly. The organization had a pragmatic approach.

In his study, "Organized Labor in Rochester before 1914," McKelvey noted that when the assembly met for its first annual session in the old Court House:

"They hastened to deny any connection with a recently established Workmen's Independent Union, a newly formed third party, or with any other political or religious faction, and pledged the assembly to work for the economic interests of its affiliates and their members."

Although the assembly had foresworn close political ties, it engaged in political action by organizing mass meetings for legislation to establish the eight-hour day and to abolish convict labor.

Some indication of organized labor's strength during this period was provided by a labor-sponsored Fourth of July picnic which in 1869 drew 11,000 people out of a community of slightly more than 60,000 people.

Only 5 Locals in 1880

By 1880, the Rochester City Directory still listed only five local unions. Although the 1873 depression had run its course, the average wage for the city's 14,000 wage earners was $357, compared to the 1870 level of $449. The times seemed propitious for a successful organizing drive.

But the campaign to "organize the unorganized" was not led by the assembly, whose power by this time was only nominal. Instead, the task was undertaken by the recently-formed Knights of Labor who began signing up workers in Rochester's shoe industry, then fifth in size in the country.

While the Knights were still in the ascendency, a second group of unions—disenchanted Knights and several older trade unions—joined together in 1884 to form the Central Labor Union.

The ultimate fate of the Knights was indicated by an 1887 strike of Knights Assembly 1735 and Typographical Local 15 against local printing firms. The Knights' printers folded, while the Typos, who had received their ITU charter in 1853, still exist.

The Central Labor Union collapsed in 1888 with the withdrawal of several construction unions, which formed the Building Trades Council in July of that year. The building trades group led directly to the establishment of the Rochester Central Trades Council.

An AFL charter was issued to the central trades council on Sept. 29, 1888. Known since the AFL-CIO merger as the Rochester & Vicinity Joint Labor Council, the body represents about 50,000 workers out of a labor force of 265,000. While Rochester organized labor still looks wistfully at the city's largest employer, non-union paternalistic Eastman Kodak Co., the group is active and vigorous.

Although the matter currently is under a cloud of litigation, the State, County & Municipal Employes has been recognized as the bargaining agent for about 2,000 non-uniformed city employes.

One Challenge Beaten

The non-affiliated Civil Service Employes Association is challenging for jurisdiction of the city workers, but they lost a court fight to have the union recognition ordinance declared unconstitutional. The present court action concerns the basis—chiefly dues deduction authorization cards—for the city's recognition of the AFSCME.

The city council recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the importation of strikebreakers. Currently the AFL-CIO council is working for passage of similar legislation at the state level.

Group Medical Clinic Charges Plot to Bar Staff from Hospital

Bellaire, O.—A union-endorsed group medicine clinic here has charged that the Bellaire Hospital and the Belmont County Medical Society are conspiring to prevent group doctors from using the hospital's facilities.

Involved are the Bellaire Medical Clinic, owned by the Medical Foundation of Bellaire, and the Bellaire Medical Group, comprising eight specialists and five general practitioners. A large proportion of the clinic's patients are members of the Steelworkers and the unaffiliated Mine Workers residing in this heavily-industrial area along the Ohio River in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va.

The clinic's doctors—with the exception of the first few who came here 11 years ago—have been denied membership in the medical society. That in turn has led to refusal to accredit them for treating patients or performing operations in hospitals at Wheeling, nearby Martin's Ferry or Bellaire. The City Hospital here is the only one in the 12,000-person community, and it is supported by community contributions. As a non-profit operation it pays no federal or local taxes.

Focus of the new complaints is the hospital's board of trustees, which the clinic charges is responsive to the local medical society's wishes.

The clinic, affiliated with the Group Health Association of America, has brought in the GHAA's counsel — Horace Hanson of St. Paul, Minn.—to work on the case.

The hospital trustees have turned down the application of Dr. J. E. Sams for staff privileges. Sams, a graduate of Tulane Medical School, is an obstetrician certified by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

In the Army Medical Corps he rose to the rank of colonel and was chief of obstetrics at a large army hospital. He holds the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Army Commendation Medal and numerous campaign ribbons and stars. But these aren't enough to get him on the Bellaire City Hospital staff, and without that appointment he cannot practice obstetrics for the clinic and its patients.

The medical care of many of these patients is paid for by the UMWA welfare fund. Some 300 of them are members of a group which pays a flat monthly fee for supplementary health care over and above that provided by the fund. Others go to the clinic or one of its two "suburban" branches, where they pay for each visit or service.

The Medical Foundation of Bellaire has charged the boycott was undertaken in the "hope of destroying the effectiveness of a highly qualified group of physicians." It called on the hospital and medical society to drop their hostility. Furthermore, it reminded the AMA that it has "given its approval to the principle of qualified group medicine," and urged that it seek to persuade the hospital trustees to open their doors to the group's doctors.

Illinois Steelworkers To Sue on Redistricting

Springfield—Illinois Steelworkers will ask the courts to compel the General Assembly to reapportion the state senate on a population basis. The Illinois senate is now districted on a geographical setup.

The action was approved in a resolution passed by 400 delegates here at a two-day conference of the union's statewide Political Education Committee.

Dir. Joseph Germano of the USWA's Chicago-Calumet Dist. 31, the conference chairman, said, "We expect support from many groups outside of the labor movement who are as concerned as we in labor are in securing equal representation."

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, promised the full support of the state federation. Soderstrom, a guest speaker, said fair reapportionment is also a goal of the State AFL-CIO. He noted that the Illinois house is districted on a population basis.

The resolution declared that under the state constitution 28.7 percent of Illinois voters elect a majority of senators. A voter in a senatorial district in Cook County, with a population of 569,600, has only one-tenth as much voice in the state senate as does one "downstate" district with a population of 53,500.

The 23 largest senatorial districts are all at least twice as populous as the 18 smallest districts, giving USWA members and other citizens in industrial areas a smaller voice in the senate than they should be receiving.

The delegates, representing 100,000 USWA members, also called for a state income tax to replace the present sales tax, laws to implement judicial reform passed by the voters in November 1962, improved benefits under the workman's compensation and unemployment compensation laws and revision of consumer credit laws.

Youth Job-Training Under Discussion

New York—Sponsorship of a job-training project for unemployed young workers will be discussed at a special meeting of the Subcommittee on Youth of the New York City AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee at a meeting Feb. 19.

The program would be financed under the Manpower Development Act, which provides for payments to trainees and allocates funds to administer sponsored projects. The meeting will be addressed by Judge Mary Kohler, Labor Dept. consultant and authority on youth employment.

Ill Health Retires Cooks Union Pioneer

New York—Louis Fernandez, a pioneer of culinary unionism and a veteran of the bitterest organizing fights in the industry since the 1920s, has resigned because of ill health as secretary-treasurer of Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Local 89.

An early member of the old Food Workers Industrial Union, he was a charter member of Local 89 and chairman of its organizing committee when it was chartered in 1936. He has been secretary-treasurer since 1959 and earlier was president from 1951 to 1959 and a business agent from 1946 to 1951.

$1.25 Million Settlement Won in Pension Dispute

Indianapolis—U. S. District Judge Cale J. Holder has given formal approval to a $1.25 million dollar negotiated settlement of a pension fund dispute between two unions and the Atkins Saw Div. of the Borg-Warner Corp.

Affected are about 550 members and former members of the Steelworkers and of Federal Labor Union No. 18,548.

The fight started when the company closed its plant here in 1960 and moved to Greenville, Miss. It maintained it was obligated only for the amount in the pension fund at the time of closing, about $800,000, and announced it would divide the money on a pro rata basis among retired and laid-off employes.

The unions rejected this position, declaring the firm was committed to guarantee continuance of pensions and that it owed another $1.5 million. The company in December 1960 filed suit for a declaratory judgment upholding its position and the unions through their counsel, Keith Reese, filed a counterclaim setting forth their position. The negotiations followed.

Under the settlement approved by the court, all retired employes now on pension will continue to receive their lifetime benefits, including paid-up insurance.

Employes not eligible for retirement received a lump sum based on payment of $25 a year for each year they had worked. The two unions undertook to administer the distribution of checks for the payments.

The largest lump sum check, for $1,050, went to K. A. Hamblin, who was hired Dec. 28, 1918, and laid off in August 1960. He was 58 when the plant was closed, and has been unable to find work since then.

Jacobson Renamed To Rutgers Board

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D) has appointed Executive Vice Pres. Joel R. Jacobson of the New Jersey AFL-CIO to a second term as a member of the board of governors of Rutgers University.

Labor's Economic Review:

AFL-CIO Urges 'Substantial' First-Bracket Tax Cut Now

Describing the Kennedy Administration's tax cut proposals for 1963 as "insufficient" to meet the nation's current needs, the AFL-CIO has called instead for a "substantial and immediate cut solely in the first-bracket rate, retroactive to the beginning of this year."

An article in the February issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, declared that labor will support additional tax cuts across the board "but only concurrently with loophole closing."

The article, "Fair Taxes and Full Employment," is a Labor's Economic Review feature prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

It noted that the Administration's general program of tax reduction and reform is "directed towards" objectives labor supports—elimination of joblessness and a faster rate of economic growth—but expressed deep concern over the proposed three-year "phase-out" of the cuts and the priorities assigned to the first round.

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to reduce taxes by about $13.6 billion over the three-year period and to enact structural reforms designed to bring in $3.3 billion in offsetting revenue.

"It is labor's judgment," the Federationist article asserted, "that the Administration's proposed first-phase cut of about $6 billion, which at the earliest will be effective only during the last half of the year, will be inadequate to provide the economic stimulus needed in 1963.

"At most, the reduction for 1963 actually will total only $3 billion. If, as seems now to be intended, federal expenditures concurrently grow at a slower pace than last year, much of the expected stimulus of even this inadequate tax cut will be nullified."

6% Jobless 'Ensured'

Even assuming enactment of the first step of the tax cut, the Dept. of Research noted, the President's budget message to Congress anticipated national economic growth for the year at a rate of only 3.5 percent—a rate AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared "would ensure 6 percent and more unemployment in 1963."

"Clearly, the planned tax cut for 1963 is insufficient to meet our current need," the magazine declared.

Not only are the proposed benefits for low-income families "far too little" to boost consumer spending substantially, it continued, but what economic stimulus does result from this source may well be lost if upper-bracket tax cuts are granted simultaneously. This is true, the article said, because tax benefits for the wealthy may go largely into savings and not into consumer purchases.

"On balance," the magazine asserted, "the fiscal policy of the Administration is altogether too restrained to significantly spur economic growth in 1963."

With only 85 percent of existing industrial capacity being used and with 5.8 percent of the work force unemployed, "the real need to spur the economy is more customers to buy the billions of dollars worth of goods and services we already are able to produce, but do not," the AFL-CIO researchers declared.

The article observed, too, that a tax cut focused on low and moderate-income families "is long overdue because their tax burden is the most inequitable."

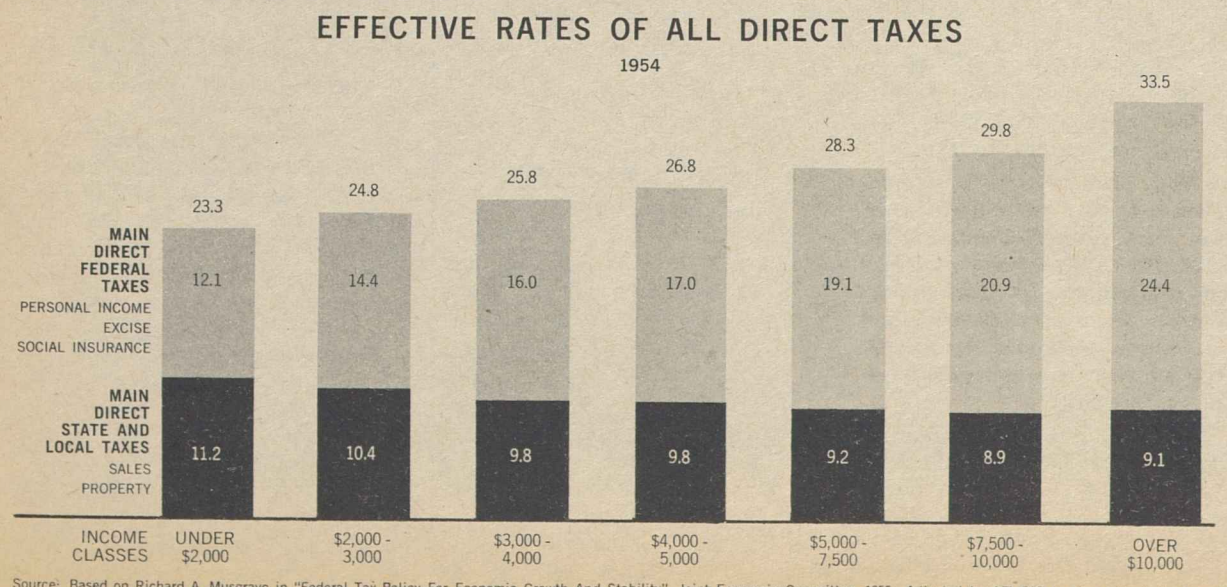
Such families, it noted, are still paying taxes "practically at the wartime level." The World War II first-bracket tax rate of 23 percent has dropped only to 20 percent and the $500 personnel exemption has been increased only to $600, which because of the rise in living costs has lost any advantage in terms of food, shelter and clothing.

Wealthy taxpayers, on the other hand, already enjoyed tax savings from capital gains, excessive depletion allowances and tax-free interest from state and local bonds, the magazine said.

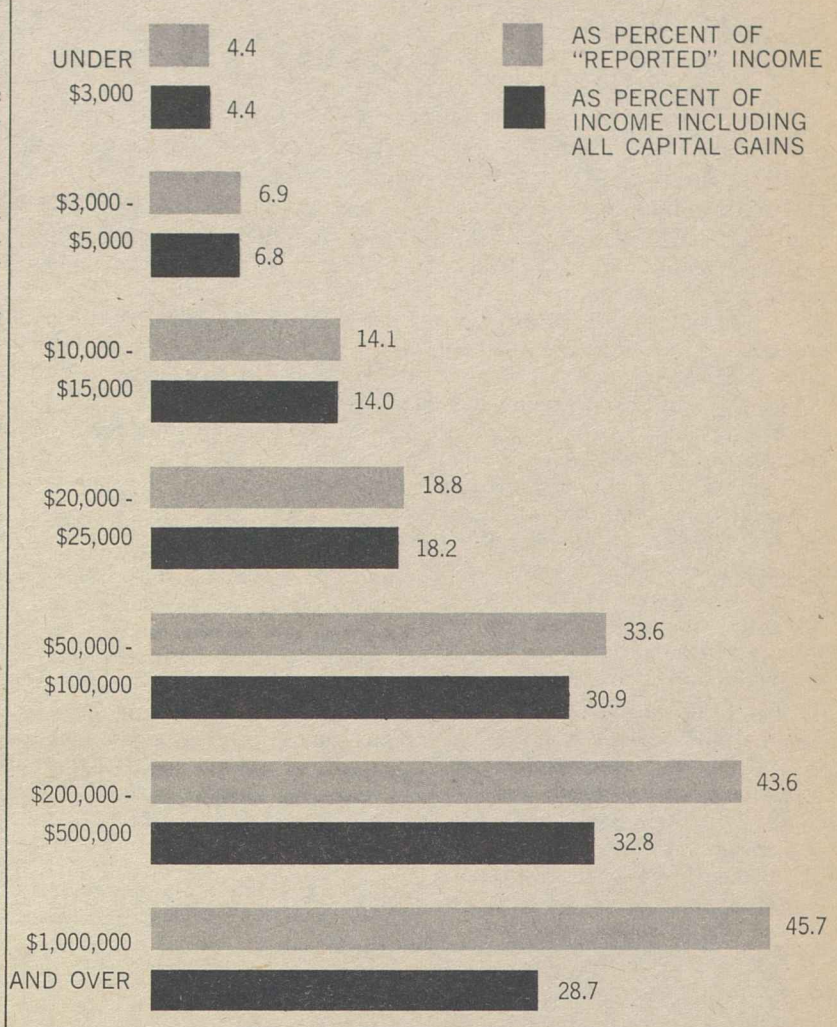
Besides these, "over the last 20 years one new tax loophole after another has further nullified the impact of the official high-bracket rates," it pointed out.

The advantages of income-splitting, stock options, etc., made the effective federal tax rate on reported incomes of $1 million or more 45.7 in 1960, not the official rate of 91 percent, the Federationist reported. Furthermore, when all capital gains are included, the effective federal taxation on such incomes was 28.7 percent.

When regressive state and local taxes—particularly on sales and property—are added to effective federal rates, the tax burden of low and middle-income families is even more striking and has contributed to an adverse trend in income distribution, the Dept. of Research observed.



Source: Based on Richard A. Musgrave in "Federal Tax Policy For Economic Growth And Stability", Joint Economic Committee, 1955. Adjusted by AFL-CIO to show direct tax impact.



*Computation by AFL-CIO based on U. S. Treasury "Statistics of Income", 1960.

NLRB Reinstates Pair Dropped in Arbitration

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the reinstatement with back pay of two union members whose dismissal by the Raytheon Co. of Quincy, Mass., had been upheld by an arbitrator.

In a rare reversal of an arbitration award, the board said evidence not presented to the arbitrator proved that the two members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had been fired because of the company's hostility to their union activity.

The alleged cause for dismissal—violation of the "no strike" provision of the IBEW's contract with the company—"was a pretext to mask the true reason for the discharge," the NLRB ruled in a 3-2 decision. In fact, no strike occurred, only a brief protest meeting on working conditions.

The board majority, upholding the recommendations of Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore, emphasized that its action "in no way conflicts" with the NLRB's past policy of giving "hospitable acceptance to the arbitral process."

In this particular case, the board said, the arbitrator did not have before him the same facts and the same issue which was considered in the unfair labor practice proceeding before the NLRB.

"We cannot, in giving effect to arbitration agreements, neglect our function of protecting the rights of employes," the NLRB majority said.

The two employes—one of whom was a former chief steward—had led a protest against lack of ventilation in their department which sent the indoor temperature soaring to 101 degrees.

The board majority—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Philip Ray Rodgers and John H. Fanning—held that the dismissals, made after a "cursory" investigation which uncovered "almost no evidence of misconduct" by the employes, were the result of "animosity" based on previous dealings with them on union matters.

Dissenting were Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown, who said the arbitrator's award should be accepted as binding "even though the majority of the board disagrees with his decision."

IAM Doubles Its Scholarships

The Machinists this spring will award 10 four-year scholarships, worth $1,000 annually, instead of the five presented last year, according to Pres. A. J. Hayes.

The additional scholarships were made possible by the fact that IAM lodges and districts contributed $41,621 to the scholarship fund in 1962, compared to $25,860 in 1961, he explained.

Hayes said 819 applications for the scholarships have been received from sons and daughters of IAM members and from younger members of the union. A selection committee of educators not connected with the union will pick the winners, who may go to any college or university of their choice.

Schoemann Hits Attack On Teachers' Unions

Tucson, Ariz.—Union organization among school teachers has been "good for them, for the schools and for the community," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann declared in a letter rebutting an attack on the AFL-CIO made before a conference of the Tucson Education Association.

Dr. Daniel R. Davies of the University of Arizona's College of Education, according to an account in the Arizona Star, warned teachers "to beware of organized groups that would sap the freedom and responsibilities delegated to the teaching profession."

He put unions, specifically the AFL-CIO, in that category, distinguishing them from the National Education Association, which has persistently fought union organization of teachers.

Schoemann, as chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education and a former president and 20-year member of the Milwaukee School Board, described Davies' charges as "shocking."

"From the earliest years of this nation it has been the labor movement, even when it was desperately struggling for its own survival, that spearheaded the fight for free, universal public education," he pointed out.

"Then and now, the public schools are more important to workers than to any other group in our society. Our whole purpose is to promote an ever-better educational system at every level. We do not need to apologize for that record; we can glory in it."

No Easy Way to Fight Lies

There is "no easy way to combat [the Davies] falsehoods," Schoemann told Fred D. Rhodes, president of the Arizona State AFL-CIO.

"Our only defense is the patient, continuous presentation of the facts," he said.

Foremost among these facts, he noted, are the conditions that led to the formation of teachers' unions: inadequate pay and inadequate protection against "unfair, capricious or discriminatory treatment by school administrators."

"Teachers just don't make enough money," Schoemann declared. "They often don't make enough to maintain a reasonable standard of living, which is bad for them. And they don't make nearly enough in relation to other professions demanding comparable training, skill, dedication and character, which is bad for the community. The crux of the teacher shortage is inadequate pay.

"The goal of union organization is to correct these conditions by the only effective mechanism yet developed to deal with employer-employe problems—collective bargaining."

The public also must be given an understanding of how a union like the AFL-CIO Teachers works, how it is "run by its members" with no "outside dictation" of bargaining proposals, contract acceptance or rejection, Schoemann stressed.

No 'Transformation'

As for the charge that teachers would lose their "independence" through union organization, he pointed out that membership would not "transform a teacher into a union propagandist or affect classroom presentation."

Schoemann cited "a direct and convincing parallel" with newspapermen, whose membership in the Newspaper Guild, he noted, has not had "the slightest effect" on the news or editorial policies of their newspapers, "which remain generally anti-labor."

Unions do have the "entirely legitimate objective" of promoting the use of more labor materials by the schools, just as they want better treatment by the press, he pointed out, but they don't use unionized teachers for that purpose, any more than they use unionized reporters.

Labor's strongest weapon in acquainting the public with the facts, he concluded, is the actual record of those teachers' unions that bargain collectively and the record of labor's role in education generally.

Attack on Mental Illness:

Better Health Goal Set by President

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to enact a broad program to improve the nation's health through expanded research, improved health facilities and the training of more medical personnel.

The President also served notice that he will again press for passage of social security health insurance for the aged as "a long overdue measure to fill a crucial gap in our social insurance protection." The details of his medicare proposals, however, were reserved for a later special message.

Earlier, Kennedy sent Congress the first presidential message of its kind asking for a major national program to combat mental illness and retardation, with the hope over the next decade or two of cutting in half the number of hospitalized mental patients—now about 600,000—and the number of children born mentally retarded each year—about 126,000.

Key to the mental health program would be federal grants to states for the construction of community mental health centers starting in fiscal 1965, with the government paying from 45 to 75 percent of the cost of construction and up to 75 percent of the cost of staffing the centers in the early months.

The President also asked for a program of grants to states for expansion of care, treatment and training of the mentally retarded and proposed a five-year, $30 million program for the construction of mental retardation research centers to be administered by the Public Health Service.

Kennedy's program for meeting the nation's basic health needs repeated a number of earlier proposals and added new ones dealing with hospital construction and interstate control of air pollution. Among the highlights:

- Federal matching grants for medical and dental school construction and expansion, plus financial assistance to students in the health professions.
- Federal aid for schools and students of nursing with details to be submitted later.
- **A five-year extension of the Hill-Burton Act, due to expire June 30, 1964, which provides federal grants for construction of hospitals and nursing homes, increasing the annual authorization for nursing home construction from the present $20 million to $50 million and adding a new program of aid for modernizing or replacing existing facilities.**
- A five-year program of federal loans and insurance to help finance construction and equipment of group practice medical and dental facilities.
- Tighter inspection authority and safety controls over food, over-the-counter drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic or diagnostic devices.
- More intensive research into air polution and action to abate it on an interstate basis along the lines of present water pollution control enforcement measures.
- **More funds for the federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation to permit an increase of 25 percent in the number of handicapped persons returned to employment each year.**

AMA Finds Kerr-Mills Falls Short on Free Choice

The American Medical Association, a sponsor and strong supporter of the Kerr-Mills law to provide financial medical aid for the aged, has discovered to its horror that the law violates a cardinal AMA tenet: free choice of hospital and doctor.

So the AMA will ask Congress to amend this "sound and constructive method" of aiding the aged by adopting "a specific guarantee of free choice of hospital and doctor . . . as an amendment to Kerr-Mills."

The amendment, says the AMA, which has conducted an all-out, lavishly-financed campaign against medical care for the aged under social security, is part of an eight-point program for the aged adopted by its board of trustees.

The trustee called for greater acceptance of Kerr-Mills, which presently covers the aged in only 25 states, and easing of eligibility requirements in certain cases. Under the federal-state matching grant program, many of the aged have to take the equivalent of a pauper's oath to obtain assistance.

The AMA has contended that any legislation dealing with health care that bars "free choice" of a doctor violates American principles.

Wirtz Calls Tax Cuts First Step to New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

enough for enactment of the President's tax cut proposals.

The nation's 4 million unemployed, he observed, represent "a heart-sickening story of unnecessary, avoidable human tragedy" and "irretrievable" economic waste. The "billions of man-hours of productive labor" that jobless workers could perform in just one year, he noted, would be far more than enough to build all the school rooms the country needs at a cost of "just about what we pay out each year in unemployment benefits."

"This is economic nonsense," he declared.

Wirtz was the third major government witness to appear before the committee in support of the President's proposals for a net reduction of $10.3 billion in taxes over the next three years. He followed Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges and Treasury Sec. C. Douglas Dillon.

In his lead-off testimony, Dillon cautioned the committee that the Administration would scale down its proposals for $13.6 billion in tax reductions if Congress rejected substantial parts of the tax reform proposals designed to bring in some $3.3 billion in offsetting revenues.

Dillon particularly emphasized that the Kennedy Administration would feel compelled to seek much smaller reductions in the higher tax brackets if Congress fails to approve limitation of itemized tax deductions to the excess over 5 percent of the taxpayer's income.

Spending Cut Disputed

Wirtz met head-on the argument that tax cuts must be accompanied by reductions in federal spending to avoid a deficit.

"This argument is often put in terms of not passing debts on to the next generation," the labor secretary noted.

"I say in all seriousness that the one debt we simply cannot afford to pass on to the next generation is the debt of its being stunted, blighted by our denying its members the opportunity to work."

The "key fact," Wirtz declared, is that "at a time when the work force is increasing rapidly, there is an actual decrease in the number of job opportunities in many industries, and an ominous slowing up in the rate of growth in job opportunities as a whole."

He cited the loss of 250,000 jobs a year since 1957 in agriculture and mining, 45,000 a year in contract construction, 63,000 in transportation and public utilities, and 85,000 in manufacturing, virtually all of them in the durable goods industries.

He raised the specter of 7 percent unemployment by 1967—5.5 million people out of work——"if we were to do no better in the next five years than we did in the past five."

In the decade of the 60s, he pointed out, the nation faces an unprecedented increase in the supply of manpower because of an "explosion" in the size of the work force, stemming from the high birth rate of the 40s and the rapid acceleration of automation.

"There has to be an equally unprecedented increase in the demand for this manpower," he declared. "This is what a tax reduction offers."

Potential Demand There

The potential demand is there, he said, and the key to unlocking it is "to release purchasing power and to stimulate investment in productive, labor-using enterprise by a tax reduction."

Wirtz said the worsening shortage of job opportunities was leading to proposals which he considered "mistaken" and "unwise," such as the movement for a shorter workweek, which the AFL-CIO has advocated as long as other efforts to combat joblessness prove insufficient and unsuccessful.

A "serious strain on private collective bargaining" has developed, he continued, "which is characterized by new and more serious crises resulting from stalemates over the terms and conditions not of employment, but of curtailing employment.

"We had best face now, instead of too late, the fact that the successful operation of the essential institution of free collective bargaining may well depend—in this age of rapid replacement of men by machines—on there being other jobs available for the people who are displaced."

He told the committee that "there are too many signs that we are getting used to excessive unemployment," and concluded:

"I urge the importance of moving quickly to break this habit, to demand that we make full use of the greatest asset we have, which is ourselves—all of us.

"I see in the President's tax proposals the soundest way to do this—by releasing the full power of consumers to buy the things they want and need, and by increasing the incentive of producers to produce them, with the realization that this will lead to the full employment we seek to achieve."

Action Urged By Kennedy On Youth Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

crease employment anl job skills of youth, the President made two proposals to extend the areas of service by trained young people to the nation.

He proposed enlargement of the Peace Corps to 13,000 overseas volunteers by September 1964. The corps now has 4,350 volunteers and expects to have 9,000 by the end of the summer. Kennedy said requests from underdeveloped nations for volunteers have been coming in "more rapidly than they can be met."

The President also asked Congress to authorize a domestic version of the Peace Corps—to be known as the National Service Corps—for service "in mental health centers and hospitals, on Indian reservations, to the families of migrant workers, and in the educational and social institutions of hard-hit slum or rural poverty areas."

This would be a "small, carefully selected" group, the President emphasized. Its purpose would be to stimulate volunteer service and not to provide job opportunities. Administration sources said the draft of the proposed legislation will not be ready to send to Congress until mid-session.

School Aid Stressed

In other portions of his message, Kennedy renewed his request for "a comprehensive federal program to meet critical educational needs," asked extension of programs aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency, urged "adequate funds" for child welfare needs, and called for additional appropriations for mass immunization programs, and a drive aimed at "the total eradication" of venereal disease.

The President emphasized that today's problems will be intensified by the rise in population coupled with decreasing job opportunities for the unskilled.

"During the 1960's," he said, "7.5 million students will drop out of school without a high school education, thereby entering the labor market unprepared for anything except the diminishing number of unskilled labor openings. Some 26 million young persons will enter the job market for the first time during this period, 40 percent more than in the previous decade."

Senate Rollcall Vote On Cloture Motion

The Senate voted 54-42 for a cloture motion to limit debate on a motion to call up proposals to strengthen the anti-filibuster rule. The effort failed, however, because the vote for cloture was less than the two-thirds required under the existing rule. Following is the rollcall:

FOR IMPOSING CLOTURE

Democrats 36

Anderson (N. M.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Brewster (Md.)	Lausche (O.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Long (Mo.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R. I.)
Clark (Pa.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Hart (Mich.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hartke (Ind.)	McNamara (Mich.)	Williams (N. J.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Morse (Ore.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Moss (Utah)	Young (O.)

Republicans 18

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Beall (Md.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Boggs (Del.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N. J.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Smith (Me.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Morton (Ky.)	Williams (Del.)

AGAINST IMPOSING CLOTURE

Democrats 27

Bible (Nev.)	Gore (Tenn.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gruening (Alaska)	Monroney (Okla.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Robertson (Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hill (Ala.)	Russell (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Holland (Fla.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Edmondson (Okla.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ellender (La.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fullbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

Republicans 15

Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Miller (Ia.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Young (N. D.)

Paired for: Metcalf (D-Mont.) and Engle (D-Calif.). Paired against: Jordan (D-N. C.).

Job Injuries Rise Above Labor Force

Disabling work injuries—in which a worker was incapacitated for at least one day—totaled 1.99 million in 1962, up 60,000 from the previous year, the Dept. of Labor reports.

Fatal accidents rose by 200 to 13,700, and 83,300 injuries resulted in permanent impairment, ranging from partial loss of a finger or toe to complete inability to work at any employment. This was a rise of 2,800 from the previous year.

Most of the increase in job accidents was attributed by the Labor Dept. to a larger work force. During the year, the work force rose 2 percent while the number of disabling injuries went up 3 percent.

2-16-63

Council Presses Congress For Action on Joblessness

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THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the AFL-CIO assembles for its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., its agenda emphasizing the increasing concern that joblessness soon may rise above the 6 percent level.

Warns Problem Growing 'Worse'

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Unemployment—the nation's "No. 1 domestic problem"—dominated the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here and brought renewed demands from the federation for congressional action.

In the opening days of its midwinter session, the council concentrated on high and persistent joblessness, calling on Congress for legislation to aid unemployed youth, extend coverage of the minimum wage, guarantee equal opportunities in employment and establish immediately a system of federal standards for unemployment compensation.

The council is slated to act on statements on the national economy and the Administration's tax program, both geared to the problem of restoring vigor to the sluggish economy and reducing joblessness.

The nation's unemployment rate will be moving above 6 percent "very soon," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference, and may stay there for some time unless action is taken to solve this "No. 1 domestic problem."

Meany, in reporting on discussions with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at the council sessions, stressed that the Administration and the AFL-CIO are in "complete agreement" on the seriousness of the joblessness problem.

He added, however, that there is a difference in approach, and that the Administration should make it clearer to the country how serious the problem really is.

"Our only difference with the Administration is on the question of how strongly they feel," Meany said.

Job Lag Deepens

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that the increase in the rate of jobs in the late 1950's was 2 percent a year and is now only 1 percent. The nation did not keep pace in the late 1950's with the demand for jobs, he said, and now the situation is becoming worse.

He noted that unemployment is hitting young people and minority groups harder than any others, with unemployment rates for both of these exceeding 12 percent.

Describing the outlook as "quite dark," Meany emphasized that the nation cannot tolerate "an economic tailspin," especially in view of its role as leader of the free world.

Coupled with the fight against unemployment, the council launched a register-and-get-out-the-vote drive for 1964, with concentration this year on liberalizing and modernizing archaic state registration laws and instituting registration committees in every local union of all AFL-CIO affiliates. **(See story Page 3.)**

In discussions with reporters on current disputes, Meany said he did not believe that there is enough sentiment in Congress at present to pass legislation setting up compulsory arbitration of labor disputes or to place unions under the antitrust laws.

Current strikes and disputes will not "bring further restrictive legislation any closer," he said. He noted that compulsory arbitration is a "two-edged sword" that compels both workers and employers, not just workers alone.

The key to industrial peace, he added, is "constant contact" between labor and management throughout the period covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Labor and management, he

(Continued on Page 3)

Cornerstone of Broad Program:

Kennedy Offers Expanded Plan For Old-Age Hospital Insurance

By John M. Barry

Pres. Kennedy has proposed an expanded version of hospital insurance for the aged financed under the social security system as "a reasonable and practical solution to a critical problem."

"A proud and resourceful nation can no longer ask its older people to live in constant fear of a serious illness for which adequate funds are not available," the President declared in a special message to Congress.

"We owe them the right of dignity in sickness as well as in health. We can achieve this by adding health insurance—primarily hospitalization insurance—to our successful social security system."

He urged Congress to enact the program promptly to meet an "urgent" need among the nation's 17.5 million elderly persons and described the measure as "our number one objective for our senior citizens."

The social security health insurance proposal was the cornerstone of a comprehensive message covering a wide range of problems of the aged. The President made 36 specific recommendations for administrative and legislative action to improve the lot of elderly persons in such areas as housing, food, income, consumer protection and counseling, tax relief and employment opportunities, as well as health.

The entire program, Administration sources said, would provide nearly $10 billion of benefits to the aged over the next five years, including $3.9 billion in tax savings and $5.2 billion from social security trust funds for hospitalization and higher retirement benefits. They estimated that $626 million would be required from general revenues.

The Administration's hospital insurance bill, immediately introduced after receipt of the President's message, again is sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.).

Key difference from the compromize bill worked out by Anderson and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), which was narrowly defeated in the Senate last year, is that the Administration now proposes that retired persons be given a set of benefit options with varying deductibles, rather than the fixed benefit ceiling of 90 days of hospitalization proposed last year.

The 1963 bill also contains no

(Continued on Page 12)

'Right-to-Work' Drive Falls Short in Maine

Augusta, Me.—A nationwide drive to get the union shop outlawed by state action met a sharp setback in Maine as sponsors of an initiative petition admitted they had failed to collect sufficient valid signatures to force a statewide referendum on their so-called "right-to-work" proposal.

The petition campaign, launched with fanfare last fall by a group calling itself Maine Citizens for Right to Work, Inc., ended with a public squabble among its leaders over responsibility for failure.

To force a referendum, the "right-to-work" group would have had to file 29,272 signatures—10 percent of the number voting in the last general election—by Feb. 16.

Fred I. Merrill, chairman of the group, said he had petitions containing more than 30,000 signatures but did not file them because experience has shown that from 10 to 20 percent of signatures on initiative petitions are invalidated when challenged.

Merrill said his committee had "put too much reliance on one man," Walter F. Tweedie, its executive secretary. He said Tweedie, a former Republican legislator who sponsored a "right-to work" bill in the last legislature and then was defeated for reelection, had "misled" the "work" law sponsors, with overly

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Curbs on Job Bias 'Overdue,' Council Says

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal legislation to outlaw race discrimination in employment is "imperative" and "long overdue," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here.

The council urged Congress to "enact without delay" an Equal Opportunities Act making job discrimination "a crime under statutory as well as under moral law."

Such a law, the council said, "should explicitly apply to employers, unions and employment agencies which control employment in any industry engaged in interstate commerce."

In a separate statement, the Executive Council also directed AFL-CIO state central bodies "to pursue with the fullest vigor" ratification by their states of the anti-poll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution. To date, 10 of the required 38 states have ratified the proposed amendment and the Mississippi legislature has rejected it.

States which have ratified the amendment are Illinois, Oregon, West Virginia, New Jersey, Montana, Maryland, New York, California, Indiana and Rhode Island.

The council expressed the hope that ratification would be completed this year "so that by the 1964 elections the last legal barrier to the free exercise of the fran-

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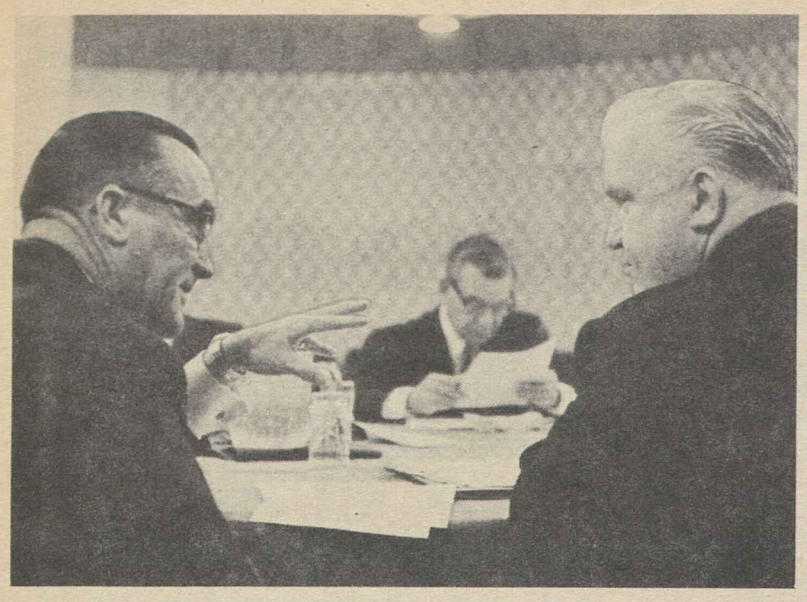


AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS Joseph A. Beirne, left, and Paul Hall exchange comments at midwinter Executive Council meeting. Across the table is Vice Pres. George H. Harrison.

Wirtz in Press Conference:

New Curbs on Labor Called 'Good Deal More of an Issue'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told reporters here that restrictive labor legislation is a "good deal more of an issue now" than previously, and that "making collective bargaining work more effectively" is the only way to meet the problem.

He noted that various restrictive bills have been proposed recently, including proposals for compulsory arbitration of disputes in the transportation industry. Some of them, he observed, had the support of management groups.

Wirtz's comments came at a press conference following a 90-minute discussion with the AFL-CIO Executive Council here in which the major emphasis was on the problem of unemployment. Wirtz said that the council and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed a "sense of urgency" and a "great concern" over the high rate of joblessness.

He said he discussed with the council Administration programs on tax reduction and reforms, on manpower training, youth opportunities and other aspects. Major stress is being placed on the tax program, he added, and "strong emphasis" on the Youth Employment Act.

In addition, he said, the Administration is supporting legislation to provide for equal pay for equal work for women, improvements in the unemployment compensation program, extension of the minimum wage law and liberalization of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Under the Administration's tax approach, he emphasized, labor will benefit as the economy as a whole benefits. The stress on the tax program is similiar to the emphasis on the trade expansion program, which was designed to have the effect of benefiting the economy as a whole.

Workweek Cut Opposed

On the shorter workweek, Wirtz reiterated the Administration's position that reduction of the week "by statute would not be a good thing." He noted that the workweek has been gradually cut over the years through collective bargaining involving vacations, holidays and shorter hours in relationship to an increasingly productive economy, and that this sort of evolution toward shorter hours is a different matter than legislation.

On the issue of restrictive labor legislation, Wirtz declared that "the future of collective bargaining depends on labor and management making it work." He said it is necessary to recognize that collective bargaining has suffered "serious blows" from the newspaper disputes in New York and Cleveland and the recent longshire dispute.

Collective bargaining "is on trial" in the New York newspaper case, he told his press conference, and it is bargaining itself, rather than the issues in the case, that is involved. He suggested that the issues might be submitted for determination to an independent body or group and expressed the feeling that the public has been left out of consideration in the dispute.

Meany, questioned about Wirtz's statement that collective bargaining is on trial in the newspaper dispute, said "I don't agree." Because one strike receives national attention, the federation president commented, and continues for a number of months, it doesn't mean that collective bargaining is a failure.

If collective bargaining is on trial in the New York newspaper dispute, he added, it was also on trial in the 1930's and 1940's.

"One instance does not indicate that collective bargaining is ineffective," Meany said, noting that the parties are still meeting in New York and that they are currently closer together than when the dispute started.

U.S. Ban on Job Bias Held 'Long Overdue'

(Continued from Page 1)

chise by all citizens will be cleared away."

In its statement on equal opportunity, the council noted that a century after the emancipation of the slaves "a great new movement is under way . . . toward the final achievement of equal rights for all citizens, in every aspect of their daily lives."

Barriers 'Crumbling'

Through executive action, court rulings and legislation, barriers to voting, equal education, access to housing and public accommodation are "crumbling," the council noted.

"Much has been done" to eliminate employment discrimination, the statement said. It noted that "nearly half the states have adopted legislation, of varying effectiveness, outlawing such discrimination."

The presidential government contracts committee "has done much quiet and effective work" to eliminate discrimination by firms doing business with the government, the council noted, under the "active leadership" of Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

"The trade union movement has steadily intensified its internal campaign against racial discrimination and has in countless instances overcome employer resistance to the hiring and upgrading of Negroes," the statement pointed out.

Virtually every AFL-CIO affiliate, it noted, "has subscribed to a solemn pledge . . . to conduct its affairs without regard to race, creed or national origin." The statement added:

"Yet we in the AFL-CIO recognize that these moral strictures are not enough. The sincere convictions of union leaders are not automatically translated into equal employment opportunity, especially when employers almost invariably deny unions any voice in hiring policies . . .

Legislation 'Imperative'

"To insure adherence to the principles we hold, legislative support is imperative."

Labor has "repeatedly" made clear its support of equal opportunity legislation, the council said, pledging:

"We will do our utmost to bring about such legislation and to insure its implementation. Every barrier to full, equal opportunity in America must be eliminated."

'Immediate Passage' Urged for Youth Job Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Unemployment that can result among youth in the next 10 years "is a bone-chilling prospect," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in urging immediate passage of the Administration's Youth Employment Opportunities bill.

Terming the measure a "most modest effort," the council said the legislation nevertheless is a "start" on solving a problem loaded with "social dynamite." The country cannot afford any further postponement in this area, the council stressed.

In 1962, it pointed out, nearly 1 million youths between 16 and 21 who were in the market for jobs were unable to find them.

"They represented nearly 25 percent of the total unemployed," the council noted.

In addition, several hundred thousands were compelled to work part-time and tens of thousands more were "not only out of school and out of work," it added, continuing:

"They were also out of the labor force, not even bothering to look for work because they had lost hope of finding jobs."

By 1970, the council said, young people will be flooding the labor market at the rate of 3 million a year compared to the 1950s, when the annual average was 2 million. Thirty percent of the new entrants into the labor force in the 1960s will not have completed high school and another 45 percent will end their education with only high school diplomas in a job market that requires constantly higher skills and education.

The Youth Employment Opportunities bill will provide jobs for 15,000 youths in the first year, the council noted, and up to 60,000 a year thereafter, in outdoor conservation work. In addition it would enable some young people—up to 50,000 during the first year—to enroll for community service work.

Engineers Join in New Training Plan

The Operating Engineers Union and two major contractors' groups have established a National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for Operating Engineers to assure a continuing supply of skilled workers.

Culminating a year of discussions and negotiations, the National Constructors Association, the Associated General Contractors of America and the IUOE have established a nine-man committee of three representatives from each organization to supervise the training program throughout the nation.

The committee has scheduled an organization meeting Mar. 8 in New York City. IUOE members of the group are Reese Hammond, director of organization, research and education; Alan F. Burch, assistant director of research and education; and Frances X. Hanley, assistant to the president.

Apprenticeship standards have been developed to provide for training for journeyman status as universal equipment operator, grade and paving equipment operator, heavy duty repairman and plant equipment operator. Standards for the four classifications have been approved by the federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Each classification requires a minimum of on-the-job work experience of 6,000 hours and related classroom instruction of 432 hours. Apprentices must be between 18 and 25 and must have a 12th grade education or its equivalent. Equal opportunity for all applicants is assured, the committee declared.

CLC Local Councils At All-Time High

Ottawa, Ont.—Labor councils chartered by the Canadian Labor Congress climbed to a record high of 107 during 1962, according to Tom Ward, CLC director of federations and councils.

Japanese Labor Center, AFL-CIO to Cooperate

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO and Domei Kaigi, a federation of democratic Japanese unions, have pledged their cooperation to achieve "a greater unity and a more vigorous growth of the free and democratic trade union movement" based on the "charter and spirit" of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A delegation from Domei Kaigi met with the AFL-CIO Executive Council here and the two federations issued a joint statement signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Takeo Katayama, vice president of Domei Kaigi.

The statement declared the American and Japanese groups would work to eliminate "totalitarian and Communist obstacles" that impede the attainment of peace and free, democratic trade unionism. The Japanese group said it will extend its activities and contacts in Asia to help promote free trade unionism on that continent.

"The AFL-CIO and Domei Kaigi," the statement concluded, "will strengthen the spirit of cooperation which now exists between them and seek to maintain effective lines of communication concerning various matters of interest to the AFL-CIO in Japan."

Council Names Kenin To Vice Presidency

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians, was named an AFL-CIO vice president at the midwinter meeting of the federation's governing body here.

The Executive Council acted after receiving a letter of resignation from Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, retired president of the Letter Carriers, and presently U.S. ambassador to Jamaica.

The council in a special resolution accepted Doherty's resignation "with deep regret" and expressed its "delight at his new honor." The resolution named Doherty to the lifetime position of vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO.

The resolution noted Doherty's long years of service as a trade union leader and that he was "the first ambassador chosen directly from the ranks of the trade union movement." It praised the "wit and wisdom" and the "dedication and devotion" with which he had served on the Executive Council.

Kenin has been president of the AFM since 1958, when he was elected to the office on the retirement of James C. Petrillo.

A veteran member of the union, he joined its Portland, Ore., local in 1920 while a student at Reed College. Over the next decade he worked as a professional musician, continuing his studies and gaining admission to the Oregon bar in 1931. He engaged in private law practice for the next 12 years but remained active in the AFM, serving as president of the Portland local from 1936 to 1956.

HERMAN D. KENIN

Kenin represented U.S. workers at the first session of the Intl. Labor Organization's advisory committee on salaried and professional workers in 1949 at Geneva and currently is a member of the National Cultural Center's Advisory Committee on the Arts.

Council Urges Congress to Act on Jobs

Prospects for Youth Seen 'Bone-Chilling'

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed, should not meet "to do battle" every two or three years but should be meeting regularly in a continuing attempt to solve the difficult problems of our times.

Queried as to whether labor's public image was being injured by current disputes, Meany pointed out that strikes that draw national attention or affect the national economy are always blamed on unions. "We have always had this problem," he said, and "we have always been tagged the 'bad boy' in a strike situation." He said he did not believe that the current disputes will hurt labor's public image any more than similar disputes in past years.

Wirtz in a separate press conference told reporters that restrictive labor legislation is "a good deal more of an issue now" than previously, and said that "making collective bargaining work more effectively" is the only solution to the problem.

He noted that various restrictive bills have been proposed in Congress, including proposals for compulsory arbitration of disputes in the transportation industry. Some of them, he observed, had the support of management.

Collective bargaining itself is "on trial" in the New York newspaper dispute, he said. **(See story Page 2.)**

Meany, questioned about this statement, said, "I don't agree." The fact that one dispute receives national attention and continues several months, he commented, doesn't mean that collective bargaining is a failure.

If bargaining is "on trial" in New York, he observed, it was also on trial in the 1930s and 1940s.

The council elected Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians to the Executive Council to replace Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, who had submitted his resignation to the council earlier in the session.

Doherty is presently U.S. ambassador to Jamaica. Last year he retired as president of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Meany said the council did not act on the vacancy existing due to the resignation of Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

Meany reported to the council that as of Feb. 15, a total of 165 cases was filed under the Internal Disputes Plan and that 97 have been resolved by mediation or mutual agreement between the parties. **(See story Page 3.)**

The council received a delegation from Domei Kaigi, a federation of democratic Japanese unions, and signed a joint statement with the Japanese group pledging strong cooperation and unity in the fight for free democratic trade unionism. (See story Page 2.)

In its legislative statements the council:

- Said unemployment among youth in the next 10 years is a "bone-chilling prospect" and urged immediate passage of the Youth Employment Opportunities bill. **(See story Page 2.)**
- Called for extension of the federal minimum wage to the more than 15 million unprotected American workers, many of whom "are among the most blatantly exploited" in the nation's history. **(See story Page 4.)**
- Declared the "statistics of suffering" makes it imperative that congress give immediate attention to establishing federal standards for unemployment compensation. **(See story Page 4.)**
- Demanded enactment without delay of a federal Equal Opportunities Act that would make discrimination in employment "a crime under statutory as well as under moral law." **(See story Page 1.)**
- Directed every AFL-CIO state central body "to pursue with the fullest vigor" the ratification of the anti-poll tax amendment passed by the 87th Congress.
- The council waived the per capita AFL-CIO dues payment of th Newspaper Guild and the Flight Engineers at the request of the unions. The ANG cited current financial problems brought on by the New York and Cleveland newspaper strikes and lockouts. The Flight Engineers are involved in a strike against Eastern Airlines.

Meany said in reply to a query that the Typographical Union had not requested similar action and that the council would certainly consider such a request if it is made.

ANIMATED DISCUSSIONS engage AFL-CIO Executive Council group. Pres. George Meany, center, is flanked by Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at left, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther at right, with Vice Presidents Albert J. Hayes and David Dubinsky standing behind them.

197 Disputes Filed Under Internal Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council received a report from Pres. George Meany that as of Feb. 15, 1963, a total of 165 cases had been filed under the federation's Internal Disputes Plan and that 97 of these had been resolved by mediation or mutual agreement. Mediation is still in progress in 17 additional cases.

The impartial umpire set up under the plan has handed down determinations in 42 cases, made four fact-finding reports and has four cases pending before him. Of the 42 determinations, violations were found in 31 cases.

The Executive Council subcommittee established under the plan has received 18 appeals from determinations of the umpire and has denied 16. One appeal was withdrawn and one is pending. The subcommittee also received nine complaints of non-compliance and achieved compliance in four cases, found non-compliance in four others and has one case still pending.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters and the National Maritime Union are presently in non-compliance with the Internal Disputes Plan, and sanctions required by the plan are in effect with respect to these organizations.

COPE Gets Early Start On 1964 Voter Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has launched its 1964 register and get-out-the-vote campaign, with the initial drive aimed at liberalizing and modernizing state laws and setting up registration committees in every local union in the country.

The administrative committee of the Committee on Political Education, meeting here during the Executive Council sessions, reviewed the 1962 campaign, which it found "most encouraging." It set up initial plans for the 1964 drive, however, on the basis of registration statistics indicating that the voting record must be improved for next year's elections.

Noting that there are complicated, restrictive and archaic laws in many states—often designed to hold down the number of people who go to the polls—the committee planned to seek changes in state laws this year, when most legislatures are in session.

The drive to modernize registration laws also includes the AFL-CIO's priority directive to its state central bodies to speed approval of the proposed constitutional amendment banning the poll tax. In addition to the legislative approach, the COPE administrative committee recommended that all international unions amend their constitutions to require a registrar or registration committee in each local union charged with the job of registering members, wives and children of voting age.

The committee noted that over 25 percent of trade union members move every year, and making sure that all are registered properly is a major task. Part of the 1964 drive will be concentrated on getting workers who move to register as quickly as possible in their new locations.

The committee reported that it had collected $657,954 in 1962 for the register-and-vote campaign and had spent $654,091 during the year. The report also stressed the difficulty in getting accurate statistics on registration and said COPE would seek to improve state laws in this respect also.

The major problem with state registration laws, it was indicated, is that the times and places of registration are sharply limited and tend to discriminate against working people. Proposals to make registration easier in terms of time and place are among the major targets of the legislative drive.

The committee noted that a proposal before the Wisconsin legislature urging a system of door-to-door registration is being opposed by the Milwaukee Sentinel, and it observed that while in many areas the daily press urges register-and-vote campaigns, it does not always support them when legislation is proposed.

The COPE administrative committee is composed of members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council as well as representatives of a number of international unions.

Building Trades Seek Faster Action on Jobs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has called on Congress for quick action "to stimulate the national economy and create more jobs."

"From past experience we note that unemployment is America's greatest continuing problem," Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty told reporters during a meeting of the department's executive council here. "We urge Congress to give priority consideration to constructive action aimed at restoring full prosperity and full employment."

The department also called on affiliates to "vigorously resist" legislative proposals now before Congress to curb strikes, put unions under the anti-trust laws and impose compulsory arbitration of certain disputes.

In the area of organizing, the presidents of departmental affiliates slated a top-level conference of building trades leaders to plan a coordinated drive in the District of Columbia and Maryland. Other organizing projects were reported under way in Southern Illinois and in the Cape Canaveral, Fla., area.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio announced that he and representatives of affiliated internationals would study methods of cooperation with national contractors' associations to help union employers get work on national projects, particularly in the Southwest.

The council is investigating a report by William Fillippini of Santa Barbara, Calif., that the Air Force has established a "Ground Electronics Installations Agency" to use Air Force privates on work formerly done by building tradesmen at Vandenberg Air Force Base and other missile installations.

Speakers at the meeting included Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Charles Donohue, solicitor of the Labor Dept.

Clothing Union Sets Goals for Negotiations

Miami Beach—Economic gains, job security measures and greater leisure will be major objectives of the Clothing Workers in 1963 contract talks scheduled to open early in March with men's and boys' clothing manufacturers.

The present agreement, negotiated in 1960, expires June 1.

Acting on a report of a special subcommittee named last November to study the needs of workers in the men's and boys' clothing field, the ACWA executive board unanimously adopted a bargaining program containing these major points:

- A wage increase of 25 cents an hour.
- Gradual reduction of the workweek to 35 hours with no cut in pay.
- Improved health and welfare program.
- Severance pay for workers whose employers go out of business.
- A third week of vacation with pay.
- An additional paid holiday.

The ACWA board also heard a report of successful organizing efforts that have added more than 2,500 new members to the union's rolls in the three-month period ended Jan. 31. Initial contracts were signed during that period with 29 companies, the report noted.

Solution to Overtime Sought by McDonald

Miami Beach—Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has hailed the work of the labor-management Human Relations Committee set up under the union's contract with big steel producers and said he hopes it will come up with a solution to overtime work by some employes while others remain on layoff.

McDonald told newsmen covering a meeting of the USWA executive board here that a Human Relations subcommittee is currently making a plant-by-plant study of overtime practices in the industry.

"Overtime is unnecessary where there are workers either unemployed or on a short workweek," McDonald declared. He said the subcommittee had found some plants on a 48-hour week while others were working only 32 hours.

The joint committee has made "revolutionary" progress in creating a healthy climate of labor-management relations, he said.

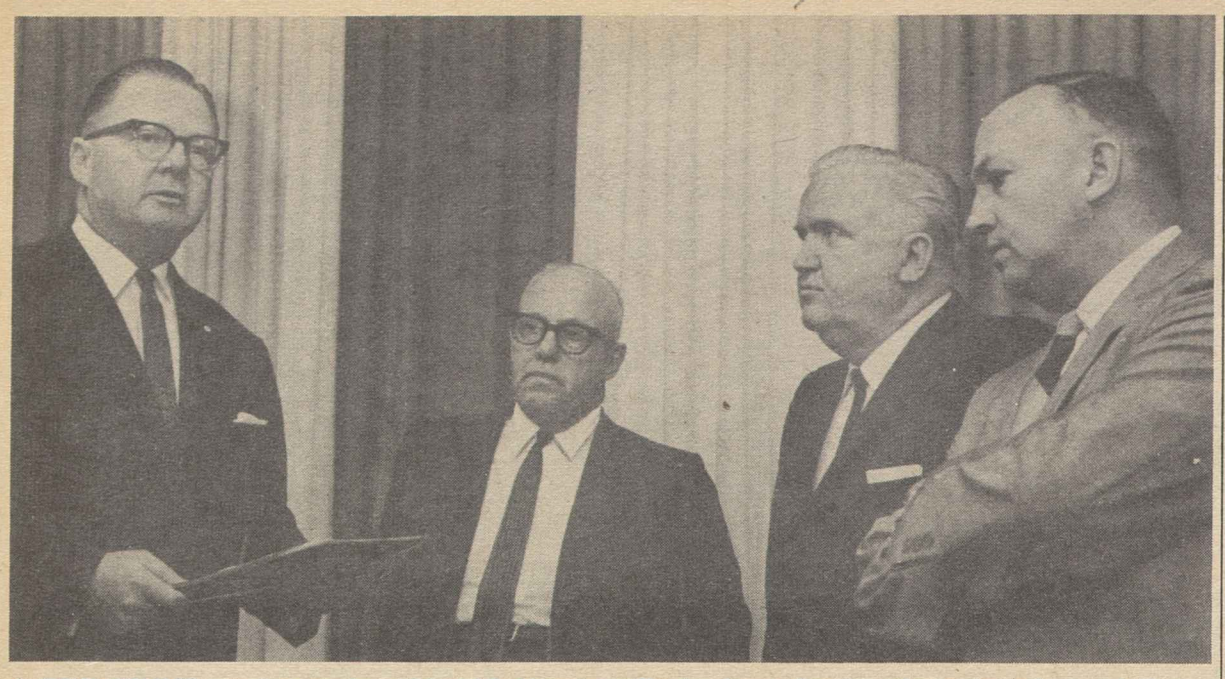
The USWA president told newsmen that no decision has yet been reached on whether the union will ask negotiations this spring under the current steel contract, which continues until next year but contains a reopener clause effective May 1, 1963. The decision, he said, will be made by the union's Wage Policy Committee.

Duluth AFL-CIO President Dies

Duluth, Minn. — Pres. Charles Bannister of the Duluth AFL-CIO died of a heart attack while awaiting surgery in St. Luke's Hospital here. He was 47.

He had headed the Duluth AFL-CIO since 1956. He also was a vice president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, financial secretary-treasurer and business manager of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 84.

Surviving are his widow, Roberta; a son, a daughter and three grandchildren. Funeral services were held in the First Methodist Church here.



A RED CROSS citation to the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. for its role in the release of Cuban prisoners is presented to MTD Pres. Paul Hall by Allen Morris, of the board of governors of the American Red Cross. Taking part in the presentation ceremony are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Peter M. McGavin, executive secretary-treasurer of the department.

For 15 Million Now Excluded:

Broader Wage Floor Coverage Demanded

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to extend federal minimum wage coverage to more than 15 million unprotected American workers, many of whom, it said, "are among the most blatantly exploited in our nation's history."

The federation's Executive Council said it was "keenly disappointed" with the denial of coverage under the 1961 amendments "to such notoriously underpaid toilers as laundry workers and hotel and restaurant workers" and by the special exemption of sawmill operators.

No amount of special pleading can overcome the fact, the council declared, "that a wage of $1.25 an hour provides bare subsistence at best, and any lesser sum cannot adequately meet even the basic items of food, shelter and clothing."

Citing the recent report to Congress by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, that the higher minimum wage adopted in 1961 "had no inflationary effect" and that employment had risen in industries affected by the increases, the council said:

"It must also be recognized that the coverage of this fundamental statute is still drastically restricted."

It noted that Wirtz' report showed that workers not covered by the wage floor did not benefit, directly or indirectly, from the 1961 increases and that "further extensions of coverage are clearly necessary."

Calling on Congress to extend the coverage, the council also directed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation to "conduct a major campaign to this goal."

Unemployment Rate 8.3% for Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada soared in mid-January to 541,000, or 8.3 percent of the labor force, according to a joint report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Labor Dept.

The figure increased by 127,000 over the previous month to a level the report called "about normal" for the month. Those working declined sharply by 204,000 to 5,956,000 between December and January. The statistical picture was improved by a drop of 7,000 in the labor force.

U.S. Standards Urged For Jobless Benefits

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "statistics of suffering" make it imperative that Congress give immediate attention to establishing "a system of federal standards for unemployment insurance," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The vitally needed reforms in the unemployment compensation system "can only be made by the federal government" setting up uniform standards. To rely on state legislatures now in session to cope with the problem is "unrealistic," the council said.

This is the situation confronting the nation:

- Of the 4.7 million unemployed, 2.2 million, or 47 percent, are not drawing unemployment insurance benefits of any kind.
- These 2.2 million Americans are denied benefits because of limitations in the present jobless pay systems, "which cry out for basic reforms."
- Every week another 40,000 unemployed workers are exhausting their state benefit rights.
- Less than 20 percent of the wages lost due to unemployment are being replaced by the jobless pay program.
- Low jobless benefits "obviously impede" training and retraining programs which are tied to unemployment insurance programs.
- The funds of one-third of the states are seriously depleted because of continuous under-financing and the "depressant effects of experience rating."

The rivalry and competition among the states for industry, the council said, is too great to expect any one state "substantially to increase benefits when such increase would require higher employer taxes."

The statement warned that legislatures are now focusing on ways and means to maintain low tax rates "despite the near insolvency of a number of state funds." There is no concern in any legislature at present about the level of benefits and there are proposals to reduce payments still further in six states, the council declared.

The statement proposed modernization of the program by:

1—Extending coverage to 3 million more workers.

2—Guaranteeing most wage earners a weekly benefit equal to at least half their wage loss in the event they lost their job.

3—Providing additional benefit weeks for the long-term unemployed.

4—Improving fiscal soundness by substantially broadening the taxable wage base beyond the present $3,000.

These improvements can be accomplished within the original intended tax rates established by Congress when the unemployment insurance program was first adopted in 1935, the council concluded.

Sea Unions Honored for Cuban Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The American Red Cross and top U.S. officials have cited the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. for its cooperation in helping to bring freed Cuban prisoners to Florida.

L. Allen Morris, representing the Red Cross presented the MTD executive council with a certificate of appreciation signed by Alfred M. Gruenther, president, and E. Roland Harriman, chairman, for "outstanding cooperation."

"In the first days of our national appeal for help you gave us men to load the 'African Pilot' . . . and in the most cooperative way," Morris said. "Next we asked that you supply us with a crew of skilled marine cooks who might be used on a stand-by shift we had, in case the prisoners could not be returned by air."

Letters of commendation to the department were received from Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. Note was also made that Pres. Kennedy had commended the unions for their assistance.

Dept. Pres. Paul Hall reported that moves by the Intl. Longshoremen & Warehousemen, headed by Harry Bridges, to raid established AFL-CIO unions on the West Coast, had been defeated by a coordinated department effort.

The council adopted a resolution by the Boilermakers urging Congress to increase the quota of new merchant and Navy ships for fiscal 1964. The resolution noted that the current federal budget calls for only 17 merchant ships at a cost of $95 million and declared that a minimum of 50 new ships was essential to "modernize and make more competitive" the U.S. merchant marine.

'Work' Petition Drive Falls Short in Maine

(Continued from Page 1)

optimistic reports on the petition drive.

Tweedie later said he had been "fired" from his job with the "work" committee.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Benjamin J. Dorsky hailed the defeat of the drive but issued a "grim reminder" that "work" forces have launched a "second attack" in the legislature through a bill sponsored by GOP Rep. Frank W. Anderson. Hearings by a joint House-Senate committee have been set for Mar. 28.

Governor Blasts 'R-T-W'

Republican Gov. John H. Reed, however, has taken a strong stand against "right-to-work," charging that agitation to ban the union shop has come "from outside the state" and not "from the working people of Maine."

State Commissioner of Labor & Industry Marion E. Martin has also strongly opposed "work" legislation and warned businessmen that it would "upset" the state's "enviable record" of good labor-management relations.

Maine voters rejected "right-to-work" in a 1948 referendum and subsequent efforts to get the legislature to prohibit union shop agreements have been decisively defeated.

The National Right-to-Work Committee had chosen Maine as one of its prime targets, along with Oklahoma and Wyoming, in its current drive. Wyoming earlier this month became the 20th state to ban the union shop. Petitions filed in Oklahoma to force a referendum vote have been challenged as "fraudulent" and the issue is currently before the State Supreme Court.

Under Maine law, no new petition campaign is possible until after the next general election in 1964. The deadline for submission of initiative petitions is 45 days after the legislature convenes.

1,237 Foreign Visitors Welcomed by AFL-CIO

From all parts of the world, a total of 1,237 foreign visitors dropped into AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington for formal briefings during 1962, according to a report by Henry Rutz of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

This number does not include members of two classes of the American Institute for Free Labor Development who spent some time in the building; government officials not traveling under official auspices or under exchange programs, or Canadians, who sent no formal teams to the U. S. If the latter groups were counted, Rutz said, the total probably would exceed 1,500.

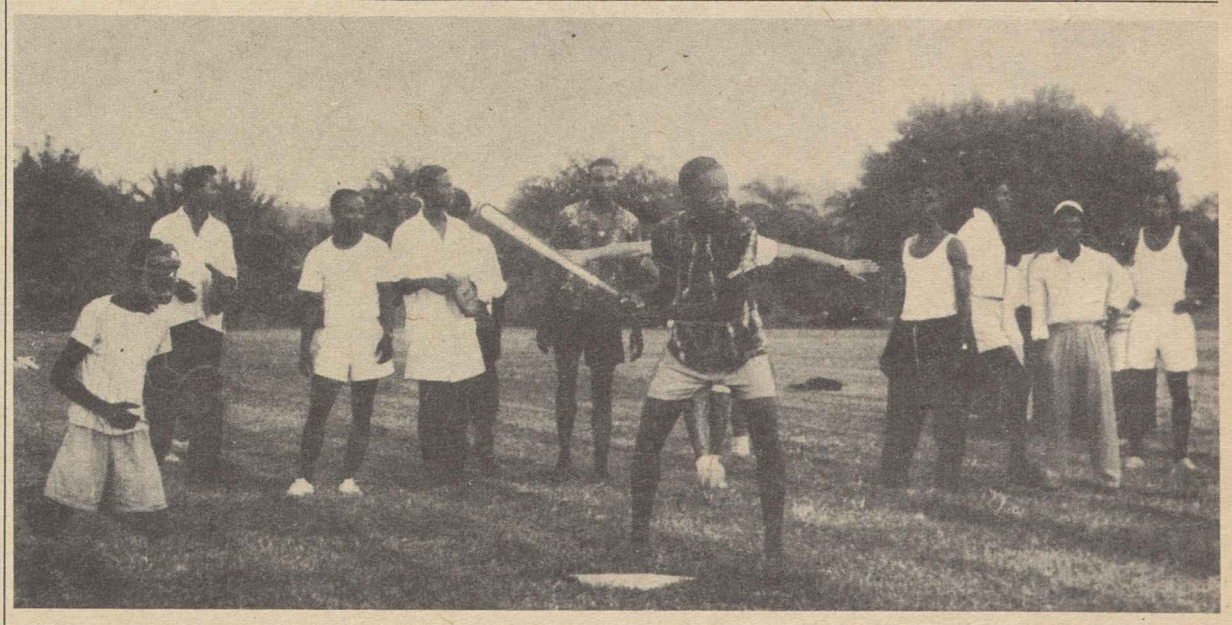
The bulk of the visitors—527—came from Latin America. These included 392 union leaders, 8 management representatives, 22 political leaders and government officials, 26 editors or educational leaders and 79 in a miscellaneous classification.

Asia and the Middle East sent 371 visitors, while 257 came from Europe and 82 from Africa.

More came from Japan than from any other single country—195, of whom, surprisingly, 55 were union officials compared to 128 business leaders and 12 in other classifications.

Next in rank was Germany, 143 of whose 179 visitors were union leaders. The other countries with more than 50 representatives each were Bolivia with 88 and Mexico with 70.

Briefings were given to representatives of a total of 83 countries: 14 in Europe, 24 each in Asia and the Middle East and Africa, and 21 in Latin America.



PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE SPORT KITS sent to all parts of the world have been one of the best ways to reach young people, the U.S. Information Agency has determined. Here a young Nigerian softball player steps up to bat for the first time in his life as a Peace Corps volunteer cheers him on from the left. Kits for softball, baseball, volleyball, basketball, soccer and boxing are sent abroad through the People-to-People Sports Committee, 20 Exchange Place, New York City 5.

BLS Preliminary Report:

Negotiated Wage Increases Averaged 3 Percent in 1962

Wages rose an average of 3 percent under major union contracts negotiated in 1962, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported in a preliminary estimate of bargaining results for the year.

About a fifth of the 3.76 million workers covered, however—nearly all of them in manufacturing industries—got no wage increases at all, the BLS figures show.

Among the four-fifths who did receive pay hikes, the median increase was 3.4 percent of straight-time hourly earnings, the bureau reported, noting this was higher than the comparable figure for either 1960 or 1961, but short of the 1959 level.

The 3 percent median increase among all settlements, including those that provided no pay hike, also was slightly higher than in 1961, but BLS explained that the 1961 averages were affected by contract provisions in the automobile industry under which wage increases were lowered to offset management assumption of health insurance premiums formerly paid by the workers.

The bureau's statistics also show that the 1.6 million workers affected by major settlements in non-manufacturing industries on the average received higher pay increases than the 2.1 million workers covered by settlements in manufacturing.

Among workers whose wages went up, the median increase was 4.1 percent in non-manufacturing as against 2.9 percent in manufacturing.

Factory Workers Lag

Only 1.8 percent of the workers in non-manufacturing trades failed to receive any wage increase at all as a result of 1962 negotiations, whereas 33.5 percent of the workers covered by major manufacturing settlements went without a pay hike. BLS noted, however, that the latter group included more than a half-million workers in basic steel and related industries, where contracts provided for increased supplementary benefits which "reportedly increased total expenditures per hour by about 2.5 percent."

The BLS study considered settlements affecting 1,000 or more workers in manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries, exclusive of construction, the service trades, finance and government.

It took no account of improved fringe or supplementary benefits, cost-of-living escalator adjustments, wage changes negotiated in earlier years, increases scheduled to go into effect in future years, cases in which contract reopening clauses were not exercised, or negotiations which failed to produce agreements before the end of the year.

Among major contracts still pending as 1962 came to a close were those affecting East and Gulf Coast longshoremen, most New York City newspaper workers and the railroad operating brotherhoods, the bureau noted. The longshoreman contract has since been concluded.

In all, about 4.1 million workers are covered by major agreements—affecting 1,000 or more employes—in which new settlements were not reached in 1962, BLS said. Of this total, it said, about 65 percent are in the electrical equipment, automobile and related industries and received pay hikes negotiated in earlier years.

Among the industries in which major new settlements were reached were aerospace, air line, West Coast, longshoring, maritime, trucking, footwear, petroleum, pottery, electrical utility, retail trade, glass, machinery, copper, paper and pulp and food canning.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS of retailers were discussed by Blaney Barton (standing), director of labor relations for the American Stores, at a meeting of the Retail Clerks Executive Board in Bal Harbour, Fla. Shown facing the camera are the union's three top officers (from left)—First Vice Pres. Sam Meyers, Pres. James A. Suffridge and Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire. The RCIA board at the same meeting later proposed a joint labor-management study of the impact of automation on retailing.

Clerks Ask Joint Study Of Changes in Retailing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A jointly financed union-employer study designed to facilitate technological change while safeguarding job opportunities and the quality of service has been proposed by the Retail Clerks.

Pres. James A. Suffridge announced that the union's executive board has invited "all segments of the retail industry" to join in the study that would "explore all facets of the challenge of modernization."

In addition to easing the way for changes and assuring job security, goals of the study would include a fair day's work for a fair day's pay and maintaining employe morale "free from fear and insecurity brought on by sudden and unanticipated changes in production and distribution."

Suffridge told reporters that leaders and representatives of the major retail chain operations met with the union's executive board to discuss the situation.

The board noted that although retailing has not yet been affected "by major automation," it has felt the "impact of technological innovations." Small stores have virtually disappeared and the chain stores, discount stores and even department stores "are highly mechanized as regards warehousing, inventory control, packaging and many other processes."

This trend "as of now," the board said, has not yet materially reduced total retail employment. The multiplication of outlets "has until now made up for the subtraction of jobs due to self-service and mechanization."

But, the board added, technological changes "may reach an intensity in the near future close to that experienced in heavy industry." "We are deeply concerned, therefore," it added, "about the job security and employment opportunities of our members and retail workers throughout the national economy."

In light of these developments, the board declared, the RCIA "invites management in all segments of the retail industry to join it in a study of new and developing trends."

John Brophy, Veteran Of Labor, Dies at 79

John Brophy, one of the great figures in the American labor movement, died Feb. 19 at his home in Falls Church, Va. He would have been 80 in November.

A union member since 1899, he had been active in some of the bitterest struggles of American workers, rising from a militant rank-and-filer to trusted leader.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in its midwinter session, adopted a resolution pledging "to carry on the work of the labor movement in the spirit of brotherhood" that Brophy "personified." His work, the council said, "will long stand as a monument to a fruitful life spent in the service of labor, the nation and mankind."

The council designated Vice Pres. James B. Carey as its representative at the funeral, which was held Feb. 22 in St. James Catholic Church, Falls Church. The eulogy was given by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Burial was in St. James Cemetery.

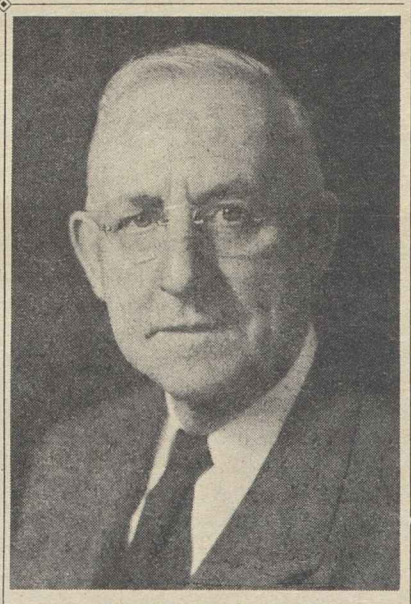
He was one of the founders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, forerunner of the former CIO, and was director of industrial union councils until 1950.

Following the AFL-CIO merger he was a special representative in the federation's Industrial Union Dept. until he retired in August 1961.

A Miner at 12

Brophy was born to a coal mining family in St. Helen's, Lancashire, England on Nov. 6, 1883, and nine years later was brought to this country when his family immigrated to central Pennsylvania. When he was 12 his father, Patrick, took him into the soft coal diggings as a full-fledged miner. Four years later, when the Mine Workers reorganized, he joined a local at South Fork.

He worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois for 18 years and for three additional years was a check weighman. At all times he was active in the union.



JOHN BROPHY

Elected president of UMW Dist. 2 in 1916, he held the office for 10 years. In 1926, after disagreements with John L. Lewis, he ran for the UMW presidency, was defeated and was expelled but later became a Mine Workers representative again.

He marched on the first picket line when the Rubber Workers struck Goodyear in 1935 and was active in campaigns that led to formation of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Shoe Workers and others. He became a member of the Steelworkers.

He was a member of the National War Labor Board during World War II and of the National Wage Stabilization Board; an advisor at several Intl. Labor Conferences; labor consultant to the United Nations Conference on Trade & Employment at Havana in 1947-8 and a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

He is survived by his widow, the former Anita Anstead; a son, Philip of Falls Church, whose wife is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Gompers, founding president of the AFL; a daughter, Jacqueline, who is associated with the labor education program at Michigan State University; and two sisters, Mrs. Paul Kingston of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Howard Devlin of Ontario, Calif.

Vermont AFL-CIO Opens FEP Drive

Barre, Vt.—The Vermont AFL-CIO will launch a major drive for passage of a state fair employment practices bill, Pres. Ralph E. Williams announced here.

Williams named William Karker, a vice president of the state federation and an international representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers, to head the AFL-CIO committee.

Corporate Profits Rise, All-Time Record Seen

Corporate profits soared to indicated record heights in 1962, despite continued high-level unemployment and sluggish economic growth.

A Wall Street Journal survey estimated fourth-quarter after-tax profits at an annual rate of between $26 billion and $27 billion. The profit rates for the four previous quarters were all close to or above the $26 billion level. A $26 billion total for 1962 would make it the most profitable year in history, more than $1 billion above the 1959 all-time record.

Fourth quarter profits of the first 538 corporations to report earnings were at an annual rate of nearly $29 billion, 11.3 percent above the comparable period in 1961. The Journal said that because the sampling included most industry leaders, a "safer estimate" would be the $26-27 billion rate.

The outlook for the first three months of this year, the Journal said, is for continued near-record profits.

With the exception of steel, virtually every major industry boosted its fourth-quarter profits well above the 1961 level. The biggest gains were for farm equipment companies and airlines, but the auto industry—the nation's largest—showed a 30 percent profit hike, aircraft manufacturing was up 17.3 percent and petroleum products 15.3 percent.

Despite a 42.1 percent drop in profits for 26 steel manufacturers, the net profit increase for 458 industrial companies was calculated at 10.3 percent.

The profit rate for the railroads—which have pleaded financial stringency in connection with proposals for mergers, elimination of service and work rules changes—was more than double that of industrial firms.

Forty-two railroads reported a fourth-quarter profit of $233 million, 25.2 percent above the comparable 1961 figure.

The public utility profit rate was also up. Thirty-eight utilities earned 12.3 percent more after taxes than in the final quarter of 1961.

Industrywide Bargaining Ban Opposed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Glass Bottle Blowers have urged Congress to reject consideration of legislation "which would affect industrywide collective bargaining and disrupt harmonious labor relations.

Pres. Lee W. Minton pointed out that the GBBA was one of the first unions to adopt industrywide bargaining in 1902 and that since then "there has not been a single nationwide strike in the glass container industry."

The 60,000-member union, Minton noted, has achieved a record of harmonious relations while productivity has increased in the industry. The union represents members in the glass container, fiberglass, plastics and allied industries.

The executive board, in addition to the legislative statements, voted $150,000 to complete organization of the fiberglass and blown plastic bottle fields, areas in which the union already has a majority of the production workers organized.

The board also adopted a resolution urging the U. S. to renew efforts to create a European Common Market which would include Great Britain and proposed that the Common Market program be eventually extended to Latin America, Africa, and free nations throughout the world.

Pandora's Hucksters

THE PANDORA's BOX which Congress opened 15 years ago—Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act—is still spreading mischief and poisoning labor-management relations.

Most states, if left to themselves, might not see any need to move the clock back to the open shop era of union-busting, but a new profession was born.

There are now people who make their living going from state to state to set up "local" high-powered propaganda and lobbying campaigns for what they misleadingly label "right-to-work" laws. They capitalize on bias and ignorance to sow suspicion and fear of unions.

It can bring only mild satisfaction when these hucksters meet a setback, as in Maine. If experience is a guide, they may be back another year. Meanwhile, they simply move their apparatus to another "target" state. Sometimes, as in Wyoming, after repeated rebuffs, a shift in political control of the executive mansion or the legislature gives them an entering wedge.

One suspects it is not merely the occasional successes of the "work" law promoters that bring a continued flow of funds from a segment of the business community.

One so-called "Right-to-Work" Committee piously declares that it is not against unions, and its U.S. Chamber of Commerce counterpart proclaims it is for what it terms "voluntary unionism."

But the employers who have used the "Right-to-Work" Committee's infamous "Weep" film in an effort to keep their workers from organizing, know better.

An Issue of Perspective

THERE IS A CURRENT, growing concern, voiced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and others, that collective bargaining is "on trial" because of a number of difficult labor disputes, especially those involving newspapers in New York and Cleveland.

This viewpoint—a reaction to complex and difficult situations involving basic issues of job security—overlooks the background against which collective bargaining has taken place in this country.

David Cole, nationally known arbitrator and mediator and impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan, put this problem in perspective recently in a series of lectures at Harvard University. He said, in part:

"The right to disagree in industrial disputes and to try and make one's viewpoint prevail are well-established characteristics of our labor-management setting. Our Constitution may be silent on the subject of strikes but it is far too late to question the validity of the strike or its usefulness over the years. There is no doubt that a necessary transformation of attitudes was achieved largely through this instrument. Without it, the doctrine of master and servant would probably still be prevalent.

"But there is another value which the strike and its counterpart, the lockout, have. They serve as the protective techniques to check excesses or extremes in a manner quite compatible with our theory of government. They may lack the orderliness or neatness observable in more authoritarian societies, in which there is no strike problem because there is no real protest voice for labor at all. But neatness was not expected to be one of the virtues of our form of society, political or economic.

"It seems surprising, therefore, that so much alarm is caused by shutdown of operations over labor disputes. As a matter of fact, this very alarm and the steps which are taken because of it seem to balance to prevent more settlements than they achieve."

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The Traveling Salesman

To Top Undeveloped Resources:

Equal Opportunity for Youth Urged on Congress by Kennedy

The following is excerpted from Pres. Kennedy's special message on the nation's youth sent to Congress on Feb. 14.

THIS IS STILL the greatest nation in the world in which a child can be born and raised. His freedom, his security, his opportunity, his prospects for a full and happy life are greater here than any place on earth. We do not conceal the problems and imperfections which still confront our youth—but they are in large part a reflection of the growing number of youth in this country.

The annual birth rate since 1947 has been 30 percent higher than it was in the 1930's. As a result, the number of youth under 20 rose from 46 million in 1945 to 70 million in 1961, increasing from 33 percent to 39 percent of the total population. At present birth rates, they will number 86 million by 1970.

This on-rushing tide of young persons has overcrowded our education system from the grade schools to the high schools, and is now beginning to overflow our colleges, our graduate schools and the labor market.

This year the number of persons 16 years of age will be more than a million greater than last year, for an increase of 39 percent. And in terms of the number of youth in the potential labor market bracket, ages 14-24, the amount of the increase in this decade over the previous decade—some 6 million—is nearly 15 times as high as the increase which occurred in the 1950's.

Unemployment among young workers is 2.5 times the national average, and even higher among minority groups and those unable to complete their high school education. During the 1960's 7.5 million students will drop out of school without a high school education, at present rates, thereby entering the labor market unprepared for anything except the diminishing number of unskilled labor openings.

In total, some 26 million young persons will enter the job market for the first time during this period, 40 percent more than in the previous decade. Already out-of-school youth, age 16-21, comprise only 7 percent of the labor force but 18 percent of the unemployed. During the school months of 1962 there were on the average 700,000 young persons in this age category out of school and out of work.

Other new or growing problems demand our attention. Our young people are raised in a more complex society than their parents and grandparents. Nearly two-thirds are now reared in metropolitan or suburban settings, unlike the rural and small-town societies of an earlier era. One family in five moves each year. One-third of the labor force now consists of women, 36 percent of whom are mothers with children under 18.

In the last decade, juvenile delinquency cases brought before the courts have more than doubled, and arrests of youth increased 86 percent, until they numbered almost 1 million arrests a year in 1960, 15 percent of all arrests.

WHILE NEW PROBLEMS arise, old problems remain. Young people are particularly hard-hit by the incidence of poverty in this country—where, despite a rapid average increase in disposable income and living standards, the 20 percent of the population at the bottom of the economic ladder still receives only 5 percent of personal income, the same as in 1944.

Rich or poor, too many American children—while taller and heavier than their parents—are still not achieving the physical fitness necessary for maximum performance. Data from the National Health Survey in 1958 show that 4 million children and youth under age 24 had one or more chronic health defects. In a recent survey of 200,000 school children in grades 4 through 12, nearly one-third failed minimum physical achievement tests and over 75 percent failed to reach satisfactory levels in a more comprehensive physical performance test.

Although infant mortality has decreased 75 percent since 1900, the decline has levelled off in the last 10 years and our rate is still higher than that, for example, of Sweden. Some states have an infant mortality rate double that of others.

The lack of adequate medical, educational and cultural opportunity is reflected in the grim statistics on 5 million mentally retarded, discussed in an earlier message, and in the 43 percent rejection rate among Selective Service inductees. Even during the Second World War, when physical and mental standards were not as high, 30 percent, or over 5 million young men, in the 18-37 age group failed their induction examinations.

These figures relate, of course, only to the problems that remain, without stressing the gains. These gains have been very great indeed. All Americans recognize that our children and youth are our most important asset and resource. But there are few resources in this country with a potential so largely undeveloped.

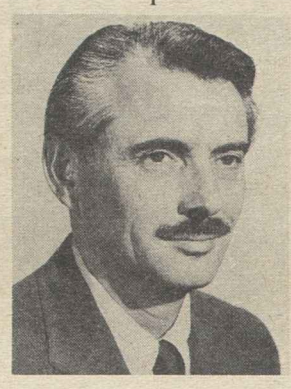
Morgan Says:

Norstad Offers 'Modest' Step Towards World Disarmament

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE ODD TWISTS of life in our times is that while we are inclined now and then to accuse the military brass of swaggering bellicosity, some of the most distinguished of our generals and admirals turn out to be the most eloquent and insistent advocates of peace. One recalls the passionate public pleas for peace and angry denunciations of war made by Gen. MacArthur shortly after his retirement. Gen. Eisenhower is not a man whom the historians are likely to call a chip-on-the-shoulder president.



Morgan

Perhaps one of the reasons some politicians are more ferocious in their oratorical boldness than mature professional warriors in their reflectiveness is that the military have a more intimate sense of the senselessness of war in the nuclear era and some of them are more willing in the illuminated hindsight of their experience to take more risks for peace than the so-called statesmen sometimes are.

At any rate, now comes the latest of our distinguished military figures to retire, Gen. Lauris Norstad, who, at the ripe age of 55 has given up the twin supreme command of Allied and American forces in Europe and in a significant swan song in his native state of Minnesota, proposed a "first modest step" towards arms inspection and control which he thinks could lead to the bolder eventual move of disarmament. At a homecoming speech in Minneapolis, he said:

". . . The terrible destructiveness of modern war places upon us all a most urgent responsibility for devising means that will discourage and prevent war. The choice before us is immensely difficult and lies within firmly fixed limits: we must reduce the risk of war with all its catastrophic effects but we cannot weaken the guarantees of freedom, we cannot forfeit the means of defending liberty without which we could not live."

And as if to underline the need for patient persistence in searching for a key to unlock this dilemma Norstad picked a wise and moving quotation from our World War II secretary of war, Henry Stimson:

"The sinfulness and weakness of man are evident to anyone who lives in the active world. But men are also good and great, kind and wise. Honor begets honor; trust begets trust; faith begets faith; and hope is the mainspring of life.

"I have lived with the reality of war, and I have praised soldiers; but the hope of honorable, faithful peace is a greater thing, and I have lived with that, too. That a man must live with both together is inherent in the nature of our present stormy state of human progress, but it has also many times been the nature of progress in the past, and it is not reason for despair."

RECOGNIZING towering Russian suspicions about inspection, Norstad proposed to start with essentially a "fact-finding arrangement" which in the beginning would include no reductions in forces, no withdrawals, no disengagements, no limitations on weapons.

Norstad suggested the Soviets and the western powers should draw a line around an area from, say, the Ural Mountains in mid-Russia to the Bay of Biscay on the Atlantic and then exchange blueprints showing all military installations and deployment of forces within that defined land mass. He would then peruse this area by mobile ground inspection; aerial inspection which would be visual, photographic and electronic and by radar.

Here Norstad injected the novelty of "overlapping radar." For example, a NATO radar chain might be established between the Vistula and the eastern Polish border, running north and south and peering into the air space for 150 to 300 miles eastward. In exchange the Soviets might be permitted to peer over a similar radar line along the western border of West Germany and possibly extending into Holland and Denmark.

The first purpose of inspections would be to verify the facts provided in the military blueprints and then the objective would be to keep both sides informed of changes in the military characteristics of the area, thus warning of any preparations for armed attack. The air inspection area would be greater than that for ground inspection and air reconnaissance would pick up any military changes almost immediately.

Undoubtedly the Russians would initially raise objections even against this reciprocal trade in inspections but the effort must not be abandoned to find a way to abate tensions and clear the way for later, more far-reaching agreements. Norstad formulated his views while on high and active service in Europe. As a civilian he could reveal them signifiantly in public for the first time.

According to Newsweek we should be "comforted" by the fact that the total nuclear stockpile in all the world today equals less than one-fifth of one "beach," a term derived from Neville Shute's novel "On the Beach" and meaning "the quantity of fission energy released by nuclear weapons that would produce enough fallout to kill one-half of the world's inhabitants." Well, for Heaven's sakes, let's stop while we're still behind.

Washington Reports:

Blatnick and Saylor See Chance For Passage of Youth Job Bill

CHANCES OF PASSAGE of the Youth Employment Opportunities bill in this session of Congress are excellent, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) and Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations. The bill was the first introduced in each house.

The measure that Pres. Kennedy made the subject of a special message to Congress is needed, Blatnik said, because of excessively high unemployment, with a greater proportion of young people jobless than in any other age group.

Saylor stressed the point that the Youth Employment Opportunities bill will give young people the means of training in some skills and the incentive to continue their education.

As Blatnik explained the bill, one section would set up a modern version of the Civilian Conservation Corps such as the U.S. had in the 30's under Franklin D. Roosevelt. The program would employ 25,000 young men between the ages of 17 and 21 to work in the forests, national parks and soil conservation districts.

"At the end of the year," Blatnik said, "they would have $300, $400, $500 or more saved. They would feel encouraged, having more training and knowing they can handle jobs. We would hope they would go into vocational training schools."

THE SECOND PART of the program would be principally for young people who would be employed in local public services such as libraries and hospitals. They also would get on-the-job training and, in Blatnik's words, "have the wherewithal and the incentive to continue their education."

Saylor said that the legislation was not intended to be a complete answer to youth unemployment.

"There is no one single answer," he asserted.

Blatnik, who served in the CCC, said that this kind of service improves a person mentally as well as physically and gives young men "new high morale."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WAY TO GET THE FACTS about the relative costs of the federal government is to look at the record, as cited by Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana in a newsletter to his constituents.

The record shows, it has many times in the past decade and a half, that the activities and debts of state and local governments are increasing at a far more rapid rate than federal activities, despite the terrific impact of defense requirements.

Metcalf cites the 1962-63 edition of Facts and Figures on Government Finance, published by Tax Foundation, Inc., to show that federal government employment was only slightly increased in 1961 above its level of 1946, but that state and local government employment had skyrocketed.

Federal employes in 1946 numbered 2.434 million. The number dropped by nearly 400,000 by 1949, then climbed again during the Korean War and the full development of the Cold War. In 1961, the number was 2.484 million—a 2 percent increase in 15 years.

During this same period, the number of state government employes jumped from 804,000 to 1.627 million—an increase of 102 percent.

The total number of local government employes rose from 2.762 million in 1946 to 4.990 in 1961—an increase of 81 percent.

* * *

VIEWED IN RELATION to the growth in population, the contrast is even more striking. In 1946 the nation's population was 146 million. The number of federal employes per thousand of population was 18. In 1961, the population had risen sharply to 184 million, and the ratio was only 13 federal employes to each 1,000 persons.

During these same years, the total number of state employes climbed from a ratio of 5 per thousand of population to 9 per thousand. The ratio of local government employes zoomed from 19 to 27 per thousand.

In 1946, federal employes were 18 out of a total of 42 government employes per thousand; in 1961 it was 13 out of a total of 49 per thousand.

The record on government debt reveals a comparable pattern.

The gross federal government debt in 1946 was $257 billion and it climbed in 15 years to $289 billion. But because of the increase in population, says the Tax Foundation, "the per capita federal debt burden decreased."

The gross debts of state and local governments during the same period rose 300 percent in the same period. The total jumped from $24.1 billion in 1946 to $75.4 billion in 1961, thus rising in the per capita burden as well as in total. The increase in population was about 33 percent, but the total state and local accumulated government debt tripled.

The debt burden on the states and municipalities is so crushing that legal bonding and borrowing limits have had to be evaded and avoided as well as directly increased. Every state governor is searching for ways to increase revenue; every city faces mountainous financial demands to meet the costs of school construction, teacher salaries, recreation and renewal projects.

This is why mayors of both Republican and Democratic affiliation tend to support federal programs that help meet the problems; the federal government has greater resources to meet the bills.

* * *

REP. FRANK THOMPSON OF NEW JERSEY, who also writes a newsletter to his constituents, recently regaled them with a tale of how he attended a reception given by the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, but went home instead of remaining for the formal hotel banquet.

His only loss, he mused, is that he "missed about an hour and a half of fascinating speeches." Besides, he notes, the chamber's reception and dinner have become more "sedate." "Gone are the days when U.S. senators jumped up and down on the graves of deceased Presidents." The "senators are much more civilized, more sophisticated these days. It's just not as much fun."

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES BILL, first measure introduced in each house this year, will aid America's jobless youth to be better trained and improve in morale and health, Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

High Pressure Boys Exploiting Boom in Demand for Seat Belts

By Sidney Margolius

HIGH-PRESSURE SELLERS are exploiting the growing interest in car safety belts by selling substandard equipment for as little as $3.

The substandard sellers trying to take advantage of the belt boom include at least one heavily-advertising accessory chain and also some independent cut-rate service stations and accessory shops.

One of the major tricks, this department has learned, is to label the equipment "Meets SAE Standards," when actually only the bolt or other components may meet the standard of the Society of Automotive Engineers and not the webbing itself.

This department learned that the problem of substandard "safety" belts that aren't really safe has arisen because of the lack of adequate policing of the sale of such equipment. A number of states now have laws providing that belts must meet adequate standards. But it is difficult to police the many hundreds of manufacturers, distributors and retailers in the booming new industry.

A bill recently introduced by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.), would set standards for seat belts shipped or sold in interstate commerce. In testimony before Roberts' Health & Safety subcommittee, James K. Williams, director of the Office of Highway Safety of the Bureau of Public Roads, had warned that substandard seat belts are being sold.

Seat belts, on the whole, have been recommended by most authorities as a valuable safety device. In fact Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, labor representative on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, has advised union safety committees throughout the country to encourage members to have the belts installed, and a number of consumer co-op organizations similarly are encouraging use of the belts.

Until the Roberts bill is passed, and even after because of policing difficulties, car owners who want to install belts need to make sure that they meet standards set by the General Services Administration and SAE.

The SAE standard specifies that the webbing should be able to withstand stress of not less than 4,000 pounds, and should not be less than 1⅞ inches wide. The belts should be attached with 7/16-inch bolts using reinforcing plates.

These are the basic specifications. But most of the good quality belts on the market exceed these specifications, and are tested to exceed 5,000 pounds of strain. All-nylon is considered the superior webbing.

TWO TYPES OF BUCKLES are available—metal on metal, and the cam type in which the belt is threaded into the buckle. While some good belts do have the cam type, in general the experts consider the metal on metal superior. This type is considered stronger and also provides for quick release with one hand. In the cam type you would need to thread the webbing out of the buckle in an emergency.

Because some belts have been criticized as inferior, the American Seat Belt Council also has instituted a testing program. Belts made by its members are labeled accordingly. However, some manufacturers of good-quality belts do not belong to the council. Their belts will not carry the council seal but will be labeled as meeting the GSA and SAE specifications.

Can you really get adequate seat belts installed for as little as $3.33 each, as one chain recently advertised? Most experts we consulted think otherwise. Most of the standard-quality belts cost in the neighborhood of $10 plus installation. A few large sellers offer belts meeting government and SAE specifications for as little as $6.

Installation, even in pre-1962 cars, preferably should be done by professional mechanics, to make sure you don't drill into a brake line or wiring, and also to make sure, on older cars, that there is a sizable amount of uncorroded metal available for secure anchorage.

Prices charged by car manufacturers for seat belts ordered as optional equipment are reasonable. Even if you pay full list, the price usually is $17-$18 for two front-seat belts, or about $35 for four belts, including two in the rear seat. The belts ordered with a new car usually cost less than buying and installing them later.

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CAMPAIGN POSTER for the Federal Service Joint Crusade is previewed by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz at a reception he gave for more than 200 fund-raising executives. The campaign, which benefits CARE, Radio Free Europe and the American-Korean Foundation, will be held in Washington from Mar. 1 to Apr. 15.

Tax Savings Cited:

Homemaker Service Expansion Proposed

THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER is being hit with a dollars and cents loss because homemaker service isn't available to every family that needs it.

That is what Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the Children's Bureau, said in recommending that cities and states spur the development of homemaker service so it will be readily available in every community.

"It costs much less to keep five children at home, if their mother is ill, than to put them in shelter care," she pointed out. "But where homemaker service doesn't exist, public welfare often foots the bill for the shelter care which is the community's only alternative.

"Not only from a dollars and cents standpoint, but from an emotional standpoint, it is much less costly to put a homemaker in a home, even for five years if necessary to give young children the care they need, than to choose an alternative plan of care away from home. The chances are better than average that the homemaker would be able to hold together a family threatened by social or economic disruption.

"We also know that many mothers in public or other low-cost housing projects who are recent arrivals to urban areas simply don't have the know-how to manage the household.

"If they let their housing units get in bad repair they may face eviction. Many homemakers could be used to teach these women—most of them mothers—how to live more adequately in our complex urban society. These mothers want and try to be good mothers, but their children will be short-changed at a critical time in their lives if for example the mother doesn't know how to make good use of modern food processes and doesn't have a chance to learn more about the essentials of child-rearing."

Mrs. Oettinger pointed out that there has been expansion of homemaker service agencies since 1958, but that the number of services now existing is only a fraction of what is needed.

In 1958, there were 145 homemaker services in the country, compared with 208 at the end of 1961. The number of public welfare agencies giving homemaker service nearly doubled during this period (from 34 in 1958 to 66 in 1961) and the number of voluntary agencies went up from 111 to 142.

"We hope that this growth is going to stimulate more interest in the use of homemaker services to preserve and maintain family life," Mrs. Oettinger said.

The 1962 public welfare amendments emphasized the need to expand coverage of child welfare services. In addition, states may use child welfare service grant funds in stimulating the development of these services. Current appropriation to the Children's Bureau for child welfare grants to the states is $25 million.

"For generations our business has been built around the all-day sucker."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Just a Few Hints on Acquiring The Ability to Adjust to Reality

By Jane Goodsell

THE FOLLOWING multiple-choice test is designed to measure your ability to face up to reality. Check one answer to each:

1. You are alone in the house at four in the afternoon, and you decide to take a long, luxurious bubblebath. Just as you sink into a sea of warm, fragrant bubbles, the telephone rings. After momentarily weighing the pros and cons of letting it ring, you leap from the tub and dash to answer it, leaving a trail of soapsuds in your wake. The phone call turns out to be:

a) The emcee of a TV quiz program, offering to pay you $10,000 if you can recall the name of President Kennedy's little daughter.

b) Your next-door neighbor, just calling up to pass the time of day.

c) Your dentist's receptionist, calling to remind you of your 9 a.m. appointment tomorrow.

2. After living for three days on diet wafers and black coffee, you step on the scales to discover that:

a) You have lost five pounds.

b) You weight exactly the same as you did three days ago.

c) You have gained a pound and a half.

3. After being told repeatedly by your husband that you aren't strict enough with the children, you decide to leave the discipline up to him. A couple of days later, Junior is sent home from school for drawing a funny picture of the teacher on the blackboard. You send him up to his room, warning darkly that Daddy will punish him when he gets home. When Daddy walks in the door, you explain the situation and:

a) Daddy marches straight up to Junior's room and gives him a sound thrashing.

b) Daddy pokes his head in Junior's room, tells him not to do a thing like that again, and comes downstairs to announce that he's given the boy a good, stern lecture that he'll never forget.

c) Daddy chuckles that boys will be boys, and spends half an hour closeted with Junior in his room, during which he regales Junior with a sentimental account of a peashooter-teacher episode in his own boyhood, and gets talked into buying Junior a racing bike.

4. Upon arriving home from the hospital after making a miraculous recovery from pneumonia, during which your life hung in the balance for several days, you are greeted by your children who:

a) Smother you with kisses and proclaim their great joy over your recovery.

b) Say, "Hi, Mom! We had hamburgers every night while you were gone!"

c) Run to the door to greet you, shouting, "Did you bring us a present?"

Federal Supervision:

Tentative Rules Set On Drug Advertising

The Food & Drug Administration has issued tentative regulations which spell out terms of government supervision over prescription drug advertisements directed to physicians.

The regulations—subject to modification before becoming final—are based on the Kefauver-Harris pure food and drug law amendments passed by Congress last year after the nation's narrow escape from the baby-deforming thalidomide drug peril.

The AFL-CIO gave strong endorsement to the Kefauver-Harris measure.

Drug manufacturers advertising in professional journals or by direct mail to physicians will be required to give a "fair balance" of information on the hazards and side effects, as well as advantages, of new drugs. Where these hazards are serious, the FDA is given authority to review the advertisements in advance of publication.

Previously, prescription drug advertising was virtually unregulated. The Federal Trade Commission, which normally acts against "misleading" advertising, was barred by law from regulating ads directed solely to physicians.

The FDA said the new regulations include provisions designed to prohibit "artful 'wordsmithing' on labels or in prescription drug advertising which may be misleading, such as use of fanciful names for ingredients . . . or the use of trade names which because of similarity of spelling or pronounciation may lead to confusion with trade names or the established names of other drugs or ingredients."

If advertisements are "seriously misleading," the government would be empowered under the proposed regulations "to remove all stocks of the drug from the market."

Proposed regulations were also announced to cover registration of drug manufacturers and provide inspection and reports on clinical experience.

FIRST CONTRACT believed worked out between an Army installation and a union is signed by Memphis Army Depot officials and representatives of the Operating Engineers and its Local 117. From the left are Lt. Col. H. R. Lovell, post operations officer; Lt. Col. Clyde O. Boring, maintenance officer; Gerald L. Smith, civilian personnel officer; Col. Shelby L. Gillette, post commander; Pres. T. H. Stewart of Local 117; Dominic J. Aiello, committee member; H. E. Miller, IUOE regional director.

Engineers, Army Sign First Pact

Memphis, Tenn.—Operating Engineers Local 117 has signed what it describes as the first labor contract with a Dept. of the Army installation, covering employes of the Engineers Depot maintenance shop here.

The one-year agreement, which has been forwarded to Army headquarters in Washington for approval, was worked out in two months of negotiations following the local's recognition under terms of Pres. Kennedy's executive order, as exclusive bargaining representative for the maintenance shop.

IUOE Regional Dir. H. E. Miller and Gerald Smith, civilian personnel officer for the depot, led negotiating teams for both sides.

Highlights of the contract, in addition to exclusive recognition, include:

- A grievance procedure with arbitration as a final step, backed up by a recognized steward system.
- A basic workweek of five 8-hour days, normally Monday through Friday, with regular starting times and advance notification of shift changes.
- Application of seniority to overtime assignments and choice of vacations.
- Temporary supervisory appointments from the top of the appropriate promotional register.
- Consultation on job reclassifications.
- A joint safety committee.

Ford Foundation Gives $200,000 Grant to ILO

The Ford Foundation has made a $200,000 grant to the Intl. Labor Organization to enable its new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies in Geneva to hold additional international training courses and to conduct special research on labor-management problems in developing countries.

In other developments, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse announced that:

- The Ivory Coast will contribute $12,000 to the endowment fund of the international institute, according to word from Kouassi Kouadio, secretary-general of the Presidency of the republic and minister of foreign affairs. The gift raises to 38 the number of ILO member-governments that have contributed to the institute.
- Dr. Luis Alvarado, Peruvian diplomat and lawyer, has been appointed ILO liaison officer in Washington for Latin American activities with responsibility for coordinating ILO operations in that area with the technical cooperation activities of such agencies as the Organization of American States, Inter-American Development Bank, Alliance for Progress, Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Intl. Monetary Fund, Intl. Development Association and the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development.

Alvarado was the first Latin American to be chairman of the ILO Governing Body, serving in 1947-8. From 1949 to 1958 he was an ILO assistant director-general, later becoming Peruvian ambassador to Bolivia and minister of labor and of foreign affairs. He was elected president of the 44th ILO session in 1960.

The Ford Foundation gift will enable the international institute to hold two study courses in 1964 instead of one as in 1962 and 1963, according to Dir. Hilary A. Marquand.

The institute will now consider holding regional study courses, he said; the holding of a research conference on industrial relations and economic development in 1964 with participation by experts from countries in all stages of development; and the institution of other research projects.

The 1963 program includes:

- A seminar on problems of planning the labor force and its employment, organized jointly with the Institute of National Planning in Cairo.
- A round-table conference of ministers from African nations who will attend the 47th Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva in June.
- A conference on the problems of employment in economic development, scheduled for Geneva and to be held in cooperation with the Intl. Economic Association.
- The second study course, to be held in Geneva Sept. 16-Dec. 6.

Local Labor Council Pulls Blood Bank Out of a Hole

Here is a case study of how the Lawrence County (Ind.) United Council of Labor pulled the community blood bank out of a hole with spectacular success. The information came in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany from Robert Delphia, chairman of the county blood program, and the Rev. J. Nuel Ellis, chairman of the county Red Cross chapter.

Lawrence County has a population of 36,500 persons who need 1,407 pints of blood a year. The collecting is done by a mobile unit out of the regional blood center in Louisville, Ky., making 10 trips a year.

The labor council, which like the Red Cross has its headquarters in Bedford, first offered in January 1960 to sponsor one bloodmobile trip a year, and agreed to recruit at least 141 pints, the minimum for a visit. The unit set up its equipment in the Auto Workers Hall and each year the council has exceeded its all-union quota—178 pints the first year, 154 pints in 1961 and 169 pints in 1962.

An honor roll of donors was kept by the council with a star representing each donation. Each year solicitation letters were sent out to those who had contributed in the past, asking them to give again.

This year the visit was set for Jan. 24. The Red Cross was falling farther and farther behind in collections. The labor council was notified of the increasingly desperate situation early in November 1962 and told that at least 205 pints would be needed to reach parity.

"All of the many unions connected with the labor council pitched in to help," the two officials reported. "A spot in front of a vacant store building in downtown Bedford was secured and donations from a local lumberyard were made available to the Carpenters Union, which erected a blood donor pledge booth. On the Friday and Saturday before Christmas members of all local unions took turns manning this booth. The theme was 'Pledge a Christmas Gift Now to Your Community.' The local newspapers and radio station pitched in with excellent coverage and a total of 126 pledge cards was signed. At the same time, pledge cards were sent to the various business agents to be distributed to their members."

The campaign was intensified during the week before Jan. 24, with another mailing of letters to past donors. Then, at the last minute, it looked as if the elements had entered into a conspiracy to spoil everything—on Jan. 22 the county had 6 inches of snow on top of a coating of ice. On Jan. 24 the temperature was 17 degrees below zero when most Bedfordites got up. The driving was the most hazardous in years, and the bloodmobile was two hours late arriving.

"In spite of this unfortunate turn of events," the two chairmen advised Meany, "and in only four hours, a total of 235 pints of blood was collected.

"We are telling you this story in detail in the hope it will help some other labor council somewhere team up with its local Red Cross chapter in this vital service. Several of our bloodmobile visits have various sponsors, but none are nearly so efficient and willing as the United Labor Council.

The blood bank and Red Cross chairmen joined in praise for the cooperation of the three labor council presidents with whom they have worked since the bloodmobile began its visits—Joseph Bowie the first year, then Robert Southern, who is now a member of the Red Cross board of directors, and, currently, Lonnie Goff.

Min and Bill Matheson Honored At Wyoming Valley Farewell

Wilkes-Barre—In an unprecedented display of community appreciation, approximately 800 persons representing management, labor and civic leaders of the Wyoming Valley honored Min and Bill Matheson, husband-wife team of the Ladies' Garment Workers, at a farewell dinner in Wilkes College gymnasium here.

The affair was a demonstration by the people of Wyoming Valley of the high esteem and appreciation for the couple's years of service.

Mrs. Matheson, manager of the ILGWU's Wyoming Valley Dist., has been named director of the union's Label Dept. and will move to New York City. Her husband, ILGWU educational director here, will continue his educational activities in that department in New York.

The community's feelings toward the Mathesons was summed up by the message that was printed on table folders that bore a picture of the honored couple. It read:

"Over the years you have reached out and helped the handicapped and afflicted . . . you have extended a warm hand of understanding to families in crisis . . . your arms have encircled many times the neglected child, the orphaned youngster . . . you have always been loyal, concientious and devoted.

"To you, Min and Bill, who have done all these things, we give our appreciation and our love."

Laudatory telegrams were read by Dr. Eugene Farley, Wilkes College president, who was program chairman. Among the telegrams were those of ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Senators Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Dir. David Gingold of the ILGWU's Northeast Dept., and Charles Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council.

Mayor Frank Slattery of Wilkes-Barre presented the symbolic keys of the city to the Mathesons and a citation acknowledging their many years of work for the Wyoming Valley United Fund was presented by Roy E. Morgan, fund president.

In delivering the principal address, Rep. Daniel J. Flood lauded the Mathesons for their achievements in the community life of Wyoming Valley as well as in the union movement.

In responding to the tributes, Matheson discounted reports that Min's leaving would "seriously affect" the garment industry in Wyoming Valley. He said the real problem was to get young people to take jobs in local industry.

Mrs. Matheson told how the ILGWU "is a way of life" which has always made itself a part of every community in which it was born, and added that the community's tribute was also a tribute to the union and its members.

The Mathesons came to the Wilkes-Barre area in 1944, when there were only five out of approximately 100 shops that were organized. Today there are more than 150 union shops with a total membership of more than 10,000.

Jodoin Urges Anti-Bias Law Enforcement

Montreal, Que.—A call for enforcement of laws "which strike at age-old prejudices" was sounded by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress in accepting a plaque from the Jewish Labor Committee.

The committee honored Jodoin for his long fight against racial and religious discrimination and to focus attention on efforts of the Canadian labor movement in the promotion of human rights.

Jodoin recalled early joint efforts of the committee and the then divided labor movement to help solve the problems of discrimination and prejudice. This led eventually for a campaign for legislation which, he said, "has been successful to a degree unmatched in any other country."

However, enforcement of such laws, Jodoin pointed out, has proved difficult.

"Government departments require more staff to do the work," he said. "The part-time personnel require more background and experience. There are too many delays in processing complaints. The public at large has not yet been drawn into the work in advisory committees.

"Not enough is being done in the way of a public education program to inform people of the existence of the protective legislation. Of what use is an FEP law to an Indian citizen in Manitoba, or to a Negro citizen of Nova Scotia, if he neither knows that there is a law to protect his rights, or knows where to file a complaint? A broad educational program is required to let the people know their rights.

"Our task now is to make certain that the laws which have been passed will become living, working realities rather than mere words gathering dust."

Union Names Scholarship For Meredith

New York—Harvey Gantt, who enrolled recently as the first Negro at Clemson College in South Carolina, is the recipient of a $1,115 scholarship grant from Community & Social Agency Employes Local 1707 of the State, County & Municipal Workers.

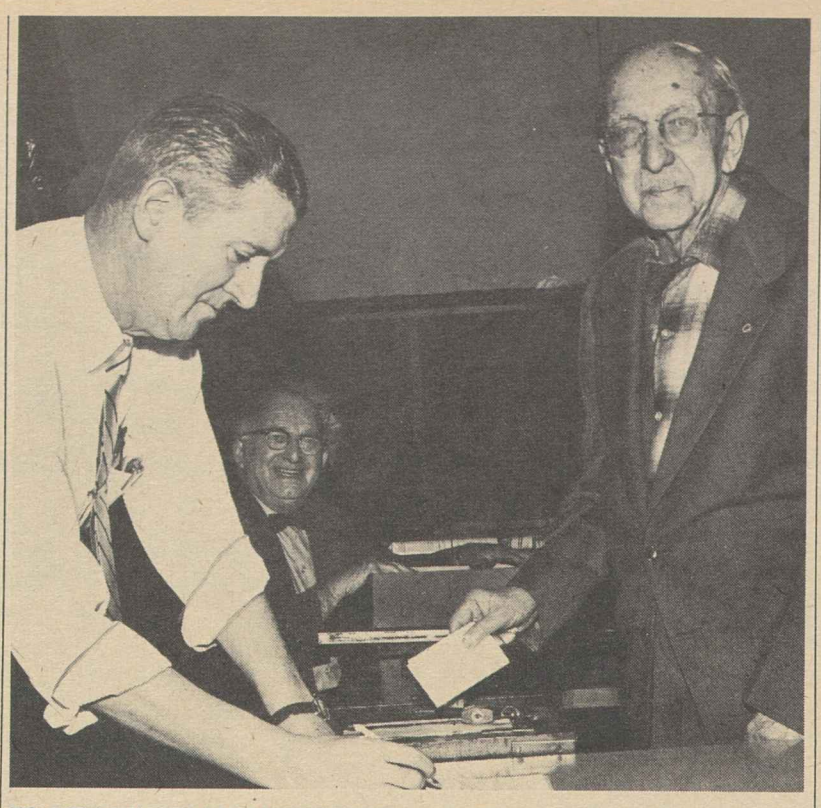
The scholarship, designated specifically for a Negro student seeking an education in an integrated school in the South, was established in the name of James Meredith, the Negro who has braved mobs, physical attacks and indignities to remain at the University of Mississippi.

Gantt, who has not been subjected to the same treatment, wrote Local 1707 expressing gratitude for the award and declaring that he would "try hard to make it profitable."

He was chosen for the scholarship by a selection committee composed of Harry Bell, chairman of the local's civil rights committee; Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, assistant director of the legal defense and education fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Richard Plout, director of the National Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students.

Ford Local 600 Buys Israeli Bonds

Detroit—Ford Local 600 of the Auto Workers has bought $50,000 in Israeli bonds in what Financial Sec. Ross Reilly described as the largest purchase of the securities by an individual local in any international union.



73 YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP in the Typographical Union is behind the secret ballot William A. Rose casts in the ITU referendum, which carried by a 3-1 margin, for a 3 percent assessment to continue benefits for striking and locked-out members of Local 6 in New York. Harold Hicks, left, benefit clerk of the local, checks off Rose's name from the roster of retired "Big 6" members.

Chemical Workers Ask Tight Radiation Control

Akron, O.—The Chemical Workers have urged the federal government to take a "new approach" to eliminating atomic radiation hazards to workers by "pinning down" responsibility to a single agency and adopting the "linear" concept that any amount of radiation is harmful.

Declaring that the present system results in "practically no control at all," ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchchell called on the government to establish a single authority for control of radiation hazards under the U. S. Public Health Service. This, he said, would replace the present division of responsibility among the Atomic Energy Commission, the Labor Dept. and several state agencies.

"We're talking about thousands of lives, not just a paper kingdom," Mitchell declared.

The secrecy of the government's atomic energy operations and the division of responsibility have combined to prevent "any real action" to eliminate unsafe working conditions, Mitchell asserted in a statement.

"No one has complete information," he said, "and no one has complete control. No single agency feels responsible, and because bits and pieces of the problem are scattered through various agencies, little is being done to halt the deadly effects of radiation exposure."

Limited Exposure Hit

He attacked the "tendency to accept" the so-called "threshold concept" of radiation control, under which a worker is permitted to undergo certain measured doses of radiation before steps are taken to reduce exposure.

Mitchell called instead for more effective controls under the "linear concept," which finds danger in any amount of exposure to radiation and calls for immediate countermeasures.

The ICWU president noted that a resolution advocating the linear concept had been approved by some 400 members of the union at the Dow Chemical Co. plant operated for the AEC at Rocky Flats, Colo. The resolution, which calls for establishment of a National Radiation Authority under the Public Health Service, has been endorsed by a number of other ICWU locals at atomic energy installations.

"An end to radiation hazards is one of our union's major goals," he emphasized. "Our members risk their lives daily to keep our country out front in atomic energy, and government must let them know they're not the 'forgotten men' of this generation."

The ICWU's suggested solution to the problem of radiation controls—the linear concept administered by a central authority—was adopted at a meeting of its executive board in January with Leo Goodman, atomic energy specialist with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who also was a major speaker at the union's convention last October.

Talks Continue in New York:

3 Newspaper Unions Agree in Cleveland

Tentative settlement have been reached by three of the unions involved in Cleveland's newspaper shutdown, but talks continued in New York City, where eight dailies are suspended, with no further reports of progress.

The Newspaper Guild's Cleveland local, which struck the Plain Dealer and the Press & News, reached tentative agreement with the papers on two-year contracts providing wage increases of $7.50 to $10, plus higher night differentials and clauses guaranteeing maintenance of membership. Ratification votes were scheduled by both units Feb. 22.

Earlier, the Pressmen and the Paper Handlers voted to accept two-year packages containing $10 in pay hikes plus improved vacation and manning provisions.

Four other unions—Typographical, ITU Mailers, Machinists and the unaffiliated Teamsters—still are on strike, however, and two more—the Photo Engravers and the Stereotypers—also are bargaining on new contracts.

In New York, Pres. Bertram A. Powers of the Striking ITU Local 6 cautioned that the parties were still "far apart" on key issues despite a report by Mayor Robert F. Wagner earlier that a number of the areas of dispute had been resolved in talks at City Hall.

Wagner's latest mediation effort was a meeting between representatives of the publishers and the nonstriking crafts to discuss the shorter workweek, reportedly one of the stumbling blocks in the path of a settlement, along with higher wages and the contract termination date.

The printers are seeking a reduction of 15 minutes a day in scheduled working time to cut the standard workweek from 36¼ hours to 35 hours, a ceiling which has been in effect under ANG contracts for several years.

Meanwhile, in Colorado Springs, Colo., ITU Pres. Elmer Brown announced that union printers had voted 3-1 in an international referendum to assess themselves 3 percent of earnings to continue benefits for striking and locked-out members in New York and Cleveland. The official results, Brown said, were 62,913 for the assessment, 21,869 against.

In Washington, the Guild's international executive board adopted a resolution strongly supporting the ITU strikers in New York, urging the publishers to enter into "genuine collective bargaining" and calling on the city's unstruck dailies to resume full publication.

The New York printers struck four newspapers on Dec. 8—the News, Times, Journal-American and the World-Telegram & Sun—whereupon four others voluntarily shut down—the Mirror, Post, Herald Tribune and Long Island Star-Journal—and the Long Island Press halted circulation of its New York City edition.

Striking Woodsmen Agree on Arbitration

Toronto, Ont.—After 33 days the tragedy-marred strike of northern Ontario loggers came to an end on Feb. 16 with the acceptance of arbitration of the issues in dispute by the union and companies.

The toll included three strikers killed and nine wounded and a heavy economic loss. The walkout was called by the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union, a division of the Carpenters, in order to win from Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. and Kimberly-Clark the settlement pattern achieved earlier at Abitibi Power & Paper Co. The basis for ending the strike was worked out in Toronto during a marathon session in the offices of the Ontario Labor Dept.

Joseph LaForce, president of the union's Kapuskasing local, said he accepted arbitration unhappily and only because the alternative would have been arbitration by legislation.

"It means that in future disputes, management will hold back and let the government have arbitration or legislation," he said. "God help the trade union movement if this is to be forced down our throats every time there is a serious dispute."

The decision to accept arbitration came after every other effort to reach a settlement in the talks in Toronto had failed.

With the strike over, the rush was on to move pulpwood out of the bush before the frozen muskeg melts into bogs.

Awaiting trial on charges of noncapital murder, after the shooting of the three strikers, are 19 independent woodcutters who homestead on government-granted land.

The police have also charged 237 strikers with rioting as a result of the clash that resulted in the death of the strikers under gunfire from the homesteader-loggers.

Hotpoint Unit Gives GE 'Lesson in Boulwarism'

Chicago—The Hotpoint Division of General Electric Co.—for 56 years a non-union holdout in the Chicago-Cicero area—can give its parent corporation a lesson in "Boulwarism," according to the Sheet Metal Workers.

The union, which won bargaining rights for 2,500 workers last May, has filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board and asked the Board to seek a court order compelling the company to bargain in good faith.

Hotpoint has not budged from its original contract proposal in the course of 40 negotiating sessions, and its offer provides no immediate wage increases or other economic benefits, the union said. In addition, management proposed a grievance procedure in which the company would have the final say. This is the so-called "Boulware formula," a spokesman charged.

The union said it "has made every effort to reach an agreement, including scaling down original proposals and offering numerous concrete counter-proposals." Its statement continued:

"The company, following its preconceived policy of not bargaining in good faith, has responded to the union's counter-proposals with a monotonous unchanging negative position.

"The company's record is stuck on 'no' and the union has been unable to budge management from its groove."

Among the specific unfair labor practices charged by the Sheet Metal Workers are "refusal to recognize union stewards in grievance handling, failure to furnish the union with information about the GE pension plan, refusal to furnish the union with time and motion data, and refusal to permit the union to use company bulletin boards."

Union members overwhelmingly voted strike authorization at a special meeting Jan. 20. A later poll of Hotpoint workers backed the union position by a better than 4-1 margin.

Edward J. Carlough, SMW director of organization, charged management with attempting "to force a strike."

In a letter to the Illinois congressional delegation and members of the House and Senate labor committees, he termed the company's refusal to agree to arbitration of disputes arising under a contract as "incredible" and "in keeping with the Stone Age." His letter concluded:

"I am sending this communication in the hope that the next time you hear or read a comment about 'strike-happy' labor unions, you may remember the 2,500 working men and women employed at Hotpoint plants in Chicago and Cicero, Ill., and the choice they are being forced to make."

Supreme Court Unanimous:

NLRB Denied Power Over 'Flags of Convenience' Ships

The Supreme Court has ruled that U.S. labor law does not apply to the foreign crews of foreign-flag vessels even though the ships are owned by U.S.-controlled companies or do substantial trading in U.S. ports.

Congress could have extended the scope of the Taft-Hartley Act to cover such crews but did not do so, said the court's 8-0 opinion written by Justice Tom C. Clark.

In the absence of specific action by Congress, there is no basis for applying U.S. law in the face of treaties and the "well-established rule of international law that the law of the flag state ordinarily governs the internal affairs of a ship," the court said, adding:

"We conclude here that the arguments should be directed to the Congress rather than to us."

The effect of the high court's decisions in two similar cases is to overturn the National Labor Relations Board's assertions of jurisdiction and deny the use of NLRB machinery to American maritime unions attempting to organize the crews of the so-called "runaway ships."

These are vessels owned directly or indirectly by U.S. firms but registered under "flags of convience" of foreign nations to avoid U.S. taxes, maritime regulations and wage rates.

The unions have charged that government policies permitting such foreign registry have resulted in serious shrinkage of the U.S. merchant fleet and a consequent loss of thousands of jobs once held by American seamen.

Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers, commenting on the decision, said the maritime unions would continue their fight against "runaway-flag" shipping.

Merchant Marine Threatened

"The runaway device," Hall declared, "is one of the major factors which threaten the existence of an adequate U.S. merchant marine."

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union said the NMU's efforts to organize seamen and win union contracts on the runaway-flag ships "will not stop" in spite of the high court's decision.

The decision makes it necessary for the government to "give new consideration to its policies in the maritime field," he added, because the runaway ships cannot be considered a part of the merchant marine for defense purposes.

Although the eight justices taking part in the case were unanimous in their ruling (Justice Arthur J. Goldberg did not participate), Justice William O. Douglas said he concurred because his views had been rejected in an earlier case but was "not without some misgivings."

"For the practical effect of our decision," Douglas observed, "is to shift from all the taxpayers to seamen alone the main burden of financing an executive policy of assuring the availability of an adequate American-owned merchant fleet for federal use during national emergencies."

Leading Case Decided

In the leading case decided by the court, the NLRB had ordered an election sought by the NMU among seamen on a fleet of freighters operated by Empresa Hondurena de Vapores, a wholly-owned Honduran subsidiary of the United Fruit Co. The company's ships had Honduran papers and Honduran crews represented by a Honduran union, the Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras, but were, the NLRB held, an integral part of the United Fruit fleet.

The U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals enjoined the NLRB regional director from conducting the election and the Honduran union obtained another injunction against the board members in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court decided the case by upholding the latter injunction.

The second case involved two Liberian-registered cruise ships owned by an Italian firm, Incres Steamship Co., Ltd., which operated chiefly between New York and the Caribbean. When one of the ships was picketed by the Intl. Maritime Workers Union—formed by the NMU and the SIU to organize the crews of foreign-flag vessels—Incres obtained an injunction against the picketing in a New York State court and brought action for damages.

On the same day, the IMWU filed unfair labor practice charges against the company with the NLRB. The injunction later was reversed by the State Court of Appeals on the ground that the NLRB had exclusive jurisdiction.

The basic issue in the Incres case, however, is the same as in the Sociedad Nacional—the application of U. S. labor law—the Supreme Court ruled in reversing the New York Court of Appeals.

In the United Fruit case, the high court said that the NLRB's system of "balancing" a ship's foreign contacts against its American contacts to determine whether the board had jurisdiction might ultimately require "that the board inquire into the internal discipline and order of all foreign vessels calling at American ports."

"Such activity would raise considerable disturbance not only in the field of maritime law but in our international relations as well," the Supreme Court declared.

At any rate, the Supreme Court noted, in an earlier case it had searched the language and legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act and concluded that this history "inescapably describes the boundaries of the act as including only the workingmen of our own country and its possessions."

If the sponsors of the original act or of its amendments "conceived" of its application to crews of vessels registered under foreign flags, "they failed to translate such thoughts into describing the boundaries" of the act, Clark wrote.

"We find no basis for a construction which would exert United States jurisdiction over," the court said, the "internal management and affairs of the vessels flying the Honduran flag, contrary to the recognition long afforded them not only by our State Dept., but also by Congress."

"Our attention is called to the well-established rule of international law that the law of the flag state ordinarily governs the internal affairs of a ship," it added: ". . . The possibility of international discord cannot therefore be gainsaid."

AFL-CIO Staff Retiree Dies at 69

Ruth Purcell, an employe of the AFL-CIO and the predecessor AFL for 47 years prior to her retirement at the end of 1961 and a noted beauty in her youth, died suddenly at her home in Washington. She was 69.

Miss Purcell began work for the former AFL in 1914, when Samuel Gompers was president. She was employed in a local union section and in the file room, and later worked with the late Florence Thorne in what has been described as labor's pioneer research effort. She was assigned to the AFL research department when Miss Thorne retired and continued in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research until her own retirement.

A winner in one of the country's first beauty contests, Miss Purcell went to Hollywood under a film contract as a young girl. She served as a model for several magazine covers drawn by the late Howard Chandler Christy, noted painter of beautiful women.

There were no survivors. Funeral services were held in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, with burial in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

20,000 Detroiters Line Up For 60 Post Office Jobs

Detroit—Twenty thousand persons lined up at the federal building here to apply for 60 jobs the Post Office will fill through a three-hour competitive examination.

Many of them had been searching for months for jobs which private industry couldn't supply; some had been out of work for years. A Detroit Free Press reporter wrote:

"In some instances, whole families came. Unemployed fathers with their sons. Mothers with their sons and daughters. Husbands and wives."

A mother of four children, subsisting on an aid to dependent children grant, told the reporter:

"I'll be a clerk. I'll work the night shift. I'll drive a truck. I'll do anything . . . If I can carry my kids and my groceries and carry a sofa all the way to the basement alone, I can carry a sack of mail."

Others echoed the refrain: "I'll take anything."

The secretary of the Civil Service examining board commented:

"We're pleased with a large turnout. If you're looking for the most qualified, this will do it."

Local Broadens Scholarship Plan

New York—Hotel & Club Workers Local 6 has voted to expand its Gertrude Lane Memorial Scholarship program for the children of union members and to continue the college counselling service inaugurated last year, and has authorized a study of the possibility of extending scholarship aid to members of the local themselves.

The scholarship program honors a pioneer organizer and secretary-treasurer of the local who died a decade ago. For 1963, it will consist of one award of $1,000 a year for four years and two others of $500 a year for four years.

THIS LICENSE PLATE happens to carry the pet slogan for next year's presidential race of its elated owner, Sam Priven, a member of Carpenters Local 25 in Los Angeles and a veteran participant in the work of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Heywood Broun Award Won by Kelsey Story

The Washington Post story of Dr. Frances O. Kelsey's struggle to keep the baby-deforming drug thalidomide off the American market has won the Newspaper Guild's 1962 Heywood Broun award for Reporter Morton Mintz.

Mintz's story, credited as a major factor in enactment of strengthened federal drug controls, was selected from more than 100 entries in the 22nd annual competition, established as a memorial to Broun, the late New York columnist who helped found the Guild and served as its first president.

ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson presented the $500 cash award and citation to Mintz during a meeting of the ANG executive board in Washington.

The award-winning reporter is immediate past chairman of the Guild unit at his paper. Earlier this year he was nominated for another ANG award in recognition of outstanding local Guild leadership.

In submitting Mintz's story for the journalism competition, Post Managing Editor Alfred Friendly cited the far-reaching effects of the article in arousing the public and Congress to the dangers of thalidomide, the drug responsible for thousands of birth deformities in Europe.

"By universal acclaim and acknowledgment," Friendly said, "it was this article, following a few tentative and sterile forays by other reporters, that brought the 'thalidomide story' to national attention and set in train the profound and far-reaching protective measures that ensued.

"The passage of the theretofore doomed Drug Industry Act of 1962, the reorganization of the Food & Drug Administration, the appointment of Dr. Kelsey to be principal watchdog for the FDA, and the root-to-branch review of the American drug industry and its marketing procedures were among the principal consequences."

The Mintz article was the unanimous choice of the judging panel, composed of Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D-N.Y.), a Guild member and former newspaperman; James M. Minifie, Washington correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; and J. R. Wiggins, editor of the Washington Post.

First honorable mention went to Charles L. Roach of the Denver Rocky Mountain News for an article exposing the arrest of a Hungarian refugee for failure to pay a milk bill owed by another.

Also receiving honorable mention were stories by Ted Dinsmore of the Toronto Telegram, Charles McGregor of the Toronto Telegram, Richard Hurt of the Boston Globe, and Don Marshall of the Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J.

State High Court Gives Strikers Vacation Pay

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Supreme Court has ruled that members of Auto Workers Local 180 are entitled to the vacation pay denied them while they were on strike against the J. I. Case Co. in Racine during the summer of 1960.

The 4-3 decision reversed a lower court ruling that since the union contract had expired, there was no contractual obligation for vacations and that the workers couldn't have taken the vacations anyway because they were on strike.

The high tribunal, in a majority decision written by Justice Thomas Fairchild, ruled that the deciding question was not whether there was a contract, but "when were these vacations earned?"

"The facts were that they were earned the year before," the ruling said. "In fact, all vacations are earned before they are taken. Therefore, it made no difference whether the employes were working or whether they were on strike; this was money they were entitled to."

The high court sent the case back to the lower court for further proceedings, including setting the amount of vacation pay due the workers.

The Case strikers sued the company through their UAW local for nearly $800,000, plus interest, representing the amount denied them for vacations during the period from June 1 to Sept. 1, 1960. They had struck the farm equipment manufacturer on Mar. 9 of that year and returned to work on Sept. 19.

Senate Tempers Flare:

Congress Steps Up Committee Activity

The 88th Congress moved into its seventh week with signs of stepped-up committee activity, but litle other visible evidence of its legislative labors to date.

In the Senate, the aftermath of an unsuccessful effort to strengthen the anti-filibuster rule found sharp words exchanged amid public charges of "retaliation" in committee assignments and "deals" made by the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition. Both Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen denied the charge.

While the House met in only token and infrequent sessions, three major Administration bills were being considered in commitee hearings.

The Ways & Means Committee remained in session on the President's tax cut and tax reform proposals; the House Education & Labor Committee continued hearings on the omnibus Federal aid to education bill, and one of its subcommittees heard testimony on the Youth Employment Opportunities bill.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz was scheduled to testify on behalf of the youth bill before the House subcommittee Feb. 25—while on the same date a Senate Labor subcommittee planned to open hearings on the bill, which Pres. Kennedy has termed "a measure of the first priority."

Another House Labor subcommittee will take up on Feb. 26 a labor-backed bill to include the value of fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages that must be paid by contractors under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) lashed out at his colleagues on the 15-member Democratic Steering Committee for refusing to increase the size of the conservative-dominated Senate Finance Committee to give the Democrats representation proportional to their strength in the Senate.

The effect, he said, is that Kennedy's tax and medical care programs will be "stalled" in an unfriendly committee.

Mansfield (Mont.) told the Senate he had sought to enlarge the committee but abandoned the effort because a combination of Republican and southern Democratic votes would have been able to block the measure. He voiced regret at "washing our dirty Democratic linen in public."

During an acrimonious afternoon of debate, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the southern forces, sharply denounced reports that southerners and Republicans had agreed to keep the Finance Committee at an 11-6 party ratio so as to ensure a seat for Dirksen (Ill.), while raising the Democratic majority on the important Appropriations Committee from 17-10 to 18-9.

This had the effect of bumping Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), a member of the GOP's liberal wing. Javits had opposed both Dirksen and the southern bloc on the filibuster rules issue.

Clark blocked an immediate vote vote on the committee size and membership and submitted a series of amendments to enlarge three committees which were to be voted on Feb. 25.

EXPANDED PROGRAMS of organization and education were approved by Western Hemisphere affiliates of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation at their recent inter-American meeting in Santos, Brazil. Shown at one of the sessions are, left to right (in front of table), Rudy Faupl of the Machinists; Dean Clewes and Alberto Garca of the Steelworkers, and USWA Vice Pres. Howard Hague; (behind table) William Mahoney, USWA Canadian director; Kermit Mead of the Auto Workers; Ben Segal of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; UAW Canadian Dir. George Burt; Victor G. Reuther of the UAW, and Vernon Jirikowic of the IAM.

Reuther Urges Speed In $10 Billion Tax Cut

A four-point program to attack the problems of high unemployment and retarded growth through a "massive expansion" of consumer demand has been urged on the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"The most important deficit we face is not the budget, but the deficit on the job front," declared Reuther, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy.

In a statement filed with the congressional committee, now conducting hearings on Pres. Kennedy's Economic Report, Reuther called for:

- An immediate tax cut of $10 billion concentrated in the lowest income brackets "where it will do the most good and generate the maximum economic thrust."
- A "major increase" in federal spending "to meet our social deficits in such fields as education, health, housing, urban renewal, mass transportation, and resource conservation and development, together with a substantial increase in international economic aid."
- "A dynamic and positive wage policy designed to increase private consumer demand by increasing wages and salaries" to make up for the lag in real wages behind productivity.
- Machinery to apply the force of public opinion "as a restraining influence on administered price abuses" and give "maximum effect to demand-producing measures."

Reuther attacked the "negative and restrictive" influence of conservatives who insist on a balanced budget and declared that:

"In comparison with the total size of our economy, the share of our wealth devoted to public spending has been sharply reduced and our national debt has become steadily less burdensome. Yet we continue to deny ourselves essential services that can only be provided through public spending, and to deny the economy the needed increase in demand that would flow from that spending."

Distillery Union Officer Dies

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Vice Pres. Mabel J. Lutherbeck of the Distillery Workers, financial secretary of Local 6 here, died in Orlando, Fla., en route to a meeting of the union's general executive board.

Miss Lutherbeck had been an international vice president since 1946 and financial secretary of her local since 1942. Since April 1960 she had been one of the three labor trustees of the union's social security fund.

Pres. Mort Brandenburg delivered a brief eulogy at funeral services here and called for a 30-day period of mourning during which all affiliates will drape their charters in black. Miss Lutherbeck was survived by a sister, Ruth.

Four Freedoms Appoints Ramage

New York—Executive Sec. Chet Ramage of the King County (Wash.) AFL-CIO has been named to the national advisory committee of Four Freedoms, it has been announced by William R. Steinberg, president of both Four Freedoms and the American Radio Association.

Metal Unions Plan Drives In Americas

Santos, Brazil — Programs to broaden organization and educational activities were adopted by delegates to the second interAmerican conference of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation here.

The meeting was held in this booming city to encourage and help the Sao Paulo Federation of Metal Workers, which recently affiliated with the IMF on behalf of its 350,000 members and which has been under fire from the Communists.

Major conference programs were drawn up by committees on organization and education, economic development, and collective bargaining.

Delegates representing unions in General Electric Co. plants in Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, the United States and Uruguay were found at a sector meeting for the electrical industry. Meetings also were held for the automotive, iron and steel, and mechanical and metal products industries.

A two-day labor education seminar followed the IMF regional session. Sessions were conducted by Kermit Mead of the Auto Workers; Alberto Garca of the Steelworkers; Ben Segal of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, all of the U.S.; Fritz Hauser of the German Metalworkers Union, and Karl Casserini, IMF research director.

Others attending from North America included Vice Pres. Howard Hague, Canadian Dir. William Mahoney and Dean Clewes of the USWA; Rudy Faupl and Vernon Jirikowic of the Machinists; and Canadian Dir. George Burt and Victor G. Reuther of the UAW.

Paid Voting Time Restoration Asked

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has asked the legislature to restore the right of workers to two hours off with pay to vote in elections.

Donald Berger, a legislative representative of the state federation, told a joint legislative committee that a 1960 amendment which curtailed this right was "an attempt to block the effectiveness of labor at the polls."

The Republican-sponsored amendment limited the time off to workers who otherwise would be unable to get to the polls before they closed. The result, the state federation said, is that "the purpose for which the original law was enacted, to encourage voting, has been frustrated."

New Health Care Plan Adds Benefit Options

(Continued from Page 1)

provision to permit the use of private insurance carriers or for administration of the plan by private organizations such as Blue Cross. Both points were part of last year's compromise and also are contained in a new bill just introduced by Javits and four other GOP liberal senators.

As outlined by the President, the new Anderson-King bill would provide:

- Up to 90 days hospitalization for each illness with a minimum deductible of $20 and a maximum of $90 based on $10 a day for the first nine days.
- Or, 45 days of hospitalization with no deductible.
- Or, up to 180 days of hospitalization with the patient paying the first 2.5 days of average costs.
- Up to 180 days of nursing home care after transfer from a hospital.
- All costs above the first $20 for hospital out-patient diagnostic services.
- All costs of up to 240 home health-care visits a year by visiting nurses and physical therapists.
- Coverage of all social security and railroad retirement beneficiaries, with costs borne by an increase of one-fourth of 1 percent in payroll contributions of both workers and employers, plus an increase from the present $4,800 to $5,200 in the ceiling on annual earnings against which the contributions are levied.
- Coverage of about 2.5 million persons over 65 not eligible for social security, with costs borne from general revenues during a "transitional" period. Administration sources said this provision would cost about $360 million over a five year period.

Effective 1965

Both the benefits and the increases in contributions and wage base would go into effect Jan. 1, 1965.

Kennedy called the option on hospitalization benefits and deductibles a "major improvement" over previous bills. He said it would allow an elderly person to select the kind of insurance protection "most consistent with his economic resources and his prospective health needs."

The President emphasized that the program would pay only the costs of hospital and related services and would not interfere "with the way treatment is provided" or in "the freedom of choice of doctor, hospital, or nurse."

The President's message also noted that the proposed increase in the ceiling on the social security wage base, from $4,800 to $5,200 a year, would automatically boost the maximum monthly retirement benefit for millions of workers from the present $127 to $134, and for families from $254 to $268.

Major Needs of Aged

In presenting the program to Congress, Kennedy cited statistics showing that major illnesses strike most often beyond the age of 65, when most persons have limited resources.

He noted that the Kerr-Mills program of federal-state aid to the medically indigent has proven inadequate as a total solution to the problem, since half the states have not put it into effect and benefits vary widely in the others.

Highlights of other proposals to aid the aged, apart from those mentioned in previous messages, include:

- A five-year program of aid to states and voluntary agencies for construction of recreation centers for senior citizens and development of services and training projects of benefit to the aged.
- Improvements in the federal-state old age assistance program to reduce residency requirements gradually to one year, permit protective payments to third parties, provide minimum housing standards, and improve substandard medical care limitations.
- Expansion of employment opportunities for older persons through a five-year program of grants for experimental and demonstration projects, utilization of skills in the proposed National Service Corps, and federal-state action to combat age discrimination in hiring.
- Assurance of adequate housing through expansion of direct federal housing loans to elderly persons, new emphasis on group residential facilities and amendments to the National Housing Act.

2-23-63

Council Warns of Dangers To U. S. Economy, NATO

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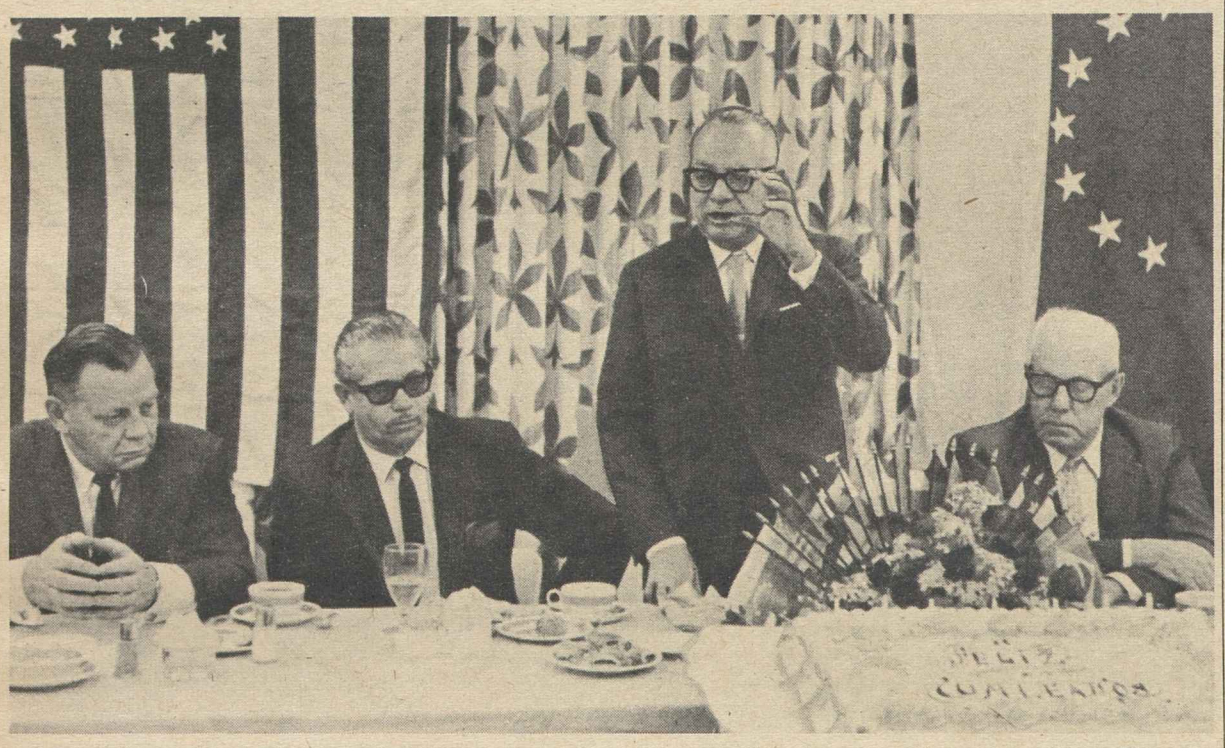


PRES. ROMULO BETANCOURT of Venezuela addresses a breakfast meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council members at Miami Intl. Airport on his trip home after seeing Pres. Kennedy in Washington. Seated, left to right: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Jose Gonzalez Navarro of the Venezuela Confederation of Labor, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. **(See story Page 2 and Betancourt interview Page 7.)**

Partisanship 'Hampering':

President Defended By Council on Cuba

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The intense partisanship injected into the Cuban debate by Administration opponents is seriously hampering the government's efforts to destroy the effectiveness of the Soviet base in Cuba, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council expressed its "considerable concern" over the "blind political partisanship" that is tending to divide the American people "when there is every reason for unity" and support of Pres. Kennedy's policies.

Praising the President's "courageous and capable leadership," the council pleaded for an end to all partisanship. Such partisanship as has been displayed in recent weeks, it said, can only hurt the nation's prestige and its effectiveness in eliminating entirely the Soviet exploitation of Cuba as a base for Communist subversion in Latin America.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany underscored the statement with a press conference comment that the President should not be hampered by "wild statements" from members of Congress who show no responsibility.

"I personally resent very much," he said, that the Secretary of Defense was forced to expose on television our intelligence methods. The result was unnecessarily to give "a lot of information to the enemy," he said.

In a companion statement, the council declared the situation in Cuba represented "a most serious threat and the gravest danger to the unity and stability of the inter-American system and its institutions as well as a threat to the welfare of the people of the Western Hemisphere."

The council saluted "the enslaved workers and others inside Cuba who continue to fight for freedom and the thousands of freedom-loving Cubans who have been forced to flee from their homelandfl.

It called on the government and the people of the U.S. "to support with all means at their disposal the heroic efforts of the Cuban people to retain their liberty by freeing themselves from a Communist dictatorship."

The council pointed out the "par-

(Continued on Page 5)

Council Sees Shifts Needed In Tax Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Changes in the "timing, distribution and structure" of Pres. Kennedy's tax program "are essential" if his objectives of reducing unemployment and achieving a more equitable tax system are to be achieved, the AFL-CIO declared.

Federation Pres. George Meany at a press conference here noted that Kennedy himself has now said a $10 billion tax cut, even without reforms he had urged, is the "first

(Continued on Page 4)

Organizing Gains Hailed By Meany

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Labor is "going to do better this year than last year" in organizing the unorganized, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference here.

Commenting on a report by Organization Dir. John W. Livingston on the development of the Los Angeles "pilot" organizing campaign, and on National Labor Relations Board election figures, Meany made these points:

- NLRB figures show "we're beginning to make some progress." AFL-CIO organizing efforts, he

(Continued on Page 4)

N.Y. Post to Print; Cracks Solid Front

New York—A wide crack developed in the solid front of the New York Publishers Association with the announcement by Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post, that she had resigned from the association and that her paper would resume publication Monday, Mar. 4.

Bertram A. Powers, head of the striking and locked-out printers, stood behind Mrs. Schiff as she made the announcement shortly before the AFL-CIO News went to press. The Post was not struck by the union, but suspended publication along with three other non-struck dailies.

Earlier story on Page 11.

Sees Steady Gains Against Race Bias

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A deepening concern over a possible recession at home and a weakening of the Atlantic Alliance abroad emerged as the major theme of the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

The theme was reflected in the statements mapping the federation's program on domestic and foreign problems, stressing the need for urgent action to prevent any worsening of the present outlook.

Internally, the council meeting directed its attention to the promising prospects held out by early reports on the Los Angeles pilot organizing drive and the improvement in National Labor Relations Board election results.

It noted also, in the words of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the slow but steady progress in eliminating "discrimination from our ranks," and the relative absence of disputes between affiliates.

The major emphasis centered on the domestic economy, where the council warned that the nation is headed for another recession in 1963 if present economic trends continue unchanged.

The council urged a wide-ranging program designed to add vitally needed purchasing power to the economy through a $10 billion tax cut for low and middle-income taxpayers, increased federal expenditures for critically needed programs, a "positive wage policy" to bolster consumer demand and a reduction in the basic workweek to 35 hours as a tool to combat unemployment. **(See story Page 4.)**

In the international field, the Council assailed the intense partisanship injected into the Cuban debate and its adverse effect on the American people, and called for government support of the efforts of the Cuban people to regain their liberty.

It assailed also proposals to withdraw U. S. troops from Europe as increasing the possibility of a world war. It called for a strengthened NATO and admission of Britain to the Common Market. **(See stories Page 2.)**

The council also warned that some of the new Asian and African countries are seeking to transform their rising trade unions into "mere vehicles" of the government or the dominant political party. "Trade unions cannot protect the workers' democratic rights," or fight effectively for their "just share of the benefits of economic progress" under such conditions, the statement said. It pledged continued AFL-CIO efforts to help the workers of such countries build their own "powerful free trade union movements." **(See story Page 2.)**

Meany at a press conference reviewed with reporters prospects for improved organizing programs, making these points:

- The multi-union Los Angeles "pilot" organizing drive is reflecting a sense of cooperation among AFL-CIO affiliates and holds the possible pattern for future campaigns. Experience and success gained in Los Angeles "will point the way" in other areas, he said, basing his comment on a report to the council by Organization Dir. John W. Livingston.

- **National Labor Relations Board figures show "we're beginning to make some progress." AFL-CIO organizing efforts have been affected in past years both by exposures isolated by the McClellan special Senate committee and by federation support of the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation. The im-**

(Continued on Page 3)

Case for 35-Hour Week Seen 'Even More Valid'

Labor's arguments for reducing the basic workweek to 35 hours are, if anything, more valid now than they were last August when the AFL-CIO Executive Council decided unanimously to press its campaign, Pres. George Meany declared in the introduction to a new AFL-CIO pamphlet on shorter hours.

Making that points is "hardly a satisfaction," Meany said.

"For the nation's sake, and our own, we would rather have been wrong," he added.

The pamphlet, titled "Shorter Hours: Tool to Combat Unemployment," was adapted from a series of articles in the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, which were prepared by the Dept. of Research. An appendix contains the text of the Executive Council's August statement on the shorter workweek, the text of the 1961 AFL-CIO convention resolution on reduction of hours, and a table showing trends in employment and unemployment over the last decade.

Publication of the pamphlet is "especially appropriate" at this time, Meany said in his introduction.

"It is apparent from the government figures issued in January," he observed, "that we are heading into our sixth straight year of substantial unemployment—that is, with 5 percent or more of the labor force out of work. And, unfortunately, the most reasonable prediction is

(Continued on Page 5)

A DELEGATION OF VISITORS from Domei Kaigi, a federation of democratic Japanese unions, visited the AFL-CIO Executive Council and signed a joint statement pledging strengthened cooperation to promote free trade unionism in Japan and on the Asian mainland.

Attacks on Labor in New Nations Held Negation of Political Liberty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Forces seeking "arbitrary rule" in some of the new Asian and African countries are attempting to transform the unions into "vehicles" of the government or dominant political party, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged at its meeting here.

"Experience has shown that when that happens," the council said, "trade unions cannot protect the workers' democratic rights or fight for their just share in the benefits of economic progress.

"No bona fide trade union can, of its own free will, accept such repressions on the ground that they are temporarily necessitated by the exceptionally difficult tasks of economic development faced by the new nations. The abolition or piecemeal elimination of trade union rights breeds the danger of total tyranny."

The council singled out for specific condemnation the "high-handed and repressive measures" recently taken against unions in Algeria, Lybia and Tanganyika.

It cited protests by the African Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the general council of the African Trade Union Confederation.

The benefits of freedom from foreign domination "would be largely negated" if another form of oppression were allowed to follow, the council observed.

"The fight for expanding human freedom and social justice," it asserted, "does not end but only enters a new and more complex stage after the colonial yoke has been removed or destroyed. The full friuts of colonial emancipation can be secured only by expanding democracy, only by building democratic institutions like trade unions or agricultural cooperatives free from domination by forces outside their membership."

It added that no one in a newly-freed country "can have a stronger interest" than the unions in promoting economic growth, because the workers are "in the most urgent need of better conditions of life and labor" and are prepared "to work as hard for freedom from poverty as they fought for freedom from foreign oppression."

"They cannot do so if their democratic rights are suppressed," the council commented.

U.S. labor has never sought to impose any particular structural pattern on the trade union movement of another country, the council recalled. Three years ago, the AFL-CIO specifically acknowledged that such labor movements were bound to develop their own forms of organization.

The council pledged U.S. labor to "continue to lend moral and material support" to the unions of emerging countries.

"The difficulties and repressive measures encountered by the workers in the newly independent nations will only steel our determination to help them build powerful free trade union movements," the AFL-CIO leadership declared.

"Our colleagues in these countries, inspired by their victories over foreign oppression, will, in time, triumph over all arbitrary government action and bitter employer resistance."

Labor Hails Betancourt At 'Airport Breakfast'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Top AFL-CIO leaders had an "airport breakfast" with Venezuelan Pres. Romulo Betancourt and praised the South American leader for his efforts in behalf of democracy and free trade unionism.

Betancourt, in turn, acclaimed the U. S. labor movement for opposing Venezuelan Dictator Perez Jimenez at the same time the American Dept. of State was supporting him. Jimenez is now in jail in Miami on charges of defrauding his country.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that "Betancourt is a champion of human liberty, an advocate of free trade unionism who has been waging a couregeous fight." He "sets an example for the other nations of the hemisphere," Meany declared.

A number of Venezuelan labor leaders flew to Miami to join Betancourt for his meeting with AFL-CIO officials. The Venezuelan chief executive was on his way home after meeting Pres. Kennedy in Washington and visiting New York.

Betancourt told the AFL-CIO officials that democratic Venezuelan labor leaders were either in exile or in jail during the Jimenez regime. He said that Communists are being weeded out of leadership of Venezuelan unions and now have no important posts. At one time they were powerful in oil, iron, radio, press and television unions.

The Venezuelan president has embarked on a program of land and industry reform which has the warm support of the union leaders of his country.

Labor Unit to Aid Mrs. FDR Memorial

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund Committee has been established by the AFL-CIO to solicit the "broadest possible support" for the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, including "efforts to raise funds" needed to carry on her "unfinished work."

The Executive Council urged all AFL-CIO affiliates "to call upon their membership to contribute one hour's pay or $1" to the fund.

Labor has a particular obligation, said the statement, to honor Mrs. Roosevelt's memory and to help carry on her "unfinished work of achieving a world of peace, freedom, social justice and human brotherhood."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appointed to the Memorial Fund Committee the following AFL-CIO vice presidents: Joseph D. Keenan, chairman; Jacob S. Potofsky; Walter P. Reuther; David Dubinsky; Paul Hall; Al J. Hayes; David J. McDonald; Richard F. Walsh; Joseph Curran; Lee W. Minton.

Staff Men Named By Rubber Workers

Akron, O.—Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers has appointed two new international field representatives.

They are former Pres. Louis J. Castellano of Local 22, representing workers at the General Tire & Rubber Co. plant in Jeannette, Pa., and Charles D. Newkirk, former vice president of Local 7 at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. here.

Warning on Europe:

Danger of War Seen In Troop Pull-Out

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The withdrawal of American troops from Europe at present would mean "the collapse of NATO" and would "enormously increase the danger of a world war," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Striking out at proposals that U. S. curtail its contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the council urged the government to strengthen NATO and pursue the achievement of Atlantic partnership.

Discord in Allied ranks in Europe can only benefit the Soviet Union, the council warned, and any weakening of the political, economic and military bonds which tie together the Atlantic Community would "endanger the security and freedom of the West."

Noting that labor's hopes for complete European integration and a stronger NATO received a "grave setback" in France's denial of British admission to the Common Market and its rejection of a multinational nuclear striking force, the council urged the Administration to:

- Improve further our defense posture.
- Urge our European allies to increase their military contributions to NATO.
- Establish a multilateral nuclear force.
- Reorganize NATO leadership so that the western European nations will be equal partners in planning and executing Atlantic strategy.
- Continue full support of British efforts to enter the Common Market.
- Encourage and help Britain and our European friends to achieve full European unity on a truly democratic basis.
- Follow a policy of closer economic association with Europe as provided for in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.
- Obtain from our European allies greater participation in a common and more adequate western program of aid to developing countries.

The council warned that any belief the Soviets are ready to abandon their expansionist goals "is an illusion which would prove fatal to the free world."

"It would be equally fatal to believe that a Europe of the six [Common Market] nations could insure its own protection without the military assistance of the rest of the NATO members," it added.

It is understandable, the council commented, that in view of the "many sacrifices" by the U.S. in the post-war years to aid European fredom, the rift in the western alliance has caused "bitter disappointment among the American people."

This disappointment and resentment, it stressed, must not be allowed to weaken the West against the continuing Communist threat.

Aid-to-Education Bill Supported by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council praised Pres. Kennedy for having "rightly resumed the battle for comprehensive federal aid to education" and pledged labor's continued support.

The council emphasized that the "sweeping improvements" needed can't be obtained at "bargain rates" and called on Congress to appropriate double the amont of money requested by the Administration for school aid. The President has asked a $1.2 billion first-year program.

Massive federal education assistance is needed, the AFL-CIO statement said, "if truly equal opportunity is to be achieved for all Americans, and if America is to develop the human resources upon which the survival of liberty depends."

The President's proposals for elementary and secondary school aid should be "strengthened," the Executive Council said, by providing "as much assistance as is constitutionally possible" to private, non-profit schools.

"No American, whatever his religious beliefs, can fail to realize the extent to which non-public schools carry a large share of the burden of educating the young," the council said. "These non-public schools face many of the same crises confronting the public schools."

Vocational Training

Specifically, the council continued, there should be a "considerable expansion" of the National Defense Education Act program, which includes loans to private non-profit schools for laboratory and other teaching equipment for science, mathematics and language classes. English and social studies should be included in the program, the Executive Council said, and loans should be made available for construction of classrooms for these subjects.

In a separate statement, the council endorsed vocational education improvements asked by the Administration, urged that the $73 million budgeted for the program be increased "to at least $150 million."

Care should be taken, the AFL-CIO said, to relate training to employment opportunities and not to conflict with apprenticeship programs.

'Notable Contribution'

The council said the Administration made "a notable contribution to public understanding" by submitting its education aid proposals as an omnibus bill, adding:

"Whether the omnibus pattern survives in Congress is not important; it has already served its purpose by stressing the unbreakable inter-relationship of elementary, secondary, undergraduate, post-graduate, vocational and adult education."

In addition to endorsing the Administration's college aid proposals, with some suggested improvements, the council gave its backing to the "Cold War GI Education bill" sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.). The council statement declared:

"The opportunities for higher education made available by the original GI bill to veterans of World War II and the Korean War did a great deal for democratic higher education in America. College education for the first time became a real possibility to thousands of working class young people. It is a matter of simple justice to extend the same opportunity to the veterans whose lives have been disrupted by the draft."

Dangers Seen to U.S. Economy, NATO

Council Urges Prompt Action On Wide Range of Social Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

pact of these issues is "not as important now as a year or two ago," he said; "the effect is wearing off."

● AFL-CIO membership has shown a gain, and there has been "progress" but not a real breakthrough in white collar organizing. Internal disputes have involved an "inconsequential" number of workers and have not hampered organizing. **(See story Page 1.)**

Sec. 14b Repeal to Be Sought

The AFL-CIO president stressed also that the federation would continue to fight for repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws that impair the freedom of collective bargaining. **(See story Page 5.)**

In the area of broad social and community service and welfare legislation, the council took these actions:

● Praised Pres. Kennedy for having "rightly resumed the battle for comprehensive federal aid to education" and pledged labor's continued support of "long overdue" legislation. The council observed, however, that the "sweeping improvements" needed in the educational system cannot be obtained at "bargain rates" and urged Congress to double the funds requested by the Administration. **(See story Page 2.)**

● Adopted a broad legislative program on federal, state and local levels to meet an expanding demand for high-quality hospital care.

The council at the same time urged affiliated unions, in bargaining on health coverage of their members, to give "first priority" to group-practice medical plans, in which physicians' services are provided directly to members. **(See story this page.)**

● **Declared the vast majority of Americans "will support with enthusiasm" prompt enactment of the Administration's "sound, practical proposal of hospital insurance for the aged" under social security, despite "sloganeering" and scare tactics of "irresponsible opposition." In a statement commending Pres. Kennedy for his message on the aged and aging, the council termed the need "imperative" and the time for action "now." (See story this page.)**

● Strongly reiterated AFL-CIO support of federal legislation to assure equal pay for equal work by women, declaring there is "no excuse for further delay." Such a law is "essential" for all workers, the council said, calling equal pay rates "a simple matter of justice" for women and "a protection for men's rates as well." **(See story this page.)**

● Endorsed the collective bargaining and legislative goals of unions representing federal employes. A resolution noted "with considerable satisfaction" the "great improvement" in federal labor-management relations following issuance last year by the President of an executive order on union recognition. **(See story Page 9.)**

● Called for a model state bill to regulate the sale of subdivision property and require truthful advertising and for federal legislation to prohibit misleading and fraudulent land advertising in interstate commerce. **(See story Page 5.)**

● **Called for approval of the President's proposal for a "domestic peace corps," declaring that such a federal service would stimulate state and local community action and "give heart to our less fortunate countrymen." (See story Page 12.)**

● Emphasized in three statements on transportation issues that controversies must be resolved with adequate protection of the public and of workers. Transportation systems covered included airlines, railroads and commuter traffic, and the council specifically endorsed legislation for federal grants to urban areas for mass commuter facilities. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Heard a report on civil rights by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the Committee on Civil Rights, showing that 122 unions have signed the fair practices pledge set up by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Meany said the committee is working with the few small unions that have not yet signed. He said also the AFL-CIO is "moving forward" on the civil rights front and that "slowly but surely we are eliminating whatever discrimination remains in our own ranks."

● Established an Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund Committee to solicit the "broadest possible support" for the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, including "efforts to raise funds" needed to carry along her "unfinished work." **(See story Page 2.)**

Hotpoint, Shell Strikes Backed

The council acted also to support strikes of the Sheet Metal Workers against the Hotpoint Division of the General Electric Co. in Chicago and the Oil Workers against the Shell Co. in Pasadena, Tex.

On disputes, the council referred to Meany for discussion with the parties in terms of settlement cases involving the Retail Clerks and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The council rejected a request by the Marine Engineers to impose further sanctions against the National Maritime Union.

The council set its next meeting for St. Louis starting May 14.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS covering the Executive Council's midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., get a briefing from Pres. George Meany on proceedings of the sessions.

Legislative Program For Hospitals Proposed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A broad legislative program to meet the expanding public need for high-quality hospital care at reasonable cost—starting at the community planning stage—was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting here.

The council also urged affiliated unions, in bargaining on health coverage for their members, to give first priority to group medical practice plans in which physicians' services are provided directly to subscribers.

Next in order of desirability, the council said, would be plans which provide comprehensive services from physicians, surgeons and hospitals as against restricted services, followed by insurance plans which provide in terms of service rather than cash indemnity.

Tracing the growth and importance of hospitals as "the focal point for good health care of the American people," the council statement noted that in the last half-century the number of U.S. hospitals has grown by 50 percent and the number of hospital beds by 400 percent.

Despite this growth, it observed, high-quality hospital care has been hampered by a number of serious problems, including the sharp and progressive rise in costs, lack of community planning for hospital needs, and the inability of many hospitals to provide an adequate range and quality of specialist services.

The council called for legislation to permit the establishment of hospital planning councils on state, regional and community levels, with representation of both governmental and voluntary interests. Such councils, the statement said, would have the responsibility of developing systematic plans for construction of new hospitals and the expansion or relocation of existing facilities in accordance with present and future needs.

Community planning also would serve as a check on costs through policies promoting optimum utilization of hospitals and distribution of patients, the statement added.

It also called for legislative action at the appropriate government level to:

● Require hospitals to make annual reports of their finances and services.

● Set minimum standards of service, organization and records in the licensing of hospitals.

● Abolish remaining restrictions on insurance plans associated with group medical practice and safeguard the right to establish such plans.

● Provide low-cost federal loans for construction and equipment of non-profit group practice facilities.

● Provide hospitalization and related insurance programs for the aged.

● Establish the principle that payments by governmental agencies to hospitals be on the basis of the full cost of service.

● Amend the Hill-Burton program of federal aid for hospital construction to prevent discrimination in staff appointments and accommodation of patients, limit grants to projects meeting the approval of state and local plans, and require majority representation of the public on state advisory councils.

The Executive Council also called for establishment of an AFL-CIO Medical Advisory Committee to advise affiliates on hospital, medical and related matters.

It urged local unions to seek representation on hospital and Blue Cross boards, to launch systematic education programs for selected members and officers on the problems of hospitals and health insurance, and to pool their efforts under unified policies in dealing with hospitals, doctors, Blue Cross and insurance companies.

Legislature in N.M. Split on 'Work' Bill

Sante Fe, N.M.—The New Mexico House killed—and the Senate promptly revived—a so-called "right-to-work" proposal.

The House on Feb. 27 voted 36-27 against a bill to place a proposition outlawing the union shop on a statewide referendum ballot.

One day later, the Senate took up a companion bill—and passed it, 17-15. The bill now goes to the House, despite the body's rejection of an almost identical measure.

Public Seen Backing Kennedy Health Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The vast majority of Americans "will support with enthusiasm" the prompt enactment of the Administration's "sound, practical proposal of hospital insurance for the aged," despite the "sloganeering" and scare tactics of "irresponsible opposition," the AFL-CIO declared.

In a statement commending Pres. Kennedy for his message on the aged and aging, with top priority on hospital insurance, the federation's Executive Council termed the need "imperative" and the time for action "now."

'Only Practical Way'

Reviewing the legislative and public battle of the past few years on the issue of health insurance, the council declared that "the only practical way to finance hospital insurance for the aged is based on the social security principle" with benefits for those not covered by social security or railroad retirement "financed out of general revenues."

Public welfare medical assistance is only acceptable "as a second line of defense," the statement said, stressing the President's position that welfare medical assistance can help people get health care "only if they first accept poverty and then accept charity."

Private insurance, the council pointed out, "can make a major contribution by supplementing the basic hospitalization plan." This insurance can be expected to expand as it supplements basic hospitalization coverage through social security "just as other private insurance grew after the passage of the original Social Security Act."

The council urged Congress "to implement with its prompt action" other portions of the President's message on the aged dealing with housing, income, employment, taxes, special facilities and services.

In a companion statement on the President's health message, which the council called "unprecedented in its scope and vision," prompt enactment of legislative proposals was urged.

Group Practice Endorsed

The council found of particular significance the President's proposals encouraging group practice, combatting mental illness, coping with mental retardation, increasing the number of physicians and other trained health personnel and improving health facilities.

Encouraging the spread of group practice, the council said, "would do much to make high quality medical care more readily available to all Americans."

The Administration's proposals in the mental health field could be expected within a generation "to reduce the number of patients under custodial care by at least half . . . and to reduce profoundly the misery which mental illness now entails for millions of American families."

On increasing the number of physicians and other health personnel, the council declared that the need for legislation to provide federal assistance to medical, dental, public health and nursing education is "so compelling, so well-documented and so immense that it is impossible to justify further hesitation or delay."

The statement called for extension and revision of the Hill-Burton program of hospital and medical facilities construction to meet "changing conditions" and specifically supported extension of the act for five years plus amendments to authorize modernization and replacement programs and higher appropriations for non-profit nursing homes.

Council Urges Equal Pay For Women

Bal Harbour, Fla.—There is "no excuse for further delay" in enacting federal legislation assuring equal pay for women, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here.

The council termed fair wage standards for women "essential to the maintenance of fair standards for all workers."

"For women," the statement declared, "the rate for the job is a simple matter of justice. For men, protection of women's rates is a protection for men's rates as well."

The only beneficiaries of discriminatory pay policies, the council said, are "employers attempting to gain unfair advantage, at the expense of their workers, over their more enlightened business competitors."

The statement urged Congress to adopt an "enforceable, effective bill," and declared:

"A pious statement of principles, shot through with exceptions of application and obstructions to enforcement, will not be acceptable, nor will any shabby attempts to equalize women's wages by reducing those for men be acceptable."

Equal pay legislation, the council said, would be "concrete evidence of this nation's good faith in attempting to insure justice for all its citizens."

LABOR SEC. W. WILLARD WIRTZ met with the Executive Council to discuss economic and legislative issues now attracting attention. He is shown, second from right, with Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

AFL-CIO Urges Shift in Tax Bill, Priority on Low-Bracket Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

priority" to spur the lagging economy to faster growth.

"We are in agreement," said Meany. "The important thing is a sizable tax cut to keep the economy from slipping into a recession this year."

Kennedy's statement, made in Washington at a symposium on growth sponsored by the American Bankers Association, indicated clearly that he would accept a straightout $10 billion tax cut, without his proposed reforms and offsets, if Congress preferred.

Close to AFL-CIO Stand

"If we've got to err, I would certainly err on the side of a big enough tax cut," he declared, to get the economy moving fast.

In commenting on the Kennedy program as sent to Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted that the size of the proposed tax reduction was "close to the recommendation" the federation had urged.

But it urged the following approach to which it pledged "vigorous support":

1. A one-package tax program should be carried through in two steps—first priority to a substantial tax cut for low-income and middle-income groups retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963: this to be followed by "thorough-going" loophole-closing, revision and reform concurring with-across-the-board cuts in individual and corporate rates.

2. The first-bracket tax rate should be cut to 12 percent on the first $1,000 and 15 percent on the second $1,000. The Administration's proposals for a minimum standard deduction should be expanded to $400 for an individual plus $200 for each dependent.

3. No reduction in the top-bracket 52 percent corporate rate can be justified without concurrent loophole closing.

4. The Administration's proposed structural changes should be revised and extended. Hardship-relieving proposals to aid working mothers, to provide income-averaging, to reduce the tax burden on workers moving to new locations, and to extend tax relief for the elderly "are all highly commendable, yet they need to be strengthened."

Proposed reforms to close loopholes and broaden the tax base "point in the right direction," but only a few of the "most glaring loopholes actually would be closed."

The statement commended the Administration's program to tax capital gains on transfer at death or by gift and the proposal to "end tax favoritism for dividend recipients" and other plans to reduce the use of capital gains gimmicks.

But it noted that the tax rate on capital gains would actually be cut; there is no provision for a reduction in excessive depletion allowance rates; no proposal is made to end tax-free interest on state and local bonds; and the Administration did not renew its 1962 plan for tax withholding on interest and dividend payments.

The council praised the plan to reduce the tax rate from 30 to 22 percent on the first $25,000 of corporate profits as an aid to smaller corporations but urged that the present 52 percent corporate rate on profits above $25,000 should not be cut below 49 percent. (The Administration proposes a decrease to 47 percent in 1964.)

Council Cites Need of New Jobs:

Nation Seen Moving Towards Recession

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The nation is headed for another recession in 1963 "if present economic trends are permitted to run their normal course," the AFL-CIO warned.

The Kennedy Administration's proposed tax cut of less than $3 billion in 1963 "may temporarily curb these trends," the council declared in a statement on the national economy, "but it is altogether inadequate to reduce the large gap between sales and the economy's rapidly increasing ability to produce."

There is nothing in recent business developments or in Administration programs, the council stressed, "to provide confidence that substantial improvements are on the way, even in the next few years."

Only a "comprehensive program of job-creating efforts—much bolder and more adequate than the Administration's proposals"—can get the nation on the road to full employment, its statement said.

The present state of the economy, the council said, shows the following developments:

- The unemployment rate for adult men has been moving up since October while joblessness among young people and women has remained at high levels.
- Manufacturing and construction jobs have been in a declining trend since last summer; for more than a half-year factory working hours have tended to move down.
- Business investment in new plants and machines is declining and is expected to increase at a slow pace later in the year.
- Home building shows no signs of rising above 1962 levels.
- Total wage and salary payments of private business have remained almost stationary since July and the buying power of factory workers has not changed very much over the year.
- Radical technological change is spreading through the economy.

In face of these developments, the council urged the following program:

1. A tax cut of $10 billion this year, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963, and concentrated among low and middle-income taxpayers.

2. Appropriation of actual funds for $500 million in "accelerated" public works, authorized last year but not appropriated for, and a continuation of the program for a second year.

3. Adequate federal standards for unemployment compensation.

4. An improved youth employment opportunities bill.

5. Extension of the minimum wage to millions of workers now unprotected.

6. "A positive wage policy that will encourage increasing buying power to provide the economy with the needed thrust of growing consumer demand."

7. A "rapid reduction of working hours with no cut in take-home pay as a necessary supplement to other measures that are needed to create job opportunities."

8. Positive action to reduce interest rates on long-term loans and a sufficient supply of lendable funds in the nation's banking system.

British Jobless Rate Jumps to 3.6 Percent

London — Unemployment in Great Britain rose sharply by nearly 250,000 between mid-December and mid-January to more than 800,000, or 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force.

Gen. Sec. George Woodcock of the British Trades Union Congress pointed out that the increase was "well over twice as much as usually occurs at this time of year." In some long-depressed areas, such as Merseyside, the unemployment rate neared 7 percent.

The unemployment rate has been below 3 percent most of the time in recent years.

Council Asks Upset Of B&O-C&O Merger

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Protection of the rights of workers and the public was emphasized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in three statements on transportation issues involving airlines, railroads and commuter traffic.

A council statement endorsing legislation for federal grants to help urban areas develop mass transportation facilities emphasized:

"The need for such programs is obvious. Equally obvious, however, is the need for the protection of collective bargaining rights and for fair and equitable arrangements to protect employe interests adversely affected as a result of such programs."

A statement on the air transport industry warned that American-flag airlines are steadily losing international traffic to and from the United States to foreign carriers "owned and subsidized by their governments and paying wages below U.S. standards."

In another action, the council adopted a resolution protesting approval by a majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the acquisition by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway of control over the Baltimore & Ohio.

Noting that the Railway Labor Executives' Association and the Maintenance of Way Employes have asked the federal courts to void the ICC approval, the council urged the Justice Dept. to "protect the public interest" by joining in the court challenge to the ICC action.

The council resolution declared the ICC majority acted "on the basis of an inadequate record" which ignores both the interest of other railroads in the area and "the effect of proposed mergers on the economy of the communities affected."

Meany Cites Gains in Organizing, Sees New Advances for AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

said, had been affected in past years both by exposures before the McClellan special Senate Committee and by federation support of the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation. The impact of these issues is "not as important now as a year or two ago," he said. "The effect is wearing off."

- The Los Angeles campaign is reflecting a sense of cooperation among AFL-CIO affiliates and holds the possible pattern for future organizing campaigns. The experience and success gained in Los Angeles "will point the way" in other areas, Meany said.
- There has been a net gain in AFL-CIO membership, with nearly every area growing except manufacturing, where automation is taking its toll of jobs of union members.
- There has been definite "progress" in the white collar area but no real breakthrough in the "resistance" to organization by white collar workers.
- The organizing campaign planned by the Industrial Union Dept. is based on the Los Angeles pattern and is "all to the good, the more effort we have the better," Meany said, if the Los Angeles pattern is followed.
- There is no evidence that failure to organize in past years has been caused by disputes between AFL-CIO affiliates. Meany said the experience under the Internal Disputes Plan shows that the number of persons involved in such disputes has been "inconsequential."

Livingston's report on the Los Angeles project said that the program is now "an operating entity" and that as of Feb. 25, 39 of the 56 participating AFL-CIO unions have paid their allotted share for the first quarter's operations. Participating unions have an organizing staff of 158 persons on the project.

The campaign was launched Jan. 2 with 400 non-union plants as the initial targets. Franz Daniel, AFL-CIO assistant director of organization, is heading the drive in the sprawling two-county area which has some 750,000 unorganized workers.

The Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee, Livingston reported, has been involved in 25 organizing situations involving decisive NLRB elections or card checks. Eighteen involving 1,500 workers have resulted in union victories. Four involving 250 people were lost and three election results involving 850 workers are still undetermined.

"The program," said Livingston, "has had a generally favorable beginning. The high degree of cooperation that has marked every step of the project continues on the local level . . . The campaign is well under way but it will be spring at least before there can be any sustained showing of substantial results."

Livingston reported also that unofficial but complete NLRB figures covering the period from July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962, show that:

- AFL-CIO unions won 53.5 percent of the 5,049 collective bargaining elections in which they participated. "This is the highest such figure achieved by the AFL-CIO since the NLRB fiscal report for 1959."
- AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for units having 190,858 employes. "That is the largest number won by AFL-CIO unions in any full NLRB fiscal year since the merger."
- AFL-CIO unions filed 6,036 petitions for collective bargaining elections during the period, "the highest such number of the last five NLRB reporting years."

Company Coercion Charged:

Executive Council Support Voted Hotpoint, Shell Strikes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO, in two resolutions adopted at the Executive Council meeting here, voiced strong support for strikes by the Sheet Metal Workers at General Electric's Hotpoint Division and by the Oil Workers at the Shell Co.'s Pasadena, Tex., plant.

Declaring that Hotpoint "has forced its employes to strike" for basic security and working conditions, the council accused the company of "a sham and a fraud" in expressing "alleged concern" for the welfare of its employes in the Chicago-Cicero area.

The SMW struck the company for an initial contract covering some 2,500 workers. Forty bargaining sessions had failed to budge management from its refusal to provide "a single penny" in immediate wage or fringe benefit improvements, or to agree to grievance arbitration, the council noted.

"GE wanted this strike," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commented at a news conference here, declaring that the company is "more or less setting its policy in labor relations now" for negotiations later in the year with other unions.

The council said it was "proud indeed" to support the Sheet Metal Workers in the dispute and called on Hotpoint "to demonstrate a real concern for the welfare of its employes" by abandoning its unreasonable bargaining attitude and making "decent" contract proposals.

The Oil Workers' six-month-long strike against Shell is one of a series of walkouts occurring in the industry over the past four years, brought on, the council charged, by a major management drive to wipe out job security guarantees.

OCAW Local 4-367, representing about 2,500 workers, struck Shell's oil and petrochemical installation at Pasadena last Aug. 19 to protect contract provisions in effect for as long as 25 years.

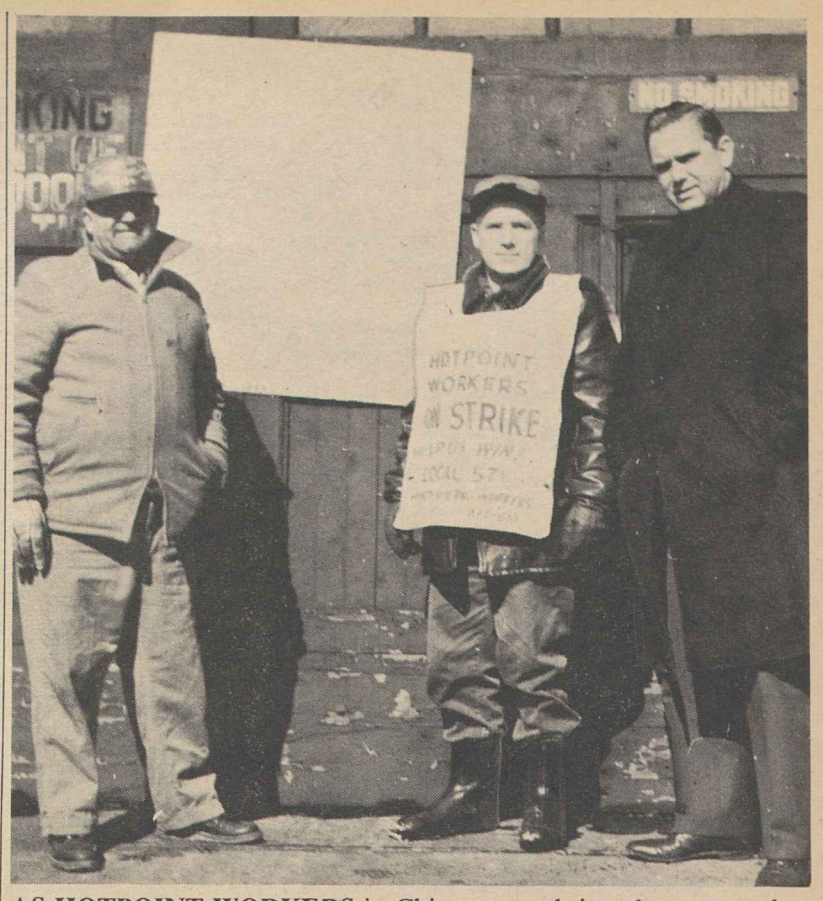
The council noted that the strike has continued without a single defection despite difficult conditions, with management maintaining considerable production in the highly automated plant through the use of supervisory personnel.

The resolution accused Shell of a "concentrated effort" to break the strike and force an agreement giving management "full unilateral control over job assignments, manning of equipment, scheduling of work and other items which are vital to the protection of the workers."

The council said Shell's stand was "the spearhead of a united industry effort to emasculate union contracts under the guise of promoting 'management rights' and seeking 'flexibility of operations.'"

Warning that every union in the industry, if it has not already encountered the problem, would soon be confronted with it, the council declared that a union loss in the Shell strike would be a loss for all labor.

The resolutions called on AFL-CIO affiliates to give all possible support to the SMW and the OCAW in their efforts to win satisfactory settlement of the two disputes.



AS HOTPOINT WORKERS in Chicago struck in sub-zero weather for a first contract, Pres. James Crouch (right) of Sheet Metal Workers Local 571 made the rounds of pickets at the company's five plants. Hotpoint is a division of General Electric.

Case for 35-Hour Week Seen 'Made More Valid'

(Continued from Page 1)

that matters will get worse in the months ahead."

Meany summarized the AFL-CIO's case for the shorter workweek, as presented in the pamphlet, in these terms:

"First, there is nothing sacred about the 40-hour week; a periodic cut in working hours has been part of the American experience for the last century and has been proceeding even since the 40-hour standard was set.

"Second, no one—certainly not the AFL-CIO—maintains that under ordinary circumstances 40 hours a week are excessive on grounds of health, safety or undue restriction of leisure time. On the contrary, the labor movement would be delighted if 40 hours of work were available to all who wanted them.

"Third, it seems clear beyond question that 40-hour jobs will not be available to all Americans under presently foreseeable circumstances. This means a continuation of the intolerably high unemployment we have suffered for five full years.

"Fourth, a cut in hours to 35 hours a week, while troublesome in some industries and occupations, could generally be handled without great difficulty and without a profoundly inflationary effect."

These points, documented in the pamphlet, Meany went on, "lead us to believe that a 35-hour week, with increased penalty pay to discourage overtime, is essential to the present and future economic health of the United States and therefore of the free world."

"Our campaign is unique," he said, "in that it is based wholly upon the intellectual grounds of the public welfare. It includes no horror stories of exploited, exhausted wage earners dropping beside their machines. These may still be with us but the 40-hour week is not to blame.

"We argue only that the prosperity of the United States must be based upon full employment and we believe full employment is possible only if the standard workweek is cut.

"The recognition and acceptance of this argument will be proof of America's maturity in meeting its own problems and those it must shoulder in the world of today."

Council Backs Laws to Curb Housing Gyps

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called for a model state bill to regulate the sale of subdivisions and require truthful advertising of real estate, and for federal legislation to prohibit distribution of misleading and fraudulent land advertising in interstate commerce.

The Executive Council adopted a report of its Committee on Housing assailing the "shocking disclosures of widespread misrepresentation and of flagrant, fraudulent and dishonest practices in the marketing of land subdivisions and other real estate in some states, including nationwide as well as local advertising."

The public must be protected against such practices, the report declared, urging all AFL-CIO state central bodies to press for enactment of model legislation.

The report reviewed the housing situation and said a "first and indispensable step" to start housing and renewal programs moving was the creation of a federal Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The committee commended Pres. Kennedy for his selection of former Gov. David Lawrence (D-Pa.), as chairman of the President's Committee for Equal Opportunity in Housing.

It called also on all affiliates and local central bodies to press for enactment of local ordinances "assuring equal opportunity in housing in order to reinforce Pres. Kennedy's national initiative in this field.

Maritime Committee Moves Headquarters

Headquarters of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee were moved Mar. 1 from 123 Third Street, S.E., to the Letter Carriers' Building at 100 Indiana Avenue, N.W., both in Washington. The new telephone number is 347-5980.

'One-Way Bargaining' Met by Hotpoint Strike

Chicago—Twenty-five hundred workers struck five Chicago area plants of General Electric's Hotpoint Division after eight months of "one-way bargaining" by the Sheet Metal Workers for a first contract.

The union charged that the company forced the strike by refusing to consider any immediate increase in wages or benefits and then illegally offered premium pay to strikebreakers in an unsuccessful effort to break the picket lines.

An unfair labor practice charge filed by the union with the National Labor Relations Board accused the company of having promised, in telegrams and phone calls, to pay time-and-one-half rates "for all hours worked" during the strike.

Despite this inducement, the Sheet Metal Workers said, the number of workers crossing the picket lines dropped from 50 on Feb. 22, first day of the strike, to 15 to 20 a day thereafter. This company had claimed that a fourth of its work force had reported.

SMW Local 571, which won bargaining rights last May after the company had operated as a nonunion stronghold in the area for 56 years, appealed for public support of the workers with a leaflet distribution at local discount and department stores. The leaflets urged consumers not to buy Hotpoint products.

Federal mediators sought unsuccessfully to bring about a settlement, but the union said management negotiators remained adament during some 40 bargaining sessions. On the eve of the strike, the local reported, company negotiators went through the formality of meeting with federal mediators but refused to sit down at the same table with the union bargaining team.

In addition to rejecting any first-year improvement in wages or fringe benefits, the company has also turned down arbitration of grievances and impartial determination of incentive pay standards.

Fight to Kill Sec. 14b Pleged by AFL-CIO

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged an unceasing campaign to win repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits and encourages the "evil" so-called state "right-to-work" laws.

The council adopted a statement declaring that supporters of "right-to-work" legislation are "active today on a wider scale than ever before."

The anti-union-shop forces, the council said, appear to have "unlimited funds" and are supported by antilabor organizations such as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Reviewing the announced intention of "work" lobbyists to campaign in the 30 states that have so far resisted anti-union-shop legislation, the council directed AFL-CIO officers "to broaden and intensify their efforts" in educating the American people "to the true meaning and intent" of such laws "so that true freedom of collective bargaining can once again be restored."

The council added:

"We do not forget that these evil laws are permitted and even encouraged by Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. . . . The AFL-CIO will never rest until the nefarious Sec. 14b is repealed."

Noting that Wyoming recently became the 20th state to adopt an anti-union-security measure, the council reported also that the threat of such legislation is "imminent" in Oklahoma, that it has been deferred but not removed in Maine, and that in 20 other states "serious drives" for "work" bills are under way.

The council declared that "right-to-work" is a catch phrase "designed and utilized to ensnare the gullible and defraud the worker." It pledged that the federation will continue to assist its state organizations and like-minded groups of citizens in combating the spread of the legislation and in seeking the repeal of those laws now on the statute books.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the prospects for repeal of Sec. 14b are "not too bright," but that the AFL-CIO will "continue to fight" to repeal what is a "bad law."

In other actions, the council:

- Referred to Meany the disputes case involving the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with the understanding that he would get the parties together to solve the dispute.
- Heard a report on civil rights by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the Committee on Civil Rights, showing that 122 unions have signed the fair practices pledge set up by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Meany said the committee is working with the few small unions that have not yet signed. The AFL-CIO is "moving forward" on the civil rights front, he added, and that "slowly but surely we are eliminating whatever discrimination remains in our own ranks."

The council set its next meeting for May. 14 in St. Louis, Mo.

President Wins Support On Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly heavy" responsibilities that are falling on the President in the Cuba situation and that "destructive criticism" can only add to his enormous difficulties.

'Blind Political Partisanship'

"Only blind political partisanship can disparage the great significance and beneficial results of Pres. Kennedy's courageous and decisive action in forcing the Soviet Union to dismantle and withdraw its emplaced rockets from Cuba," the council said.

Such "shortsighted" political partisanship "tends to spread confusion and distrust among the people." The best interests of the nation are "not helped but hampered" by such attacks, the council said.

Playing with the Cuban problem "as if it were a political football," the statement added, undermines the unity of "freedom-loving Cubans everywhere," and weakens their confidence in the U.S.

The council declared that the Administration is engaging in "effective aerial surveillance of Cuba," that Kennedy's "unrelenting pressure" for troop withdrawal is beginning to "show results," and that economic measures taken by the U.S. against Castro "are dealing his dictatorship telling blows."

Political Chauvinism

LAST OCTOBER Pres. Kennedy, with great skill and courage, forced the Soviet Union to dismantle its rockets and missiles and withdraw them from Cuba. The nation and the free world applauded Kennedy's blunting of the Soviet's aggressive thrust into the hemisphere.

Coming a few weeks before the November congressional elections, the President's action brought some early criticism from Republican campaign committees. Kennedy's motives were questioned and the action was described by some GOP spokesmen as designed to salvage the election for the Democrats.

Since November Republicans have sought desperately to turn the Cuba issue on Kennedy, first by exhuming the Bay of Pigs invasion tragedy and more lately by giving currency to all sorts of unverified intelligence reports purporting to show that the President has not been successful in wiping out the Soviet aggressive threat in Cuba.

The resulting confusion finally forced the President into having Defense Sec. McNamara place in front of the public, via a two-hour television program, the proof-certain gathered by American intelligence that the Soviet threat in Cuba had been thwarted and was abating.

The Republican critics of the Administration have not been satisfied, primarily because their target is not the Soviet Union, the threat of Communist infiltration in other parts of the hemisphere or necessarily the Castro regime. It is Pres. Kennedy's popular appeal and political power they are shooting at, with an eye to their own contests in 1964 and inevitably the re-election bid of the President.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has described the "blind political partisanship" over Cuba as playing with a "political football." This is the true significance of the Republican attack, an attack designed to sap public confidence in the Administration.

How Mediation Works

IN THE SLIGHTLY over one year that the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan has been in effect, it has chalked up the remarkable record of resolving 60 percent of the cases by mutual consent of the parties without use of the impartial umpire.

If the 17 cases in the mediation stage as of Feb. 15 are resolved by consent, as is entirely likely, the figure for voluntary settlements will climb to nearly 70 percent.

The record sharply underscores the point that early mediation in a dispute by experienced union officials can resolve most cases and that the percentage of cases going to the impartial umpire can be kept to a low level.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has made the point that many of the disputes involve relatively small numbers of workers and that unions in reality are not constantly involved in claiming one another's members.

The report made to the winter meeting of the Executive Council is documented evidence that the plan so carefully put togther at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention has been a major factor in preventing minor disputes from flaring into bitter controversies and in demonstrating that the federation can effectively handle and minimize its internal problems so that its efforts can be channeled into the vital battles on the economic, political and social fronts.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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'Down With Castro!'

Gruening Baffled:

Truth-in-Lending Bill Blocked By Powerful Small-Loan-Lobby

SEVERAL DAYS AGO Sen. Ernest Gruening (D. Alaska) stood on the floor of the Senate and informed his colleagues he was baffled.

"It is sometimes a puzzle," he said, "why an excellent legislative proposal, thoroughly designed to serve the public interest and of a type that could scarely be considered controversial, has so much difficulty getting approval."

He was referring to the "truth-in-lending" bill which Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) first introduced in 1961 and this year has dropped in the hopper again with an even larger number of co-sponsors.

It's a simple bill. All it does is to require those who sell on credit to state on the face of the contract precisely what the interest rates and other finance charges are.

To assume that such a proposal would have clear sailing is to ignore the fact that a small but very powerful, well-entrenched group has a vested interest in the bill being blocked.

The proposal would hit the small loan companies, particularly those who take advantage of the unknowing buyer and gouge him with finance charges that can and do run as high as 36 or 42 percent per year. Many an installment buyer thinks he is paying 6 percent a year but, in fact, is paying six or seven times as much.

Most people in this country buy on the installment plan when they purchase a car, a TV set, a dishwasher, house furnishings, etc. And most of the people are being soaked far more than they realize in carrying charges.

When Gruening said he was "puzzled" that the "truth-in-lending" bill had not passed other Congresses he knew well that the reason had nothing to do with the merit of the legislation itself. Rather, it was that the collective lobbying effort against the bill was carefully organized, heavily financed, and startlingly successful.

In a recent issue of Harpers Magazine, Julius Duscha of The Washington Post analyzed this lobby in a most revealing article entitled, "Your Friendly Finance Company and Its Friends on Capitol Hill."

He put together the pieces. First he started out with the finance companies. They have some natural allies in auto dealers—particularly the used car operators—and these have powerful national state and local associations.

"They were joined," Duscha wrote, "by furniture stores and other retail establishments which have discovered a bonanza in 'revolving' credit (the poor man's charge account which permits him to be permanently in debt to the vender—at a price)."

The group, Duscha says, needed to broaden its base and gain some respectability against charges of crude self-interest. It sought the backing of the American Bankers Association, the American Bar Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

THESE GROUPS apparently had no basic objection to the Douglas bill but there were other considerations, Duscha reports:

"For one thing, bankers need the support of finance companies in state capitols where laws regulating banking are enacted. For years the small-loan people have assiduously—and profitably—cultivated state legislators to protect their own state-regulated business interests. In many states harmonious relations are assured by the fact that lawyers who serve in state leigslatures are also attorneys for loan companies. Furthermore, small-loan companies are often big customers of banks and like all businessmen, bankers want satisfied customers to come back for more.

"As for the American Bar Association, its committees concerned with credit problems are usually made up for the most part of lawyers with close ties to lenders."

The Chamber of Commerce is always ready to protest interference of "big government" unless, of course, it is directed against organized labor.

Other groups were part of the lobby. One is the National Merchants Association which this year is headed up by Harold H. Bennett, a prominent Salt Lake City businessman. His brother, Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (D-Utah), is a Salt Lake City auto dealer and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is a close associate of Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), whose subcommittee bottled up the Douglas bill last year.

Two small-loan organizations are operating to further their interests—the National Foundation for Consumer Credit and the National Consumer Finance Association—and they established the command post to oppose the "truth-in-lending" bill.

They realized that they had to keep it pigeonholed in Robertson's subcommittee and they did, by a split 5-to-5 last year.

"Should the proposal ever get out of the subcommittee into the full Banking Committee and onto the Senate floor it would undoubtedly find overwhelming support," Duscha says. **(PAI.)**

Morgan Says:

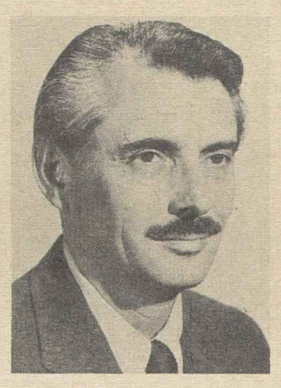
Improvement in Race Relations Holds Promise in North Carolina

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THERE IS A NEW ZEST to the atmosphere in North Carolina and it cannot be accounted for entirely by the faintly unfolding promise of spring after a raw and bitter winter.

It is an ingredient of hope and modest progress in the atmosphere of human relations. People are breathing it more deeply and, perhaps more importantly, they are talking about it more freely—the problem of racial equality, that is—and whereas there are still raw and bitter feelings harbored by both the wihte and Negro populations, thoughtful people on both sides and in the middle are stimulated by this fresher ring to the air.



Morgan

Severe problems and acrid situations remain. The legislature has just moved into a brand new, radically modern, $6-million General Assembly building designed by the world-famous architect, Edward D. Stone, but this has not prevented some assemblymen from reverting to their 19th Century approach to reality.

A representative named Ed Wilson from the rural county of Caswell rose in the new House chamber and solemnly vowed to "exert every legal and honorable method" to end the integration which has just come to Caswell's public schools and which in his eyes "threatens to destroy" the educational system. Hardly had his words stopped echoing from the modernistic walls before one of the chamber's elder statesmen took the floor and said with a mixture of realism and sadness, "My heart bleeds for you but there is nothing you can do about it."

Another rural legislator named John Kerr at a hearing before the Joint Appropriations Committee threatened the president of a state Negro school, the Agricultural & Technical College at Greensboro, with a cut-off of funds if his students didn't "behave."

Greensboro is where the nationwide sit-in campaign against segregation in eating places began and it was an A&T undergraduate who began it. "And you come down here," Kerr said accusingly to Pres. Lewis Dowdy, "begging the white folks to give more money to your school."

Kerr seemed to have forgotten that Uncle Tom's Cabin is no longer a best seller, but the responsible press of North Carolina has not forgotten it. Immediately the legislator was scored by a number of newspapers. "Mr. Kerr," said the Winston-Salem Journal, "is presuming that state government is of, by and for white citizens. The truth is that North Carolina's legislature is by white citizens—no Negro sits in the General Assembly. The government however is of an electorate which includes a growing number of Negro voters, and certainly the government is for all citizens," and the Negro colleges are "not begging the white folks for money."

"Let no student or academic institution," warned the University of North Carolina's Daily Tar Heel, "be intimidated by that inevitable hot air" from Rep. Kerr. At last reports none of the editors had been expelled for that forthright opinion and no officer of the university had been summoned to any legislative investigation of subversion on the campus. Nor will they be.

Gov. Terry Sanford has been attempting to spread this improvement in the atmosphere statewide. He has made a series of public statements declaring that racism is a drag on the progress of the state and he has appointed a biracial "good neighbor" committee to improve relations.

THE NEGRO population is heartened by these developments but it is not exactly swooning over the tangibility of progress.

Now that desegregation of the schools has been recognized as the law of the land, now that the federal government has demonstrated—though not yet fully enough—it intends to protect a Negro's rights to the white men's education, to assemble without hindrance in public places, to vote and have his ballot counted because he too, surprisingly enough, is human, the Negro is turning to battles still unwon or even unrecognized.

A major battlefront in North Carolina is for jobs. As the Negro is being increasingly prepared for the white collar jobs that were beyond his reach if not his rights only a figurative moment ago, what good does this preparation do him if he is denied opportunity to work in the area for which he was trained? This is the question the Negro is asking with increasing insistence in North Carolina and elsewhere.

"We are in a state of readiness," a Negro banker told me in Durham, indicating Negroes were prepared to meet the challenge but for the country to have a satisfactory deal in desegregation on the economic front, they must be met halfway.

Washington Reports:

Castro's Brand of Communism Losing Out, Betancourt Says

PRES. ROMULO BETANCOURT of Venezuela told the National Press Club in Washington that Fidel Castro's brand of communism is losing its influence in Latin America, but he warned that "there is a breeding ground [for Communism there] if we do not fight vigorously against poverty, backwardness and the economic underdevelopment of Latin America."

In his talk, carried later on the more than 500 radio stations of the AFL-CIO-sponsored public service program, Washington Reports to the People, Betancourt admonished the U.S. press for playing up Communist terror tactics in his country while neglecting to report on advances made in agrarian reform and education.

The Latin American president said that in four years, "more than 3.5 million acres have been distributed among landless farmers and more than $100 million has been invested in agrarian reform; the number of primary schools has been increased by 88.7 percent, and the number of pupils from 750,000 to 1.5 million. . . . while 1.3 million persons have been taught to read and write, reducing the adult illiteracy rate to 16 percent."

PRES. KENNEDY, in welcoming Betancourt to Washington, earlier praised his administration's work and said it had set an example for the other countries in Latin America. In a news conference, quoted on the program, Kennedy had called Latin America the "most critical area in the world today."

The Venezuelan president said in a question period after his speech that his country "could and will, at any time, put down with no problem any possible Communist uprising." A recent attempt at revolution was ended within 24 hours, he said with the aid of peasants "carrying their machetes and shotguns." He declared that the Communists in Venezuela "are completely finished as far as the union movement and the rural population are concerned."

"In addition, their influence among the students is decreasing daily," he went on. "They have been reduced to a small gang of terrorists."

A blockade of sea or air movement between Cuba and Latin America was advocated by the Venezuelan head of state to halt "shipment of funds which are used to promote disturbances throughout the hemisphere, and the transportation of activists and saboteurs who receive training in Cuba."

"Finally," said Betancourt, "we should assist and stimulate democratic resistance against the Communist regime on the island itself. We should continue constantly and unremittingly our actions against this regime in Cuba—to encircle it, to cut it off, without ceasing and without failing."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. MANSFIELD OF MONTANA, the Democratic floor leader, showed his displeasure plainly when Sen. Clark of Pennsylvania carried to the floor his fight to enlarge the Senate Finance Committee to make it more responsive to Pres. Kennedy's proposals on taxes and social security health protection. But Clark's open eruption—though considered untactful by those he stung—had considerable educational value.

The existing Finance Committee lineup—now as in the 87th Congress—is 11 Democrats and 6 Republicans, with a clear majority basically hostile to Kennedy's economic programs. The Democrats won a net increase of three seats last November, giving them a 67-33 margin in the entire Senate. This is slightly more than 2-1 and entitles Democrats to a 2-1 ratio on committees.

Clark proposed the addition of three Democrats and one Republican, to make the party lineup 14 Democrats and 7 Republicans—the 2-1 ratio.

Clark also proposed that the Appropriations Committee be enlarged from 27 members (17 Democrats, 10 Republicans) to 29 members (19 to 10), which would approach the 2-1 ratio.

The Democratic Steering Committee, which makes the decisions subject to ratification by the Senate, turned Clark down on this, too, and changed the committee to 18 Democrats and 9 Republicans—establishing the 2-1 ratio without increasing the membership. The effect was to "bump" the Republican with least seniority, Sen. Javits of New York.

* * *

NOW THE INTERESTING THING is that Clark was both logical and consistent; he was just defeated by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, plus a few senior allies, which he labeled the "Senate Establishment."

Mansfield himself made these disclosures on the floor:

- He favored Clark's proposals, personally.
- He was informed by the Republicans, however, that the proposals would get no GOP support whatever—that all 33 votes would go against them.
- A check requested by Mansfield showed that, at maximum, Clark's proposals would have "between 40 and 42 votes" if Mansfield himself waged an all-out floor fight for them.
- "Certain members" of the Finance Committee and "other senators" informed him, "We do not want the membership of the Committee on Finance to be increased."

* * *

WHAT DO THESE interesting revelations suggest?

They plainly show that rather than vote to enlarge the Finance Committee, thus paving the way for enlargement of the Appropriations Committee, the Republicans were willing to sacrifice Javits.

They also plainly show that Mansfield could not have got the southern Democrats to go along with the "40 to 42 votes" from northern and western Democrats.

Where did Clark lose his battle? He lost it in the Democratic Steering Committee, despite the fact that Mansfield supported him. Why? Because the 13-member Steering Committee is made up of seven southerners plus two southwestern senators (Hayden of Arizona and Bible of Nevada) who on organizational issues usually honor the ancient alliance between cotton and silver states.

The Steering Committee gladly increased the membership of various committees and raised the Democratic margin on others. Its hierarchy felt no compulsion to be consistent.

Mansfield's castigation of Clark for ventilating this situation publicly was sharp—but isn't the public entitled to the facts on how the Senate is run?

1962 HEYWOOD BROUN AWARD presentation by the Newspaper Guild turned into a family affair for Washington Post Reporter Morton Mintz, his wife, Anita, and their three children. Roberta, 8, examines the $500 award check being presented to her father by ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson as Margaret, 12, looks over her shoulder. Mintz, who won the award for breaking the thalidomide story, holds the youngest member of the family, 17-month-old Daniel.

How to Buy:

Job-Education Tax Deductions Offer Saving to Worker Families

By Sidney Margolius

IF YOU KNOW HOW to use it, the job-education deduction permitted by the federal income tax laws can be valuable aid. It can help you or other members of your family improve your work skills, with part of the expense paid by Uncle Sam in the form of a tax saving.

Commerce Clearing House, national reporting authority on tax law, points out that you can deduct vocational training and educational expenses on your federal tax return if you can show that your intent is to "maintain or improve" skills needed in your job.

This does not mean that any vocational training course qualifies. The additional training must be needed for your present job.

For example, a youngster going to college or a trade school could not take this deduction. Nor could you take it if your purpose simply is to improve your general educational level. Nor even could an unskilled worker going to school evenings to learn a skilled trade take it. But if you go to school or take a correspondence course to meet added requirements of your work, and you had met the job's previous minimum requirements, the chances are good that you can deduct the cost.

This would be so even if you got an increase in pay or an advancement as the result of the additional training so long as the main need for the course involved your present job.

Here are examples cited by CCH and the Internal Revenue Service to show when such expenses are deductible:

- An auto mechanic takes a course in the study of automobile transmissions. The cost is deductible, since the purpose primarily is to maintain or improve skills needed in his work.
- Say your daughter is a stenographer. She feels she could improve her skill in typing and shorthand by learning advanced methods. The cost of the training is deductible because it is intended to improve skills required in her present job.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES which meet these requirements are deductible whether or not your employer has said you must take the course. However, a letter from him saying the training is needed always is a helpful form of documentation.

If your employer pays part of the expense, then you can deduct your share. Otherwise you deduct it all. Among the expenses you can include in your deduction are tuition, fees, books, supplies and other necessary items.

The IRS points out that a machine operator whose employer has acquired new machines requiring new operating methods, and who has to take a course in another city, would be able to deduct all expenses including board away from home.

You can deduct vocational-education expenses only if you itemize your deductions on page 2 of Form 1040. If you take the standard 10 percent allowance, you can't deduct tuition, literature and incidental expenses, but still can deduct for any travel and lodging costs away from home incurred in taking a course.

If you already had such qualified educational expenses in 1962, you can go ahead and take this deduction on your tax return. But the main value of this potential deduction, in our view, is the encouragement and financial assistance it gives wage-earners to keep up with new skills in this period of rapidly-advancing technology.

Also keep in mind that if you itemize deductions, you also can deduct the cost of any technical or trade magazines and books, whether or not you take a formal school course.

Wage-earners also often have a number of other deductible expenses. These include union dues; costs of small tools and supplies, and repair and depreciation of the more expensive tool; cost and repair of safety clothing such as safety shoes, headgear, goggles, special work gloves and aprons, oil clothes and rubber boots.

Otherwise work clothing is deductible only if it is of a special nature and can be used solely on the job.

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GREATER UNION participation in rehabilitation in case of disaster was assured after a "disaster workshop" sponsored by the Community Services Committee of the Greater Springfield (Mass.) AFL-CIO and the local Red Cross chapter. Shown during one of the sessions are, from left: Samuel G. Simons, Red Cross board member; Samuel R. Walker, CSC representative, and George Hital and Edward Johnston, CSC members.

Mills Follow Suit:

Monsters of Metal Replace Woodsmen

This article from Canadian Labour, written by C. Grant MacNeil, regional public relations director of the Woodworkers, describes technological change and job displacement in the forest-products industry:

MECHANICAL MONSTERS are now replacing a hardy breed of loggers whose remarkable skill once harvested the towering British Columbia timber from which 70 percent of Canadian lumber is processed. In plywood plants, the effects of automation are more pronounced in terms of producton and job security.

The 35,000 workers who man the forest products industry are stunned by the facts compiled by a four-man labor-management wage revision committee engaged in fixing new job rates. Strides in mechanization, preliminary to automation, present an ever-increasing displacement of workers whose skills are not elsewhere in demand.

The spectacular "high lead" logging techniques have largely disappeared. Now, high-powered road construction equipment drives a network of roads into logging aeras over mountain terrain formerly inaccessible. The agile and daring "high rigger" who once climbed, topped and rigged 120-foot spar trees is a vanishing breed. When required, a moblie steel spar, lowered and raised by hydraulic jacks, can get action on the work site with 10 times the

Whole categories of workers are disappearing because of the introduction of the windrow machine. This towering, mobile and powerful crane moves along the newly-constructed roads and picks up large and small logs for 200 feet on either side of the road, placing them in windrows at the roadside as easily as hay is harvested.

It is followed by powered and mobile loading machines, with mechanical grapples or air tongs, which can deftly pick up the largest of the windrowed logs and place them on trucks with high side stakes.

Where a crew of as many as 50 men was once employed to "yard and load" in one "setting", as few as eight men can now handle twice the number of logs with much greater speed.

The present production methods are a far cry from those employed when the first plywood plant was opened on the banks of the Fraser River in 1913. Techniques are being constantly streamlined with the aid of electronics and automatic controls. Manual work is being steadily replaced with machine supervision.

Output was small in the early days. But by 1950 the production of a few mills had reached an annual total of 300,000 square feet. In 1961, 14 plants made a production record of 1.39 million square feet, which gained the industry a major place in Canadian manufacturing.

In a plywood plant, now the peeler logs are first sorted in the mill boom ground, bucked to length in multiples of eight feet, plus a cutting allowance. These log lengths or blocks are now barked in a matter of seconds with the aid of raceways and precise control of cranes and lifts.

The newly-installed lathes for peeling are fed with an automatically-controlled charger, using an electronic sighting device to establish the symmetrical centre for rotation against the lathe knife. No more juggling with a crane suspension. The operator can speedily place the block in the lathe chucks from his push-button panel.

The lathe operator has panel control of a back roll which reduces vibration inrotation of the block, and retractable chucks which enable peeling with a smaller residual core. He also controls the discharge and breaking of the long peeled sheet of veneer into automatically controlled trays.

From the lathe the sheet of veneer enters into a maze of processes, featured by automatic clipping into required lengths, an automatic drying process with mechanized feeding and off-bearing, patching, glue-spreading, core-laying, a cold press to facilitate the hot press operation, skinner saws, sanding, frequent stages of inspection and grading, final patching, and final grading and sorting, wrapping and shipping.

The transfer of material from unit to unit is not automatic, but is accomplished with a speed and ingenuity which is impressive. The manual work of feeding machines and off-bearing is being reduced by mechanical devices.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Vagaries of Weather Explained As a Meteorologist Never Could

By Jane Goodsell

THE WEATHER ISN'T nearly as difficult to understand as meteorologists pretend it is. They make it seem complicated by fussing around with weather maps, and babbling about high-pressure areas and slow-moving cold fronts. No wonder their predictions are so miserably inaccurate. All that scientific hocus-pocus is pure nonsense.

In truth, weather is a very simple subject to understand once you grasp a few fundamental facts, all of which are based solidly on the Law of Cause and Effect.

Okay. Let's get down to business.

What is rain? Rain is drops of water discharged by the clouds. Rain is caused by overnight camping expeditions, by golf tournaments, Sunday school picnics, garden weddings, patio suppers and laundry hanging on outdoor clotheslines. Dry days can be assured by wearing your raincoat and galoshes to work, and long rainy spells are directly attributable to two-week vacations.

Snow is frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes. Another variety of snow is particles of grease, mud and ice in the streets in the form of slush.

Snowfalls are caused by householders who decide they can safely postpone putting anti-freeze in the car for another week or so. Several inches of snowfall annually can be expected in northern locales with the exception of the year the kids get a new sled for Christmas. Snow usually occurs during the winter months, but freak spring blizzards are the fault of housewives who store the winter woolens in mothballs before June.

NOW LET'S examine wind. Wind is air in motion, caused by ladies wearing flowered hats, by slippery-fingeerd children carrying helium-filled balloons and by hairdos fresh from the beauty parlor.

Wind is a sometime thing that comes and goes in sudden gusts. It can be depended on to blow up a squall at picnic suppers, upsetting paper plates and wafting away paper napkins. On the other hand, a high wind may quiet down suddenly, leaving a stillness in which not a leaf stirs. Predictably, this will occur at the precise moment that you have panted your way to the top of a windy hill, and are now ready to unfurl your kite.

Heat waves are the direct result of air conditioners going on the blink, and cold snaps are caused by flats of petunias that have just been transplanted.

Fog is caused by motorists driving home from parties at which they had martinis and by expeditions to scenic spots to show Aunt Henrietta the lovely view.

That'll do for a first lesson. Now, honestly, doesn't this make more sense than all that silly business about pressure areas and cold fronts? I thought so!

CPI Rises to 106:

Higher Food Prices Boost Cost of Living

The consumer's cost of living rose in January, pushed upward mainly by higher food prices, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Consumer Price Index jumped by two-tenths of 1 percent to 106 percent, the department said. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the base period of 1957-59 now costs $10.60.

The rise was due mainly to an increase of 1.2 percent in retail food prices, the report noted, "primarily because of sharply higher prices of fruits and vegetables which resulted from freezing weather in mid-December and from the East and Gulf Coast dock strikes."

The January CPI, at 106 percent was up by 1.4 percent compared to a year ago.

Cost of living allowances for some 1 million auto, farm equipment and aerospace workers will remain unchanged since the January CPI is at the same level as last October's. About 13,000 workers in small industries, the report added, will receive 1-to-3 cents an hour hikes based on semiannual or annual reviews.

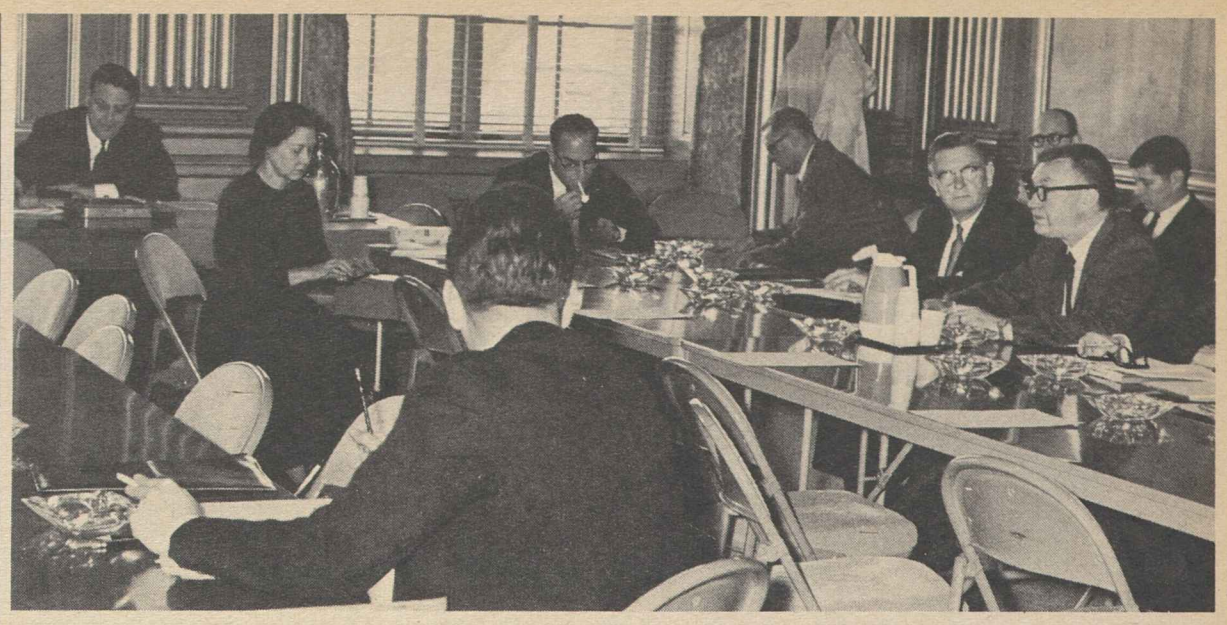
In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said the average spendable earnings of factory production workers dropped from December's record level.

The decline in weekly take-home pay was due partly to reduced factory workweeks, since average hourly earnings remained unchanged. The social security tax rate increase starting in January also affected take-home pay, the report added.

It said weekly take-home pay—gross earnings minus social security and federal income tax deductions—totaled $85.78 for a factory worker with 3 dependents and $78.11 for the worker without dependents. In each case, these earnings were about $1.25 lower than in December but $1.60 higher than a year ago.

Purchasing power—take-home pay related to increases in the CPI—dropped the spendable earnings figure by $1.35 from the December record high.

Over the year, the report pointed out, real earnings were up by 40 cents as a workweek increase of 24 minutes and a small hike in hourly earnings were partially offset by a 1.5 percent rise in the CPI.



BONDING REGULATIONS for large employe welfare and pension plans was the subject of testimony by AFL-CIO representatives at this hearing conducted by Frank M. Kleiler, left, director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Welfare & Pension Plans. At right are: Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Richard Shoemaker of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

Labor Asks Flexibility In Welfare Plan Bonds

The AFL-CIO has urged the Labor Dept. to set bonding requirements on larger welfare and pension plans—those involving $5 million or more a year—on a case-by-case basis rather than a fixed scheduled to assure "maximum safety for the plans coupled with maximum benefits for the beneficiaries."

Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, at a hearing before Frank M. Kleiler, director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Welfare & Pension Plans, traced back to pre-merger days, the record of labor support for disclosure legislation, which he said reflected a natural concern for the safety and solvency of such plans.

"We want the workers who are covered by the plans to have the greatest possible assurance that the benefits which they expect will in fact be paid when due," Reedy said.

The price for this, he noted, is the additional administrative cost represented by bonding, which reduces the amount of money available for benefits.

"We believe that as a practical matter, a reasonable balance must be reached between cost and risk," he continued. "Too little protection would jeopardize the safety of funds; that would be intolerable. Too much protection would unduly restrict benefits; that would be unfair."

The Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1962, which the AFL-CIO supported, set the amount of bonding required for smaller plans—those involving less than $5 million a year—at 10 percent of the funds handled, but authorized the Secretary of Labor to prescribe the amount of the bond for larger plans.

Reedy said the AFL-CIO favored the case-by-case approach for the larger plans, rather than simple extension of the 10 percent rule, because of the "tremendous variation" in their administration and because they are usually subject to greater internal control and audit.

He noted that more than 125,000 plans are now on file with the Labor Dept., reflecting a high degree of diversity. At one extreme, he said, is the plan in which a single large employer periodically submits a single check to a corporate fiduciary or trust company, which handles all further administrative details, including investments and payment of benefits. At the other end would be the large multi-employer, self-trusteed plan, "receiving many checks from many sources and making disbursements to beneficiaries whose work records are equally diverse."

Such variation, Reedy said, "makes it impossible to devise a fixed schedule, which would protect all these plans yet not impose excessive costs on some of them."

He suggested the following criteria for setting the bonding requirements for a large plan:

- Greater emphasis on actual physical contact with funds of the plan in determining the amount of the bond and whom it covers.
- The degree of fiscal control through internal measures.
- The degree of protection by alternate bonding arrangements and by evidence of financial responsibility.

2 CLC Unions Vote to Merge In September

Toronto, Ont.—The executive boards of the National Union of Public Employes and the National Union of Public Service Employes have ratified the basic terms and conditions of a merger into a new Canadian Union of Public Employes.

Unification is scheduled to be completed at a founding convention scheduled for Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 24-26, following separate conventions of the two unions on Sept. 23. The merger is the largest between affiliates of the Canadian Labor Congress since it was created in 1956.

In a joint statement, NUPE Pres. William Buss and NUPSE Pres. Stanley A. Little predicted that the membership, which now totals about 85,000, will have risen to "around 90,000" by the time of the merger convention. This would make it the largest dues-paying union in the CLC.

Rubber Workers Act To Open Major Pacts

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have served notices to open negotiations on companywide contracts with three major producers in the industry—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and B. F. Goodrich Co.

All three contracts, covering a total of about 50,000 members of the union, expire Apr. 20. The contract with U.S. Rubber, other member of the Big Four tire companies, does not expire until June 1.

URW Pres. George Burdon said dates and sites for negotiations will be set by mutual agreement between the union and each firm.

Major elements in the URW bargaining program include a "substantial general wage increase" supplemented by a plan for sharing of gains in economic productivity, establishment of companywide committees to seek solutions to automation problems, and a schedule of "sabbatical" vacations with full pay every seven years ranging from two months in the seventh year of seniority to 12 months in the 42nd year.

Negotiations with Goodyear will cover about 20,000 workers at plants in Akron; Gadsden, Ala.; Los Angeles; Jackson, Mich.; St. Marys, O.; Muncie, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Windsor, Vt.; New Bedford, Mass.; Topeka, Kan., and North Chicago.

The Firestone talks will affect some 17.500 workers in plants at Akron; Los Angeles; Noblesville, Ind.; Memphis; New Castle, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Des Moines, and Pottstown, Pa.

Goodrich negotiations will cover about 12,500 workers in plants at Akron; Los Angeles; Clarkesville, Tenn.; Marion, O.; Oaks, Pa.; Miami, Okla.; Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Riverside, N. J.

Mail Cancellation Hails Labor Dept.

Letters mailed in the nation's 15 largest post offices—ranked by volume of mail—will carry special cancellation markers on their envelopes reading: "U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1913-1963, 50th Anniversary."

The cancellations are being used in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Washington, Cleveland, Kansas City, Mo., Brooklyn, Dallas, Minneapolis, Atlanta, New York.

100th Red Cross Drive Given Backing by Meany

The American Red Cross marks its 100th anniversary and goes into its March fund-raising campaign with the full support of the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany said in a letter to ARC Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther.

"The members of organized labor reaffirm their support of the American Red Cross," Meany declared in his letter. "This we do because we know of the very important job being done by the Red Cross here at home and throughout the world . . . Our communities are better because of the voluntary agencies, of which the Red Cross is the acknowledged leader. Our nation is stronger because of outlets for good citizenship offered by the Red Cross."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers, reported that union members are getting deeper into the task of helping the Red Cross do its job. He called for support of the annual Red Cross drive where it is not tied in with a local united fund.

Beirne also urged local unions to expand their community services programs through greater participation in the Red Cross where, he declared, "they will find an avenue of service of very, very great value to their community, nation and world."

Ship Line Agrees To Obey Rules

The Labor Dept. has issued a "cease and desist" order against Grace Line, Inc., of New York for violation of the maritime safety provisions of the Federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

In proceedings before a federal hearing examiner, the company admitted the violations and agreed to abide by the regulation in the future, the Labor Dept. said.

The Grace Line was charged with three separate violations of a safety requirement that hatch beams left in place during cargo operations be lashed or locked, the Labor Dept. reported, noting that over the years unsecured hatch beams have resulted in numerous fatalities and serious injuries to longshoremen.

Federal Unions Get Bargaining Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Collective bargaining and legislative goals of unions representing federal employes were given a hearty welcome and endorsement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter session here.

A council resolution noted "with considerable satisfaction" the "great improvement" in labor-management relations after Pres. Kennedy issued his executive order on union recognition last year.

The council said the order has "stimulated a healthy growth of membership" in affiliated unions and has enabled them to have "greater participation" in shaping personnel policies and working conditions in the government service.

A five-point legislative program endorsed by the Executive Council called for these benefits:

- Optional retirement with full benefits after 30 years of service, regardless of age.
- Higher contributions by the government to the health and life insurance programs for government workers, and retention of at least 50 percent of life insurance coverage after the age of 65. Coverage now drops to 25 percent of the policy's face value.
- Checkoff of union dues at the employe's request.
- Adoption of a 35-hour workweek.
- "Elimination of speed-up practices" and full overtime pay for substitute workers in the postal service.

"Enrollment of all unorganized federal workers is essential if federal employes and the government as employer are to achieve maximum benefit from union recognition and collective bargaining," the statement emphasized.

Major 88th Congress Committees

Senate

Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Lister Hill (Ala.), chairman
Pat McNamara (Mich.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.)
Quentin N. Burdick (N. D.)
Claiborne deB. Pell (R. I.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)

Republicans

Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
John G. Tower (Tex.)
Len B. Jordan (Ida.)

Finance

Democrats

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), chairman
Russell B. Long (La.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N. M.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)
J. William Fulbright (Ark.)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.)

Republicans

John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

A. Willis Robertson (Va.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N. H.)

Republicans

Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John G. Tower (Tex.)
Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)
Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.)
Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)

Judiciary

Democrats

James O. Eastland (Miss.), chairman
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)
Olin D. Johnston (S. C.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Sam L. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Birch Bayh (Ind.)

Republicans

Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.)
Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Hugh Scott (Pa.)

Foreign Relations

Democrats

J. William Fulbright (Ark.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Frank J. Lausche (O.)
Frank Church (Ida.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)

Republicans

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Karl E. Mundt (S. D.)

House

Education & Labor

Democrats

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N. Y.), chairman
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
Johns H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)
Ralph J. Scott (N. C.)
Hugh L. Carey (N. Y.)
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)
Carlton R. Sickles (Md.)
Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.)
Thomas P. Gill (Hawaii)
George E. Brown (Calif.)

Republicans

Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
William H. Ayres (O.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Charles E. Goodell (N. Y.)
Donald C. Bruce (Ind.)
John M. Ashbrook (O.)
Dave Martin (Neb.)
Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
M. G. Snyder (Ky.)
Paul Findley (Ill.)
Robert Taft, Jr. (O.)

Ways & Means

Democrats

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), chairman
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)
Willam J. Green, Jr. (Pa.)
John C. Watts (Ky.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)
Clark W. Thompson (Tex.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)

Republicans

John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
James B. Utt (Calif.)
Jackson E. Betts (O.)
Bruce Alger (Tex.)
Steven B. Derounian (N. Y.)
Herman T. Schneebeli (Pa.)
Harold R. Collier (Ill.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

Wright Patman (Tex.), chairman
Albert Rains (Ala.)
Abraham J. Multer (N. Y.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Thomas L. Ashley (O.)
Charles A. Vanik (O.)
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)
Robert G. Stephens, Jr. (Ga.)
Fernand J. St. Germain (R. I.)
Henry B. Gonzalez (Tex.)
Claude Pepper (Fla.)
Joseph G. Minish (N. J.)
Charles L. Weltner (Ga.)
Richard T. Hanna (Calif.)
Bernard F. Grabowski (Conn.)
Charles H. Wilson (Calif.)

Republicans

Clarence E. Kilburn (N. Y.)
William B. Widnall (N. J.)
Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Paul A. Fino (N. Y.)
Florence P. Dwyer (N. J.)
Seymour Halpern (N. Y.)
James Harvey (Mich.)
Oliver P. Bolton (O.)
William E. Brock III (Tenn.)
Robert Taft, Jr. (O.)
Joseph M. McDade (Pa.)
Sherman P. Lloyd (Utah)
Burt L. Talcott (Calif.)

Judiciary

Democrats

Emanuel Celler (N. Y.), chairman
Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Michael A. Feighan (O.)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N. J.)
E. L. Forrester (Ga.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Tex.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S. C.)
John Dowdy (Tex.)
Basil L. Whitener (N. C.)
Roland V. Libonati (Ill.)
Herman Toll (Pa.)
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)
Jacob H. Gilbert (N. Y.)
James C. Corman (Calif.)
William L. St. Onge (Conn.)
George F. Senner, Jr. (Ariz.)

Republicans

William M. McCulloch (O.)
William E. Miller (N. Y.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.)
George Meader (Mich.)
John V. Lindsay (N. Y.)
William T. Cahill (N. J.)
Garner E. Shriver (Kan.)
Clark MacGregor (Minn.)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)
James E. Bromwell (Ia.)
Carleton J. King (N. Y.)
Pat Miner Martin (Calif.)

Foreign Affairs

Democrats

Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.), chairman
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Edna F. Kelly (N. Y.)
Wayne L. Hays (O.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)
J. L. Pilcher (Ga.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
L. H. Fountain (N. C.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Leonard Farbstein (N. Y.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
Lindley Beckworth (Tex.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N. J.)
Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.)
John S. Monagan (Conn.)
Donald M. Fraser (Minn.)
Ronald Brooks Cameron (Calif.)

Republicans

Frances P. Bolton (O.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
Robert R. Barry (N. Y.)
J. Irving Whalley (Pa.)
H. R. Gross (Ia.)
E. Y. Berry (S. D.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
F. Bradford Morse (Mass.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)
Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.)

Rules

Democrats

Howard W. Smith (Va.), chairman
William M. Colmer (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N. Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)
Homer Thornberry (Tex.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)
B. F. Sisk (Calif.)

Republicans

Clarence J. Brown (O.)
Katharine St. George (N. Y.)
H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
Elmer J. Hoffman (Ill.)
William H. Avery (Kan.)

AFL-CIO Backs Bill:

Youth Job Needs Labeled 'Critical'

The need for youth employment legislation is "urgent . . . immediate . . . critical," the AFL-CIO declared in testimony before two congressional committees.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair said labor strongly supports the Administration's bill to set up a Youth Conservation Corps and a parallel "home town corps." He warned that "unless we act quickly," the "explosive" unemployment problem among untrained, out-of-school youth will threaten "the moral and ceonomic future of our society."

Fair testified before Labor subcommitees of both House and Senate which are holding overlapping hearings on the Humphrey-Perkins youth bill, which Pres. Kennedy has termed "a measure of the first priority."

Emphasizing the importance put on the bill by the Administration, five Cabinet members—representing the departments of Labor, Agriculture, Interior, Justice, and Health, Education & Welfare—testified in person before one or both of the subcommittees.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said the legislation is "needed immediately" because unemployment among young people "is and has been for some time much too high." Unless the problem is attacked "vigorously," he said, the number of unemployed young people "may well be one-third greater in 1970 than it is today."

The "basic answer," Wirtz said, is a higher growth rate for the economy "which will mean more jobs through private employment." But "Special measures are needed," he emphasized, to give unemployed youngsters "opportunities for learning work disciplines and skills,

'Sound Investment'

The AFL-CIO testimony termed the proposed Youth Conservation Corps "a sound, national investment in conservation of natural resources and human resources."

Fair said the AFL-CIO considers plans for training and educating boys enrolled in the conservation corps "a vital and essential part" of the program.

Labor's only criticism, he said, is that the scale of the proposed conservation corps is "far too small." While the bill sets maximum enrollment at 15,000 young men the first year and 60,000 a year thereafter, the need is for an enrollment of at least 150,000, he said.

He expressed hope that Congress will provide funds for "at least the 40,000 'home town youth corps' members" requested by Pres. Kennedy in his budget for the 1964 fiscal year."

Labor's support of the program was emphasized also in a statement filed with the House subcommittee by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and in testimony before the Senate unit by Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, Auto Workers director of community relations.

Idleness Factor in Delinquency

Beirne said the "frustration caused by continuing unemployment" among youth is a factor in juvenile delinquency and mental illness.

"Youth will cooperate in a society that is interested in its future," he emphasized.

Mrs. Jeffrey pointed out that unemployment among youth is "substantially greater" than in the general population and highest of all among members of minority groups faced with "additional discrimination both in their educational opportunities and at the employment office."

2 Win Scholarships in Morgan Essay Contest

Carla Lipsig, a 17-year-old freshman student at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., and Richard C. Frazier, a 32-year-old married senior attending night school at Queens College in Flushing, N. Y., have been judged winners of the 1962-63 Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest, it was announced by Pres. Robert R. Pauley of the ABC Radio Network.

The two top winners will receive graduate school scholarships and a visit to Washington, where they were to be guests at a dinner Mar. 4 celebrating the Dept. of Labor's 50th anniversary. Also on their schedule were meetings with leading policy-makers in government, labor, education and broadcasting.

Runners-up, each of whom will be awarded a 24-volume set of the new Colliers Encyclopedia, are: Mary Treacy, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.; Sandra Lee Miller, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.; Richard J. Cassidy, Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit; Dock (CQ) Burke, Jr., Texas A & M College, College Station, Tex., and Terry Segal, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. They have been invited to attend regional functions celebrating the Labor Dept.'s birthday.

Topic for the essay competition was "Youth Challenge in the Labor Market of the 60s."

Judges for the 1962-63 contest were Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz; Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg; former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell; former Labor Sec. Frances Perkins; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.); AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. John McConnell, the University of New Hampshire and former dean of Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations; ABC Newsman Edward P. Morgan himself; and Pauley.

Miss Lipsig wants to become a labor lawyer. Her parents live in New York City. She has a recorded IQ of 173, and was graduated from Columbia Grammar School and Hunter College Elementary School before starting at Brandeis.

Frazier is majoring in education, with heavy emphasis on history and political science. He completed two years at Princeton University and currently attends night school. During the day he is assistant manager of the mail order department at Tiffany's in New York City. He is married to the former Dorothy Reaser, a legal secretary.

ABC radio and the AFL-CIO, sponsors of the network's Edward P. Morgan and the News, were joined this year in their association with the contest by the Dept. of Labor. Wirtz has commented that efforts like the essay contest "encourage thoughtful consideration by American youth of their own contribution to our nation's goals."

Edward P. Morgan and the News is broadcast out the ABC radio network Monday through Friday from 7 to 7:15 p.m. (EST).

Labor Replies to Kennedy:

Wagner to Resume Newspaper Talks

New York—Mayor Robert F. Wagner has announced that a "last-ditch" effort will be made to resolve the New York City newspaper shutdown through direct negotiations between the publishers and the striking and locked-out Typographical Union, with the mayor and ITU Pres. Elmer Brown joining the talks.

Wagner said that examination of reports from both sides on their 10-hour bargaining session earlier in the week revealed "some slight glimmer of hope" for settlement of the dispute without resort to the third-party recommendations he had proposed.

Both the publishers and ITU Local 6, the mayor reported, had told him they preferred to settle the dispute through negotiations and asked him to refrain from drafting an independent settlement proposal at this time but to continue in his role as mediator.

The mayor said he then called Brown at union headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colo., and the ITU president agreed to fly to New York immediately for resumption of the talks. Wagner said he would schedule the negotiation sessions after meeting with the parties following Brown's arrival.

He had announced his plan to propose settlement terms following a suggestion by Pres. Kennedy. At his news conference Feb. 21, the President called on the publishers, printers and other unions to submit their differences to "independent determination" of some kind.

In an unusual statement commenting on a labor dispute which he acknowledged is not in the national emergency category, Kennedy said the New York newspaper dispute had "passed the point of public toleration" and declared that Local 6 and Powers were "attempting to impose a settlement which could shut down several newspapers in New York and throw thousands out of work."

Replies to President

The President's remarks drew immediate response from labor spokesmen.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, asked to comment during a news conference at the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., observed that New York City "does not have to be without newspapers."

"The Intl. Typographical Union agreed without reservation to publish five newspapers at the old wage rate and agreed not to ask for retroactive wage increases," he said.

"The union has acted in good faith and if the publishers had equally acted in good faith and had not five newspapers locked out their employes to support the four on strike, the city would have newspapers today."

In response to another question, Meany said he would be "willing to serve in any capacity whatsoever" to help settle the New York dispute, but noted that the consent of both parties would be necessary.

79 Strikeless Years

Powers, describing the President's remarks as "ill-advised," also pointed out that the local had struck only four of the dailies and "had gone to considerable lengths to prevent the so-called marginal newspapers from going out of business."

Recalling that Local 6 had voted 2,003 to 47 to strike the four papers, Powers said that any implication that he as local president was seeking to drive certain newspapers out of business "is patently erroneous."

The fact that this is the local's first strike in 79 years, and the first against the Publishers' Association, he added, "should indicate that we are a responsible organization and that, if we are now forced to engage in a strike as a last resort, there must be good and sufficient reason for such an action."

Brown Hits Publishers

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown commented that the publishers, not Powers and the local, were guilty of obstinacy.

"It takes two parties to make an agreement," Brown said. "I spent two days and two nights back there urging the employers to make an offer we could negotiate on, and they wouldn't do it. And if that isn't obstinateness, I don't know what is."

Powers announced in a letter to the Washington Post that the ITU local has asked Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy for a federal grand jury investigation of the "callous lockout" and suspension of publication by four of the non-struck dailies.

His letter protested a Post editorial condemning the strike and declaring that "the right of people to enjoy a free press is involved."

He expressed gratification at the Post's concern for press freedom and regret that the publishers of the non-struck dailies "have chosen to deny New York a free press—placing their monetary interest above the public good."

He pointedly commented that "intense conflict of interests" lay behind the Post editorial in that the Washington paper also is involved in negotiations with its own printers, who had just rejected an offer "inferior in some respects" to the initial offer of the New York publishers.

JOINT APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE formed by the Operating Engineers and two major contractors' groups is shown at founding meeting which climaxed a year of discussions and negotiations. Standing are IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, left, and Sec.-Treas. Frank P. Converse. Seated, from left, are W. C. Naumann of M. M. Sundt Co., Alan F. Burch and Francis X. Hanley of the IUOE, Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, Ken Molleur of Stearns-Roger Corp., Reese Hammond of the IUOE, Robert J. Cunningham of United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., B. K. Soby of the John Dieseth Co. and T. L. Cronin of the Lummus Co.

State Court Blocks Rail Clerks' Strike

San Francisco—A strike called by the Railway Clerks against the Southern Pacific over the issue of job security was blocked—at least until Mar. 8—by a temporary restraining order issued by a state judge.

The railroad obtained the court order on the day of the strike deadline from Judge James O'Keefe of the San Mateo County Superior Court, some 60 miles from here. The hearing was already under way before union attorneys, given less than an hour in notice, raced to the courtroom.

The Railway Clerks first sought protection against job slashes in 1958 and the dispute has moved slowly through the procedures of the Railway Labor Act, including appointment of a presidential emergency board. The board last December 31 recommended a series of job protection measures but the union said the railroad, under pressure from other carriers, has balked at an agreement "within the framework of the report."

Meanwhile, in two other rail disputes:

- A federal court put off a decision on a request by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for an injunction requiring the Southern Railway to halt "gross violations of the Railway Labor Act." The union says the railway has failed to live up to its contractual obligation to use firemen-helpers on its locomotives.

U. S. District Judge Leonard P. Walsh in Washington, D. C., set Apr. 12 as a deadline for filing briefs by both sides. The union is under a temporary restraining order barring a strike over alleged violations of its agreement with the railway.

- Union leaders on the struck Florida East Coast Railway reported that "not a single employe" other than supervisors has crossed the picket line since the strike began Jan. 23. Nonoperating unions on the railroad are striking to get the company to agree to the 10.3-cent wage increase granted last year by all other railroads in accordance with recommendations of a presidential emergency board.

The railroad has been running two trains a day staffed by supervisory officials.

Shoe Workers Register Wide Gains at 60 Plants

Wide-ranging improvements in wages and other benefits have been registered by the Shoe Workers in contracts covering employes of 60 New York City and New England firms.

The USWA also announced that it had been chosen bargaining representative for employes of the Savage Shoe plant in Galt, Ont., one of the 13 factories owned by Savage, which in turn is owned by the Intl. Shoe Co. of St. Louis. Result of the election, conducted by the Ontario Labor Relations Board, was 108 for USWA, 58 for no union.

New two-year contracts covering workers at 54 slipper and playshoe companies were ratified at a rally of 3,000 USWA members in Manhattan Center, reported National Dir. Fileno DeNovellis, who led the union bargaining team.

The agreements provide:

- A general increase of 5 cents an hour effective Feb. 15, with minimum rates at $1.25 to start, $1.30 after four months, $1.35 after eight months and $1.40 after a year.
- Vacation pay improvements to guarantee a full 40 hours after one year of service and 80 hours after five years for employes working at least 1,000 hours a year, with proportionate benefits for those working less than 1,000 hours.
- An increase in the maximum pension benefit to $40 a month, up from $35, and provisions for voluntary retirement at age 62 and disability retirement at age 55 or later.
- Improvements in hospital, medical and surgical insurance, with employer payments to the welfare fund increasing to $9.50 per month for each worker, and to $10 if necessary to cover the new terms.
- Thirty days advance notice to the union of technological changes in the manufacturing process.

The six New England agreements, National Dir. John Giderian reported, all provide hourly increases of 3 cents effective Jan. 1 this year and again next year. Other gains include higher minimum rates, an eighth paid holiday and improved health and welfare programs.

One of the settlements—with the Dover Shoe Co. of Somersworth, N. H.—was reached only after a six-day strike. The other five companies are Allied Shoe and Universal Shoe, Springvale, Me.; Sanford Shoe, Sanford, Me., and Evangeline Shoe and Salvage Shoe, Manchester, N. H.

Negotiations still are in progress with Somersworth Shoe Co. and Somersworth Wood Heel Co.

A. Miller Dead; ACWA Pioneer

New York—Vice Pres. Abraham Miller of the Clothing Workers, a pioneer in early struggles to unionize the men's clothing industry, died of leukemia at the age of 76.

He was a leader in the historic 1912 strike of New York tailors against sweatshop conditions and helped form the nucleus of the ACWA. When the union was established he became trade manager of the New York Pantsmakers Board, then served briefly as manager of the Boston Joint Board and worked as an organizer in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania before becoming secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board in 1922. He held that post until his death.

He is survived by his widow, Molly; a daughter, Ruth, education director of the ACWA Southern California Joint Board; and two sons, Morris and Nathan. Funeral services were held in Riverside Chapel.

Wool Import Curbs Urged By TWUA

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has called for regulation of woolen and worsted imports without further delay, despite a recommendation of the Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee that the subject be postponed for additional study.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka said in a telegram to Pres. Kennedy that the union was "appalled" by the recommendation of the cabinet committee in the light of the depressed condition of the industry. He urged the President to reject the committee's advice and "take steps to negotiate voluntary international agreements" regulating woolen and worsted imports.

"We regard it as sheer folly to undertake further study of imports," Chupka said. "Facts are thoroughly known and leave no doubt of need for regulation.

"Since the start of 1963, six more woolen and worsted plants employing 1,100 workers have announced liquidation. Every indication is that, unless some restrictions are placed on imports, they will increase and accentuate hardship of this industry's workers. They will create new pockets of unemployment and increase unemployment where it already exists."

NABET Wins 8% In Television Pact

Hamilton, Ont.—An 8 percent wage increase spread over two years has been won in a contract, retroactive to Jan. 1, between the Broadcast Employes and the Niagara Television Co., operators of CHCH-TV here.

NABET also signed a first contract covering news writers and news photographers at CKLW-TV in Windsor, Ont., where it already represented the technical staff.

The Best Teaching Isn't in the Lessons

Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, just back from interviewing possible winners of AFL-CIO scholarships, reported visiting a high school in Tulsa, Okla.

On the blackboard in a drafting room, he found the following message neatly lettered on a blackboard:

"You must learn a skill or you won't know what kind of work you are out of."

Kennedy Asks Strong Voting Rights Bill

Pledges Further Steps To Wipe Out Bias

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy has sent to Congress a civil rights legislative program keyed to protection of the right to vote and has pledged to use the "full force of executive authority" to wipe out discrimination in employment, education, housing and public accommodations.

The President renewed his request for legislation barring discriminatory literacy tests for voting and establishing a sixth-grade education as proof of literacy for all federal elections. A similar bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, was killed in the Senate last year after a southern filibuster.

In an indirect reference to proposed legislation outlawing race discrimination in employment—which the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its just concluded meeting termed "imperative" and "long overdue"—Kennedy said such measures "will be favorably commented on and supported, as they have in the past—and they will be signed if enacted."

Kennedy asked also for legislation to remedy "major defects" in voting rights laws enacted in 1957 and 1960 including the "long delay . . . between the filing of a lawsuit and its ultimate conclusion."

To remedy this, he asked that "interim relief" be provided while voting suits are pending in court. Temporary federal voting referees should be appointed, he said, to pass on voting qualifications when lawsuits are pending "in any county in which fewer than 15 percent of the eligible number of persons of any race claimed to be discriminated against are registered."

This provision, Kennedy said, is needed "to prevent a successful case from becoming an empty victory, insofar as the particular election is concerned."

The President also proposed an amendment specifying that civil rights voting suits be given "expedited treatment" in federal courts.

He asked Congress to enlarge the scope of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, enabling it to serve "as a national civil rights clearing house providing information, advice and technical assistance" to both public and private agencies. He asked also that the life of the commission be extended "at least four years."

Reciting the record on executive action in the civil rights field, Kennedy declared that "more progress has been made . . . than in any comparable period in our history."

Justice Dept. suits have made it possible for thousands of Negroes to register and vote, "many of them in counties where no Negroes had ever voted before," he said.

Government action, he declared, has helped bring about school desegregation both through "persuasion" and legal steps. Starting next September, the President announced, school facilities will be set up at all military bases where community schools are still segregated.

Through the efforts of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, "hundreds of companies—covering 17 million jobs—have agreed to stringent nondiscriminatory provisions," Kennedy said.

Lauds Union Agreements

He praised agreements "calling for an affirmative attack on discrimination in employment" signed by the overwhelming majority of AFL-CIO unions and major employers.

Kennedy declared that in cases before the NLRB involving charges of racial discrimination against union locals: "I have directed the Dept. of Justice to participate in these cases and to urge the National Labor Relations Board to take appropriate action against racial discrimination in unions. It is my hope that administrative action and litigation will make unnecessary the enactment of legislation with respect to union discrimination."

Despite progress, much remains to be done, he emphasized. He added:

"The Negro baby born in America today—regardless of the section or state in which he is born—has about one-half as much chance of completing high school as a white baby born in the same place on the same day—one-third as much chance of completing college . . . twice as much chance of becoming unemployed—about one-seventh as much chance of earning $10,000 a year—a life expectancy which is seven years less—and the prospects of earning only half as much."

WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNOR W. W. Barron is shown in 1863 garb—a reminder of the state's centennial observance—as he and Mrs. Barron welcomed to the governor's mansion a group from the State COPE Women's Activities Dept. attending a State AFL-CIO legislative conference. Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Jean Brown, Parkersburg; Glenna Shires, White Sulphur Springs; Mrs. Wilma Bonar, Moundsville; Mrs. Dathel McCoy, Beckley; Mrs. Gayle Miller, Moundsville; Mrs. Patricia Sleeth, State WAD director; Mrs. Clara Reece, Charleston; Barron; Mrs. Lelia Davis, Fairmont; Mrs. Barron; State COPE Dir. Glenn Armstrong; Mrs. Helen Leon, Clarksburg; Mrs. Dorothy Orange, Huntington; Mrs. Mary Walls, Fairmont; Ruth Hanley, Wheeling; Mrs. Pauline Bonham, Beckley.

Senate Rejects Proposal by Clark To Liberalize Finance Committee

The Senate squelched an effort to enlarge key committees so as to dilute the power of the conservative chairmen and improve prospects for the Administration's legislative program.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark, who led a revolt against what he termed the "Senate Establishment," saw his motion to increase the size of the powerful Finance Committee defeated 68-17, followed by a 70-12 rejection of enlargement of the Appropriations Committee.

The Senate then approved committee assignments which Clark and others had charged "reward" senators who had opposed a stronger anti-filibuster rule and punish several backers.

The White House stayed aloof from the battle, although Clark's key argument was that the President's program for tax cuts and social security health care faced emasculation in a Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) and dominated by conservatives of both parties.

Although the committee's 11-6 Democratic ratio is out of line with the 67-33 Democratic majority in the Senate, Byrd had opposed any increase in the size or Democratic ratio of the committee.

Mansfield Rebukes Clark

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) sharply rebuked Clark for carrying his fight to the full Senate and defended the committee assignments "even though I did not vote with the majority on all of the selections."

Democratic gains in the Senate, and an increased party ratio on several committees, tended to make most liberal-controlled committees a bit more liberal and most conservative-dominated committee somewhat less so. Observers considered the changes likely to have only a marginal influence on prospects for legislation referred to these committees.

On the Finance Committee, freshman Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) was named to replace the late Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.). Ribicoff, former secretary of health, education and welfare, is a strong supporter of social security health care while Kerr was a vigorous opponent. Nevertheless 11 of the 17 committee members last year voted against the Anderson-Javits measure on the floor. On the Republican side, GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) will move into the committee vacancy left by another Republican conservative, former Sen. John Marshall Butler (Md.).

Democrats changed the party division on the Appropriations Committee from 17-10 to 18-9 without increasing the committee's size. The effect was to bump the GOP's junior member, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, a leader of the party's liberal wing. Javits, with GOP Senators Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.) and Clifford P. Case (N. J.), voted with Clark to enlarge the committees.

Kennedy On Labor Unit

The Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee remains almost the same as in the 87th Congress, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) named to the only vacancy.

On the basically-conservative Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), the party ratio was changed from 9-6 to 10-5 Democratic. Two northern Democrats, Kennedy and Birch Bayh (Ind.), were named to replace former Senators John A. Carroll (D-Colo.) and Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.).

The Government Operations Committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), was enlarged from 6-3 to 10-5 Democratic, making room for four liberal Democrats and two conservative Republicans.

A change in ratio from 9-6 to 10-5 also came on the Banking & Currency Committee, headed by conservative Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.). New Hampshire's Thomas J. McIntyre got the added Democratic spot.

Replaced Strikers Win California Jobless Pay

Los Angeles—The California Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that strikers who have been "replaced" are entitled to draw unemployment compensation.

The decision upheld a ruling by the state's Unemployment Insurance Appeals board in a 1958 strike by the Chemical Workers against the Ruberoid Co. here.

The company had won a reversal of the ruling in Los Angeles Superior Court, arguing that the strikers had forfeited their rights when they refused to return to work after the company informed them they faced permanent replacement.

State law stipulates that an unemployed person is not eligible for benefits "if he left his work because of a trade dispute."

In reversing the lower court, the Supreme Court held that although the strikers were not eligible for benefits initially because of the strike, they became eligible when their employer replaced them.

"At that moment," said the court, "the act of the employer became the direct cause of unemployment."

The State AFL-CIO had supported the payment of benefits in a "friend of the court" brief.

Warsaw Massacre To Be Remembered

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed its appreciation to the Jewish Labor Committee and its chairman, Adolph Held, for its planned commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto.

The JLC is planning a commemoration on Apr. 19 in New York City, the council noted, as a memorial to the courageous Jews of the Warsaw Ghetto.

'Domestic Peace Corps' Gets AFL-CIO Backing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called for approval of Pres. Kennedy's proposal for a "domestic peace corps," declaring that such a federal service will encourage state and local community action and "will give heart to our less fortunate countrymen."

Approval of the program was contained in a report of the Community Services Committee to the Executive Council, which contained these additional points:

- **Presentation of the 1964 Murray-Green Award to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) "for his pioneering work in heading a congressional investigation into the drug industry."**
- **Establishment of a National Citizens Committee on Public Welfare to help raise the level of public understanding of the need for adequate public welfare programs. The purpose of the committee would be to carry on an educational campaign.**
- **Exploration of the possibility of developing a non-profit voluntary debt-counseling service to consumers.**
- **Appropriation of $4,000 to the National Travelers Aid association for a mobile unit designed to serve highway users on an experimental basis.**

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Unemployment Hits 6.1%, Highest Rate in 15 Months

PRES. KENNEDY LEADS tribute to the Dept. of Labor at 50th anniversary dinner in Washington, held in two hotel ballrooms to accomodate overflow crowd of 3,100. Seated, from left: Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Sec. of State Dean Rusk, the Vice President, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the dinner committee.

Tax Cut Need Is 'Desperate'-Meany

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment picture worsened in February as the jobless rate jumped to 6.1 percent—its highest level in 15 months—the Labor Dept. has reported.

Unemployment, chiefly among family breadwinners and teenagers, rose by 250,000 from the January total, although little change had been expected over the month, the report said.

In an immediate comment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared the increased joblessness represents "bitter poverty and human despair" for the victims and proves that action is urgent to "prevent 6 percent misery from becoming 100 percent catastrophe."

He once more called on Congress to enact "an immediate, substantial tax cut in the low and middle-income brackets to create the consumer buying power so desperately needed to revive the national economy."

"Our economy today is simply not expanding fast enough," said Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

"Unemployment can be expected to increase in the coming months unless Congress acts quickly on the President's proposals to stimulate the economy and help the present unemployed," he continued.

The total unemployed at 4.9 million was up by 400,000 compared with February a year ago—the first over-the-year rise for any month since October 1961, Labor Dept. Manpower Expert Harold Goldstein noted.

The key jobless rate, adjusted to account for seasonal influences, hit 6.1 percent after hanging at about the 5.5 percent level throughout 1962 and moving up to 5.8 percent in January.

For postwar Februarys, the current 6.1 percent rate compares to the high of 7 percent during the

(Continued on Page 2)

Rails Again Bargain on Work Rules

The railroad work rules dispute moved out of the courts and back to the bargaining table, at least temporarily.

The Supreme Court tossed the five-year-old dispute back to the parties by upholding a lower court's refusal to enjoin the railroads from unilaterally putting into effect drastic, job-slashing work rules changes.

The court, however, made it pointedly clear that it rejected an appellate judge's opinion that union refusal to agree to management proposals had reduced negotiations to "sterile discussion" which justified the railroads in breaking off talks and taking unilateral action.

No Bad Faith

"There is nothing in the record," the Supreme Court said, to indicate "bad faith" on anyone's part. "Any contrary implication in the opinion of the Court of Appeals is disapproved."

Meanwhile rail management agreed, for the first time since last summer, to sit down at the bargaining table with the five operating unions. A meeting was

(Continued on Page 3)

Budget Slashers Attacked:

Kennedy Leads U.S. in Hailing Labor Dept. 50th Anniversary

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy led the nation in a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Dept. of Labor, and used the occasion to strike out sharply at budget critics who seek to slash funds for key programs administered by the department.

"I don't know why it is that expenditures which deal with the enforcement of the minimum wage, the problem of school drop-outs, of retraining workers . . . are always regarded as the waste in the budget, and why expenditure for defense is always regarded as the untouchable item," the President declared.

Kennedy and a galaxy of head table notables shuttled between two huge ballrooms at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel to address more than 3,100 persons attending the anniversary dinner.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of a dinner committee which included the entire AFL-CIO Executive Council, said the department is faced with "the nation's largest single domestic problem," the shortage of jobs. **(See text of Meany's remarks, Page 4.)**

New approahes are necessary, Meany said, so that "sweeping technological advances bring to all Americans not unemployment and despair, but security, prosperity and the satisfaction of performing useful work."

The years ahead, he declared, "will demand genuine, close and wholehearted cooperation among labor, management and the government on an unprecedented scale—a scale that has not previously been acceptable to any of them."

Addressing the anniversary gathering, largest of a series of observances being held throughout the nation, were Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and the three living former secretaries of labor—Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, James P. Mitchell, and Frances Perkins.

Madame Perkins, who will be 81 next month, said the occasion was for her "a day of beautiful and joyous reunion" with old friends in the department she headed longer than any other secretary—from 1933 to 1945.

When she took office, she noted, there were 15 million jobless and 20 million on relief.

Kennedy, who followed her, commented that the New Deal programs, "which we now take

(Continued on Page 6)

New Mexico House Again Kills 'R-T-W'

Sante Fe, N. M.—The New Mexico House rejected a so-called "right-to-work" bill for the second time in a week, apparently killing the measure for the session.

After the first House turndown of a bill to put a proposition outlawing the union shop to a referendum, the Senate passed an almost identical bill by a 17-15 vote.

The House then, by a 31-26 margin, refused to print the Senate-passed bill and voted to postpone its consideration indefinitely. The House then recessed briefly and on reconvening nailed down the decision by defeating a motion for reconsideration.

Court Urged to Upset State Utility Strike Ban

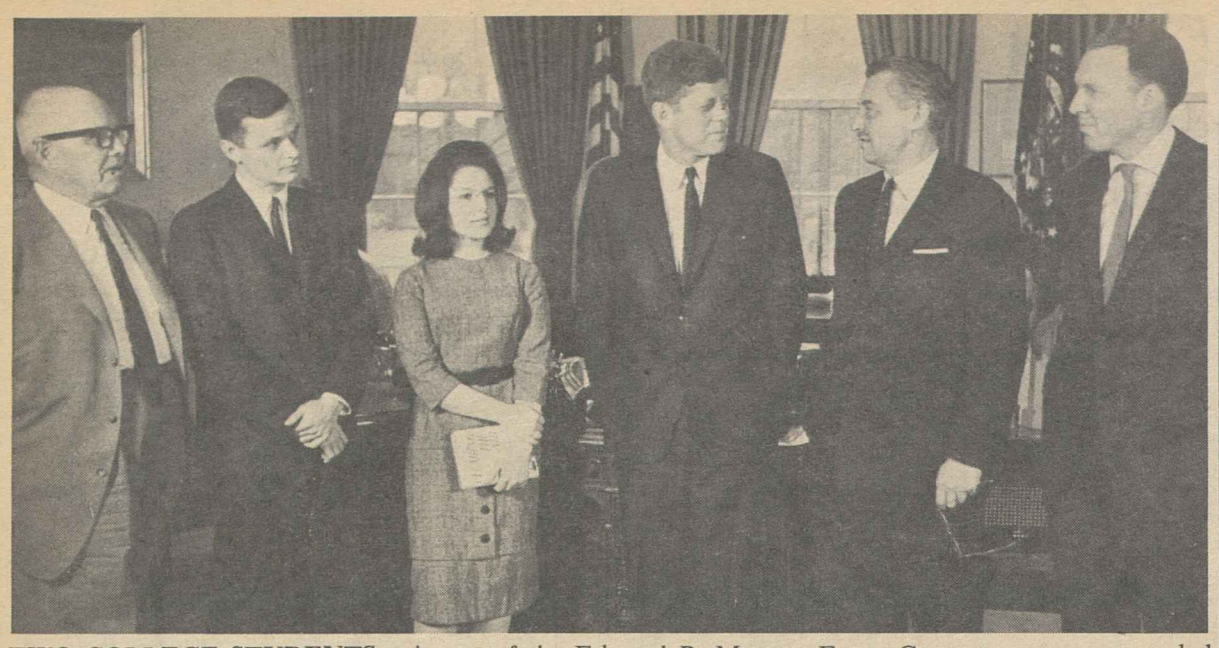
The AFL-CIO has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down Missouri's law outlawing strikes against public utilities and providing for compulsory arbitration, and thus to prevent the "erosion of the national labor relations policy of free collective bargaining."

In a brief filed with the high court in support of Bus Drivers Div. 1287 in Kansas City the AFL-CIO warned that if Missouri's King-Thompson Act is not found invalid, "other states will undertake enforcement of their public utility anti-strike laws . . . [and] the way will have been opened for the states to apply their own dissonant labor laws to disputes covered by the federal act."

The brief declared that the AFL-CIO is "opposed both to banning strikes and to compulsory arbitration and we regard such laws as the King-Thompson Act as a grave threat to free collective bargaining and a free economy."

The Missouri statute creates a state board of mediation to handle labor disputes affecting public utilities and gives the board the power to set up compulsory arbitration. If either side refuses to accept recommendations for settlement, or if a strike threatens, the

(Continued on Page 2)



TWO COLLEGE STUDENTS, winners of the Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest, were commended for their writing ability by Pres. Kennedy, himself a Pulitzer Prize winning author, at a White House meeting. Shown from left are George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, which sponsors Morgan's radio program; Richard C. Frazier, of Queens College, Flushing, N. Y., and Carla Lipsig, of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., the winners; Kennedy, Morgan, and Pres. Robert R. Pauley of the American Broadcasting Co. radio network, which broadcasts the program.

Jobless Rate Rises in February To 6.1%, Highest in 15 Months

(Continued from Page 1)

worst of the 1960-1961 recession and to a low of 2.6 percent in 1953.

The February rate means 61 of every 1,000 Americans were actively seeking jobs and could not find them.

On the employment side, the Labor Dept. reported an increase of about 500,000 in nonfarm jobs to a total of 62.3 million, a new high for the month.

Total employment rose to 66.4 million as the nonfarm increase was partly offset by a counter-seasonal drop of 150,000 in farm jobs. Counted among the total employed were 2.2 million nonfarm workers on short workweeks for economic reasons, about the same as in January, although a rise had been expected.

The total labor force—which includes all the employed and unemployed and the armed forces—increased by 700,000 over January to a total of 74 million in February, the report said. This was a rise of about 1 million since a year earlier.

Meany's full statement on the darkened job picture bluntly recalled his previous warnings that the economic picture was ominous.

"It is no surprise that unemployment has passed 6 percent, but it is no less a tragedy on that account," he said.

"Six percent is a statistic; what it represents—six idle workers out of every hundred, most of them family breadwinners—is bitter poverty and human despair.

"There is further evidence, where none was needed, that the time for debate has passed and the time for action is long overdue. Congress must move at once to prevent 6 percent misery from becoming 100 percent catastrophe.

"And the place to start is an immediate, substantial tax cut in the low and middle-income brackets to create the consumer buying power so desperately needed to revive the national economy."

The summary job report for the first time included a key economic statistic which showed 7.1 percent labor force time lost in February through unemployment and underemployment in part time work. This loss totaled 6.8 percent in January, 6.6 percent in December and 6.7 percent in February 1962.

"This rate of 7.1 percent (for February) means that the economy was using 93 percent of the available work time," Goldstein pointed out.

Goldstein also noted there has been "a slow inching-up of the unemployment rate for adult men since last fall."

Adult men, who accounted for about half the January-February jobless rise, had an unemployment rate of 4.3 percent last October, 4.8 percent in January and 5.1 percent in February.

The jobless rate for teen-agers also has swung upward since last fall. It was 12.9 percent in December, 13.9 percent in January and 15.6 percent in February; a year ago, it was 14.3 percent. The report observed that teen-age unemployment often varies widely from month to month.

The February report showed an expected seasonal increase of 150,000 in the longterm unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—to a total of 1.3 million.

Kennedy Hails Clerks At Diamond Jubilee

The Retail Clerks have "established an enviable reputation of service to the men and women who serve the public," Pres. Kennedy has told the union marking its diamond jubilee year.

In a letter to RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge appearing in the union's monthly publication, the Retail Clerk Advocate, the President congratulated the union on its 75 years of existence and added:

"The nation is indebted to the pioneers of the RCIA and other unions which have expanded our traditional political democracy into the economic field. Through collective action in the fields of social and legislative problems all our institutions have been made more sensitive to human values."

Suffridge, in an editorial in the magazine, reviewed the history of the union from its Mar. 1, 1888, birth date when a number of the "Early Closing Societies applied to the AFL for federal charters." From the 288 founders, the union has grown to its present membership of about 400,000.

Suffridge noted that the "union began its steady climb to its present strength and influence" in 1944 and that a recent study of the union financed by the Ford Foundation predicted "by the end of the 60s it may well be that the RCIA will be one of the two or three largest . . . labor institutions in the United States."

This prediction will not come true, he added, "by wishing for it."

"It will take hard work and dedication on the part of every member and officer of the RCIA."

But if the 75th anniversary "is made a time of dedication," Suffridge said, "realizing that we are the possessors of a proud heritage with a responsibility to pass it on to future generations of retail clerks, this prophecy cannot fail to be realized."

'Protection of Rights' Clauses Ruled Illegal

In two unanimous decisions the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that "protection of rights" clauses in two areawide Teamsters' contracts make them unlawful under "hot cargo" provisions of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act amendments.

The cases involved unfair labor practice charges brought by the Patton Warehouse, Inc., of Columbus, O., against Teamsters Local 413 and the Central States Drivers Council, and by the Brown Transport Corp., Atlanta, Ga., against Drivers Local 728 and the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

The employers were struck early in 1961 when they refused to sign contracts entered into by the locals and other area employers. They charged that neither union members nor other employers would drive or transfer their loads under the "protection of rights" language in the new agreements, and asserted this was an illegal boycott.

The decision was one of a series of rulings outlawing Teamsters' contract language aimed at legalizing "hot cargo" agreements. The board ruled in the latest cases that even though the disputed clauses state that an employer agrees to handle the goods of another employer by using supervisors or other means when Teamsters refuse to work, this does not make legal an illegal intention.

Wirtz Reports to Congress:

700 Projects Train 25,000 for New Jobs

More than 700 training projects involving about 25,000 unemployed and underemployed workers were approved in the first six months of the Manpower Development & Training Act, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported to Congress.

Praising local and state agencies for prompt response in getting training underway, Wirtz noted that projects have been approved in 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Funds to implement the act were first made available in late August 1962. By the end of December, the report noted, about $19 million had been obligated for 430 training projects—$11 million for training allowances and $8 million for the costs of facilities and instruction—at an estimated average cost of $1,178 per trainee.

The secretary's report, required under the act at the end of each calendar year, stressed the cooperation of the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in laying the foundation for the program. While it is still too soon to reach firm conclusions on the program's results, early experience has indicated that it is a sound and economical method of restoring the unemployed to full-time jobs, Wirtz said.

Seventy percent of the 1,143 trainees who had completed courses by the end of the year had been placed in jobs, he noted.

Wirtz said he expected the MDTA program to "swing into high gear" during the coming year with the cooperation of local and state agencies.

"If available grassroots resources can be brought to bear on our manpower problems," he concluded, "there is no doubt in my mind that new ideas and programs will be set into motion which will go a long way toward reducing unemployment and achieving full utilization of the American labor force."

Under the MDTA, the Labor Dept. is responsible for determining the skill requirements of the economy, promoting diversified training programs to supply those skills, selecting unemployed workers to undergo occupational training and paying them allowances during the retraining period. The provision of training facilities, instruction and related services falls to H-E-W.

In keeping with its responsibilities, Wirtz reported, the Labor Dept. has undertaken research in such subjects as automation, labor mobility, manpower development and utilization, manpower requirements and resources.

He also reported that a number of special projects have been initiated for unemployed youth, migratory farm workers, and adults in the "hard-core" of long-term unemployed.

Wirtz's report gave these characteristics of trainees selected so far:

- One out of five has been out of work for 52 weeks or longer and 47 percent have come from the ranks of long-term jobless, those unemployed for 16 weeks or more.
- One out of 10 had a grade-school education or less and 45 percent of the men and 28 percent of the women had not completed high school.
- Three-fourths of the men and one-third of the women are heads of families or households.
- Two out of three are being trained for skilled jobs or white collar work.

Sign People Sign No-Stoppage Pledge

New York—A no-strike, no-lockout pledge for the duration of the New York World's Fair and construction relating to it has been adopted by three AFL-CIO affiliates whose members make the signs that turned Broadway into the "Great White Way," and the Electric Sign Board of New York, representing 71 employers.

The unions involved are Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sheet Metal Workers Local 137 and Painters Local 230. They and the employers adopted for the settlement of possible disputes the same procedures already in effect at the fair for the building and construction industry.

Court Urged to Upset State Utility Strike Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

governor is empowered to seize the utility. The law prohibits a strike against the utility while in the hands of the state and both the union and employes are subject to severe penalties for violations.

The provisions of the act were invoked in November 1961 against Div. 1287 when the bus drivers struck Kansas City Transit, Inc., after prolonged negotiations for a new contract. A state court enjoined the union from striking and was upheld by the Missouri Supreme Court. The union appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

'Worst Features' Combined

"In our view," said the AFL-CIO brief, "the King-Thompson Act embodies the worst features of both anti-strike legislation and compulsory arbitration."

In reality, the brief added, the act provides for "compulsory arbitration for the union and not for the employer" and its "naked strike ban merely legislates the continuation of the status quo" to the benefit of the employer.

The brief cities the arguments of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) during the debate on the Taft-Hartley Act, that "we did not feel that we should put into the law, as a part of the collective-bargaining machinery, an ultimate resort to compulsory arbitration, or to seizure, or to any other action. We feel that it would interfere with the whole process of collective bargaining."

The King-Thompson Act was enacted in 1947. In 1951 the U.S. Supreme Court held invalid a Wisconsin law which forbade employes of public utilities to strike and provided for compulsory arbitration.

Since that decision, the brief declared, various state public utility anti-strike laws "have usually been regarded as invalid and in most states have become dead letters."

Attempts to secure high court review of state decisions upholding the Missouri statute have been frustrated in the past by the court's "stringent rule on mootness," the brief said.

Meany Cites Automation Inroads:

Fear of Job Loss Viewed As Key Factor in Strikes

A major factor in the New York newspaper strike has been a fundamental "feeling of insecurity" on the part of the workers that has pervaded the whole structure of American industry in recent years as automation has grown, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared on the National Broadcasting Co.'s morning television program, Today.

Behind every strike of any importance in the last two or three years, Meany said, has been "fear of losing a job—not losing it temporarily, but losing it permanently," as thousands of workers already have.

Meany appeared with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and H. Ladd Plumley, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in a symposium on the Mar. 4 Today program marking the Labor Dept.'s 50th aniversary. They were questioned by NBC's Hugh Downs and Martin Agronsky.

Time was, Meany noted, when American labor welcomed the introduction of new machines without fear and with the knowledge that they would expand production, widen markets and lead to more jobs, not less.

"However, in the last 10 years, with the tremendous advances in mechanical science, we have now reached the point where this doesn't happen, where the machines come in and actually replace manpower, and replace it permanently," he observed.

If this pattern is allowed to continue to the ultimate degree, he suggested, "the machine, instead of being a boon to mankind, would be a curse."

He related the continuing high rate of unemployment, which has been over 5 percent for five years, to such specific industries as automobiles—where the Auto Workers had 50 percent more members in 1947 than they have with a much higher rate of production now—and basic steel—where some 60,000 steelworkers have been permanently displaced in recent years.

The AFL-CIO president acknowledged that the Kennedy Administration has taken steps to combat joblessness, but said such measures as area redevelopment and manpower retraining are "only scratching the surface."

He urged individual employers to accept the problem as one that is national in scope, affecting the entire economy, and to help meet it by avoiding technological layoffs and permitting normal attrition to function.

Meanwhile, Meany said, labor would continue to press for reduction of the workweek to 35 hours as a means of providing more jobs and for concentration of a sizable tax cut—$10 billion—in the lower income brackets to stimulate consumer demand.

He dismissed the contention that a standard 35-hour workweek would prove too costly and lead to more joblessness, noting that the same argument was used against the 40-hour week, and before that against the 44 and 48-hour weeks.

Unmet Needs Cited

Wirtz argued that the "unsatisfied needs" of the nation in such areas as schools, highways and recreational facilities offer the opportunity for enough work to create a manpower shortage under the 40-hour week. He suggested, however, that government does not bear the sole responsibility for moving to meet these needs.

"The needs of the 30 million people in the lowest income brackets I hope will be satisfied better, at least, when we put into the economy the consumer purchasing power which will be the one basic stimulant," he said.

Plumley, agreeing with Meany that American industry is successfully competing in the world market, nevertheless argued that automation presents an "opportunity" rather than a problem in that it enables manufacturers to reduce unit costs to meet their domestic and foreign competition.

He acknowledged the need "to take care of the demand side," but called for tax revision with emphasis on plant and equipment research and development, and for depreciation schedules that permit faster modernization with resulting unit cost reductions.

Meany replied that he would be for tax reductions to promote greater profits if he could be shown this would provide more jobs.

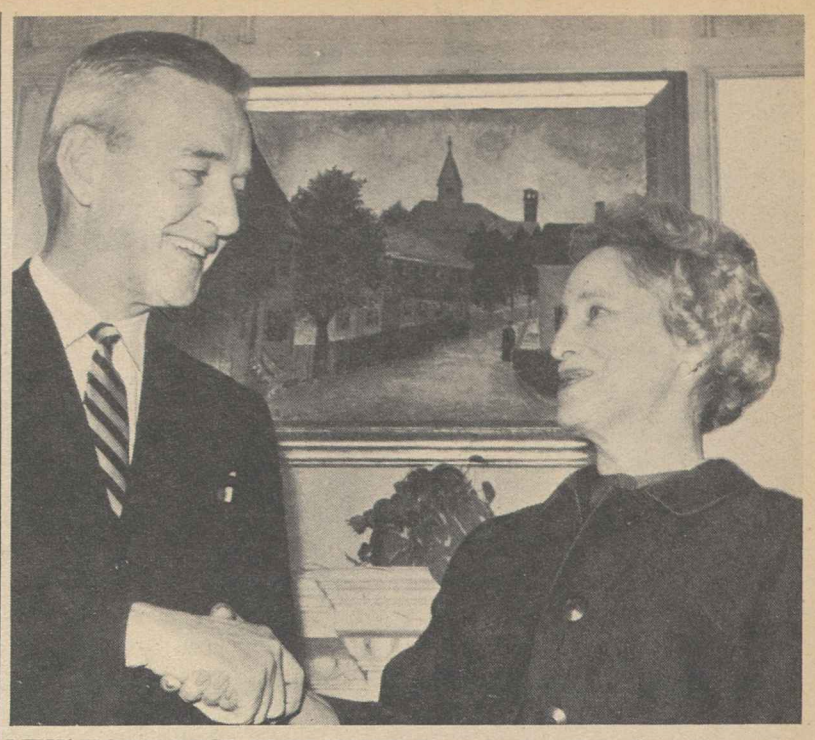
Business, he said, has "not shown me or anyone else, as far as I know, just how these profits are going to make the jobs."

Newspaper Strike Issues Narrowed

New York — A further "narrowing of the issues" in the New York newspaper strike and lockout was reported in talks between Typographical Union Local 6 and the Publishers Association, renewed at the request of Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Neither side was optimistic over prospects for an early settlement, despite the break in the publishers' lines that occurred with resumption of publication by the New York Post—one of five dailies not struck by the local.

Meanwhile, the Stereotypers joined the printers and the unaffiliated Deliverers in formal strike action against the Times, Daily News, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun.



NEW YORK POST PUBLISHER Dorothy Schiff shakes hands with Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 after announcing that she had resigned from the Publishers Association and would resume publication of her paper, opening a crack in the employer alliance which had kept nine major dailies closed for 83 days. The Post was one of five dailies not struck by the printers. Four of them shut down completely along with the struck papers, however, and another—the Long Island Press—suspended its New York City edition.

Bargaining Resumed In Rail Rules Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

scheduled for Mar. 13 in Chicago. There was no indication that the railroads had changed their previous position that any agreement must be within the framework of a 1962 Presidential Railroad Commission report—which the unions have rejected.

Before the dispute reaches a strike stage, Pres. Kennedy is expected to use the last remaining provision in the Railway Labor Act—appointment of an Emergency Board, which would freeze existing conditions during 60 days of hearings, mediation, recommendations and negotiations.

In other major developments on the railroads:

- Mediation efforts in the Railway Clerks dispute with the Southern Pacific on the issue of job security brought hopes of an agreement. A strike originally scheduled for Feb. 26 had been halted by a state court injunction but the injunction was lifted by a federal court after agreement of all parties for a new round of mediation and direct negotiations.
- Rail labor's fight against job-and-service-curtailing mergers of competing railroad lines received support from a Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). The committee majority recommended that Congress order a moratorium on rail mergers pending a thorough investigation of railroad problems.

The subcommittee's report was based on hearings held last year on a Kefauver bill which would have imposed a temporary moratorium on merger approvals by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Kefauver has introduced an identical bill this year but it was tangled in jurisdictional claims as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

- A strike by non-operating employes on the Florida East Coast Railway continued through a sixth week as the company refused to meet the 10.3 cent hourly increase granted last year by all other Class I railroads.

White Collar Unions Getting More Votes

Unions improved their showing in white collar representation elections held by the National Labor Relations Board during 1962, participating in more elections for units of clerical, technical sales and professional employes and winning a greater percentage.

The number of workers involved was small—fewer than 6,000—but the Bureau of National Affairs termed the improved union victory record an indication that "accelerated union efforts to organize white collar workers were beginning to pay off."

The bureau is a highly respected independent agency publishing specialized reports in various fields.

The NLRB tally, as compiled by BNA, does not include major breakthroughs in the government employe field or recognition granted without a labor board election. It shows:

- Unions won 273 of the 462 white collar elections held in 1962. This was a 59 percent victory record, compared with 45 percent in the 395 elections during 1961.
- The number of employes voting for union representation rose from 4,660 in 1961 to 5,880.
- AFL-CIO unions won 174 of the 301 white collar elections in which they participated. The Office Employes scored the largest gain in terms of workers involved, winning 26 elections in units totaling 1,120 employes.

AFL-CIO Convenes Nov. 14 in N.Y.C.

The fifth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will open Nov. 14 in New York City at the Americana Hotel, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced.

The first and founding convention of the AFL-CIO was held in New York City in December 1955. Since then the biennial sessions have been held in Atlantic City, San Francisco and Miami Beach.

'Don't Buy Hotpoint,' Union Asks Consumers

Sheet Metal Workers in 12 target cities pressed a consumer boycott against General Electric's Hotpoint Division in support of 2,500 Chicago area workers striking for a first contract.

Union Pres. Edward F. Carlough said more than 1,500 union members responded to a call for volunteers and on Mar. 2 distributed half-a-million leaflets urging customers of department, discount and appliance stores not to buy Hotpoint products.

Many of the union members were joined by their wives and children in the leaflet distribution, Carlough said. Their ranks were swelled by members of other unions and central body officials who volunteered to help out.

The strike, at five Hotpoint plants and a warehouse in the Chicago-Cicero area, was "solid" as it entered its third week, union officials reported. Despite company appeals to the strikers to return to work, "not a single production line has been operating," the union said.

Strikers and their wives have received phone calls, the union said, urging them to abandon "those freezing picket lines" and return to work in the company's "nice, warm plants."

A negotiating session on Mar. 6 called by federal mediators broke up, the union reported, when the company rejected all proposals for a settlement. The strike was called following eight months of negotiation when the company offered no first-year wage increases or other economic benefits and refused to agree to standard arbitration provisions. The union had lowered its major demands before the walkout was called to a 3.5 percent general wage increase and an effective arbitration procedure.

Carlough declared that the consumer boycott informational campaign will continue until the company "recognizes its legal and moral duty to bargain collectively in good faith." He added:

"It is now deadly apparent to all that the General Electric Co. is the sinister and moving force behind the decision of its Hotpoint division to completely flaunt and disregard good faith bargaining."

Hotpoint, he charged, has adopted GE's labor relations policy of "Boulwarism."

The leaflet distributions were held in Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, New York City, Philadelphia, and the San Francisco-Oakland area.

The target list is being expanded, the union said, to include distributions in Birmingham, Boston, Chattanooga, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

CWA Gains $2 to $7 For 24,000 in New York

New York—Basic wage increases ranging from $2 to $7 per week for some 24,000 telephone plant workers, plus job and town job upgrades worth up to an additional $5 per week for thousands in the unit, were established in a new agreement between the Communications Workers and the New York Telephone Co.

The total package averages 17.7 cents per hour and lifts top craft wages in the group to $143.50 per week—highest in the Bell System.

When CWA took over representational rights in the bargaining unit just two years ago, New York telephone workers had fallen behind the industry top in basic wages.

In newspaper, radio and television ads, and in handbills, CWA argued for public support in its drive to put "New York out front again, where it belongs." Stressing the fact that the New York operating company is "the largest and wealthiest in the Bell System," CWA's public announcements called for a substantial wage package to wipe out inequities built up over the years.

When negotiations seemed at the stalemate point, New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner summoned union representatives to his home where he asked for—and received—a pledge that CWA would prolong negotiations another 48 hours. The catch-up package was hammered out in a final bargaining session lasting nearly 24 hours.

The Need Is Jobs

FIFTY YEARS AGO, when the U.S. Dept. of Labor was born, the typical workweek was 60 hours made up of six days of 10 hours each. Some skilled union workers had shorter hours, working an eight or nine-hour day. In the unorganized steel and textile industries, workweeks ranged from 72 to 84 hours.

As the department marks its golden anniversary a new campaign is under way to establish a 35-hour workweek with no reduction in take-home pay. But the issue is no longer a reasonable period of rest and leisure for exploited workers—the issue that triggered the eight-hour day campaigns of yesteryear. The issue today is jobs.

Some of the more articulate critics of the current drive for a shorter workweek argue that to reduce working hours to provide more jobs is a formula for sharing scarcity. They argue that the goal is a prosperous and abundantly endowed nation with every American willing and able to work on the job 40 hours a week.

These critics of the shorter hours campaign point to the nation's great unmet needs, unemployment and unused plant capacity and maintain that until all Americans are fully employed, plants operating at full capacity and schools, highways, hospitals, libraries and other public needs built, there is no need for a reduction in working time.

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BUT WHAT ARE the prospects for a reduction in the high, persistent rate of unemployment, of plants operating full blast, of government-financed programs to meet public needs?

On the basis of the Administration's own estimate of economic activity in 1963, unemployment was likely to increase to 6 percent or more. The Council of Economic Advisers has declared flatly that even if all of the Administration's policies are adopted the unemployment rate will not drop to 4 percent before 1965 or 1966. And a 4 percent unemployment rate is not acceptable as a definition of a full-employment economy.

Job loss and displacement is spreading as automation moves into offices, warehouses and even retail trade and more and more businesses and industrial operations replace older plants and equipment with new, automated or technically advanced plants and machinery.

Add the third ingredient—a sharply expanding labor force growing at the rate of 1.4 million a year—and the outlook for a full employment economy with everyone working 40 hours a week grows dimmer.

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THE PROBLEM FACING the nation is not one of sharing scarcity but of providing jobs. A sharply stimulated economy generating purchasing power into the pockets of the low and middle income groups, a wage policy geared to shoring up buying power, can help.

But these are not enough. A full employment economy at this point in the nation's development is possible only if the standard workweek is cut.

Without a reduction in working hours, tax reduction and other programs, the economy will probably continue to slide along at its present pace, generating a higher rate of unemployment and moving towards a new recession.

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'Many Happy Returns'

Meany Hails Labor Dept.:

Sees 'Whole Structure of Work' In U. S. Undergoing Revolution

Following is the partial text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's address to the U.S. Labor Dept.'s 50th anniversary dinner Mar. 4 in Washington:

LET ME BEGIN by formally extending to the Dept. of Labor the "happy birthday" wishes of its largest single constituent—the AFL-CIO—on its 50th birthday.

At this age, the department should be in the prime of life. We certainly hope so, because this country is faced with some man-sized problems which the department must play a part in solving. In fact, it's no exaggeration to say the nation's largest single domestic problem is right now on the doorstep of the Labor Dept.—and it's a problem that none of us can afford to ignore.

The whole pattern, the whole structure of work in America is undergoing a revolution. The new methods of factory production, the new techniques in offices, in stores, even in construction, not only wipe out jobs; they require different kinds of people. Old skills become useless, and for the unskilled there will soon be no place at all.

But workers do not change as easily as machines. A new kind of steel mill may be built in a year. A new kind of man may take a generation.

It is especially important, therefore, that all of us—labor, management and government—keep in the forefront of our thinking the principle we all acknowledge: that machines are made to serve men, not the other way around.

Our problem is to adapt the revolution in work methods to a work force that is made up, by and large, of the same people as before. This is not an easy job, and up to now we have not been doing very well at it.

But it is a job that must be done. We must broaden our horizons, revise our methods, amend our laws so that the changing economy, the sweeping technological advances bring to all Americans not unemployment and despair, but security, prosperity and the satisfaction of useful work.

This is why I have said that the years ahead will demand genuine, close and wholehearted cooperation among labor, management and government on an unprecedented scale—a scale not previously acceptable to any of them.

There would be reason enough for this if only our own domestic well-being were involved. But as you know, the stakes are even greater. We need to eliminate poverty and unemployment not only for humanitarian reasons but to assure the very survival of human liberty on earth.

Consider this occasion. We in the labor movement are paying tribute to an agency of government—an agency that was established to "foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

WE ARE NOT SUMMONED here by an all-powerful state. We are here as representatives of free, independent trade unions—unions that run their own affairs, establish their own policies, fight their own battles. We are free to criticize our government, and we often do. We are free to agitate and to oppose.

We even have the right to be wrong. I would remind those who think that the labor movement is wrong most of the time, and who want all sorts of corrective legislation to curb us, that the right to be wrong is one of the basic distinctions between free men and slaves.

In a communist society, tonight's affair would be to pay homage to the masters. Faithful bureaucrats, labor commissars, perhaps, whose duty was to keep the workers in line, to make sure they obey the decisions of the state—they would be here posing as union officials but kneeling before their masters.

Such a day will never come in America unless we bring it upon ourselves. And we can bring it upon ourselves only if, out of shortsightedness, narrow self-interest, blind prejudice or mere sluggishness, we fail to meet the problems of our own society that change has thrust upon us.

It seems to me that the purposes of the Dept. of Labor, which I quoted earlier, must be the purposes embraced by all Americans—not because wage earners deserve or should have greater benefits than others, but rather because the welfare of wage earners is the key to the welfare of all.

When their "opportunities for profitable employment" are advanced, so are the profits of business and the earnings of the professionals and the other self-employed. When "opportunities for profitable employment" are available to all, poverty will be banished from America, and the multitude of social problems that arise from poverty will finally be solved.

It is in this spirit that I greet the Dept. of Labor tonight; and it is in this spirit that I hope the nation will attack the great tasks before us.

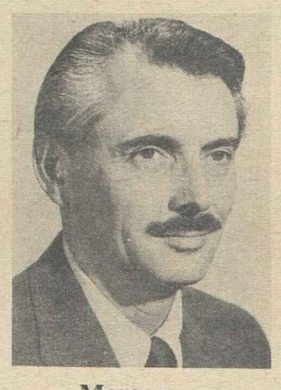
Morgan Says:

How Can 20 Million Negroes Get the Jobs They Trained For?

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IN AN IMPORTANT SPEECH in Memphis, a significant preliminary to Pres. Kennedy's special message to Congress on civil rights, Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges came candidly and courageously to grips with one of the most urgent and one of the most neglected economic problems of the American society: the disgraceful waste of human resources due to the lack of training of citizens coming from minority groups and the lack of job opportunities when they get the training.



Morgan

Hodges addressed the general problem but he emphasized the plight of the Negro and this, coming from a former governor of North Carolina and directed specifically to Southerners from a platform in a major city of a border state, was in itself significant.

With an increasingly solid legal floor to stand on provided by Congress, the White House and the courts, Negro leaders are now turning to concentrate on winning equal treatment for their talents in the market place of employment. Slowly but surely the long-neglected Negro population is beginning to get the unseparated and equal public education to which it is entitled and to move and mingle without restraint.

But now the overriding question becomes: what do 20 million Negro American citizens do with these rights as they become secured? Their high school diplomas, their college degrees, their graduate doctorates are going to have to be put to better use than to provide the subject of conversation in a desegregated bus or on a city park bench as Negroes exchange information on their unemployment.

This problem is society's responsibility and there is a special responsibility here for management and labor. Though the AFL-CIO's declared policy is against discrimination, the fact is that some individual unions still discriminate against Negroes and so do a number of employers. Negroes are still the last to be hired and the first to be fired—not just in the South but everywhere in the land.

In Durham, N. C., I interviewed the heads of the largest Negro banking, mortgage and insurance institutions in the country. They confidently emphasized they were quickening the drive to boost the Negro up the economic ladder. Festering prejudices notwithstanding, this effort in the long run will benefit not just a minority group but the nation as a whole.

In his speech Hodges recalled an observation of Clarence H. Poe, a southern leader of 50 years ago. 'The prosperity of every man," Poe said, "depends upon the prosperity of the average man. . . . Every man whose earning power is below par is a burden on the community; he drags down the whole level of life, and every other man in the community is poorer by reason of his inefficiency, whether he be white man or Negro."

THEN HODGES himself warned: "We cannot continue to waste the talents of our Negro citizens if we ever hope to raise the South to its full economic potential." He might well have substituted "country" for "South" because the problem is nationwide.

"We cannot let the talents of a Negro engineer," he went on, "be wasted in sweeping floors, in sorting mail, or in digging ditches. We cannot use trained stenographers as maids. We cannot make trained electricians rake yards, or use as construction laborers men who have the training to be draftsmen."

The current rate of unemployment among Negroes is more than 12 percent of the Negro work force—more than twice the national rate. And here is a statistic to stagger you: less than one-half of the Negro families in the U.S. are headed by persons with full-time, year-round jobs.

"Instead of benefiting as a nation from the energies and innate abilities of these potential workers," Hodges warned, "we will have to bear the social and economic costs of their idleness, their frustration, and in many cases their bitterness and hostility. . . ."

But the yeast of social change has an interesting new ingredient which may hasten the process of adjustment. More federal money is becoming available for college scholarships in science and other fields, and for some assistance programs in higher education. The eligibility of colleges and universities for these funds is depending increasingly on the need to show they are giving qualified Negro students an even break. Negro educators have already been approached by department deans from institutions like Duke to recommend likely Negro applicants for scholarships.

Negro leaders are grimly amused at this materialistic recognition of their bid to be counted as full-fledged human beings but they are cooperating with it, knowing that moral values don't cut much ice these days unless they are tied to practicality and it is becoming more practical to recognize their rights every day.

Washington Reports:

Rusk Predicts People of Cuba Will Win Back Their Freedom

SEC. OF STATE DEAN RUSK declared "There is no question in my mind whatever that the Cuban people will again be free," as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

"There is evidence of great and growing discontent on the island," he said. "The fact that a couple of hundred thousand Cubans have given up all their material possessions and left Cuba to seek freedom abroad would indicate that Cuba is not a satisfactory place to live. Our information is that several hundred thousand more want to leave, if possible."

Washington Reports is heard on more than 500 radio stations across the country.

Rusk asserted that Cuba's "economic situation is grim."

"Cuba's trade with the free world," he said, "has fallen off as much as 90 percent since the beginning of 1961. At the same time, the regime has mismanaged agriculture practices. The result is that from one of the most prosperous economies in the hemisphere, Cuba has dropped to a typical Communist satellite economy."

An added result has been, said the Secretary of State, that Fidel Castro's regime has been badly damaged in prestige and stability. It was further and even more seriously hurt, he reported, by the missile crisis revelation that Castro "is just one more tool of Moscow."

"ALL THESE THINGS don't mean that Castro is about to be overthrown today or tomorrow, but they do serve to lessen his strength and increase his weaknesses so that I have do doubt he will eventually go," Rusk summed up.

The secretary called the veto of Great Britain's admission to the Common Market a "temporary difference of opinion" that will not interfere with "continuation of the great stream of western policy."

"I think they realize, as do we," Rusk declared, "that the defense of Europe and North America is indivisible and that, economically, our prosperity and growth are closely linked."

Rusk said he hoped that Great Britain will eventually become a member of the Common Market.

"We will continue to move forward in economic, financial, trade and aid cooperation, and NATO will remain the backbone of our military defense and will be strengthened to perform its function better," he asserted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A RECENT CONTROVERSY involving two members of the Federal Power Commission, both appointed by Pres. Kennedy, has an unfortunate effect in that it tends to obscure the deterioration of that commission as a regulatory agency. For this deterioration, both Congress and the recent Eisenhower Administration bear responsibility. And it may be that the Kennedy Administration will fail to reverse the trend.

More than 10 years ago the Senate served notice that it looked with disapproval on strict price regulation of the interstate natural gas industry; it did this by the expedient of refusing confirmation of Leland Olds, who had served two distinguished terms on the commission and was reappointed by Pres. Truman.

The next step came when another strong commissioner, Thomas Buchanan, stepped aside at the end of his term; it was so obvious that the Senate would refuse to confirm him that Mr. Truman did not bother with a reappointment.

Mr. Eisenhower signaled the next step when his first Secretary of the Interior, the late Douglas McKay, withdrew the department's intervention in the Hells Canyon case. The FPC—having been warned by the Olds and Buchanan incidents that Congress was friendly toward the utilities—proposed to allow the Idaho Power Co. to preempt the Hells Canyon site on the Snake River.

A final decision was checked while Mr. Truman remained in office, but the accession of Mr. Eisenhower meant the utility got its way. Meantime, Congress itself refused to pass a bill directly authorizing federal development of a Hells Canyon high-level multiple-purpose dam and power facility. The FPC began losing longtime staff experts; it abdicated its regulatory functions so brazenly that in one major decision the Supreme Court reversed the commission and told it, in effect, that the law required greater effort to protect consumers.

Between Mr. Kennedy's FPC appointees—Howard V. Morton, who says he will not accept reappointment, and Chairman Joseph C. Swidler—there may be clashes of personality as well as other matters. Still, if the political temper of the country has changed, a thorough-going new inquiry into the rates, profits and operations of the utilities would seem in order.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT upheld, with a minimum of discussion, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the railroads, as of this moment, have a legal right to institute unilateral work rules changes affecting the jobs of tens of thousands of their workers. In a unanimous unsigned opinion (Mr. Justice Goldberg not participating) the court pointed out, however, that appointment of an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act might delay matters for at least 60 days.

The opinion is of interest because in two places—not just one—the court pointedly commented that there was no evidence of bad faith by either the railroads or the rail brotherhoods, and specifically stated that "any contrary implication" in the decision of the appellate court "is disapproved."

Appellate Judge Elmer J. Schnackenberg, in his opinion, had ranted broadly to the effect that the rail brotherhoods were "ill advised" to raise an "unnecessary threat of a strike of such magnitude as to amount to a national transportation paralysis." He had orated that through Congress "the people" could "assert their superiority" when faced with such a "threat."

The AFL-CIO News said editorially at the time that Judge Schnackenberg had uttered a "gratuitous commentary on national labor policy." It said that the "right of the rail unions to strike" was not an issue before him, and that his "judicial intervention in this area" was "irrelevant almost to the point of abuse of function."

The Supreme Court apparently agrees. "There is nothing in the record to indicate that either party acted in bad faith," it said. And again, "there is no question of bad faith or misconduct on the part of either party." The high court's unusual unsigned opinion, indeed, might suggest that the only reason the court agreed to review the case was to rebuke the circuit court for thrusting itself gratuitously into an area where it had no business.

SEC. OF STATE DEAN RUSK, right, declared that Fidel Castro is on his way out in Cuba, according to estimates of the situation in that Communist satellite country. Rusk was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, by Harry W. Flannery, the federation's radio coordinator.

Labor Dept. Marks 50th Anniversary

Unions Prod Six Nations On Britain

London—A plea that the Common Market governments continue negotiations with Great Britain until the latter is accepted as a member was again voiced by union leaders from all the market countries at a meeting with the Economic Committee of the British Trades Union Congress.

They recalled that earlier they had reminded the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community and the six governments that the labor movements of the Six from the beginning had favored Britain's entry.

"The delegates noted with regret," they said after an all-day meeting here, "the difficulties that had arisen in the course of the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the EEC, and there was unanimous agreement that the governments concerned should continue their negotiations with a view to the UK becoming a full member."

"They agreed that whatever the effect of those difficulties on the current discussions, it would not hinder consultation and cooperation between the national trade union centers concerned for the attainment of shared policies and objectives."

Workers' interest in raising living standards both in Europe and elsewhere, they said, would be served by planned policies for economic expansion in European nations.

"They [the delegates] took the view," the statement concluded, "that the negotiations should concentrate on reaching agreement on outstanding issues and decided that discussions between the trade union centers should continue."

Record Being Sold To Help Refugees

An "all-star festival" phonograph record, produced under the auspices of the United Nations, has gone on sale throughout the free world to help in resettlement and rehabilitation of the more than 10 million homeless refugees, victims of totalitarianism, racialism and colonialism.

The long-playing recording of popular songs features as soloists Bing Crosby, Louis Armstrong, Maurice Chevalier, Nat "King" Cole, Ella Fitzgerald, Edith Piaf, Doris Day, Patti Page and Mahalia Jackson, all of whom contributed their talents gratis. Yul Brynner, special consultant to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, headed the artists' selection panel.

The record—$3.98 monaural, $4.98 stereo—is on sale in the U.S., Europe, Asia and the Middle East, Africa. In the U.S. the record is being promoted by the U.S. Committee for Refugees.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a vice president of the committee.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Jacob S. Potofsky are members of the board.

The Musicians, composers and copyright owners have all waived royalties. The record industry pressed and distributed it at cost. The U.S. Committee for Refugees has established a central point for direct mail orders: REFUGEES, P.O. Box 1000, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

NEED FOR "wholehearted cooperation among labor, management and government" was emphasized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in address to 50th anniversary dinner of the Labor Dept. Applause is led by Pres. Kennedy, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, and Frances Perkins, who headed the department longer than any other secretary in its half-century history.

IUE Parley Delegates Greeted by President

Delegates to a Washington conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers shook hands with Pres. Kennedy at a reception in the White House rose garden, heard him salute their union and in turn promised "redoubled efforts" in support of the Administration's health care bill.

Kennedy told 160 delegates to an IUE Full Citizenship conference that their union has fought for the best interests of the nation and for a "strong, American free trade union" for 15 years.

Lauding the IUE and its leaders for their role in the battle for civil rights, the President said "no group of Americans should feel more satisfaction" than the delegates and their leaders, IUE Pres. James B. Carey; Pres. Earl Riley of the union's New England district conference; Ben Segal, IUE education director; and Ed Rovner, IUE civic affairs director.

For almost four days, IUE members from 14 states were briefed by leading governmental, political and labor spokesmen and attended workshop sessions on equality of employment opportunity, political education, combating discrimination, right-wing political propaganda, state and local government, social insurance, education and other subjects.

Here are excerpts from some of the speakers:

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz: "The country apparently is getting used to" persistently high unemployment and as a result "not enough is being done about it." Saying the Labor Dept. attaches its highest priority, next to the tax bill, to the Youth Opportunities bill, he urged, "Let's start building America the Beautiful instead of just singing about it."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.): "We need to speed up construction of public and private housing, and wide scale planning to meet the problems of urban renewal, humane removal of people, and transportation."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.): We must have "more sunlight" on dishonest or sharp practices in money-lending and installment-buying. He urged support of his "truth-in-lending" bill. The union urged locals to get information on members' experiences with loan-sharks and be prepared to testify at local hearings.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.), interviewed by a labor press panel: "No one in this room will live to see cloture in the Senate unless you make clear" that you will support legislators "when they act properly" and will "oppose them when they doublecross you."

Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "What is 5 or 6 percent unemployment for the nation is 13 percent for Negroes" and a "recession for white workers is a crisis for Negro workers."

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.): Federal aid to education is the nation's most important problem. States and communities, he said, have reached the limit of their ability to improve their education systems without further federal tax aid.

Gosser Retains Inactive Status

Detroit — Richard Gosser, vice president of the Auto Workers, has been continued on indefinite leave of absence without pay by the UAW's executive board.

Gosser was convicted in Toledo, O., last month of conspiring to obtain confidential Internal Revenue Service records and was sentenced to three years in prison. He is free on $10,000 bond pending his appeal.

He was relieved of active duties in December, following his indictment, with his functions being assumed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey. The union executive board pointed out at the time that the charges involved personal and not union issues. On Mar. 5, the board said that the "best interests of the union would be served" by continuing him in inactive status and on leave and "by his severance from the payroll" at this time.

Harry S. McIlvaigh Retires in Tacoma

Tacoma, Wash.—Harry S. McIlvaigh, who has spent 52 of his 75 years in the labor movement, has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Pierce County Central Labor Council after 30 years in the post.

Kennedy Strikes Out At Budget Slashers

(Continued from Page 1)

for granted in both political parties," were regarded as "dangerous and revolutionary" at the time.

Wirtz told the gathering that the anniversary observance "is not the department's day."

"It belongs," he said, "to the men and women of the American trade unions, for they have created the industrial democracy of this country."

Johnson emphasized the "great progress" that has been made in promoting equal opportunity as a result of Kennedy's executive order on government contracts which, he noted, "couldn't be passed in Congress."

Referring to the late Philip Murray's aspiration for American workers to have "music in the home, pictures on the wall, carpets on the floor," Johnson said that all workers still don't have these amenities "but we're working toward it."

'Security in Abundance'

Goldberg told the group that the nation's needs require "finding our own security in abundance, not in a sharing of scarcity."

The only "lasting security," he said, is in "dedicated work at fair wages, in more sales at fair prices."

An "expanding economy," he declared, is necessary to combine technological advances with protection of human values.

Mitchell, secretary during more than seven years of the Eisenhower Administration, said past dedication to the department's mission of "fostering and promoting the welfare of the working men and women" must continue in the years ahead. He added:

"While by any standards we are a prosperous nation, there are millions of Americans . . . who are still denied the basic minimum standards which law should guarantee."

These include, he said, "the migratory farm worker, those in industries uncovered by the minimum wage, the hundreds of thousands who live a pinched and deformed life in our rural and urban slums."

The former secretaries of labor, with Wirtz and Meany, are co-chairmen of the President's Committee for the Dept. of Labor 50th Anniversary Year, set up in a proclamation by Kennedy to plan activities honoring the department's contributions "to the welfare of our workers and their families and to our nation."

The dinner was preceded by a reception given by the AFL-CIO. A birthday cake from the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers was on display and music was with the compliments of the Musicians. An elaborate entertainment program, including such stars as Victor Borge, Allan Sherman and Leslie Uggams, alternated between the two banquet halls.

'Refreshing' Parleys Settle Missile Pact

Detroit—The Auto Workers have reached "extremely satisfactory" settlements with the Martin-Marietta Co. covering employes at missile bases in California, Arizona, Kansas and Arkansas, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock announced in a statement praising management of the aerospace firm for its "forthright" bargaining.

New contracts provide wage increases of 5 to 25 cents an hour in the first year of a three-year term; a union shop provision at Vandenberg Air Force Base; and improvements in vacations, holidays, sick leave, health insurance, shift differentials and other benefits.

The agreements cover 400 highly-skilled members of UAW Local 617 at Vandenberg AFB, Santa Maria, Calif.; and more than 1,200 other newly-represented missile workers in Tucson, Ariz., Local 1112; Wichita, Kan., Local 1302; and Little Rock, Ark., Local 1197, who voted to join the UAW late last year.

Woodcock said the negotiations were notable because "bargaining was consistently forthright" in contrast with negotiations at other space firms last year "when delay and confusion was the order of the day." The UAW found it "refreshing" to sit across the table from Martin management, he said.

The union listed the value of the Vandenberg settlement as more than 20 cents an hour this year, plus at least 10 cents additional in 1964 and 1965. The new contracts at Tucson, Wichita and Little Rock were valued at 25 cents this year, and 10 cents more in 1964 and 1965.

Tucson, Wichita and Little Rock workers are not covered by a layoff benefit program but will be covered by the full UAW-Martin pension plan, the union said.

Ohio Workers Collect Unpaid $1.3 Million

Columbus—Ohio employers who failed to meet legal minimum wage and overtime standards paid more than $1.3 million to 7,414 workers as a result of inspections by the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division, the annual report showed.

W. B. Taylor Dies; Staff Organizer

William B. Taylor, AFL-CIO staff member assigned to help the Government Employes with their organizing, died suddenly at his home in Alexandria, Va., Washington suburb. He was 58.

A native of Ottawa, Ont., he was a leader in organization of the Chrysler plant in Detroit, was an Auto Workers international representative from 1935 to 1945, and for a time was assistant director of organizing drives in the Ford plants and the aircraft industry. He joined the staff of the former CIO and helped organize in the oil industry and in 1946 was named regional director for Kentucky, serving until 1955. At that time he went to Indonesia as labor adviser to the republic for the former Intl. Cooperation Administration, joining the AFL-CIO staff upon his return in 1957 and acting as assistant regional director in Philadelphia until his assignment to Washington a few months ago. He was a member of the State, County and Municipal Workers.

He is survived by his widow, Madeline, and two sons, Thomas and Brian. Burial was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Alexandria.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Demand for Strike Curbs Blamed on 'Mythical' Crisis

Cries for action to curb strikes are a response to a mythical "crisis," the AFL-CIO has declared, because in reality "labor peace is the norm in America today."

"Strikes: Myth vs. Reality," an article in the March issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, warns that free collective bargaining is endangered because the "crisis" talk could bring hasty action to restrict labor's strike weapon.

"The facts do not support the crisis theory," the article notes.

"Headlines play up strikes because they are unusual. Strikes involved about 2 percent of all America's collective bargaining agreements last year. Two-tenths of 1 percent of total U.S. worktime was lost by strikers. Three hours per person available to work in 1962 was the price of strikes in time lost in strike idleness.

"About 50 times as much time was lost from unemployment. Yet few people seem as excited about joblessness."

'Sound Reasons'

While no one thinks strikes as such are good, the article contends, there are "sound reasons" for maintaining the right to strike.

"Without that right," it continues, "labor has no effective weapon when reasonable negotiations break down. It must continue to work on management's terms."

As challenges to the right to strike persist, the article points out, the public, the government and management and labor will have to decide the value of this right in a free society.

The article, a Collective Bargaining Report prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, presents background information on the problem from government, business and academic sources. It deals with the extent, kind, duration of and reasons for strikes as well as their effects on the economy and the public.

In comparing economic losses, the article quotes the U.S. Dept. of Labor as reporting for 1962 a total of 3,550 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) involving 1.3 million workers and a loss of 19 million man-days of worktime.

This total of 19 million man-days lost sounds high, the article emphasizes, until it is compared to the 850 to 900 million man-days lost because of unemployment—a loss 50 times as great.

The article quotes a comment of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz last December:

"We have lost more man-hours of production in this country in the last 11 months from unemployment than we have in the last 35 years from strikes. That simply illustrates the difference between the public's reaction to these two things."

Most Strikes Short

On the popular notion that strikes involve many workers shutting down many plants, the article notes that 99.6 percent of all strikes in 1961—the latest data available—involved fewer than 10,000 workers. The 195 strikes involving 1,000 or more workers accounted for only 5.8 percent of all strikes. These larger stoppages accounted for 71 percent of workers on strike and 62.3 percent of total lost time.

The article also observes that most strikes are short ones. In 1961 about 70 percent of strikes called under the terms of a contract were settled within a week.

The report says most walkouts occur over "bread and butter" issues—wages, hours and working conditions. But strikes over job security—"the ugliest problem of the 1960s"—are on the increase.

On the decision to strike, the article observes it is a last-resort action usually requiring a two-step approval—often a secret ballot by the local membership and then approval of the parent union.

On the contract provisions on strikes, the article reports that almost all pacts contain some type of "no-strike clause," usually accompanied by an employer "no-lockout" pledge. This reflects a mutual desire to settle problems and grievances peacefully, it was asserted.

Each Situation Differs

On the real origin of strikes, the article quotes an exhaustive academic study which found in each bargaining situation circumstances of which most people know very little, the study disclosed.

On the "public interest," the article quotes experts who observed there is more than one "public" and more than a single "interest" in disputes and the terms of settlement.

The article concludes by pointing out that a strike is merely a symptom of a problem and not the problem itself. It quotes a National Planning Association study of industrial peace noting that the interests of a union and an employer are interdependent rather than identical.

James Duffy Dies; Headed Potters

East Liverpool, O.—James M. Duffy, president of the Operative Potters from 1927 to 1953, died here of cancer after a long illness. He was 73.

He joined the union here as an apprentice in 1909 and became active in union affairs immediately. During most of his career he was a member of Buffalo Local 76 but at the time of his death belonged to Local 31 in East Palestine, O. He held a wide range of labor, government and community posts, including membership on Pres. Truman's Labor - Management Conference Committee in 1948, and was a vice president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. He represented the former AFL at the Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva in 1937, and served as a director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Solemn requiem mass was held in St. Aloysius Church here, with burial in East Liverpool. He was survived by his widow, Kathryn Geon Duffy; a daughter, four sons, four sisters, three brothers and 24 grandchildren.

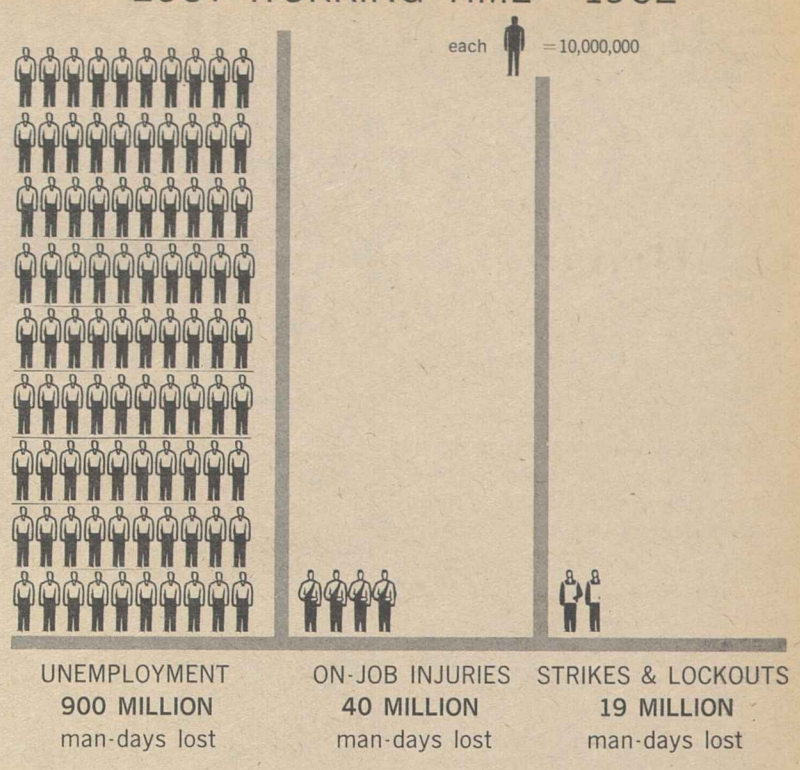
CLC Fund to Aid Shooting Victims

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has undertaken a fund-raising appeal among its affiliates for the benefit of the victims of the shootings at Resor Siding, Ont.

The prime purpose of the fund is to help the families of the three slain members of the striking Lumber & Sawmill Workers—Leo and Joseph Fortier and Armand Drouin. Aid also will be extended to the nine wounded men should they be permanently incapacitated.

The 12 were felled in a fusillade from settlers who hoped to sell wood they had cut on crown lands to the struck Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.

THE CENTURY MARK was passed for the first time by a Ladies' Garment Workers pensioner when Nathan Sorkowitz (who claims he's actually 102), second from left, marked his 100th birthday. He is shown at the annual meeting of Cloak & Suit Industry Retirement Fund trustees in New York with his retiree-son, Jacob (second from right), who's only 82; Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund (left), general manager of the union's New York Cloak Joint Board; Joseph L. Dubow (right), director of the New York Coat & Suit Association. The elder Sorkowitz was a member of Cloak Finishers Local 9 and retired 15 years ago. His son retired from Cutters Local 10 in 1957.



Decertification Urged For Segregated Locals

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has recommended that the joint certification of two locals of an unaffiliated union be rescinded because the division is based on racial lines.

"Where a union segregates members or excludes or denies full-membership status to applications, on racial grounds, it is violating its duty of fair representation to all members of the unit and should not be permitted to hold a certified status," Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel wrote.

Reel urged further that the NLRB make "inexorably clear" that it "will not tolerate" racially discriminatory practices by conditioning any new certification at the plant—the Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.—on non-discrimination by the union.

The trial examiner's report was released on the same day that Pres. Kennedy, in his civil rights message to Congress, announced that he had directed the Justice Dept. to take part in NLRB cases involving charges of racial discrimination against local unions.

Legislation Unwanted

"It is my hope that administrative action and litigation will make unnecessary the enactment of legislation with respect to union discrimination," the President said. On the international union level, he noted that a majority of AFL-CIO affiliates, along with a number of major employers, had signed voluntary agreements pledging an affirmative attack on discrimination.

The Hughes Tool case arose between two locals of the Independent Metal Workers Union. Local 2, representing only Negro workers, filed unfair practice charges last May 23 against Local 1, composed solely of white workers, accusing it of refusing to process the grievance of a Negro employe denied the right to bid on an apprenticeship opening. Later, the Negro local also urged the board to rescind the joint certification on the ground that Local 1 had discriminated against Negro workers in refusing to represent them fairly.

Meanwhile, the Steelworkers, who at one period in the past had been the certified bargaining agent, petitioned for representation rights.

The NLRB trial examiner upheld the unfair practice charges against Local 1 and recommended that bargaining rights be revoked because the local had not fulfilled "its statutory duty to represent fairly all employes in the unit."

Because of the "long history" of racial discrimination at the plant —in which, Reel said, the Steelworkers and the company also had played "something more than acquiescent roles"—he urged the board to require any union certified in the future to post a pledge that it will not discriminate against any employe.

The Steelworkers lost bargaining rights to the "independent" segregated locals in 1946 after a long strike. When they attempted to regain representational rights in 1950, it was for a single unsegregated local—an issue used by the "independents" in the campaign.

Cancer Campaign Backed by Meany

The $40 million educational and fund-raising campaign of the American Cancer Society, to be held in April, has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"Many members of the labor force who are stricken with cancer will live to return to work because of the American Cancer Society," Meany wrote Ralph Edwards, TV producer and campaign chairman. "They will join the 1.2 million Americans who have been cured of this terrible disease. Still, some 88,000 cancer victims will die this year because their condition was not diagnosed in time. . . .

"I am confident that American workers will, as they have in the past, assist the society in its life-saving efforts."

MEBA Calls Convention for Nominations

New York—Delegates from all ports organized by the Marine Engineers were scheduled to meet here in special conventions starting Mar. 11 to nominate candidates for president succeeding Edward N. Altman, resigned.

Delegates to the special assembly have the power of delegates to any national convention and may decide, a union spokesman said, to transact all convention business now instead of waiting for the regularly scheduled convention in May. That business includes plan for conducting a referendum on officers.

After three years as president, Altman resigned to devote full time to his post as Washington representative of the American Maritime Association, representing 178 firms with 475 ships. He had been on leave of absence, he said, since the association was formed in 1961 and his new job represents "no change in philosophy."

Bill 'Too Long Delayed':

AFL-CIO Urges Fast Action To Add Fringes to Davis-Bacon

The AFL-CIO has called for "speedy action" on a "too long delayed" bill to include the value of fringe benefits in determining prevailing area wages which government contractors must meet under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared, is needed to "end the present intolerable situation whereby non-union contractors have a substantial discriminatory advantage over union contractors on federal work."

Meany's letter to a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt was presented by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Backed by Employers

Haggerty, testifying on behalf of the department's 18 affiliated unions, said the proposed amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act is strongly supported by "fair employers" as well as by unions.

He pointed out that an identical measure, approved 22-7 by the House Education & Labor Committee last year, had died in the Rules Committee with the adjournment of the 87th Congress.

It is "urgent," Haggerty said, "that the relief provided by the bill be afforded at this session of Congress."

He said the Administration-supported bill is "entirely consistent" with the "original intent" of the Davis-Bacon Act, which was passed when fringe benefits were a "rare exception."

Much of the opposition to the bill, Haggerty charged, comes from those who would really prefer to repeal the act entirely.

In other congressional developments:

- Pres. Kennedy expressed "hope" that the Administration's Youth Employment Opportunities bill "can be enacted before the Easter recess."

He declared at his Mar. 6 news conference that the program is needed because "1 million of our youth are out of school and out of work, creating an explosive social situation in nearly every community."

Other Administration bills he listed as prospects for early action dealt with aid to medical and dental schools and their students, and measures "to combat mental illness and mental retardation."

- The House Merchant Marine Committee opened hearings on a labor-opposed, Administration-opposed bill sponsored by its chairman, Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.), which would authorize the President to bar strikes and impose arbitration in maritime disputes.

Endorsed by Shippers

The first witness, Board Chairman John M. Franklin of the United States Lines, endorsed the bill although saying, "I don't like compulsory arbitration."

- Pres. Kennedy resubmitted to Congress two transportation bills, which would remove minimum rate regulation on railroad transportation of various bulk commodities. No action was taken on similar measures last year.
- Congress passed its first major bill of the session—a $508 million supplemental appropriation to the Agriculture Dept. to cover expenses of the surplus commodity program.
- The House sharply cut the budget of its Education & Labor Committee, voting a one-year appropriation of $200,000. This was $100,000 less than the committee received last year and $148,500 less than it had requested for 1963. Only $50,000 would be under control of the committee chairman, Rep. Adams Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.); the remaining $150,000 was earmarked for the six standing subcommittees.

U.S. Urged to Tighten Federal Credit Policy

A presidential committee headed by Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon has recommended a tightening of government credit operations and policies which could lead to higher interest rates on both direct government loans and government-insured loans.

The report proposed that the government make direct loans only when private credit is not available, and then at rates "comparable to those that would prevail in efficiently functioning private markets."

Under no circumstances, the committee said, should the interest rate be below the cost to the government of borrowing money, administering the loan program, and making an allowance for losses on bad loans.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting, urged Congress "to reject proposals that would increase long-term interest rates."

While making no direct reference to the report, the council warned that "job-creating efforts can be nullified by a tightening of the money supply and an increase in interest rates."

It urged the Federal Reserve System "to take positive action to reduce interest rates on long-term loans in order to encourage the expansion of sales, production and employment."

Many of the Dillon committee's recommendations could be carried out only through changes in existing laws—such as the present 2 percent interest charge under the direct loan program of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Pres. Kennedy gave no indication that he will seek such legislation. He passed the report on to government agencies as a guide in administering existing lending programs "and especially in proposing any new or expanded credit authority."

The committee said federal agencies such as the Federal Housing Administration should continue to have the power to set interest ceilings on private mortgages they insure but should avoid imposing ceilings "outside the range of reasonable market rates." It opposed having Congress set interest ceilings on government-insured loans.

In addition to Dillon, the committee members were David E. Bell, who was budget director at the time of the study; Walter W. Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and William McC. Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve System board of governors.

New Booklet Spells Out Case for Shorter Hours

Organized labor's case for shorter hours as a tool to combat unemployment is now available in a carefully prepared and documented 56-page illustrated booklet.

The new publication, "Shorter Hours: Tool to Combat Unemployment," is based on a series of articles that appeared in the AFL-CIO American Federationist. The material has been completely updated and new tables, figures and economic analyses added. The original articles and the new material were prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

In an introduction Pres. George Meany writes that the "prosperity of the United States must be based upon full employment and we believe full employment is possible only if the standard workweek is cut."

Single copies of the booklet, AFL-CIO Publication No. 129, are available free. Up to 100 copies the cost is 35 cents per copy; the price is $30 per hundred for orders of 100 copies or more.

The booklet can be obtained by writing the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Rhode Island Joblessness 9.2 Percent

Providence, R. I.—Unemployment in Rhode Island rose to 32,500 in January, equal to 9.2 percent of the state's labor force, the Rhode Island Labor Dept. reported.

In all 10,300 jobs disappeared in the one month, 2,500 of them in factories. Part of the decline was in seasonal (Christmas) employment.

Since October, the high point of last fall's employment, total jobs have dropped by 11,000, with 4,400 lost in manufacturing plants, the state Labor Dept. said.

At 286,900, the total employed was 2,400 under a year ago.

There has been a steady drop in manufacturing in the state, continuing for a number of months, that was led, and still is, by textiles. Total textile jobs numbered 24,700 in January. That was a loss of 500 jobs in the month and 2,800 from a year ago, a drop of 10.2 percent.

WAD Leader Named United Drive Aide

San Diego, Calif.—Mrs. E. P. Alcaraz, chairman of the Women's Activities Division of the San Diego County AFL-CIO, has been appointed chairman of the women's section of the county United Community Services.

The Women's Division of the labor council received one of the top awards for outstanding community service.

SERAFINO ROMUALDI

ANDREW C. McLELLAN

Romualdi Takes Leave, McLellan Given Post

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi has taken an extended leave of absence in order to devote full time to directing the Institute for Free Labor Development, the training school for young Latin-American union leadership.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that Romualdi's post with the federation will be filled by his chief assistant, Andrew C. McLellan.

McLellan was born in Scotland 51 years ago and moved to Canada in 1926. As an apprentice union painter he had participated in British labor's general strike of that year. He went to California in 1934, joined the Meat Cutters, and after three years of service with the Army in the Southwest Pacific moved to Texas.

He learned Spanish while working with the Texas Federation of Labor from 1947 to 1956. In the latter year he was assigned to Guatemala as a representative of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and served full-time in Latin America until called to work with the AFL-CIO in 1960.

Romualdi, 62, was forced to migrate from Italy in 1923 because of his opposition to Fascism. In this country he entered the labor movement as an editorial and publicity assistant with the Ladies' Garment Workers. During World War II he served in Latin America with the U.S. Coordinator of Latin-American Affairs and in Europe with the Office of Strategic Services.

The former AFL in 1948 engaged Romualdi to establish contacts with Latin-American unions, a role that led to the establishment of the Inter-American Confederation of Workers, for which he became international relations secretary.

Assistant at ORIT

He served as assistant secretary of ORIT after establishment of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and as editor of the Inter-American Labor Bulletin. He has frequently represented the United States as a delegate to conferences in or about Latin America.

He retained his AFL-CIO post after being named executive director of the institute when it was set up last year. The institute trains young labor leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean area in union fundamentals, democratic processes, defense tactics against infiltration by totalitarians or racketeers, and on the role of the union in the community.

Labor Backs Extension Of Export-Import Bank

The AFL-CIO has urged "prompt enactment" of an Administration bill to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank and raise the ceiling on its lending authority.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger termed the measure "important to America's strength at home and abroad."

In a statement to the House Banking & Currency Committee, Goldfinger said the bank has helped create business and jobs by financing and guaranteeing loans for the purchase of U.S. equipment, materials and services by foreign governments and private firms.

The bank's functions are especially important, Goldfinger noted, "at a time of national large-scale unemployment." He added:

"Thousands of U.S. manufacturers and exporters have received overseas orders because of this organization. That means U.S. jobs were created or continued . . . This issue of employment concerns every American."

In addition, he pointed out, Export-Import Bank loans "have helped developing nations finance water supply and irrigation projects" and undertake other measures to "improve their economic strength."

The bill, introduced in the House by Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), would continue the bank for an additional five years and increase its lending authority from the present $7 billion ceiling to $9 billion.

In his Budget Message last January, Pres. Kennedy praised the bank's operations since it was started in 1934 and said it has made a "significant contribution to the expansion of our foreign trade."

Goldfinger told the committee that the AFL-CIO "has consistently favored effective means of expanding U.S. trade overseas . . . American business and American jobs are created by expanded trade, and friendly foreign nations benefit from economic development projects."

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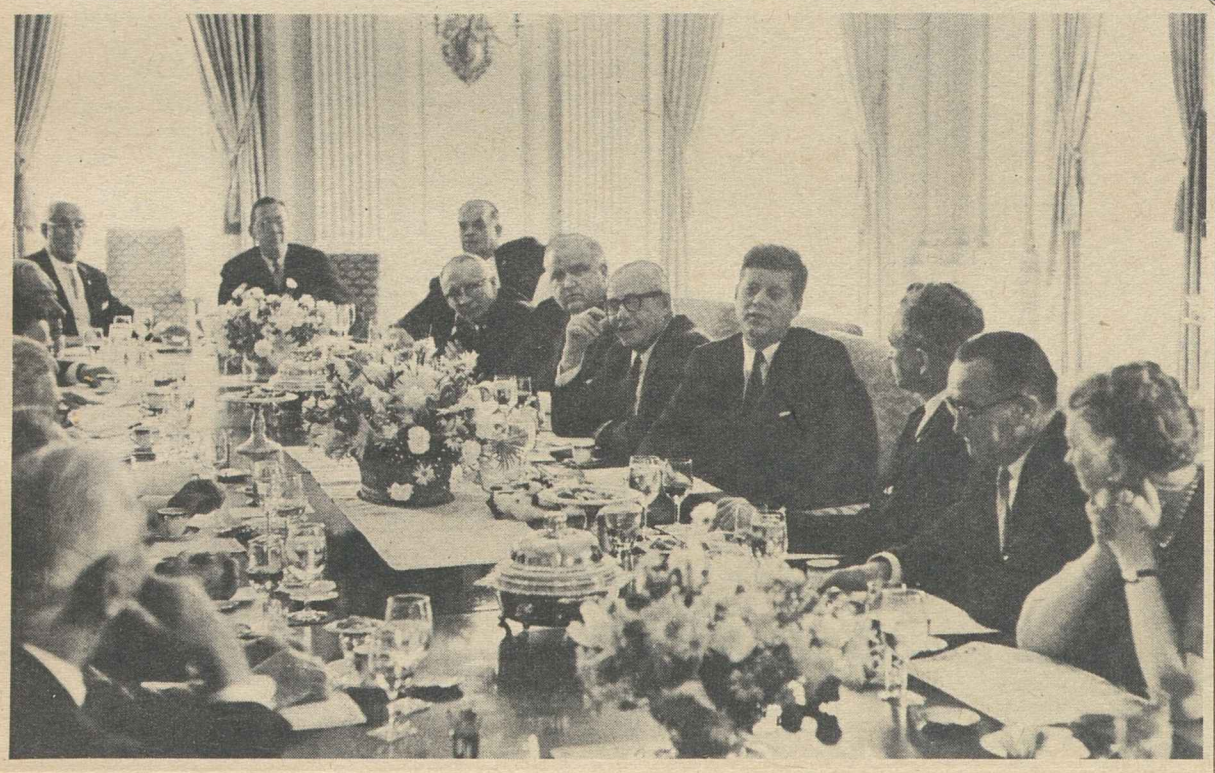
Meany, Congressional Unit Press for Bolder Tax Cut



WHITE HOUSE LUNCHEON guests of Pres. Kennedy Mar. 12 were members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, shown above at table with the President. Also present were Dept. of Labor officials.

Urge Faster Slash To Prod Economy

Organized labor and the top congressional committee on economic policy joined in urging faster and sharper tax reduction in 1963 than the Administration proposes. **(See stories below.)**

Pres. Kennedy himself, terming the high rate of joblessness the nation's No. 1 economic problem, sent a report on manpower to Congress which he said finally commits the nation to implement the goal of full employment. **(See story this page.)**

'Pious Statements' Hit:

Kennedy Bids Congress Act To Promote Full Employment

By Robert B. Cooney

Pres. Kennedy, assailing mere "pious statements" about the high rate of joblessness, has sent Congress a manpower policy report which he said, finally commits the nation to implement the goal of "full employment."

In immediate terms, the President declared, "unemployment is our number one economic problem."

The 5.5 percent or higher jobless rate of the past five years has been due to a slowdown in economic growth, he said, and it cannot be tolerated. In February, the jobless rate swung upward to a 15-month high of 6.1 percent.

The President urged prompt action on his tax proposals "to inject additional demand and provide increased incentives to fuel an upsurge in production and employment."

"Tax reduction," he stressed, "will provide the single strongest push possible to move the economy toward achievable full employment."

"For too long a time, we have contented ourselves with pious statements about the waste of our human resources.

"With the issuance of this report, however, we have committed ourselves to a national policy designed to provide all Americans with the opportunity to develop and use their talents and energies to the maximum of which they are capable."

Calls on Congress

He called on Congress for programs to cope with "the predicament faced by men whose jobs have been eliminated by machines;" with "inadequately prepared" younger workers; with Negro workers suffering a jobless rate twice that of other workers; with "the plight of workers in depressed areas, skilled men standing idly by, waiting for an economic miracle;" with workers whose skills are being outdated.

The 204-page volume is the first annual report on "manpower requirements, resources, utilization and training" submitted to Congress in compliance with the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962.

That law also mandated a major national effort to improve the functioning of the labor market and

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Council of Churches Endorses Equal Pay

Denver—The general board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has endorsed a policy of equal pay for women.

The proposal had been recommended earlier by the executive board of the council's Dept. of the Church & Economic Life to which it had been presented by the Rev. Charles C. Webber, who recently retired as AFL-CIO representative for religious relations.

It declares that the principle of equal pay for equal work is a matter of economic justice which has been accepted throughout the world, and urged member-churches "to support this principle in their own employment practices, and to encourage a climate of acceptance of the principle by their churches and church members."

Administration Schedule Held 'Too Slow'

By Saul Miller

A $6 billion tax cut in 1963 concentrated in the lower income brackets has been urged by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to stimulate the economy toward full employment.

The Democratic majority on the House-Senate committee declared itself in agreement with Pres. Kennedy's program of a $10 billion tax cut over three years, but said his proposed schedule is "too slow."

"The largest doses [of tax relief] should be given when the patient is sickest—not when he is almost well," the committee said after an extensive diagnosis of the nation's poor economic health.

The Republican minority suggested a one-year tax cut of $7 billion to $8 billion "as possibly appropriate," but tied it to a $95 billion ceiling on federal spending—a $4 billion cut in the President's budget.

Points Made

The Democratic majority flatly opposed a ceiling or a GOP-proposed $10-billion to $15-billion slash in government expenditures, declaring such a cut would "severe-

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AFL-CIO Asks Low-Bracket $10 Billion Cut

By John M. Barry

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress to enact an immediate $10 billion tax cut in the lowest personal and corporate brackets to "get the economy moving" and provide needed jobs through a quick boost in consumer buying power.

Meany called for the tax cut as the first stage of a two-step approach to tax reduction and reform which he urged the House Ways & Means Committee to adopt, postponing the more complicated reform questions until "a genuinely thorough job can be done . . . without the pressure for speed which arises from the current economic circumstances."

"The economy is in trouble," the federation president declared, "and getting it out of trouble should be the first concern of us all."

In response to questioning by committee members, Meany agreed that Pres. Kennedy's tax cut proposals "are a step in the right direction." He stressed, however, that "changes in the timing, distribution and structure of the Administration program are essential if

(Continued on Page 11)

Railroad Management Walks Out On New Work Rules Negotiations

Chicago—Railroad management continued on a collision course with unions representing 200,000 operating employes, breaking off negotiations after less than two hours at the bargaining table.

An industry spokesman said the carriers will go ahead with their plans unilaterally to rewrite the work rules and put them into effect. He told newsmen that "one way" of averting a nationwide shutdown when that takes place would be "passage of legislation prohibiting strikes against railroads."

The brief bargaining session was the first since June 22, when company negotiators broke off the talks and charged the unions with 'stalling."

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen said the refusal to continue negotiations demonstrated "a complete lack of public responsibility" by the railroads.

He told a news conference called by the five operating unions that his union had put on the bargaining table a "fair and reasonable offer" involving a willingness to reduce the number of firemen in yard service and on certain branch lines through attrition.

"We found that the carriers don't want to hear anything about a negotiated settlement," Gilbert said. "They are more interested in congressional pressure."

A Supreme Court decision which cleared the way for the railroads to put into effect their work rules proposals—with the unions still free to strike, if necessary, in protest—is expected to be implemented by a lower court order this month.

It is generally expected that before a final showdown comes, Pres. Kennedy will name an emergency board to seek to mediate the dis-

(Continued on Page 4)

SHEET METAL WORKERS in 21 cities have been volunteering their Saturdays to distribute leaflets urging a consumer boycott of Hotpoint appliances until the company, a division of General Electric, agrees to union contract. This distribution, in Chicago, is by members of Local 73.

Farm Bureau Sharply Assailed On Bid to Legalize Child Labor

A proposal by the American Farm Bureau Federation to "liberalize" the child labor law by permitting children 14 and 15 to work in factories has has been challenged by Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, who urged instead that the law be broadened to protect the children of migrant farm workers.

"I don't see anything liberal," Mrs. Peterson said, about increasing the exploitation of children."

She suggested there is too much exploitation already. "In many states children much younger than 14 work from sunrise to sunset alongside their parents in the fields," she went on. "Their living condition are disgraceful and they have little or no opportunity for schooling."

Mrs. Peterson, a leader in the long battle which resulted in the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act—the minimum wage law—gave her views in a broadcast on "As We See It," AFL-CIO program heard on the ABC radio network.

The labor aide said she was "distressed" by a Farm Bureau policy statement alleging that "regulations relating to the employment" of minors aged 14 or 15 in industry are "so restrictive that they virtually eliminate employment of such minors, with socially undesirable consequences."

Child labor laws, she said, "aren't nearly as restrictive as we are led to believe" because the laws permit children to work after school. The Farm Bureau's position she called "ridiculous" because "socially undesirable consequence come about when children are in factories."

As for the children of migrant workers, she said many of them are in effect "condemned to a whole life of migrant farm work since they have no chance to learn anything else."

"That is a socially undesirable consequence," she said, "which ought to concern the Farm Bureau and all citizens, but unfortunately there is a feeling" that such conditions do not exist.

Mrs. Peterson agreed with interviewer Harry W. Flannery that the country's basic economic problem is lack of jobs for untrained and unskilled workers "and not laws that keep the 14 and 15-year-olds out of jobs."

Asked about equal pay legislation, the Labor Dept. official said a bill supported by the Administration and many groups, including labor, has been introduced in Congress and that hearings are scheduled.

"Whoever performs the job would get the rate for the job," Mrs. Peterson related. "It doesn't make any difference whether a man performs the job or a woman.

"I think we have a good chance of getting that passed this year."

Labor Dept. Clinics Set On Pension Plan Laws

The Labor Dept. has scheduled a series of clinics throughout the country, opening Mar. 19 at Baltimore, to promote better understanding of the requirements of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act and its 1962 amendments.

Frank M. Kleiler, director of the department's Office of Welfare & Pension Plans, said "thousands of inquiries" had been received about the 1962 amendments, with interest centering on requirements for bonding of persons handling funds or other property of the plans.

He said his office hopes to bring the clinics to 40 major cities by the end of the year as an aid to administrators of the employe benefit plans, insurance and pension consultants, accountants, actuaries, attorneys, corporate trust officers and union officials.

The clinics will consist of two presentations, one on bonding and one on reporting, with time allotted for questions and answers.

In addition to the Baltimore session, the schedule includes:

New York, Mar. 25; New Haven, Apr. 2; Washington, Apr. 18; Hartford, Apr. 23; Philadelphia, Apr. 25; Houston, May 7; Dallas-Fort Worth, May 9; Atlanta, May 21; Charlotte, N. C., May 23; Indianapolis, June 4; Cincinnati, June 6; Kansas City, Mo., June 17; St. Louis, June 19; Milwaukee, July 23; Detroit, Aug. 6; Toledo, O., Aug. 8; Louisville, Sept. 26; Chicago, Oct. 8; and Cleveland, Oct. 10.

Dates have been tentatively set as follows:

Syracuse, N. Y., July 9; Buffalo, July 11; Minneapolis-St. Paul, July 25; Oklahoma City, Aug. 12; Denver, Aug. 14; Seattle, Aug. 16; Portland, Ore., Aug. 19; San Francisco, Aug. 21; Los Angeles, Aug. 23.

Also, Richmond, Aug. 27; Providence, Aug. 29; Boston, Sept. 10; Pittsburgh, Sept. 12; Memphis, Sept. 24; Birmingham, Oct. 22; New Orleans, Oct. 24; Jacksonville, Nov. 5; and Miami, Nov. 7.

ACWA Asks 25c Increase, 35-Hour Week

New York—The Clothing Workers have asked a 35-hour workweek, a wage increase of 25 cents an hour, and other improvements in contracts covering 125,000 workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry.

At the first negotiating meeting here between ACWA and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the union asked for wage hikes and these additional benefits in a new agreement effective June 1:

- Gradual reduction in weekly working hours to 35 with no decrease in wages.
- An improved health and welfare program.
- Severance pay for workers whose employers go out of business.
- A third week of paid vacation.
- One more paid holiday for a total of eight.

Potofsky said the industry should be willing to recognize the merit in these proposals. Pres. John D. Gray of the association said it would oppose any reduction in hours and added that they intend to submit their own demands for contract changes.

Negotiations will be carried on by smaller committees, the two groups agreed.

The Advance, published by the union, reported that one major manufacturer who normally follows the pattern set in ACWA-CMA negotiations supports the union stand on a shorter workweek.

Labor's 'Immediate Objective':

Wider Wage-Hour Coverage Sought

Legislation to extend the federal minimum wage law to some 4 million workers not now covered is an "immediate objective" of the labor movement, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in a radio interview.

Many of the workers not now covered—including employes of restaurants, hotels, laundries and hospitals — receive "scandalous wages" of as little as 40 cents an hour, he said.

Because "the lowest paid worker is the last person to get any attention," it will be a "hard fight" in Congress, Biemiller said, adding:

"The labor movement has dedicated itself to this fight and we intend to throw everything we have into it."

Biemiller was interviewed on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO public affairs program carried by the Mutual radio network. Rejecting the argument that extension of wage-hour coverage would price some low-paid workers out of jobs, Biemiller said the effect of raising substandard wages would be to reduce unemployment.

"The primary weapon in fighting unemployment in the United States is to increase purchasing power," he declared.

An expansion of coverage would bring about greater purchasing power, he said, just as the 1961 amendments to the wage-hour act added some $500 million in buying power to the economy.

Biemiller said assignment of first priority to extension of the minimum wage coverage doesn't mean abandonment of hopes for achieving a 35-hour workweek through legislation.

"We are realists," he said. "We don't gain many of our legislative goals the first year we go after them. We intend to keep the pressure up.

"Our immediate objective is to extend coverage to those workers who need the coverage very badly.

"Secondly, we must educate people on the necessity for cutting the hours of work.

"And thirdly, we will get around to the question of raising the minimum wage. The basic minimum wage might be raised as part of a real drive for the 35-hour week, so as to make sure that a reduction in hours does not result in any dimunition of take-home pay."

Biemiller pointed out that low wages of uncovered workers is a serious problem in all sections, although "it's worst in the South." While 74 percent of the untipped employes in Atlanta restaurants earn less than $1 an hour, so do 37 percent of comparable workers in Indianapolis, Biemiller emphasized.

Food Stamp Plan to Aid 40,000 Alabama Needy

Birmingham, Ala.—Praise for citizens of Alabama's largest county who came to the rescue of 40,000 needy persons faced with the loss of surplus foods has been voiced by Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

County residents who had been receiving surplus food supplied by the federal government were in danger of being cut off when the Birmingham City Commission voted to halt funds for distribution of the food.

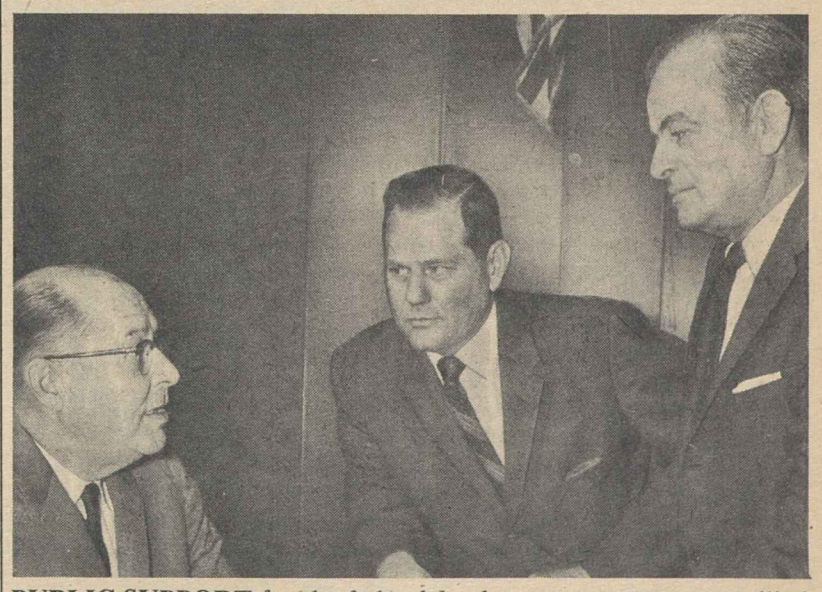
Public support of the federal food stamp program, replacing the old plan, was secured after a county-wide campaign coordinated by Sec. Homer Harper of the Jefferson County Citizens Committee on Surplus Food, the local representative of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Perlis said Harper performed a valuable service to his community and added:

"Because he and many other fine citizens were interested in the welfare of others, hundreds of people in Jefferson county will not go hungry."

City commissioners, according to local officials, decided to cut off funds for food distribution to demonstrate their objection to a boycott of downtown stores by Negroes here, though surplus food recipients had no part in the boycott campaign.

The food stamp plan, under which needy persons get their food at cooperating stores on presentation of food stamps, has been put into effect, and will bring $2.5 million into the local economy while feeding the needy, according to Harper and the committee.



PUBLIC SUPPORT for the federal food stamp program was rallied by these Birmingham, Ala., men and other members of the Jefferson County Citizens Committee on Surplus Food when 40,000 needy were threatened with cutoff from the surplus food program by action of the Birmingham City Commission. Left to right, they are County Personnel Board Dir. Ray Mullins, Homer Harper of the Citizens Committee, and County Commission Pres. W. D. Kendrick. Harper is AFL-CIO Community Service Activities representative

ITU Hails 'Victory':

Newspaper Unions To Vote on Pacts

New York—Efforts to solve New York's long newspaper dispute focused on the Newspaper Guild and unresolved craft contracts as members of the striking and locked-out Typographical Union prepared to vote on a settlement hailed by their negotiators as "a major victory."

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Guild's administrative committee was considering an offer by the publishers to add an average of $4.13 in wages to earlier settlements in exchange for a five-month extension of the contract to Mar. 31, 1965.

This would remove the major barrier to a common expiration date for all 10 unions involved in the dispute, a key provision sought by ITU Local 6 and contained in the settlement proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The additional wage hike offered the Guild would be effective Nov. 1, 1964, and when added to the $8.50 settlement reached last Oct. 31, would bring the total Guild package into parity with the proposed ITU economic settlement of $12.63.

Guild units are scheduled to vote on the offer Mar. 17 and 18.

Wagner also announced tentative agreement by the striking Stereotypers on a package providing wage increases comparable to those offered the printers, plus a fourth week of vacation after a year of service.

Still to be worked out are new contracts covering the striking ITU Mailers, the unaffiliated Deliverers, Pressmen, Paper Handlers, Photo Engravers, Machinists and Electricians.

Local 6 Pres. Bertram A. Powers, who is recommending acceptance, predicted the settlement would be ratified at a general membership meeting set for Mar. 17. The local scale committee and the international union executive council also recommended acceptance.

In addition to the common expiration date, Wagner's proposed ITU settlement calls for:

- Wage and fringe benefit gains totaling $12.27 over two years, including pay hikes of $8 for the day shift, $10 for the night shift and $12 for the lobster shift, a higher pension contribution, two additional days of sick leave and additional benefits for extra and substitute personnel.
- A 35-hour workweek for the day and night shifts and 33¾ hours for the lobster shift in the second year of the contract, accomplished by cutting 15 minutes off daily washup time as proposed by the printers. The publishers estimate this will cost an additional 36 cents a week in higher overtime pay.
- The use of automatic punched tape to set stock tables, with guarantees sought by the ITU that union members will share in any resulting cost savings and present personnel will be protected against loss of their jobs. No change was recommended in the present rules requiring resetting of local advertisements supplied to the paper in matrix form—so-called reproduction, which the publishers sought to abolish.

Phony SAG Agents Enters Guilty Plea

Santa Monica, Calif.—William George Stockton pleaded guilty to a felony count of grand theft-bunco in Superior Court following a complaint by the Screen Actors Guild that he had defrauded aspiring actors and actresses by promising them jobs in a fake television movie series.

Detective Sgt. Pat Shields said Stockton told Lili Deon Wigg of Woodland Hills, Calif., that he was going to make her a movie star and got from her $350 which he said was to pay SAG initiation fee and dues. The SAG filed a complaint with the sheriff. Stockton was captured in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Union Foes to Continue Maine 'Work' Campaign

Augusta, Me.—Continuation of the so-called "right-to-work" campaign in Maine, despite failure of a referendum petition campaign, is part of "a campaign of attrition against labor," State AFL-CIO Pres. Ben Dorsky has charged.

Dorsky said the continued drive, which he charged has been largely financed by "money from outside the state," is aimed at keeping unions "preoccupied" with defending themselves against the drive to outlaw the union shop.

Walter F. Tweedie, who still carries the title of executive secretary of the Maine Citizens for the Right-to-Work despite having been "fired" by the president of the group after the petition campaign failed, announced recently:

"We will seek to enact 'right-to-work' into law at every session of the legislature. We will continue until the bill passes and the governor signs it into law, if it takes 10 years."

Tweedie, a former Republican legislator defeated for re-election after having sponsored an unsuccessful "work" bill last year, was "rehired" by a "reorganized" state organization made up of about half the directors of the original "right-to-work" committee.

Frank Rowe, executive secretary of the Maine Citizens Committee for Economic Progress, which opposes a "work" law, declared:

"Our organization had hoped that the failure to secure the necessary signatures for a referendum vote on the issue would settle matters. The good sense of the people of Maine, we thought, had been admirably demonstrated.

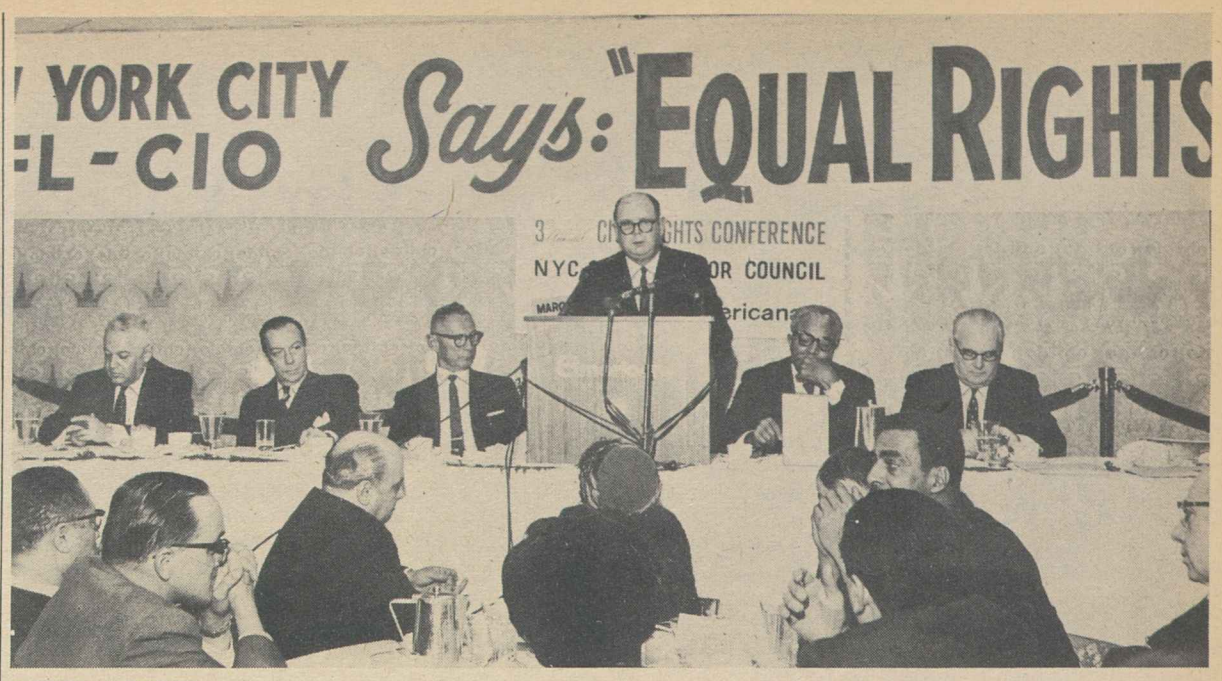
"Instead, the people's desire is now flouted by the outsiders who have decreed that labor-management relations shall be placed under continued hampering attack.

"The purpose of the continued campaign can only arise out of a rule or ruin policy. Labor, management and the citizens of Maine deserve better treatment."

UPWA Wins Vote After 5-Year Drive

Chestertown, Md.—The Packinghouse Workers climaxed a five-year organizing drive in this Eastern Shore community with an election victory at a Campbell Soup Co. chicken processing plant.

Only two of the 551 eligible workers failed to vote. The Packinghouse Workers received 285 ballots against 264 for no union. Several previous elections have been held at the plant, including a runoff vote which was set aside.



BOLD ACTION, not "mere resolutions," is needed in the civil rights fights, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes told the New York City AFL-CIO Council's civil rights parley. Also shown at the head table during a luncheon session are, from left, Sec. Morris Iushewitz; New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner; Louis Simon, chairman of the council's civil rights committee; William Bowe, treasurer, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale.

Label Show May 17-22 In St. Louis

The AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held May 17-22 in the St. Louis Arena, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has announced.

It will follow on the heels of a three-day meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, most of whose members are expected to stay on for the opening of the show.

The council meeting in turn will follow AFL-CIO departmental meetings. Tentatively scheduled are these of the Building Trades Dept., May 7, 8 and 9; Metal Trades Dept., May 10 and 13; and Maritime Trades Dept., May 13. The Union Label & Service Trades Dept. will meet May 16.

"While the opening ceremonies of our Union-Industries Show have always been honored with the participation of many outstanding leaders of the labor movement, who join with leaders of government and management in getting the show under way," said Lewis, "the turn-out of union officials for the occasion is at its peak when the Executive Council meets in the show city."

Lewis also encouraged national and international unions to consider scheduling executive board meetings in St. Louis around show time.

"This will make it possible," he said, "for many union leaders to see the show, since the heavy press of their duties many times makes it impossible for them [otherwise] to be on hand for the exhibition."

Admission to the show is free and is open to the general public. The only attendance restriction is that minor children must be accompanied by an adult. Nothing is sold or offered for sale, but souvenirs and gifts valued at close to $100,000 are given away.

Big Stoppages Boost Lost Working Time

Seven major work stoppages in January helped set a time-lost mark of 23 one-hundredths of 1 percent of potential working time. This has been exceeded only twice since 1947, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics report.

Strikes and lockouts in January resulted in 2.34 million man-days of idleness, the highest monthly level since 1962 and the highest January since 1950, the BLS said. It cited disputes involving employers and longshoremen, New York City newspapers, Philadelphia transit workers, Shell Oil Co. workers, and others. Several of these were settled later.

Administration Seeking Aid in Civil Rights Fight

New York—The Kennedy Administration will press for civil rights legislation incorporating reforms in voting, education and assistance to areas and organizations undertaking desegregation, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy declared at the third annual civil rights conference sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.

Kennedy asserted that the national Administration needs help if it is to succeed in winning action on its legislative program. He called racial discrimination at the polls and in education the greatest internal problem facing the nation.

"We cannot go to the outside world when we have people in many parts of our country who are denied the right to vote," he told 603 delegates attending the conference. "If we don't do what is right in this regard, we cannot meet our responsibilities in the rest of the world."

Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes, a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, told the conference that bold action, and not "mere resolutions and conferences," is needed if organized labor hopes to help extend civil rights.

He suggested that every local union should "take seriously its commitment to meaningful civil rights," and called on every central labor body in the nation to follow the example of the New York AFL-CIO in pressing for stronger measures.

Kennedy held that "deep-seated" segregation exists in the North as well as in the South.

"Racial discrimination is a national, not a regional, problem, and it cannot be solved by individual instances of federal action on behalf of freedom riders or a single college student," he said.

He reported that the Justice Dept. hopes to speed up legal processes by persuading Congress to authorize preference for voting suits on court dockets so such suits can be tried in an expedited manner.

Action not Talk

Other speakers joined in calling for action, rather than words, on the civil rights front. They included New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the city labor council; Morris Iushewitz, council secretary; Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and George Fowler, chairman of the New York State Commission for Human Rights.

Wagner cited discrimination in employment and education as a "corrupting and degrading force which poses the challenge of the hour." He expressed the opinion that the nation is "getting closer" to the civil rights problem, and at the same time he called for an expanded program of education and training in those skills which can lead to empoyment in areas where there are shortages of labor.

Iushewitz deplored New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's proposal to charge tuition fees for students enrolled in city colleges and universities as a method of raising additional state revenue. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the Rockefeller administration to withdraw this proposal.

Youth Role Stressed

The conference included panel sessions on education of youth, training of youth and youth in the community. Prominent New York educators, experts in social welfare organization and trade union officers participated in these panels, which were marked by animated floor discussion.

Chairman of the conference, whose theme was "Equal Opportunity for Youth," was Louis Simon, head of the labor council's Civil Rights Committee and manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers. He was assisted by William Bowe, New York City Labor Council treasurer and an international representative of the Sleeping Car Porters.

A message praising the council for its efforts in the civil rights struggle was sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Erin Go Bragh Sholem Aleichem

Newark, N. J.—The Essex County Israel Bond Committee has chosen as its "labor man of the year," Richard P. Donovan, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities staff representative.

"Through the success of the state of Israel," said Donovan, preisdent of the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council, "Jews throughout the world can feel a profound sense of pride just as every Irishman can take pride in the fact that today, after 600 years of subjugation, Ireland enjoys freedom."

FIFTY YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP in Pipe Fitters Local 597, Chicago, won honors for 185 veterans at a gala celebration. Shown are, from left, Business Mgr. F. X. McCartin of the local; Assistant Pres. John J. McCartin of the international; William J. Ostrom, one of those honored, and Assistant Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward.

Pipe Fitters Hail 185 In Local for 50 Years

Chicago—The young honored the old in an evening of recollection by Pipe Fitters' Local 597 here.

Distinguished guests were 185 members of the local with at least 50 years of membership.

Their association with the local covers the same span of time as the union's affiliation with the United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry.

Local 597 was founded in 1885, when the wage scale was 17.5 cents an hour. The scale will go to $4.65 an hour starting June 1, plus welfare and pension benefits.

Local 597 is the largest in the union with 8,500 members in Cook, Lake, Will and McHenry counties in Illinois and Lake, Porter and La Porte counties in Indiana.

Business Manager Francis X. McCartin of Local 597 presided.

A message hailing Local 597's contributions was sent to the 2,500 members at the meeting by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, who was grounded in Washington by the weather.

Mayor Richard J. Daley lauded the union and employers in the industry for maintaining a 63-year strike-free record.

"You have made an important contribution to the state," said Robert R. Donnelly, director of the Illinois Dept. of Labor, in citing the work of Local 597 in the field of job safety.

Stephen M. Bailey, business manager of Plumbers Local 130, said the cooperation between Local 597 and the Plumbers was developed through good will between officers and members of both organizations.

A message from Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO said the union's record of labor-management peace was a reminder to the nation that strikes are the exception in the labor movement.

Rails Bolt Parley on Work Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

pute. This would freeze existing conditions for at least 60 days.

A chief issue of contention has been whether negotiations should be confined to the "framework" of a Presidential Railroad Commission report—which the unions rejected — or should include counter-proposals made by the unions for overtime and holiday pay, shift differentials and other benefits.

Before the latest breakup of negotiations, the unions had expressed optimism that the dispute could be settled, declaring there was "a wide area for bargaining."

Unions involved in the work rules impasse, which deals with management proposals for changes in pay, mileage and jurisdiction rules as well as elimination of most firemen-helpers, are the Trainmen, Switchmen and Locomotive Firemen, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Conductors & Brakemen.

Senate Confirms Doherty as Envoy

The Senate has unanimously confirmed the appointment of William C. Doherty, president-emeritus of the Letter Carriers and vice president-emeritus of the AFL-CIO, as U.S. ambassador to Jamaica.

Doherty was nominated for the post by Pres. Kennedy last fall and has been serving under a recess appointment.

Community Program Urged:

COPE Calls for Counterattack On Anti-Union Right Wing

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has outlined a broad community action program to counterattack the "new and ominous challenge" to trade union security from right-wing organizations.

A new COPE leaflet, "The Target Is You," traces the interlocking leadership of such extreme right-wing groups as the John Birch Society and the Manion Forum, management organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and propaganda outfits such as the National Right to Work Committee.

All told, the COPE leaflet notes, more than 1,000 right-wing organizations have sprung up across the country, espousing such goals as the "impeachment" of Chief Justice Earl Warren, destruction of the United Nations, repeal of the graduated income tax, maintenance of rigid segregation, prevention of new social welfare legislation and weakening of existing laws.

One goal common to all the rightists, COPE warns, is enactment of further laws "aimed at the ultimate destruction of strong, effective trade unions."

The very phrase "right to work," the leaflet points out, was blown up as a slogan against the union shop by a professional right-winger, Vance Muse, who with the aid of big business funds played an important role in enactment of compulsory open shop laws in Florida in 1944 and Arkansas in 1947.

Also active in the Arkansas RTW campaign, COPE observes, was George S. Benson, president of Harding College in Searcy, Ark., a "fountainhead" of rightist films and literature. Benson's chief aide for 12 years, Glenn A. Green, an acknowledged member of the Birch society, joined the National Right to Work Committee in 1961 as vice president and director of information.

'Close and Permanent Ties'

Commenting on the NRTWC's "close and permanent family ties" with the NAM and the CofC, the leaflet notes that one-fourth of the members of the chamber's Committee on Voluntary Unionism are directly connected to the "work" group.

It also outlines the role of local Birch society leaders in "work" law drives in Kansas, Missouri and Indiana.

Thus, COPE finds, the pattern is clear: "The right wing is entranched in the so-called 'right-to-work' movement" and "has roots, too, in other anti-union vendettas."

Trade unions, COPE declares, "must respond to the threat by reaching out into the community and working with other like-minded organizations to overcome the onslaught from the right."

The leaflet urges local union officials to arm themselves with the facts through their state and local central bodies, then help set up local coordinating committees to combat the propaganda from the right, enlisting the aid of church, school and civic organizations to:

- Alert the local press and radio through press releases and fact sheets, to the right-wing operation.
- Alert the public through radio broadcasts, letters-to-the-editor, concerned community leaders and clergymen, and a pool of well-informed, readily-available speakers to address local groups.
- Challenge the generalities and expose misinformation from speakers at right-wing meetings that are open to the public.
- Counter right-wing literature on the shelves of community and school libraries by making sure that material expressing labor and liberal viewpoints is equally available.

Court Tells 'Runaway' To Pay Back Benefits

New York—The State Court of Appeals has ruled that an employer cannot "run away" from a Clothing Workers union contract by changing from a partnership to a corporation. Advance, the official union publication, termed the ruling a "landmark decision" in this state.

As a result an arbitrator directed the Williams Sportswear Co. to pay $11,492 to the insurance, retirement and vacation funds of ACWA Local 169, Washable Clothing, Sportswear & Novelty Workers. The arbitrator named by the State Board of Mediation was Maurice C. Benewitz.

The award represents sums due since 1958 from the company and its successors under the terms of a contract between management and Local 169.

The company has fought arbitration on these grounds:

- The contract was void because management changed from a partnership to a corporation after it was signed.
- The union had released it from contract obligations when the company incorporated.

Local Manager Tom Flavell disagreed—and fought the case to a final ruling with the aid of ACWA Counsel Jacob Sheinkman and his assistant, C. D. Reznicek.

"The court's decision and the arbitrator's award," Sheinkman said, "can be of immeasurable value in enforcing our agreements with employers attempting to evade their contract obligations."

Detroit Labor, Industry Hunt 'Permanent Peace'

Detroit—Six men representing labor and six from industry met here in off-the-record session to seek permanent peace, or a truce, in what some have termed a long "cold war'" between management and unions here.

After the first meeting in a downtown hotel of what has been called the Detroit Labor-Management Committee for Civic Progress, a union man said "great progress" was made in clearing the air.

The group named two co-chairmen and agreed to take up specific problems at future meetings. The two co-officers are Alex Fuller, vice president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, and Edward L. Cushman, vice president of American Motors Corp. Wayne Stettbacher, manager of the Employers Association of Detroit, is the secretary.

Cushman said he first proposed the idea of ending the labor-management "war" in a talk before the Church-Industry group of the employers' association. He said he expected a cordial reaction from the clergy and was "delighted" when the association agreed to take the lead in seeking harmonious relations.

The first meeting of the new committee was called by Lucas S. Miel of the employers' group.

"It's a lot better," Fuller said later, "to talk over problems during the year" instead of waiting until they explode.

"As long as you keep talking," he added, "you don't fight."

Cushman, top management negotiator in meetings on the Auto Workers' contract which produced a profit-sharing plan, said leaders of management and labor must do some "genuine soul-searching" in facing problems impeding economic growth and exploring means of achieving full employment for Detroit workers.

Other labor representatives on the committee are Pres. Marion Macioce and Sec. Thomas McNamara of the Detroit Building & Construction Trades Council; Irving Bluestone, administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Pres. Al Barbour of the Wayne County AFL-CIO; and Douglas Fraser, UAW executive board member.

Management representatives besides Cushman and Miel, president of the Commercial Steel Treating Co., are Chester A. Cahn, Detroit Tooling Association; Harold K. Daniels, Parke Davis & Co.; Vice Pres. David K. Easlick, Michigan Bell Telephone Co.; and Vice Pres. Fred Mosdale, National Bank of Detroit.

Wirtz Moves To Strengthen Skill Training

Two moves designed to strengthen and broaden apprentice training programs in the United States have been announced by the Dept. of Labor.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said Under Sec. John F. Henning will head a newly created Advisory Committee for Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship & Training. He announced also that supervision of the District of Columbia apprenticeship staff has been transferred from regional supervision to that of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training to "provide a more effective federal role" in developing equal employment opportunity practices in the U.S. capital.

Henning's new committee, to include representatives of labor, management, education, minority groups and the public, will review, develop and promote "more effective programs and policies" for equal opportunity in occupations requiring high levels of skills.

One of its first tasks, Henning said, will be to help start a new apprenticeship information center in Washington, D. C.

Tyler Named Assistant By Dubinsky

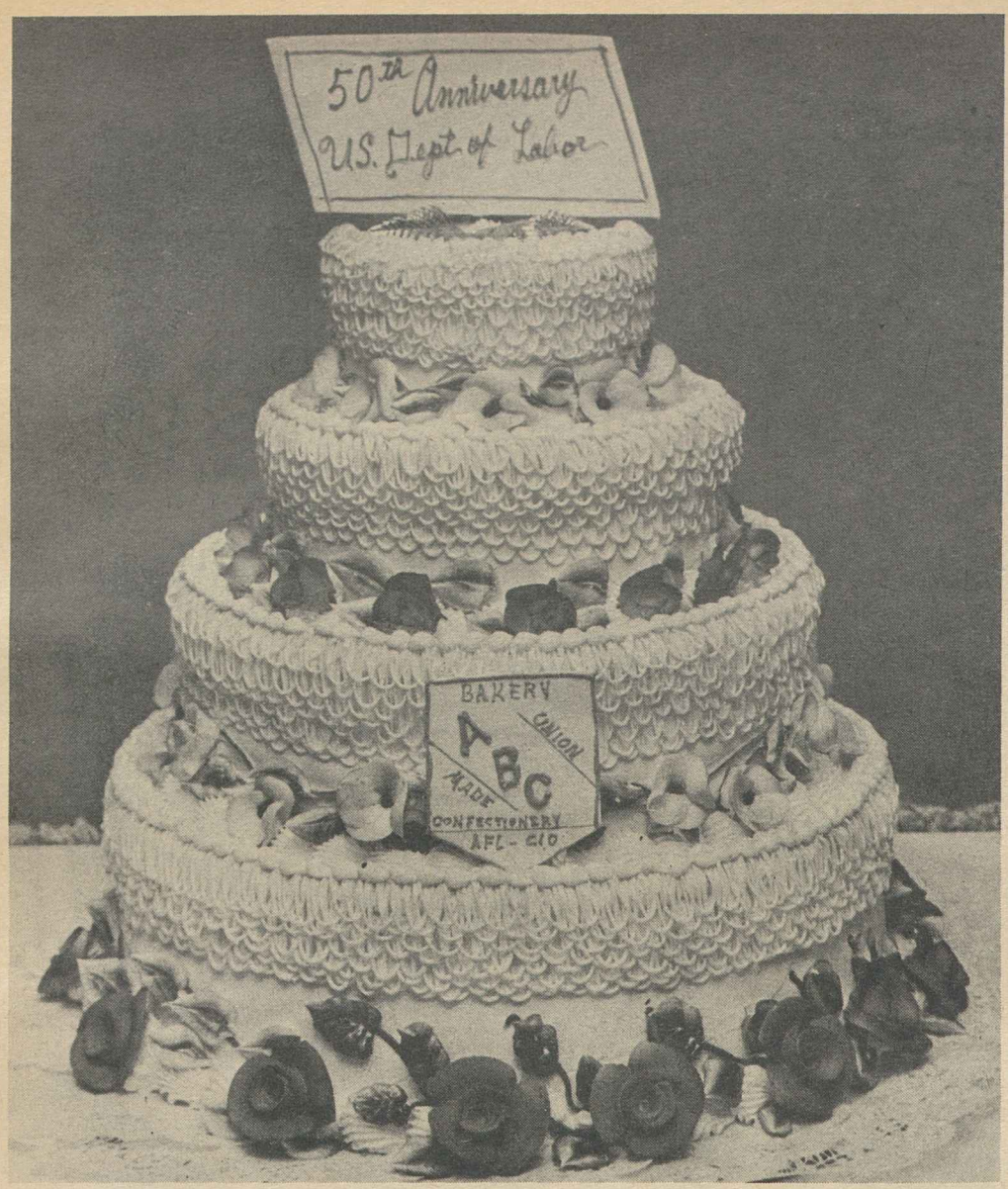
Miami—Pres. David Dubinsky at a meeting of the executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers here announced the appointment as assistant president of Gus Tyler, a union staff member since 1934.

Tyler will retain three major union posts—director of the Political Dept., where he has served since 1947; director of the Training Institute, since 1957, and director of the Education Dept., which he has headed since 1961.

An authority on labor political action and reapportionment, Tyler is 51 and is a veteran of the Air Force during World War II. He is a graduate of New York City schools and of New York University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

He edited the Socialist Call from 1936 to 1938. He has been a member of the planning committee of the American Veterans Committee, is a director of the National Recreation Association and is vice chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party of New York.

Tyler is widely known as a writer and speaker, and has made frequent television appearances. He is the author of Organized Crime in America, published last year by the University of Michigan, and of A New Philosophy for Labor, a Fund for the Republic Study, and is editor of the Spring 1963 issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Sciences.



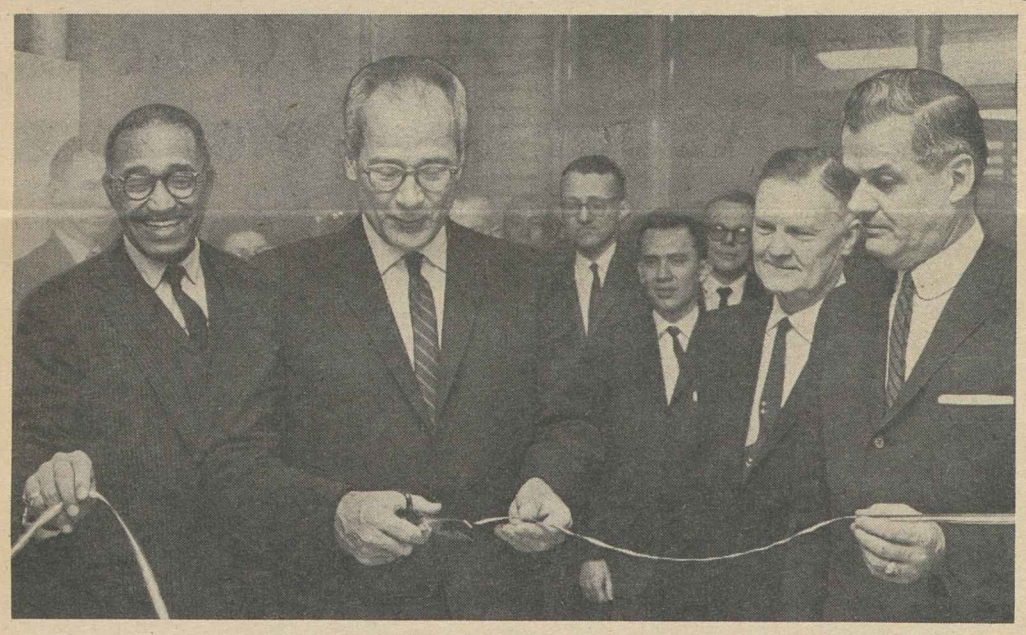
On Mar. 4, 1913, in one of his last official acts before turning over the presidency to Woodrow Wilson, Pres. William Howard Taft signed a bill establishing the U.S. Dept. of Labor "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

Pictured on this page are some of the highlights of 50th anniversary celebration in the nation's capital, capped by a dinner attended by more than 3,100 persons from government, unions and public life. Comparable dinner celebrations are being held in many cities.

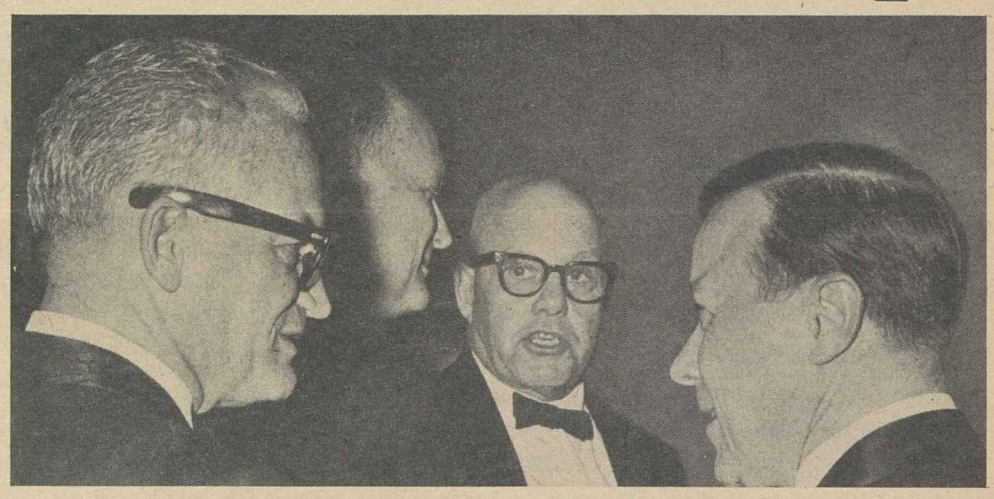
A committee named by Pres. Kennedy was charged with planning the observance of the department's golden anniversary. Its co-chairmen are the Secretary of Labor, the three living former secretaries, and the president of the AFL-CIO.

It was "a day of joyous reunion" for Frances Perkins, who served as Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945. Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz lead ovation for her (above) at the anniversary dinner in Washington. At the left is the birthday cake from the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

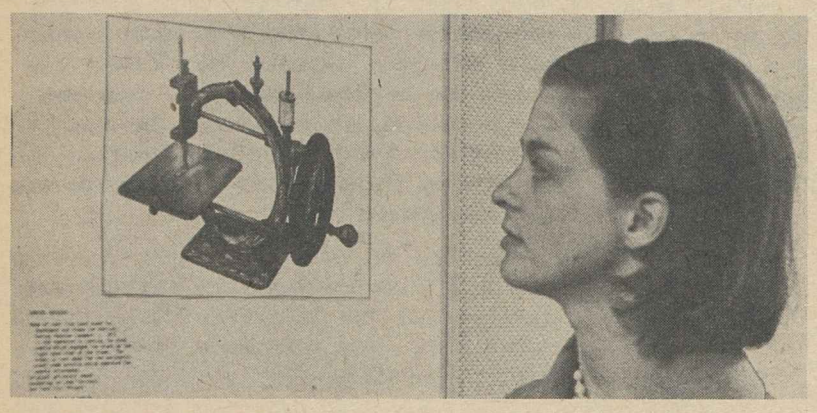
Golden Anniversary of the Labor Dept.



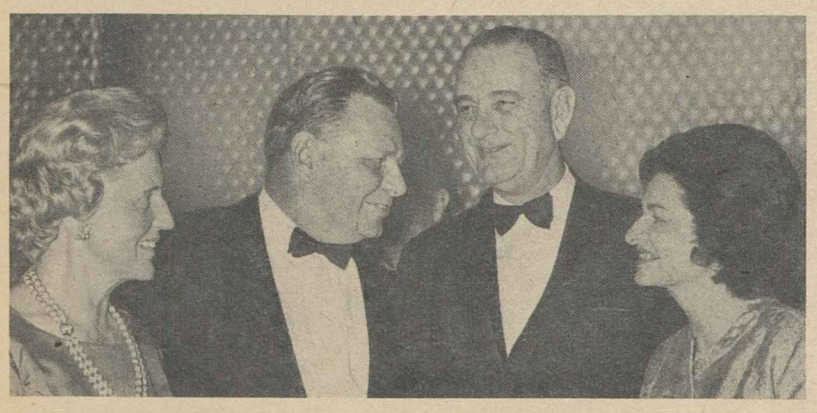
SEC. OF LABOR W. Willard Wirtz cuts the ribbon opening the new Labor Museum at the department's headquarters building. Exhibits trace the history of workers in America.



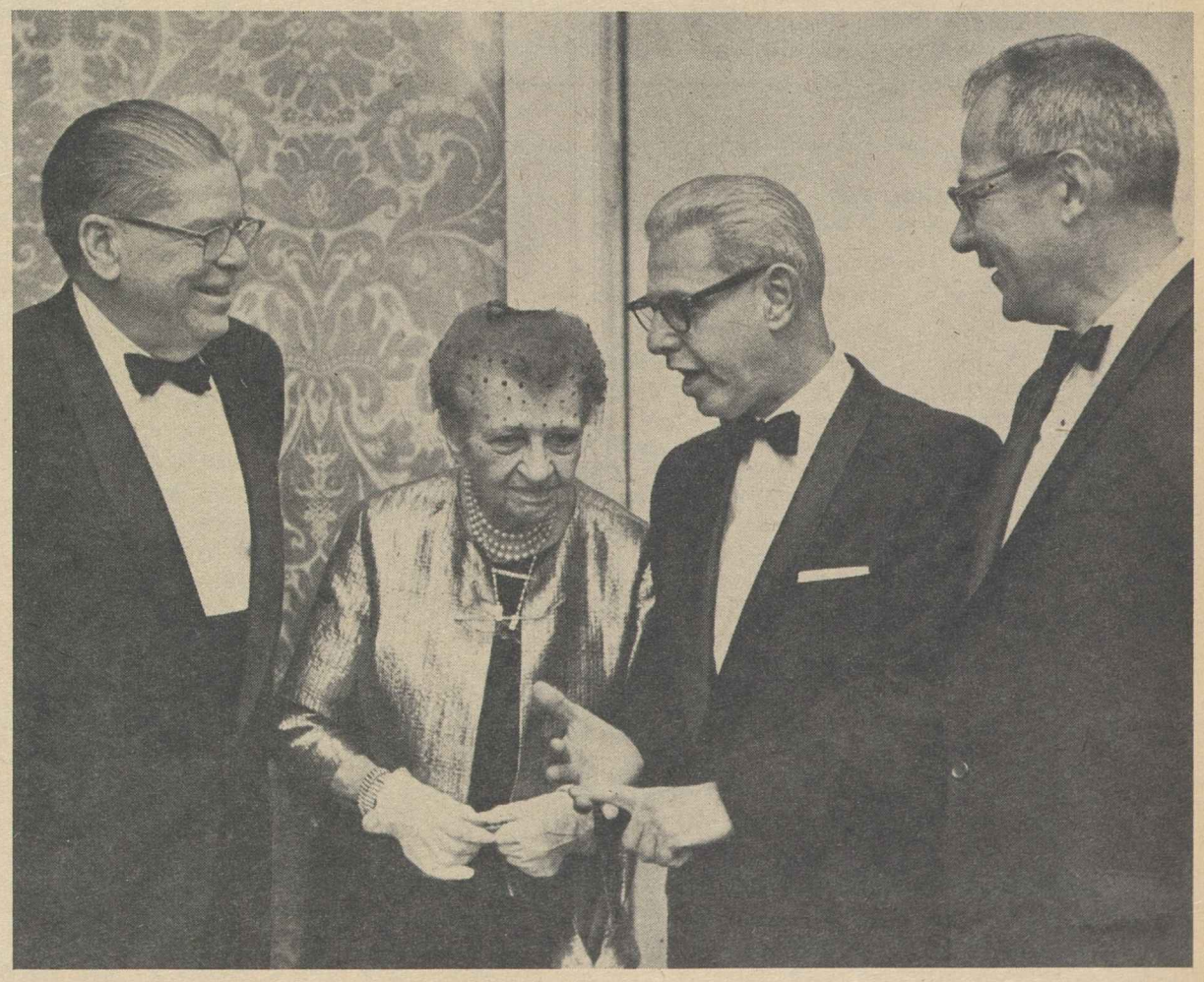
CONVERSATION GROUP at Labor Dept. anniversary dinner includes, from left, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz.), ranking GOP member of the Senate Labor Committee, Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.



NATIONAL GALLERY of art was one of several institutions with special displays keyed to Dept. of Labor's anniversary. This early design of a sewing machine was one of the exhibits.



VICE PRES. and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, right, are welcomed to the 50th anniversary dinner by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. and Mrs. William F. Schnitzler. The AFL-CIO was host to guests at a pre-dinner reception.



FOUR SECRETARIES OF LABOR, with combined Cabinet service of 21 years, took part in the anniversary program. From left, James P. Mitchell, who headed the department during seven years of the Eisenhower Administration; Frances Perkins, secretary throughout the FDR years, and the two Kennedy appointees, Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg and incumbent Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Economic Know-Nothings

THE FISCAL know-nothings in Congress once again have mounted the oratorial barricades and fired off their hoary cliches about slashing federal expenditures and balancing the budget to restore "fiscal sanity" and prosperity.

The annual barrage from the balance-the-budget-at-any-cost forces serves to emphasize the enormous gap that has developed between the natural sciences and the social sciences. Congress this year will appropriate billions—and properly so—for space programs, accepting the scientists' theoretical assumptions on flights to the moon, Mars, etc., without question.

But faced with the carefully-documented analyses of expert economists that the American economy of the 1960s is not the same as the economy of the 1900s and that the federal treasury and the family pocketbook do not operate on the same principles, the fiscal know-nothings push aside the evidence and roll out the bromides of another century.

The analogy between family finance and government finance is perhaps the most misapplied "homely wisdom" ever to be inflicted on the nation. James Tobin, a former member of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers and presently a professor of economics at Yale, wrote recently:

"If John Jones on Maple Street is spending $8,700 a year but taking in only $8,000, the remedy is clear. All Mr. Jones need do to balance the family budget is resolutely to live within his income, either spending some $700 less or working harder to increase his earnings. Jones can safely ignore the impact of either action on the incomes and expenditures of others and the possible ultimate feedback on his own job and income.

"The situation of John F. Kennedy on Pennsylvania Avenue, spending $87 billion a year against tax revenues of $80 billion is quite different. Suppose he spends $7 billion less, or tried through higher tax rates to boost federal revenues by $7 billion. He cannot ignore the inevitable boomerang effect on federal finances.

"These measures will lower the sales, payrolls and profits of business firms, whether they were selling aircraft to the government or pleasure boats to taxpayers. These business firms will in turn spend less for new machinery; their employes and stockholders will spend less on vacation trips. This chain is not endless. But before it ends, it will shrink total spending and income in the economy by a multiple of the original $7 billion.

"The federal tax base shrinks correspondingly. In the end the federal deficit will be reduced by much less than $7 billion; perhaps it will even be increased."

Or as hearings before the Joint Economic Committee disclosed, to balance the federal budget for fiscal 1964 it would take either a tax increase of $20 billion or a cut in government expenditures by the same amount. Either course would increase unemployment by about 1.5 million workers and raise the unemployment rate to between 8.5 and 9.5 percent of the civilian labor force.

It is difficult to believe that this is what the budget-balancers and cut-spending advocates are after. Yet, until there is some indication that the economic myths are discarded and the realities of the economics of the 1960s are given the same respect and hearing as the space scientists, the solutions to America's economic ills will be thwarted by a shameless demagoguery.

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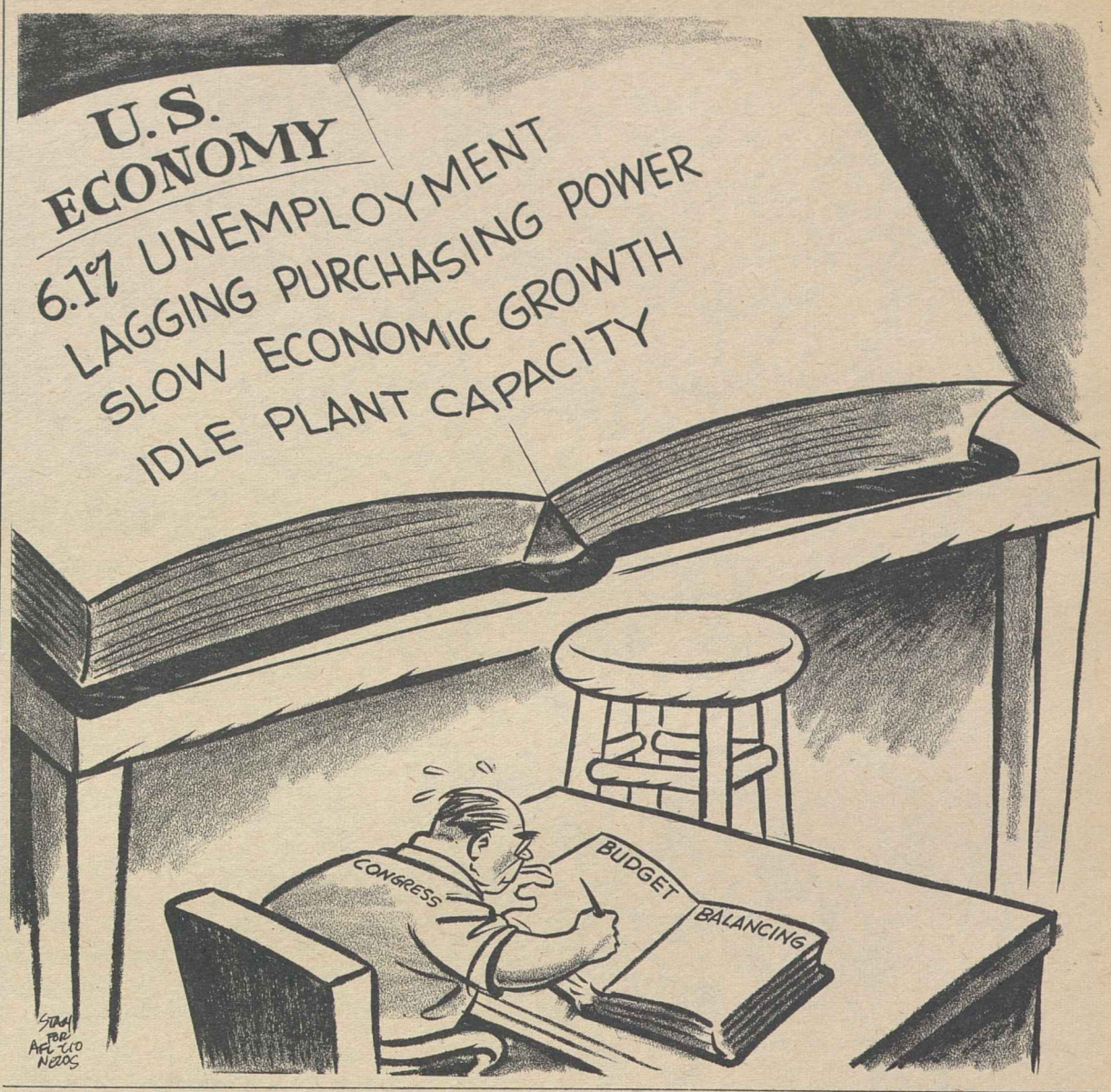
Working on the Wrong Book



Trial by Polygraph:

Science Bears Out What Unions Have Said About Lie Detectors

MANAGEMENT LATELY has been turning to all sorts of tests, questionnaires and psychological gimmicks that are supposed to lay bare the soul of the unsuspecting victim who frequently finds himself "convicted" out of his own mouth and heartbeat without quite knowing what is going on.

In recent years management has been turning more and more to polygraph or "lie detector" machines that are supposed to be 95 percent accurate, about 4 percent inconclusive and only 1 percent in error.

The "lie detector" gimmick was an especial favorite of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, who loved to challenge anyone who disagreed with him to take a "lie detector" test, although it was not always clear just what the test was supposed to prove.

Organized labor has always strongly opposed the use of lie detector tests by corporations anxious to run down petty thievery, union activities or any one of a dozen sins of their employes. The reason is simply that organized workers do not believe suc htests are either fair or accurate and do believe that great damage can be done to innocent men and women.

Strong scientific support for this suspicion has now been provided in a study published by the Harvard Business Review for November-December 1962. Called "Don't Trust The Lie Detector," it concludes that polygraphic measurements are not valid, that the results obtained are not reliable and that "trial by polygraph" involves serious moral questions.

The study was made by two professional psychologists who have done extensive research in the field, and a graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology who has studied corporation activities in the use of lie detectors.

They point out that more than 500 companies in major cities are in the "lie detection" business and their income has been growing steadily. In the light of this increase in the use of polygraphs which measure psysiological changes such as heart beats, blood pressures and perspiration, we ought to know something about the machines' accuracy.

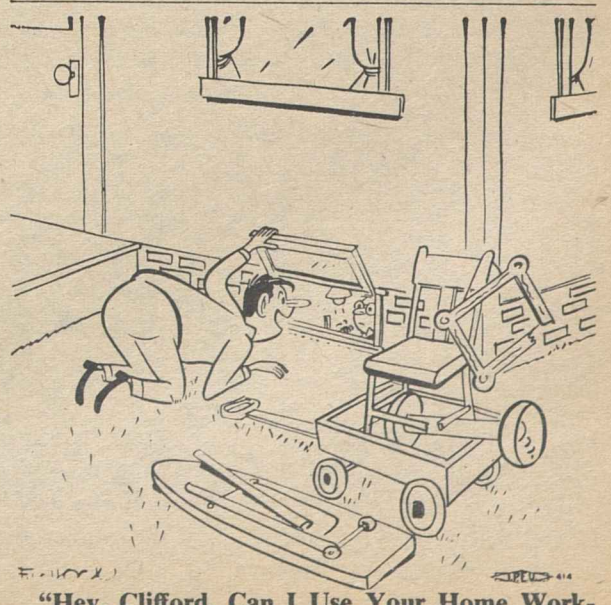
The article points out in the first place that the training of those who use the machines "is often less than adequate." The operator, they say, "may simply have read a book on the subject, or taken a course lasting from a day or two to six months."

How accurate is the information that even top-notch operators get? The study declares that the commercial polygraph can record physical changes in a person but that "it cannot record lies, thoughts, feelings or anything but psysiological activity. The physiological changes must be interpreted and that depends on the standards set by the operator, which may be too low, which makes too many 'guilty,' or too high, which makes too many 'innocent'."

SUCH FACTORS as anxiety about the test processes, feelings about the electrodes, reactions to the operator, physical activity before the test, the degree of fear which different persons may feel, all have influence on reactions and invalidate any claim of "scientific" accuracy that may be made.

"The use of polygraphic techniques either to detect or to avoid hiring certain persons constitutes a subversion of judicial processes to 'trial by polygraph'," the study says. "An individual is persuaded by social pressure to testify against himself through a distorted, error-ridden medium; he may be denied the right to work without ever knowing the reason why; he may be 'convicted' of certain 'tendencies' without having committed an illegal act; and he has no defense against the operator's report.

"Don't Trust the Lie Detector" has long been the attitude of American workers toward this management gimmick, but it is good to have scientific refutation of the extravagant claims that have been made for it. **(PAI)**



"Hey, Clifford, Can I Use Your Home Workshop a Minute?"

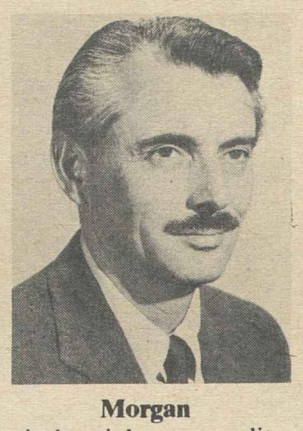
Morgan Says:

Military-Power Industrial Elite Battens on Public Indifference

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE CAVERNOUS Senate caucus room, whose marble-trimmed expanse has been the scene of some of the most dramatic public hearings on Capitol Hill, was almost empty. Though an investigation was opened there, no microphones or red-eyed television cameras were in evidence and only a handful of reporters showed up. Indeed the only senator in the room most of the time was Russell Long of Louisiana, chairman of a Senate Monopoly subcommittee.



Morgan

But his inquiry involved nearly $15 billion of taxpayers' money and the growing problem of what Gen. Eisenhower has called the danger of domination by a military-industrial power elite. The lack of interest in the hearing appeared an accurate reflection of public lassitude in face of the problem but the more the public doesn't care the less the problem is likely to go away.

The nub of the difficulty is how to handle the patents on inventions spawned by research and development on which the government will spend $15 billion in the next fiscal year—mostly in the military and space fields. The government itself is split on the issue. The Justice Dept. as Deputy Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach testified, holds generally that "when the government finances a project at public expense the public should be entitled to all fruits of the research."

This means the government would retain title to inventions produced under government contract so the ensuing products could be made widely available for the maximum benefit of everybody. But the Defense Dept. permits the contractor to retain title to any patents he produces. The only string is a royalty-free license to the government to use the product. The Pentagon argues this is necessary as an "incentive" to the outfit contracting to do the research. NASA, the space agency, proposes to do the same thing.

It was this concept that was under major attack before the monopoly investigators. Long himself called the practice an "outrageous giveaway to giant private corporations" for their exclusive use of the benefits of research paid for entirely by the taxpayers. If there was a political flair to his charge, the testimony of non-political experts was even stronger.

Horace M. Gray, University of Illinois economics professor, accused the federal government of a muddled and equivocal policy in handling the results of government-financed research under which it already has been "whipsawed and pressured by private interests into giving away . . . discoveries worth untold billions . . ."

"SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH," he added, "has become public business and its products have become public domain" but ironically the policies of the Pentagon could hasten a "completely monopolized national economy."

Richard J. Barber, assistant professor of law at Southern Methodist University, went into more devastating detail. Estimating that the government is already spending an average of $35 million a day in research and development, and will spend $41 million a day next year, Barber charged that never "has so much . . . been spent by the government with so little consideration for its ultimate social and economic consequences."

He drew the analogy of the government's hiring a contractor to build a bridge across a river at a profit and then turning around and giving the bridge to the builder and allowing him to charge motorists a toll for crossing the span.

Barber proposed a two-pronged remedy: first, required all federal agencies and departments to take title to patents on all inventions stemming from research and development the government pays for unless the contractor can show he made the primary contribution to the patentable inventions; second, create an inventions development authority to collect, analyze and develop scientific information which the gargantuan R&D effort is now generating.

Whether the erection of still another government agency is the tidiest answer, there is little doubt that the existing practice is the wrong one. Ironically, most of the government's R&D money goes for engineering applications of existing knowledge in the fields of defense and space. Less than 10 percent of our national research is for basic inquiry. For example, Barber argues impressively, we can spend $20 billion to reach the moon but almost nothing for economic or educational or transportation research.

The picture is so patently cock-eyed we could well spend a dollar or two researching what was in our ever-loving minds to let it get so out of focus.

Washington Reports:

Dillon Hits 'Meat Ax' Approach To Budget Cuts as Unrealistic

SEC. OF THE TREASURY Douglas Dillon criticized those who would "make a meat-ax slash" in the budget because of the proposed tax cut as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Dillon said that those who propose a cut in expenditures equal to the amount of the tax reduction are not realistic.

"We do think we should not undertake any expenditures that aren't demonstrably necessary in the national interest," he declared. "The President has said that a substantial proportion of the increased income that would be expected from a fast-moving economy would be used to reduce the budget deficit. But to try to make a meat-ax slash at this time would be totally inconsistent with our national needs."

As Dillon saw it, the $10.5 billion proposed tax cut would increase purchasing power, give greater incentives to investment, and thus increase business and jobs. He quoted the Dept. of Labor as saying that the cut may "mean somewhere between 1 million and 2 million additional jobs over and above those necessary to give work to people who will be newly entering the labor force over the next three or four years."

Dillon acknowledged that the tax cut will not do the whole job. He mentioned the Youth Employment Opportunities bill as one of the other first necessary steps, in addition to what is being done and needs still to be done under area redevelopment and accelerated public works programs.

THE TAX CUT, said the Secretary, nevertheless is the only way to achieve a balanced budget.

"We have very little likelihood of achieving permanent balance or anything like it with an economy that is operating below capacity with a lot of wasted human talents and wasted physical resources," he asserted. "The only way to achieve a balance is to have a fully operating economy. We think that with the lower tax rates we have suggested, a fully operating economy will produce more revenue."

Dillon discounted polls that showed some persons against the cut. He said that although $100 or $200 may not seem much to some individuals, what counts is the effect of the aggregate on the economy.

"There is another factor that is important here," he declared. "There are areas of the country which don't feel the unemployment very much. They are relatively prosperous. They don't realize the problems faced by industrial areas of the Northeast and Midwest."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TROUBLE with most of the budget-balancing talk by Republicans is that it has become more of a game than a practical proposal.

This was demonstrated when Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the GOP floor leader, announced he would rally his troops to fight an outdoor recreation bill. It was time, he declared, for a "bare-your-teeth" approach.

Suddenly Dirksen discovered that he had no troops willing to rally. Republican Sen. George Aiken of Vermont pointed out the bill was based on the report and recommendations of an advisory group set up in 1958 by former Pres. Eisenhower. It would be a slap at Eisenhower, not Pres. Kennedy, he remarked, for the GOP to make the bill a party-line, budget-slashing issue.

There was almost no debate, there was no demand for a rollcall, and the bill went through the Senate on a voice vote. It is small wonder that the Democratic leader, Sen. Mansfield of Montana, remarked that the "falseness" of the budget issue had been exposed, and that the GOP should stop talking about cutting $10 billion or $15 billion from appropriations "until they have demonstrated how and where they can do this without wrecking our security and our economy."

At the same time, the House pushed through a weapons-purchase measure authorizing $500 million in expenditures over and above the sum requested by Mr. Kennedy—once again in an effort to force the Executive Dept. to spend the money for a warplane it does not believe in, the RS-70 that the Air Force is promoting. House Republicans split 93-77 in favor of approving this expenditure.

* * *

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to doubt the sincerity of both Republican and Democratic conservatives in being apprehensive about government expenditures.

Most leaders of Congress are well along in years, orthodox in their approach to fiscal policy, and firmly entrenched in the conviction that they know what the people want better than any President—particularly one younger than they are. They are having a difficult time trying to adjust themselves to the economic lessons history is now teaching them.

Yet the inherent contradictions in their view are exposed also when a Senate subcommittee, even one dominated by Democrats, begins exposing a one-sided version of decisions in the Defense Dept. that led to a rich contract award to the General Dynamics Corp. instead of the Boeing Co.

Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara reached a conclusion that what Boeing proposed was essentially two separate airplane types for the Air Force and the Navy. Rightly or wrongly, he imposed a solution that would compel the two services to use the same basic plane, and rightly or wrongly he decided—on his own discretion—that General Dynamics offered to build it faster, cheaper and better.

House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends of Illinois promptly paid tribute to McNamara as a "dedicated public servant" but reiterated a complaint that the Defense secretary should not overrule the Armed Forces but should let the generals and admirals overrule him.

This is not possible to accept.

An award of a huge government defense contract has such an impact—on company profits, on regional prosperity, on the size of the work force and who gets jobs and who gets layoffs—that urgent and natural pressures arise. Still it is the business of able civilian chiefs in the Defense Dept. to make the decisions on major policy.

If McNamara doesn't decide, the wrangling military leaders will take their arguments to the President. The secretary, a brave man, says too many things go to the President already. (Mr. Eisenhower told Mr. Kennedy, during the interim before inauguration, that he would get "no easy problems," because the "easy" ones are settled at a lower level.)

It is not "dictatorship," but proper civilian control, that places the authority in the hands of a secretary ready and willing to exercise his responsibility.

SEC. OF THE TREASURY DOUGLAS DILLON declared a $10.5 billion tax cut must be passed by Congress this year to restore the nation's economic health. Dillon was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

New Drug Regulation Act Seen Money-Saver for General Public

By Sidney Margolius

THE RECENTLY-ENACTED Kefauver-Harris drug regulations have been hailed as providing additional safety against hazardous effects. But experts tell this department that the public does not yet realize the potential savings in buying medicines also made available by this law, if consumers and doctors understand all its provisions. As well as a safety law, this is a money-saving law even though all the provisions Sen. Kefauver had sought to reduce high prices of medicines were not granted by Congress.

The big financial benefit is that doctors and pharmacists no longer have to worry about the safety of non-brand name drugs. As you know, the same medicine sold under its "generic" or comman name often costs half or less the price charged under a brand name.

As just one of the many examples found by Kefauver's Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, McKesson & Robbins, a large drug wholesaler, charged pharmacists only 2.1 cents a pill for prednisone, an arthritis medicine, under its generic name. But major manufacturers charged pharmacists 17 cents for prednisone sold under their patented brand names. Thus, the public paid about 3 cents a pill under the common name but 28 cents under the brand name.

But the problem up to now has been to get the doctors to prescribe by generic name rather than by advertised brand names. Many doctors and pharmacists have felt safer with the branded products of the large drug manufacturers. They felt, quite sincerely in most cases, that there is closer quality control of brand-name drugs.

But under the new law, doctors and pharmacists have greater assurance than ever before that the quality of non-brand name medicines will be reliable. For one thing, the FDA now has more power even than it had sought to inspect factories and control the manufacture of drugs to assure their safety, identity and purity.

The new law also requires that each drug factory and repackager must be registered with the FDA and must be inspected by FDA at least once every two years.

Not only does FDA now have more power to assure satisfactory quality of medicines, whether sold under generic or brand name, but it now also has more money to employ the necessary staff.

Thus, the fear of inferior quality is no longer a valid reason for buying a brand-name drug instead of its much lower-priced generic equivalent. In fact, it never was a wholly valid reason.

You yourself may have to call your doctor's attention to the valuable quality-control provisions of the new law. You can't depend on the American Medical Association or the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association to educate the doctors in prescribing lower-cost medicines. They fought against the Kefauver investigation and the resulting law.

Another encouragement to your doctor in prescribing by generic name is that the new law provides that all advertising and labeling tell the generic name of the medicine as well as the brand name, and in type at least half as large as that used for the brand name.

MOREOVER, THE FDA is authorized to provide a generic name for a drug if the manufacturer doesn't, and—very importantly—can require that generic names be simple and easy enough for doctors to use. Sometimes manufacturers have given drugs long, complicated generic names.

Among other provisions which will help reduce drug costs as well as improve safety, are those relating to advertising. There has been evidence that advertising to doctors sometimes exaggerated the effectiveness of specific medicines, or omitted important vital information about side effects.

Experts we consulted estimate that the new controls potentially can do about half the necessary job of reducing drug prices to more reasonable levels.

One important Kefauver proposal that could further cut prices was omitted by Congress, for one reason because the Administration did not back it. This was a proposal that manufacturers be required to license others to produce their patented drugs. This requirement would encourage price competition, while assuring the company originating a new drug that it still will collect handsome royalties.

That provision is what Kefauver will seek in the current session of Congress if he can get sufficient public support to get the bill past those Senators who had opposed any drug controls at all until the thalidomide scandal erupted.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

East Is East and West Is West And Ever the Twain Shall Meet

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE regard money as embarrassingly dirty stuff to have around, and they can't wait to exchange it for something nice like a new fishing rod or a filet mignon or the prettiest hat in town.

Other people view money—be it stocks, bonds, greenbacks or 20 cents in change—as the loveliest thing life has to offer. They like to make money, count money, save money and discuss money. The only thing they don't like to do is spend money.

The first group are the best-is-none-too-gooders, and the second group are plenty-good-enoughers. Plenty good-enoughers quote statistics proving that hamburger is just as nutritious as prime ribs, and that lapin is just as warm as mink. They ride streetcars and organize car pools to save tires and gas, and they make a hobby of tracking down stores that sell mayonnaise for two cents off.

They can—and do—tell you down to decimal points how much gas mileage they get from their cars, and which cereals give you the most nutritive value for your money, and how much it costs to burn a 60-watt light bulb for three hours.

They insist they prefer beer to champagne—unless somebody else is paying the check. They count their change and save string and insist on itemized bills. They look forward to budget discussions with happy anticipation.

If you are sick, best-is-none-too-gooders send you a dozen long-stemmed roses, while plenty-good-enoughers bring a stack of old magazines.

THEY NEVER PHONE long-distance if they can wire, and they never wire if they can write—often sending their letters postage-due. And don't think they didn't plan it that way.

Spendthrifts enjoy nothing more than eating the thickest steak on the menu at the most expensive restaurant in town; and thrifty people get just as much kick from staying at home, thinking smugly of the money they saved.

Thrifty people insist that the best things in life are free, and that money can't buy happiness. Extravagant people insist that they prefer to be unhappy in luxury.

All in all, it's probably a good thing that there are both kinds of people in this world, but why do they have to marry each other?

"WONDERFUL JOB" in helping the Salvation Army reach its campaign goal last year won recognition for Fort Worth, Tex., unions at the army's annual Appreciation Dinner. Thanks were extended by Maj. Burl Wyatt (second from left), the army's local commanding officer, to Pres. Ken Foeller (left) of Musicians Local 72; Business Agent Eddie Larson of Bricklayers Local 6, and Vice Pres. W. J. Rogers (right) of Typographical Local 198.

Despite 'Real Efforts':

Classroom Shortage Still Plagues Schools

EVERY YEAR the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, on the basis of detailed reports from state and local communities, says that despite the real efforts that have been made locally during the past five years to build new classrooms, "little headway has been made in reducing the large backlog."

The same is true for the period opening with the fall session of the 1962-63 school year. Reports from 50 states and the District of Columbia show a slight but clearly unsatisfactory improvement of the overall situation—fair improvement among elementary schools but actual retrogression on the secondary level.

The United States last fall had a shortage of 121,200 public school classrooms. This compares with 127,300 in the fall of 1961, or an improvement of less than 5 percent.

But this is only part of the story. Most of the newly built rooms have been swallowed up by steady increases in enrollment and to replace rooms that have been abandoned.

This means that on the elementary level there has been a small but totally inadequate improvement in the percent of excess enrollment—from 56.9 percent in 1961 to 54.9 percent in 1962. But it also has meant a loss on the secondary school level where excess enrollment in 1961 was 43.1 percent and rose to 45.1 percent in 1962.

While the excess of total enrollment in elementary schools to classroom capacity has shown fairly good improvement since 1954, dropping from 81.3 percent to 54.9 percent, the secondary school record is shocking. Excess enrollment in this category was 18.7 percent nine years ago. It is now 45.1 percent.

The worsening of the classroom shortage on the high school level is particularly tragic. Each year educators and the U.S. Dept. of Labor go out of their way to get boys and girls to finish high school. They point out the importance of at least a high school education in today's highly technical society where even the simplest of jobs calls for greater and greater education and skills.

In 1954 the excess of students over the normal capacity of secondary schools was 439,188. Since then this excess has climbed to 730,231 in 1961 and 752,201 in 1962.

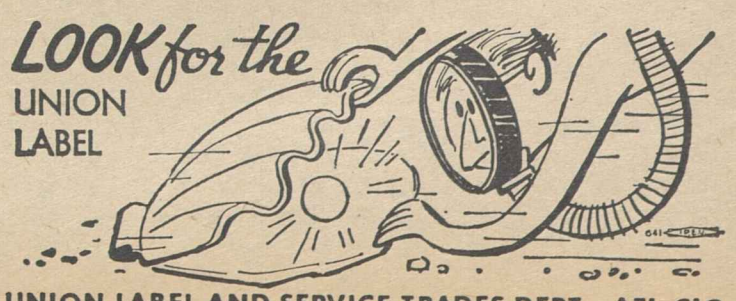
Unfortunately, this retrogression in the quantitative classroom shortage has been paralleled by a similar retrogression in the quality of the education offered on the secondary level. In 1954 the percentage of teachers with substandard certificates in secondary schools was 19.1 percent. Today it is 32.5 percent.

As H-E-W points out, "the effects of the high postwar birth rate are being felt increasingly in high schools, where enrollment is increasing more rapidly than in elementary schools."

The picture is clear: Approximately 1.66 million pupils last fall were "attending school in overcrowded classrooms, makeshift quarters and rented facilities and under similar emergency arrangements."

In addition, an estimated 1.7 million children were going to school "in obsolete and unsatisfactory facilities."

The fact remains that several million American children are not getting the educational advantages that they deserve (PAI).



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Worker Attends Key Meeting:

Libyan Government Yields To ILO on Rights of Labor

Geneva—Constant pressure by the Intl. Labor Organization has forced the Libyan government to recognize the right of workers to choose their spokesmen freely.

The appearance at a session of the ILO's Governing Body here of Salem Shita, Libyan labor leader, marked the successful culmination of a long battle in defense of human and trade union rights.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany played a key role in the fight to persuade Libya to abide by its obligations as an ILO member-state by permitting Shita to fulfill his mandate as a worker delegate to the ILO.

Meany helped steer the adoption at last year's ILO conference of a resolution condemning the Libyan government's refusal to permit Shita to attend ILO sessions. The right of workers to be represented by their elected spokesmen is an "essential guarantee" of the ILO's independent functioning, Meany said in urging adoption.

Shita took his seat among the worker delegates on the last day of the four-day session that the Governing Body, or executive committee, has just concluded here. He was not given a passport in time for the session's start despite assurances previously obtained by ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse from the Libyan government.

Jean Moeri, Swiss chairman of the worker delegates, told the Governing Body at the outset that he wished to protest "in the strongest manner" over Shita's absence. Morse assured him that every effort was being made to get the Libyan government to act.

A highlight of the session was the unanimous decision to establish an international center for advanced training in Turin, Italy.

Starting with about 600 students a year, the center will provide technical and vocational courses to be supplemented by practical experience in European industrial plants.

In 3 Languages

Training will be offered to skilled workers, technicians, instructors, foremen and management, and in teaching methods for technical cooperation experts. Instruction will be given in English, French and Spanish.

Teaching in the non-profit center will be objective and independent of any political or commercial considerations. General management of the institute will be in the hands of a board which will report annually to the Governing Body.

To Instruct Others

To make sure that newly-developing countries get the greatest possible benefit from the new venture, it was specified that the students they send should undertake to serve as instructors when they return home. This provision was included on the recommendation of a committee that included Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the Governing Body.

Before proposing the go-ahead sign for the center, the committee personally visited the site and the buildings in Turin that were offered for the project by the Italian government. Italy is also offering to contribute $7.5 million over 10 years toward the center's operation and to provide 300 fellowships annually for trainees from underdeveloped countries.

Speaking for the workers' group, Faupl stressed that in no way should the center become a "substitute" for the ILO's regular and other apprenticeship programs. At the same time the American worker spokesman recalled that the center must be financed exclusively by voluntary contributions.

There must be "no calls on the ILO budget" for it, Faupl said, because there can be no slowing down in the standard setting and other tasks for improving the lot of workers the world over that comprise the ILO's special field.

Budget Raised

The Governing Body approved a budget of slightly more than $16 million for 1964, an increase of over $2 million above that of the current year. Final action on the budget will be taken by the ILO conference that meets here in June.

George L-P Weaver, U.S. assistant secretary of labor, was applauded by the Governing Body for his work as chairman of a committee that drew up a program for "vigorous international and national action" against discrimination in employment.

One of the measures calls for the use of technical assistance to provide governments with advice on ways to eliminate discrimination.

ACWA Housing Co-op Hailed on 35th Birthday

New York—The first union-sponsored cooperative housing development in the United States, which opened for occupancy on Christmas 1927, celebrated its 35th anniversary with a banquet Mar. 2.

The development is the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses in New York's Bronx, sponsored by the Clothing Workers. The union also sponsored two cooperatives on New York's Lower East Side, one named in honor of the late Sidney Hillman, first ACWA president, and is currently constructing another in Brooklyn.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky was toastmaster of the affair. Speakers included Abraham Kazan, president of the Amalgamated Housing Corp. and a nationally known figure in the field of cooperative housing; Robert Szold, an attorney who pioneered with Kazan and the Amalgamated in the construction of cooperatives; and James W. Gaynor, New York State Commissioner of Housing, who called the ACWA houses "unique in history."

The success of the ACWA, he said, had made it possible to convince other community-minded groups that cooperative housing "is feasible and beneficial—that people can live together in brotherhood.

Potofsky gave a brief history of the original union cooperative housing development and recounted how difficult it was to get New York State to pass the necessary legislation providing for tax exemption and low-interest mortgage money.

"But the law was finally passed, and we qualified as the number one project," Potofsky said.

"In our developments, cooperative living has become a way of life. Delinquency is practically unknown in Amalgamated projects, and this is a boon to the community. Ours is an integrated community. We have combined good management and idealism—and we are proud of both."

Potofsky recalled that the ACWA venture into cooperatives was born in a convention resolution adopted at the 1924 convention.

"Sidney Hillman had a vision of a labor movement rising beyond wages and hours," he said. "His concept of a higher living standard was to provide adequate and decent housing for those who needed it."

'Hunger' Week Set For Foundation

Pres. Kennedy has proclaimed Mar. 17 through 23 as National Freedom from Hunger Week and has urged all citizens to work together to free the world from hunger.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther are trustees of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Inc.

The program includes special religious observances, participation in an "unseen guest" luncheon Mar. 21; and other events planned by the foundation. A later event is the World Food Congress to be held in Washington June 4-18 with 1,200 delegates from 100 countries discussing food supply and distribution.

Anti-Bias Goal Outlined for New ILO Unit

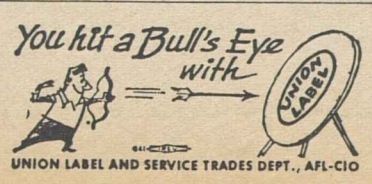
Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's new Committee on Discrimination, which is headed by Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver of the United States, was charged with strengthening the action of the ILO in its worldwide fight against bias in employment and occupation.

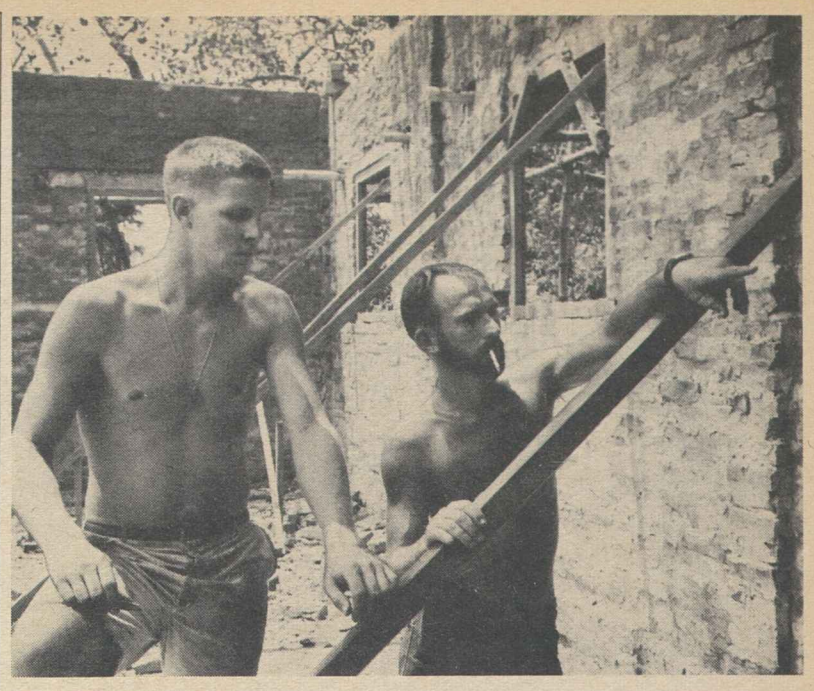
The committee will seek to secure full application of the convention and recommendation against job discrimination passed at the 1958 ILO meeting, said Weaver, who is assistant labor secretary for international labor affairs. The ILO, he pointed out, is the only international forum active in the area.

"As a result of the establishment of the committee," he said, "the ILO will become a world repository or clearing-house for information and techniques in combating discrimination affecting working people all about the globe."

Weaver recalled that in his special message to Congress on civil rights, Pres. Kennedy pointed out that racial discrimination in employment "is injurious both to its victims and to the national economy, for it results in a great waste of human resources and creates serious community problems."

"The ILO's activities in combating this type of discrimination," Weaver added, "will be a service not only to other nations but to our own, as well, where such discrimination is still a very serious problem."





PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS Roger Hord, left, and William P. Gold pause for a picture on a reconstruction project in Comilla, East Pakistan. Hord, a member of Bricklayers Local 1 in Portland, Ore., is in charge of bricklaying on the Peace Corps Hostel, so named in recognition of the American workers. Gold is a carpenter from Oak Harbor, Wash., and also a volunteer. The hostel, part of the Pakistan Academy for Village Development, had been destroyed by fire.

Skilled Workers Seen Need of Peace Corps

Don Hord, a third-generation union bricklayer from Portland, Ore., has been put in charge of construction on a hostel in Comilla, East Pakistan, the Peace Corps has announced.

Hord is a volunteer whose talents have helped transform the face of the Pakistan land with skills that Americans take for granted.

The corps says it can use nearly 2,000 more volunteers like Hord on construction and vocational projects scheduled to begin this summer in Latin America, South Asia, Africa and the Far East.

The young supervisor is a member of Bricklayers Local 1 in Portland. He went to East Pakistan more than a year ago to help build a village for homeless refugees in Decca, and now is "on loan" to the Pakistan Academy for Village Development.

When a hostel burned in Comilla, Hord and other U.S. volunteers took charge of the reconstruction, so the completed building will be called the Peace Corps Hostel in recognition of their services.

With Hord and other instructors showing how, the academy has cleared 35 miles of old canals and drainage channels, built 15 miles of embankments, worked on seasonal crops and trained new leaders among the native workers.

Another U.S. worker on the hostel project is William P. Gold, carpenter from Oak Harbor, Wash.

Dir. Jules Pagano of the Corps' Professional, Technical & Labor Div., Washington 25, D. C., said he needs volunteers to give on-the-job instruction or teach in auto mechanics, sheet metal work, machine shop, carpentry, bricklaying, woodworking, electrical installation, plumbing and refrigeration, TV repair, motor repair, welding, masonry and construction supervision.

Pennsylvania Labor Hits Credit Abuses

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has called on the legislature to crack down on consumer credit abuses which hit hardest the state's low-income families.

Pres. Harry Boyer, testifying before a State Senate Banking subcommittee, urged state regulation and maximum interest rates as well as a state consumer counsel.

Boyer pointed out that about one-half of Pennsylvania's 3 million families have annual incomes of $5,000 a year or less. Almost 500,000 families, he added, have incomes of less than $3,000 a year. Of the total population, some 1.2 million people rely on their social security and old age payments.

While organized labor recognizes that installment buying has helped make possible a higher standard of living and helps create jobs through greater sales, it also adds to the cost of the product or service and decreases the value of the consumer's dollar, Boyer said.

Where the cost of such credit gets out of hand "due to lack of regulation, abuse, fraud or deception," he added, the impact on the economy may be inflationary and the abuses socially dangerous.

"From our own experience," Boyer declared, "the more limited the income of a family, the more vulnerable they are to such [credit] exploitation and the less prepared such families are to obtain the necessary legal protection against such exploitation."

Boyer urged these reforms:

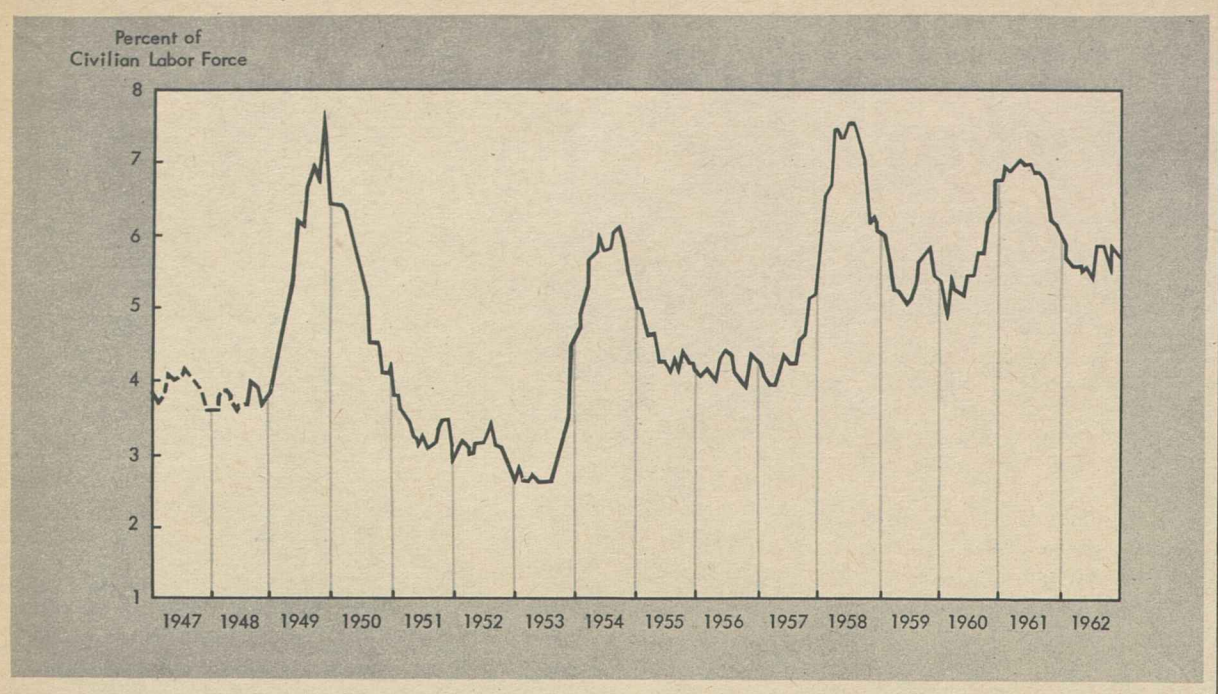
A ban on the bailment lease, under which the installment buyer has no cash equity in his purchase until the final payment; a ban on the practice under which financing companies take over contracts from merchants without assuming the vendor's obligations; an end to the legal but "usurious profit" reaped by small loan companies in the way they apply repayments on a loan; regulation of the "vast no-man's land in installment buying"; creation of a consumers' counsel.

Phil Delaney Named Aide in State Dept.

George P. (Phil) Delaney, former AFL-CIO international representative who has been special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, has been named coordinator of international labor affairs in the State Dept.

For 10 years Delaney, a member of the Molders, was U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Conference. In his new post he will have the title of special assistant to Sec. of State Dean Rusk.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 1947-62



Supreme Court Asked to Resolve U. S.-State Labor Law Conflicts

The AFL-CIO has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to reconsider a five-year-old precedent which it says permits state courts to regulate conduct covered by federal labor law, contrary to the "mainstream of current preemption theory and . . . the practical requirements of uniform national labor policy."

In a "friend of the court" brief which it sought leave to file, the federation urged the high court to repudiate a doctrine set forth in its 1958 decisions in Machinists v. Gonzales and a companion case, Automobile Workers v. Russell.

In the Gonzales case, which the brief focused on, a state court was allowed to include lost wages and punitive damages in an award to a worker who sued the union over his expulsion on the ground that it was a violation of his contract of membership. In Russell, the high court upheld an award of $10,000 in damages—only $500 of which represented lost wages—to a non-striker whom a state-court jury found had been illegally prevented from working by a picket line.

"When the state court reinstated Gonzales to union membership it was, we will assume, validly enforcing a contract in accordance with state law," the AFL-CIO brief said.

"When it proceeded to award damages for lost job rights, however, it was invading a federal domain by regulating labor relations, again in accordance with state law. To characterize what took place in any other fashion is to engage, as the Chief Justice remarked in dissenting in Gonzales, in 'a game that is played with labels.'"

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO suggested, preservation and extension of the Gonzales-Russell doctrine could lead to suits against unions which are technically over membership rights, but which carry the "very genuine possibility" that the remedy will include severe damages not only for lost pay, but for punitive damages many times the amount of lost pay and for "foreseeable" loss of earnings over the complaining worker's entire life expectancy.

If several employes are involved, the brief noted, such an award could easily exceed a million dollars and mean "obliteration" for a local union.

'Shabby Cloak'

In the light of official U.S. policy of "encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining" through representatives of the employes' own choosing, the AFL-CIO declared, "the award of such staggering sums by state courts as a remedy for conduct subject to the NLRA represents a veritable displacement of national labor policy, with the form of the action serving only as a shabby cloak over the reality underneath."

Such a consequence, the brief said, greatly outweighs any minor inconvenience to an employe who might have to file NLRB charges.

"We suggest that the usual reason for avoiding the labor board, when it would have jurisdiction and could order job reinstatement and award back pay," the brief continued, "is the simple desire to get a labor union before a judge and jury imbued with hostile regional attitudes and armed with such antiquated but formidable truncheons as the power to award 'smart' money."

The AFL-CIO noted that in its decision in San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon, issued subsequent to Gonzales, the Supreme Court set forth the preemption doctrine that courts have no jurisdiction over conduct "arguably subject" to NLRB jurisdiction, except that states retain the right to deal with "violence" or conduct of a "merely peripheral concern" to federal labor law.

The federation urged that the court refashion its Garmon rule ending the confusion created by Gonzales and making it clear that the courts should defer to the board not only by refusing to entertain a suit but also by refusing to provide a remedy, even where the conduct is related to other conduct within the court's jurisdiction.

The AFL-CIO brief was drawn up in support of reviews sought by the Iron Workers and the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters from the decisions of state courts in damage suits brought by individual workers. The AFL-CIO said it regarded the decisions as "plainly wrong" in that the cases did not involve membership rights, did not fit either exception to the preemption doctrine, and clearly were within the jurisdiction of the NLRB.

AFM String Congress Lists Noted Conductors

New York—Six nationally-known symphony orchestra leaders have accepted invitations to serve as guest conductors at concerts to be given by the Musicians' Congress of Strings scholarship summer school student orchestra at Michigan State University, AMF Sec. Stanley Ballard has announced.

The Congress of Strings will be conducted between June 23 and Aug. 17. The AFM project, to be held for the fifth year, offers scholarships to 100 winners of community auditions conducted by union locals in the United States and Canada.

Heading the list of distinguished guest conductors will be Eugene Ormandy, of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who will appear July 11. Ormandy has had a keen interest in the Congress of Strings, has sponsored promising students and has influenced other Philadelphians to do likewise in cooperation with AFM Local 77.

Others on the list are Izler Solomon, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony; David Johanas, conductor of the Dallas Orchestra; Louis Lane, conductor of the Akron Symphony and associate conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra; Robert Shaw, associate conductor at Cleveland and founder of his famous Chorale; and Michael Piastro, conductor of the Longines Symphonette and a Congress of Strings faculty member.

Congress of Strings scholarships are open to promising string players between the ages of 16 and 23. The winners receive eight weeks of intensive instruction under noted teachers. Meals, housing, lessons, recreation and transportation between their homes and Michigan State are provided at no cost.

The dean of the faculty again will be Dr. Paul Oberg, chairman of the University of Minnesota Music Dept.

Other members, in addition to Piastro, include Concertmasters Rafael Druian of the Cleveland Symphony, Frank Houser of the San Francisco Symphony and Hyman Goodman of the Toronto Symphony; Louis Krasner, professor of violin and chamber music at Syracuse University; Warren Benfield, double bass with the Chicago Symphony; Robert Jamieson, principal cellist with the Minneapolis Symphony; William Lincer, solo viola with the New York Philharmonic; and Thomas Salzman, principal cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin noted that many scholarship winners in the past four seasons have received permanent contracts from symphony orchestras. Others, he added, have won scholarships from colleges and universities which support the union's "live" music program.

"We evaluate the success of our project by such concrete accomplishments," he said.

In Manpower Report:

Congress Prodded To Face Job Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

the quality and adaptability of the labor force, the President stressed.

In addition to public policies, he declared, "private industry and trade unions must also exercise initiative and responsibility to adapt jobs and employment practices to make the fullest use of manpower resources and to do so in a humane and efficient manner."

On the current situation, Kennedy made three points:

1. "Our foremost manpower concern is the lack of adequate growth in employment opportunities. The nation is wasting an intolerably large proportion of its human resources through unemployment and under-employment."

The President noted that an average 4 million workers—5.6 percent of the labor force—were jobless in 1962 and another 2.7 million could find only part-time work. The total loss: 6.7 percent of available worktime.

These losses, said the President, totaled a billion workdays. The loss was equal to shutting down the nation completely—no production, no services, no pay—for over three weeks, he said.

Kennedy also pointed out that unemployment weighs more heavily on the longterm unemployed, on minority racial groups and in depressed areas. There also are under-utilization, mainly among male farm workers, and the "waste" of hidden unemployment, as among older persons, women and handicapped workers, he added.

2. "The trend in youth unemployment demands special concern and action. Alarming numbers of our youth lack work opportunities as well as the educational preparation necessary for a rewarding adult life."

The President said one of every seven youngsters between 16 and 21 years of age is both out of school and out of work, a situation spreading "frustration and disillusion" among young people.

3. "Despite the large supply of unused manpower, serious shortages exist in essential occupations."

Future Trends

Turning to "future trends," Kennedy listed four areas of concern:

- "The number of new job-seekers will be growing much faster."

Kennedy foresaw a net growth of 13 million workers in the 1960s, or 50 percent greater than in the 1950s. Unless the new job gain is speeded up, he said unemployment will rise.

If jobs are provided only at the same rate as in the past five years, he warned, unemployment will reach 5.5 million or over 7 percent of the 1967 labor force.

- "The number of new job-seekers will rise at an unprecedented rate."

Kennedy said the post-World War II baby boom means "the labor market will be flooded by young people." In 1960, 2.6 million persons turned 18; in 1965, some 3.8 million will turn 18, a rise of nearly 50 percent.

- "Manpower requirements will increasingly have to be met by younger and older workers, with corresponding training adjustments."

The decline in the 35-44 age group and the 5 million rise in the over-45 group reinforce" the importance of eliminating for good all the wasteful discrimination against older workers. . . ."

- "Skill requirements are changing and rising rapidly."

The President said the nation's education facilities, curriculum and methods must be revamped to enable people to keep their skills and knowledge up-to-date.

Under "action," Kennedy discussed programs begun in the last two years, programs proposed this year and additional proposed programs.

He cited the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 and the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 as designed to meet structural unemployment and to become more significant as unemployment is reduced.

Other Measures Listed

These and other measures—such as public works projects, trade expansion adjustment aid, housing and urban redevelopment programs, improved employment services and income-maintenance programs — make a notable start for improving the manpower program, Kennedy asserted. But, he added, they will not suffice to achieve and maintain high job levels.

The President said his proposed tax changes "will provide enlarged consumer markets and encourage increased investment, thereby setting in motion demand for additional work and workers—which in the spiral of economic progress will generate larger markets, additional investment and more job opportunities."

At the same time, he cautioned, the nation must acquire other tools to combat structural unemployment. Foremost, he said, is the need to enact his proposed Youth Employment Act.

He outlined a wide range of legislative action he feels is needed to complete the manpower picture: general education, vocational and technical education, higher education and graduate study, adult education, strengthened unemployment insurance, broadened minimum wage coverage, especially in the service industries.

Under "additional programs," Kennedy declared:

- "We must proceed more vigorously to eliminate discrimination barriers to full use of the workforce. Racial, religious, sex and age discrimination must be eradicated. . . ."
- The nation must become more willing to initiate and experiment with new methods to overcome obstacles to jobs for the unskilled, older workers with obsolete skills, the poorly motivated, the partially disabled.

800,000 To Change Jobs in Next 30 Days

Some 800,000 workers will be holding different jobs 30 days from now and 400,000 of them will be working in other labor market areas, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Wirtz, in describing a fast-changing job picture, said the rapid spread of automation has cut new job opportunities to a rate of nine-tenths of 1 percent in 1957-62, half that of the 1.9 percent in the 1947-57 period.

Part of the increased funds requested for his department would go for an Office of Policy Planning, an operation he said would have enabled his agency to have moved into automation-caused manpower problems "five years sooner than we did."

Meany Urges $10 Billion Tax Cut Now

Asks Prompt Spur to Economy, Postponing Action on Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

job growth and tax equity are to be attained."

Meany told the committee that in considering the Kennedy Administration's tax program, "you are not just deciding who ought to get relief, and how much; you are making the most significant single decision that will be made this year—and perhaps for many years—about the economic future of the American people."

Noting that the unemployment rate already exceeds 6 percent and may approach 7 percent before the end of the year, he said whatever decision the committee reaches on taxes may well determine "whether or not the United States will suffer another major recession this year."

Six of Every 100 Idle

Behind the joblessness percentages, Meany observed, are men and women, "six workers out of every hundred, most of them breadwinners for families, [who] cannot find gainful employment."

He cited a study by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center which found that nearly a third of the families supported by wage or salary earners were affected by unemployment or short working time in the 1960-61 period.

Thus, he observed, the basic reason for the lag in the nation's economic growth rate "is a shortage of customers with money to spend."

"We believe that federal action is imperative in two directions," Meany said. "We believe that public works and other job-creating programs must be expanded, and we believe that taxes must be cut. Because its effects would be felt much more quickly, we believe the tax cut should have top priority.

"But in order to be effective, a tax cut must be in the right amount, in the right place and at the right time."

- "The right amount," he asserted, is $10 billion; "nothing less will have an adequate impact upon a $560 billion economy."
- "The right place is in the lowest income bracket—first," Meany continued. "The primary objective is a quick and sharp rise in sales. The spending patterns of American families make it clear that tax reduction for low and middle income families will promptly be translated into consumer sales, providing the badly-needed stimulus to production."
- "The right time," Meany said, "is now—as quickly as possible. The longer the delay, the greater the problem will become. It is far cheaper and easier to avoid a recession than to cure one."

First-Step Proposal

He urged Congress, as the first part of the two-step proposal, to:

- Split the lowest present income bracket—$4,000 for married couples and $2,000 for single persons—taxing the bottom half retroactive to Jan. 1 at 12 percent and the second half at 15 percent, instead of the present 20 percent on the entire amount.
- Increase the minimum standard deduction proposed by the Administration to $400 for the taxpayer and $200 for each dependent.
- Cut taxes on the first $25,000 of corporate profits from the present 30 percent to 22 percent, as proposed by the Administration, to give quick tax relief to small corporations, "which are likely to have immediate use for the extra funds."

These three provisions, Meany said, would mean $9.8 billion in extra buying power for American families and $200 million in extra after-tax profits for small corporations.

"As these tax savings are spent," he observed, "as they spread through the economy, they will contribute as much as $20 billion, perhaps even more, to total national production—creating new jobs, providing business with more customers—the most powerful incentive for new investment—and generating increased tax revenues."

The proposals, he said, would mean a tax saving of $228 for a family of four. The higher minimum standard deduction would raise the amount of tax-free personal income for such a family to $3,400.

Meany cautioned the committee that Congress should not try to recoup revenues through other avenues, such as a federal sales tax.

Sales Tax Opposed

"Even though a federal sales tax is not officially before you," he said, "the record should show that we are unalterably opposed to it. There would be no sense at all in stimulating buying power with one hand and taking it away with the other."

By the same token, he said in response to questions, to try to offset the revenue loss by a cut in federal spending would "negate" the benefits to the economy the tax cut may be expected to bring.

The basic problem facing Congress and the nation today, he emphasized, is not balancing the budget, but "balancing the economy."

Commenting on the Administration's program, Meany said that while the $10.3 billion net reduction proposed by the President is close to the amount sought by the AFL-CIO, the planned "three-year stretchout" will "severely blunt its effectiveness."

He objected, too, to the $4.8 billion—nearly half the total reduction—the Administration proposes in relief to corporations and upper-bracket taxpayers.

"This money is far more apt to be saved than spent," Meany declared.

He said the AFL-CIO does not oppose a cut in corporate tax rates as such, but it should not be part of the first tax step. Cash flow to corporations over the past five years has exceeded plant and equipment expenditures by $8 billion, he noted, making it clear there is no shortage of funds for investment.

"The whole amount of the initial tax cut should be applied where the effects on the economy will be felt most quickly," the federation president declared.

In view of the generous tax relief granted corporations last year in the form of investment credit and revised depreciation schedules, he said, the top corporation tax rate should not be dropped below 49 percent, and there should be no reduction at all in either corporate or upper-bracket personal tax rates "unless loopholes are effectively closed at the same time" and by about the same amount.

In the area of tax reform and loophole closing, Meany commended the Administration's proposals to relieve hardships on working mothers, the elderly, workers moving to new jobs, and those whose maximum earnings are concentrated over short periods.

He expressed approval of the Administration's proposals to tax capital gains on transfer by death or gift, to end tax favoritism for dividend recipients and to tighten the formula for computing mineral depreciation allowances.

He noted, however, that the Administration at the same time is proposing to cut the capital gains tax rate "when it ought to be raised" and has asked no reduction in the "excessive" depletion allowances themselves.

Other loopholes that should be closed, but which the Administration measure ignores, Meany said, are the tax-free status of interest from state and local bonds, the "tax enticement" that encourages runaway American shipowners to operate under foreign flags, the split-income privilege and the failure to withhold taxes on dividends and interest.

On the other hand, the AFL-CIO president opposed the Administration plan to end tax exclusion on the first $100 a week of sick pay and to tax workers for their employer's payment of premiums on group life insurance above $5,000.

He also said "constructive alternatives" should be sought to the Administration proposal that itemized deductions be allowed only in excess of 5 percent of gross income.

A QUICK, SIZABLE TAX CUT in the lowest brackets is needed to stimulate consumer demand and help solve the nation's high unemployment problem, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Ways & Means Committee. Here Meany, right, is shown conferring with Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who is flanked by Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), left and Rep. Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.).

Canada Joblessness Endangers Fund

Ottawa, Ont. — Canada's Unemployment Insurance Fund, which hit a peak of about $900 million in 1956, dropped to a "danger level" of $71.8 million at the end of January with heavy drains ahead.

Contributions during January — from employers, workers and the government — totaled $31.3 million but payments to unemployed workers amounted to $58.5 million, or $27.1 million more.

Ranks of Idle Exceed 6% in 5 New Areas

Major job areas with 6 percent or more of the work force unemployed increased in February for the second consecutive month, the Labor Dept. reported.

Of the 150 major job areas measured by the department, 46 were designated as areas of "substantial unemployment" last month, two more than in January and five more than the December figure of 41.

Three smaller job areas also were added to the 6 percent or more unemployment category, bringing the total to 173 in February.

The department reported that 18 major centers and 103 smaller centers are officially classified as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment." These have been recommended to the Area Redevelopment Administration for consideration under the ARA law.

The two major job area shifts that sent the total upward last month occurred in Newark, N. J., and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N. J., where unemployment moved from the 3-to-6 percent range to the 6-to-9 percent range.

Two other areas — Brockton, Mass., and Atlantic City, N. J.— moved from the 6-to-9 percent range to more serious categories; Brockton to the 9-to-12 percent classification and Atlantic City to 12 percent or more joblessness.

Joint Economic Group Asks Faster Tax Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

ly" curb government services "basically beneficial to the nation."

The Joint Committee's report, based on hearings on the President's Economic Report to Congress, made these points:

- It favors enactment of tax reforms "which will tend to broaden the tax base, reduce the complexity of the tax structure, reduce overlapping state and local tax structures and contribute to improved economic stability, full employment and economic growth."
- The President's tax revision program is the "surest path to full employment and rapid economic growth" and to "achievement of budget surpluses and debt retirement."
- To concentrate any quick tax reduction in the lower income brackets, the first bracket individual rate should be dropped from 20 percent and split to 14 and 16 percent. An alternative approach is to increase the personal exemption.
- The Administration should amend its tax program to "include reductions or eliminations of some present federal excise taxes."
- Savings can be made in present government spending programs, and such savings should be used in the "great priorities of national need: education, health, conservations, research and development, urban renewal, worker retraining and area redevelopment, without increasing total expenditures."
- The committee disapproved the action of the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee in moving last December "to tighten monetary conditions" at a time when tight money was not needed either to fight inflation or "to protect the dollar." It recommended "that the monetary authorities follow a policy of assuring that the money supply expands in line with rising needs of an expanding economy."
- The U.S. should "promptly and vigorously" bargain for a reduction of the Common Market external tariffs, and the Common Market should be requested to make an immediate unilateral reduction in its tariffs on a most-favored nation basis pending completion of the negotiations. The report urged also legislation this year to broaden the 80 percent provision of the Trade Expansion Act so that it can be used whether or not the Common Market is enlarged.

In its analysis of the economic situation the committee said there has been a tendency of federal, state and local tax structures to "exert too powerful a braking effect on the economy when demand is rising." Federal tax policies, it added "have become outdated and ill-adapted to present and prospective conditions."

It noted that 70 to 90 percent of the federal tax burden falls upon consumption and from 10 to 30 percent on savings. The report commented that even if taxes are reduced in accord with the President's program, "some rise in idle resources may occur, with unemployment exceeding 6 percent sometime during this year."

Job Security Advisers Reactivated by Wirtz

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reconstituted the long-dormant Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security with stronger representation from the policy-making levels of industry and labor.

First meeting of the new 26-member group was set for Apr. 5.

Authorized under the Wagner-Peyton Act of 1933 and the subsequent President's Reorganization Plan of 1949, the council functions as adviser to the Bureau of Employment Security on unemployment insurance matters and job counseling and placement services.

Worker representatives whose terms expire next June 30 are AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers and Pres. Joseph H. Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO.

Labor members with terms expiring June 30, 1964, are Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO, Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers, Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers.

Hall, Curran Testify:

Sea Unions Attack Bid to Outlaw Strikes

By David L. Perlman

Unions in the maritime industry have sharply denounced a bill to impose compulsory arbitration in dock and ship disputes as a threat to collective bargaining and an entering wedge of destruction of labor's right to strike.

Joseph Curran and Paul Hall, both AFL-CIO vice presidents, urged the House Merchant Marine Committee to reject the arbitration bill introduced by Committee Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.). Hall is president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers; Curran heads the Maritime Union and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

Hall denounced compulsory arbitration "as a matter of principle and on practical grounds."

He warned that the Bonner bill "would be the end of true collective bargaining, because the compulsory arbitration machinery would supplant the give-and-take of bargaining as we know it."

Curran charged that the Bonner bill would lead to government dictation of working conditions. He said that although the bill provides for a National Maritime Arbitration Board of "disinterested" persons, "this means nothing." He emphasized:

"There just is no such thing as a disinterested person. Any board is going to be influenced by the economic policies of the Administration that names it and by other considerations even further removed from the issues in dispute. It would, in short, mean that the government decides."

First Bill of Series

The Bonner proposal is the first of a large group of strike-limiting bills to reach the hearing stage. It would apply to licensed and unlicensed seamen, longshoremen and other pier employes, crews of tugs and barges and marine pilots.

If a dispute affects a "substantial part" of U.S. shipping, the President would be authorized to appoint an emergency board and impose an 80-day strike ban. Unlike Taft-Hartley boards, however, the group could make public recommendation for settlement. If mediation fails, the President could then order compulsory arbitration.

Hall and Curran emphasized that the problems of the shipping industry are not primarily in the labor relations field. The union leaders cited the whittling away of the American-flag merchant fleet as a result of "runaway" shipping flying foreign "flags of convenience."

"Despite the very many problems of the American merchant marine," Hall told the committee, "the year-in and year-out cry seems to be: 'Ban strikes, harness the unions, impose compulsory arbitration, and the problems of the maritime industry are over.'

"The right of the unions to bargain freely with employers," he emphasized, "are not the cause of the illnesses plaguing the American merchant marine."

Curran declared that "there has been no critical breakdown of labor-management relations in this industry or in industry generally."

Propaganda Drive Hit

Charging that "a massive propaganda campaign" has sought to create an atmosphere of "public hysteria," Curran added:

"It would be a grave mistake to legislate on the basis of the panic created by this campaign. Such legislation can only work to the long range detriment of our industry and of our country."

In other congressional developments:

- A House Labor subcommittee approved the Administration's Youth Opportunities bill, which includes plans for both a Youth Conservation Corps and a city-based Home-Town Youth Corps. A Senate subcommittee was expected to report the measure to the full Labor Committee. It appeared unlikely the original Administration timetable for getting the bill to the White House before Easter would be met.
- The House voted 387-3 to extend the draft for an additional four years. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which opposes the Youth Opportunities bill, has asked the Senate to amend the draft law to bring younger men into the service and "help solve the unemployment problem."
- Pres. Kennedy asked Congress to set up a system of "public defenders" to represent people who can't afford to pay lawyers to defend them in federal criminal cases.

"Whenever the lack of money prevents a defendant from securing an experienced lawyer, trained investigator or technical expert, an unjust conviction may follow," the President said.

- An Administration-backed mass transit bill was reported by a Senate Banking & Currency subcommittee. Labor witnesses had urged that stronger job and collective bargaining safeguards for workers be specified in the bill.
- Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) tried to rally his troops for the first battle of the budget—an attempt to defeat a bill to encourage federal-state outdoor recreation programs—but most of the GOP stalwarts stayed off the battlefield. The measure breezed through without a record vote, and with some GOP support.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE is what it looks like and what it is—14 members of Chicago Glaziers Local 27 moving a long section of plate glass from a truck to a waiting window opening. The extra manpower was pressed into service to make sure a gust of wind did not shatter the glass before it reached its destination.

Consumers Hit Sales Practices At 'Truth-in-Packaging' Hearings

Mrs. Sarah H. Newman, secretary of the National Consumers League, walked into the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee's hearing room carrying a bag of groceries and household items.

When her turn came to testify, she reached into her bag and pulled out three cans of tuna fish.

One had a net weight of 6.5 ounces and sold for 29 cents. Another weighed 9.25 ounces and cost 41 cents. Still a third weighed 7 ounces and the price was two cans for 57 cents.

"You have to go through a complicated arithmetical problem to decide which can is the best buy," she told the subcommittee.

Urging approval of the "truth in packaging" bill introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the hearing, Mrs. Newmen declared:

"It is painfully apparent that the competition of the package has gone beyond the legitimate bounds of honest business ethics."

Representatives of the Administration and virtually every major consumer group joined in endorsing the Hart bill, which would direct the federal government to set standards for labeling and packaging food and household staples to prevent deceptive practices.

Mrs. Esther F. Peterson spoke both as assistant secretary of labor and as a housewife in endorsing the bill.

In her official capacity, she emphasized the important part of the family budget which is spent for items covered in the Hart bill—"an average of 17 percent of total expenditures for all goods and services." She added:

"Week after week, pennies lost in this way can fritter away hard-won wage gains. Of special concern to us is the effect of such loss on the one in every five American families earnings less than $3,000 a year."

Mrs. Peterson told the committee that a few days before she had tried to compare prices for different brands and sizes of soap flakes and detergents "and I can tell you, I had to turn the boxes and bottles over more than once to find the fine print."

A Consumers Union representative, Mrs. Mildred Brady, said her organization has received "thousands of letters from readers detailing their unhappy experiences with deceptive packaging." She read to the subcommittee sample letters including one which reported:

"I measured the liquid from the can of cut wax beans because the few wax beans looked lonely in the saucepan. There was 1.25 cups liquid in a 2-cup can."

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), a former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, moved to the witness table to tell the subcommittee that the consumer is being "gyped to death."

He produced three identically sized cans of baking powder made by the same manufacturer, selling for the same price, but "the quantity in each can is different."

Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League, said the Hart bill would help honest businessmen as well as consumers.

Firms that build consumer acceptance on "good quality, honest labeling, and full, understandable measure" would be protected from competitors who are "willing to use the half-truth label, the partly empty package, and fractional-ounce contents," he said.

The AFL-CIO is among the groups scheduled to testify soon in favor of the "truth-in-packaging" bill.

3-16-63

Trade Union Pressure Hiking Japanese Wages

Japanese wages, once the lowest in any major nation, have been increasing within recent years due to trade union pressure, the president of the largest free democratic trade union in Japan asserted in an interview on the ABC radio network program, As We See It, a public service program produced by the AFL-CIO.

"During the past year, the rate of increase of wages [in Japan] is very noticeable," Takeo Katayama, acting chairman of Domei Kaigi, declared.

He said that wages have been going up 5 to 6 percent a year, except for 1962, when the increase was more than 10 percent. The average wage today is 20,000 yen, equivalent to $50 a week.

The Japanese federation head said that comparison of the wage in foreign exchange does not reflect the true situation because of the different standard of living in Japan. The trade unions are presently pushing for a minimum wage of 10,000 yen, he reported.

Masachichi Motoi, president of Sodomei, one of the three federations that recently united in Domei Kaigi, said that Domei Kaigi "has marshalled its forces and unified its stand in striving to attain greater strength for the free and democratic type of trade unionism."

Motoi, who is also president of the Japanese electrical workers national union and a representative of the Social Democratic Party in the Japanese Diet, attributed the increase of two Communist seats in the last election, one in the lower and one in the upper house, to national issues rather than to any rise in Communist sympathy.

Lobbyist To Run Ohio Jobless Aid

Columbus, O.—An Ohio industralist who has lobbied for legislation restricting jobless benefits and campaigned for a so-called "right-to-work" law has been appointed administrator of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation by Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes.

The new administrator, Williard P. Dudley, is a former trustee of the Ohio Information Committee. This group, described by the State AFL-CIO as "ultra-conservative," was set up to fight improvements in jobless benefits.

In 1961, Dudley testified for a bill which would have restricted eligibility for unemployment compensation. The labor-opposed measure was vetoed by former Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D), but a similar proposal has been introduced in the current legislature.

During the 1958 election campaign, Dudley argued in public debates for the proposal to outlaw the union shop. Ohio voters turned down the "right-to-work" proposition by a big margin.

Dudley, a former vice president of the Ohio Steel Foundry Co., was confirmed by the GOP-controlled Senate for a four-year term as unemployment compensation administrator. The Ohio AFL-CIO termed the appointment "an unfortunate one."

Strikers Back at Work Thank Unions, Wives

East St. Louis, Ill.—Special thanks for help and encouragement from many sources have been expressed by members of Oil Workers Local 7-644 in a resolution noting the end of a strike of more than six months at Mobil Oil Co.'s East St. Louis refinery and St. Louis bulk plant.

Expressing "heartfelt gratitude" for the numerous gifts of money, food and clothing by union men, and their "sharing of jobs and meeting places," Local 7-644 added:

"We wish also to humbly thank our wives for their patience and faith in us during this strike. Especially do we wish to thank them for keeping the spirit and meaning of Christmas alive through the wonderful Christmas party they gave our children."

High Court Outlaws County Unit Voting

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One Man, One Vote Guide Set

By Willard Shelton

The Supreme Court has struck down the Georgia "county unit" system, under which heavy preference was given to ballots cast by rural voters in primary elections for statewide office, and laid down a flat rule that all ballots in such elections must be tallied on the principle of "one person, one vote."

The AFL-CIO in its 4th constitutional convention in December 1961 charged that "unequal representation" of voters in Congress and the legislatures "deprived millions of Americans of their proper voice in government." It warned that a "concept inherent in the constitution—one man, one vote"—was thus "flagrantly violated."

The court noted that the unit system gave sparsely populated Echols County (1,876 persons) two "unit" votes and urban Fulton County (Atlanta, 556,426 persons) only six "units."

Counties Compared

"One unit vote in Echols County represented 938 residents, whereas one unit vote in Fulton County represents 92,721 residents," observed Justice William O. Douglas in his majority opinion in the 8-1 decision.

Thus in a Democratic primary to choose candidates for U. S. senators, governor and other statewide posts "one resident in Echols County had an influence in the nomination . . . equivalent to 99 residents of Fulton County."

This system is a denial of due process and equal protection of the laws under the 14th Amendment, the court ruled.

In statewide primary elections, Douglas wrote, "all who participate in the election are to have an equal vote—whatever their race, whatever their sex, whatever their occupation, whatever their income, and wherever their home may be . . ." whether in a city or a small town.

The court went further and struck down a revised "unit" plan devised by the Georgia legislature last year but not yet put into effect.

A three-judge district court had indicated that an amended system —or some other "weighted" system of tabulating ballots—might be held constitutional "if the disparity against any county is not in excess of the disparity that exists against the state in the most recent electoral college allocation."

The Supreme Court said that the political compromises by which the

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Conservative Grip Dims State Legislative Outlook

PENS USED TO SIGN historic collective bargaining agreement covering 500,000 postal workers are displayed by Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day after ratification ceremony. Seated, from left: Assistant Postmaster Gen. Richard J. Murphy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Day, Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) and Assistant Postmaster Gen. Frederick C. Belen. Standing are presidents of the six unions with exclusive bargaining rights for their crafts: Everett G. Gibson of the Motor Vehicle Employes; Max H. Jordan of the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers; E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks; Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers; John W. Richardson of the unaffiliated Maintenance Employes, and George L. Warfel of the Special Delivery Messengers.

Six Unions Sign Historic Contract For Half-Million Postal Workers

Six union presidents and the Postmaster General of the United States have signed an historic first contract establishing work rules, grievance and arbitration procedures for more than half a million postal workers.

The Post Office—the largest single civilian employer in the nation—is the first department of the federal government to sign a union contract covering all of its non-supervisory employes throughout the nation. Negotiations for supplementary local-level agreements will begin later this year in thousands of post offices.

The national agreement—hammered out in bargaining sessions which began last October—came only 14 months after Pres. Kennedy's executive order directing government agencies to recognize unions representing their employes.

The postal unions, all but two affiliated with the AFL-CIO, won exclusive bargaining rights for their crafts by polling a majority of votes in a national representation election last June.

'Tremendous' Advance

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the new bargaining relationship "a tremendous step forward" in government employe-management relations. Meany and Sen. Olin D. Johnston, chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, spoke at signing ceremonies.

Unions representing the two biggest groups of postal workers —clerks and letter carriers— praised the department's ready acceptance of collective bargaining.

Letter Carriers Pres. Jerome J. Keating said the agreement sets "clear-cut guidelines" in many areas of working relationships which formerly had been subject to widely-varying interpretations. In matters dealing with transfers between crafts, he noted that the contract represented an agreement among the unions themselves as well as between unions and management.

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks, chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council, praised the pact as "a good first contract" which the unions hope to improve over the years ahead.

Other union signatories to the agreement were the Motor Vehicle Employes and the Special Delivery Messengers, both AFL-CIO affiliates, and the Rural Letter Carriers and Maintenance Employes.

The basic national agreement

(Continued on Page 9)

Setbacks Outweigh Progress

By David L. Perlman

Conservative gains in state elections last November have dimmed the outlook for labor-backed bills in many of the 49 legislatures meeting this year, according to a survey by the AFL-CIO News.

With most legislative sessions past the midpoint, and some already adjourned, the survey indicated that only a scattering of states will make even modest improvements in minimum wage laws, unemployment benefits, civil rights legislation, workmen's compensation, and effective reapportionment of rural-weighted legislatures.

In some states, labor's legislative efforts have been largely defensive—to try and hold the line against a rash of employer-sponsored bills which would decimate the unemployment compensation program and wipe out gains made in previous years.

Wyoming is the most dramatic example of resurgent right-wing strength. There, Republicans strengthened their grip on the legislature last November and ousted a Democratic governor.

The immediate result:

- A so-called "right-to-work" law banning the union shop.
- A sharp slash—up to $10 a week—in unemployment benefits, coupled with a drastic tightening of eligibility requirements in a state where one out of 10 workers is without a job.

The perennial search for new revenue sources in most states con-

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James L. McDevitt Dies, Headed National COPE

James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Action and a vice president of the Plasterers, died Mar. 19 in Oklahoma City while attending a COPE area conference. He was 64.

Death was attributed to a stroke followed by a cerebral hemorrhage, and came in Mercy Hospital after an operation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called McDevitt's death "a shocking personal loss to me and to his legion of friends throughout the labor movement."

"No one served the trade union cause with deeper sincerity and greater diligence than Jim McDevitt," he added. "His contributions over the years, in every sense of the economic and social life of workers, can hardly be measured. Most recently, his leadership of COPE was instrumental in developing the political voice of American wage-earners into a potent instrument, more nearly in keeping with their numbers.

"He will long be missed as a leader and a friend, and his place will be hard to fill."

Chairman John Bailey of the Democratic National Committee

(Continued on Page 4)

Job Security Settlement Won by Railroad Clerks

San Francisco—A job security settlement providing what was called "almost complete protection" against displacement of workers by automation on the Southern Pacific has been agreed to by the Railway Clerks, representing 11,000 workers in seven states, and the railroad.

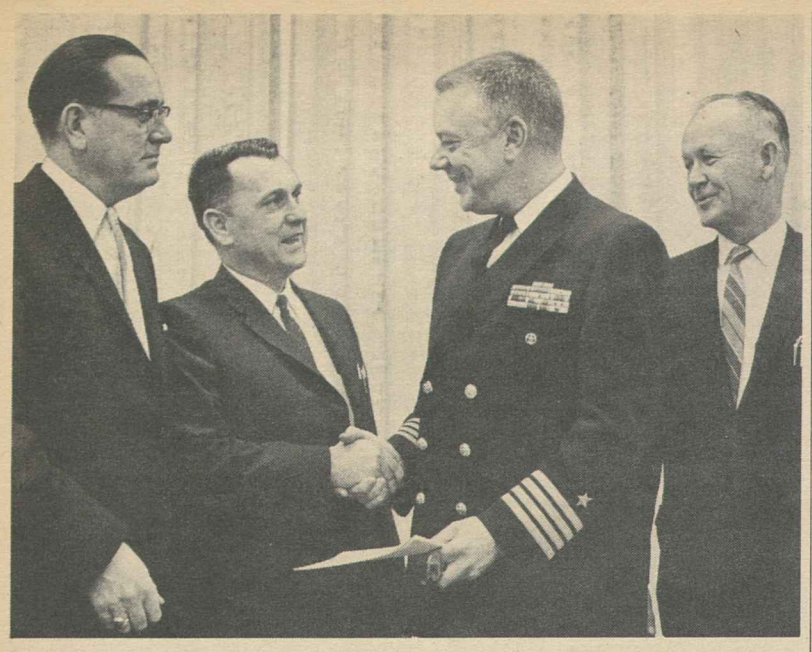
Three months of steady negotiation, following a strike call and recommendations by a presidential panel, produced a settlement after almost five years of discussion and dispute. The pact resulted from a recommendation by Pres. Kennedy and the National Mediation Service that the parties refer five unsettled issues to arbitration by a three-man team.

Mediation Board member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., called the new pact "a unique settlement." For the first time in railroad history, he said, labor and management have agreed to establish "a system of natural attrition for limiting job abolishments due to any cause."

Natural attrition, it was agreed, means job vacancies created by death, promotion, retirement, resignation, or dismissal for cause.

The arbitration board named to tackle five unsettled issues convened here and will make a report to the President by Mar. 26. The issues

(Continued on Page 2)



EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION as bargaining representative for more than 900 workers at the U.S. Naval Station in Washington, D. C., is granted to the Washington Area Metal Trades Council after a successful organizing drive. From left: John J. Lorden, AFL-CIO field representative assigned to the campaign; Council Pres. Raymond Searles; Capt. H. A. Adams, Jr., commanding officer of the Navy installation, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton.

Job Security Settlement Won by Railroad Clerks

(Continued from Page 1)

listed by General Chairman James E. Weaver of the BRC's system board on the Southern Pacific are:

Time required for the railroad to restore jobs after emergency layoffs; whether positions abolished because of sharp drops in traffic must be restored if traffic picks up; when an employe may take a separation allowance; compensation of extra board employes who must travel to work; qualifications and training of extra board employes.

Work Rules Deadlocked

Elsewhere on the rail bargaining front, railroad managements made no move to accept Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz's appeal that they resume bargaining with five operating unions on work rule changes. The unions agreed but management was reported marking time until a U. S. District Court injunction expires March 29, leaving the way open to appointment of a presidential panel.

In Milwaukee a committee of the Trainmen recommended a strike against the Milwaukee Road if that carrier tries to change work rules without negotiating.

The arbiters in the Southern Pacific bargaining include J. Keith Mann of Stanford University, named by Kennedy, and two others named by union and management —Lester P. Schoene, BRC counsel, and K. K. Schomp, SP personnel manager.

The dispute over what railroad workers call "job slaughter" started in 1958 on the SP and other roads when automation began to result in layoffs and job abolishment.

The union threatened to strike but was restrained as the case moved slowly through the procedures of the Railway Labor Act until a presidential emergency board recommended a series of job protection measures and urged the parties to resume negotiations.

They did, but negotiations were broken off Feb. 2 and BRC Pres. George M. Harrison issued a Feb. 26 strike call. Then the railroad got a 10-day restraining order, which was withdrawn when the union agreed to a 72-hour notice provision.

The new pact, in addition to protection for those affected by job abolition retroactive to Oct. 22, 1958, provides a 40-hour week guarantee for "extra board" employes.

Here are highlights of the agreement:

- Abolition of permanent positions shall be restricted in accordance with the principle of natural attrition. The number of permanent positions as of Jan. 1, 1963, has been established as 4,828, allocated to the six master seniority roster regions on a pro rata basis.
- The number of permanent positions in each region may not be reduced faster than the number of vacancies opened up through natural attrition, excluding seasonal jobs and short-term emergency layoffs.
- Provision is made for negotiation and arbitration if the railroad wants to transfer work between seniority districts. But the union general chairman must be given 90 days notice before any permanent position is abolished.
- Benefits for BRC members in regularly assigned positions, including the new "extra board" employes, guarantee displacement allowances, with no loss of income for five years for those retained in service; payment of moving and traveling expenses for such workers; and unemployment benefits and furlough allowances for furloughed employes with one year of seniority or more.
- Furloughed employes may choose between an allowance of from 60 to 75 percent of average pay, or a lump sum separation allowance of up to 360 days' pay.

The new agreement is effective Apr. 1, 1963.

Mediator O'Neill recalled that the Railroad Telegraphers negotiated a "landmark" agreement with the same railroad in 1961. It called for a modified form of the natural attrition limit on all ORT job abolishments due to technological changes.

In 1962 the Telegraphers got a job security agreement on the Chicago & North Western Railway after a month's strike and White House intervention. This was followed by an agreement with the New York Central strengthening the job security of 1,850 union workers and providing up to five years of severance pay in case of job abolition.

J. C. Alexander Dies; Postal Clerks Officer

Danville, Va.—Funeral services were held here for J. C. Alexander, a vice president of the Postal Clerks, who died suddenly Mar. 18.

Alexander, 58, had been in charge of the union's employe relations program in the Washington, D. C., region, including the states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. He had been state representative for the union since 1955 and a national vice president since last May.

FCC Chief Tells House Probers:

Tight Control of Mass Media 'Very Dangerous' for Nation

Control of the mass media by a handful of chain operations "can be a very dangerous thing" for the nation, Newton N. Minow, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told a House committee.

Appearing before the House Anti-Trust subcommittee investigating declining competition in the newspaper industry, Minow said that the records show that newspapers that do not own radio or television stations are at "a significant competitive disadvantage."

A recent FCC study disclosed that in the 1945-47 and 1958-60 periods, every newspaper that suspended publication was without broadcasting facilities. He cited figures showing that there are 26 cities in which the only newspaper owns the only television station, and 80 cities in which the only paper owns the only radio station.

Minow's testimony highlighted the opening sessions of the hearings under the chairmanship of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.). The subcommittee has postponed scheduled sessions to next month due to Celler's illness. Spokesmen for a number of unions in the industry were among witnesses whose testimony was postponed.

The opening sessions produced these other developments:

- Norman Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, said suspension of his Los Angeles Mirror and the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Examiner in January 1962 was handled under a mutual agreement that had received "oral clearance" from the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Dept.

The department is currently investigating the shutdown which eliminated competition between the evening Mirror and the Hearst-owned Herald Express on the one hand and between the morning Examiner and the Chandler-owned Times on the other.

The Justice Dept. was reported as having told a Hearst attorney at the time of the suspension that "either or both" of the publishers were free to cease publication of "a losing newspaper." The department had previously denied approval of a proposed "cross-sale" of the two papers.

- Combination advertising rates instituted by morning-evening newspapers in nearby Florida cities played a major role in forcing the St. Petersburg Independent to sell to the rival St. Petersburg Times last June.

Loyal Phillips, former editor and publisher of the Independent, said he sought a buyer after combination rates were instituted in Tampa, Sarasota and Jacksonville.

- The American Newspaper Publishers Association denied that there has been a decline in newspaper competition and urged the committee to direct its attention to bringing unions under the anti-trust laws.

Minow testified that the FCC, in licensing radio and television stations, has expressed a preference—"all other things being equal"—for applicants without "mass media interests—including newspaper interests."

He said the commission is currently seeking legislation that would give it greater leeway in choosing licensees. The public interest dictates that licenses not always go to the highest bidder, he declared.

Asked by Celler if it was significant that three newspaper chains now own 45 dailies, 25 magazines, 17 radio stations and 12 television stations, Minow replied:

"I think it is more than significant. I think it could be dangerous. . . . Any concentration of power in a few hands can be a very dangerous thing."

Chandler, under questioning by Celler, disclosed that the Times-Mirror Co. had offered to buy the Herald-Express from Hearst for $5 million in March 1961 but that Hearst turned down the offer. It was Hearst who suggested the mutual suspension plan, Chandler said.

2-Day Session Set On Civil Liberties

More than 100 national organizations are expected to attend the 15th annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Mar. 28 and 29 in Washington.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas will speak on "Education for a Society under the Bill of Rights" at a banquet session Mar. 28. Study meetings will focus on the controversial issues of "Housing Discrimination—Whose Responsibility?"; "Religion in the Schools—The Reach of the Constitution"; and "A Century After Emancipation—The Impatient One-Tenth."

Among the speakers will be former Gov. David L. Lawrence (D-Pa.), chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing; Whitney M. Young, Jr., director of the National Urban League; and the Rev. Dean M. Kelley, director of the National Council of Churches' Dept. of Religious Liberty. Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is co-chairman of the program committee.

Meany Hits Strike Bar In N.Y. Hospital Bill

Albany, N. Y.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to reject a pending bill ostensibly designed to give collective bargaining rights to workers in non-profit hospitals but which would impose compulsory arbitration and automatic injunctions against strikes. He called on Rockefeller to support instead "measures that will give to the hospital workers a state of first class citizenship."

In a message to the governor warning of danger to basic rights in bills introduced by Republican legislative leaders, Meany said a bill to amend the State Labor Relations Act "would without question deny to non-profit hospitals and residential care centers and their employes the proven benefits of their basic right to free collective bargaining."

Further, the federation head said, the legislation "would take labor-management relations out of the hards of the parties involved and turn them over to the control of state agencies and injunction courts."

Meany told Rockefeller that the legislation "imposes uncalled-for restrictions and limitations on the economic weapons" of labor and would give its enemies "a vital tool to set back the gains that labor has sought and won" by establishing compulsory arbitration and court injunctions as substitutes for true collective bargaining.

"Its enactment," he concluded, "could only be detrimental to the future development of labor-management relations. I urge you to reject the proposals contained in S.I. 2857 and its companion bills and request that you support efforts now in the legislature calling for public hearings into methods and measures that will give to hospital workers a state of first-class citizenship."

Rockefeller helped end a strike in a non-profit hospital in New York City last July with a promise that he would support legislation in 1963 ending the exclusion of such workers from coverage by the state labor law.

The governor's proposal, however, included fact-finding, compulsory arbitration in negotiating the terms of contracts, issuance of an automatic injunction by a court against any strike, and a legal ban on strikes by such workers.

Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the state central body previously had urged the Legislature to reject the administration-backed bill as a "backward step in the state's social progress."

Benefits Plan Found Factor In Organizing

The Sheet Metal Workers' new accident insurance program has been a major help to the union in its organizing of new members, Dir. of Organization Edward J. Carlough has reported.

It was a main factor in winning two recent large elections, said Carlough, whose department distributed 100,000 copies of a new organizing pamphlet to union staffs shortly after the new insurance plan went into effect Jan.1.

The union's convention in October authorized the officers to establish a plan covering all good-standing members and to finance it out of per capita tax. The result was Insurance Agency, Inc., providing 24-hour protection on and off the job with comprehensive accidental death dismemberment and loss-of sight coverage for the union's 100,000 members.

The representation elections won by the union immediately came at the new Trane Co. plant in Salt Lake City on Jan. 30, and at the 2,500-worker Barber-Colman plant in Rockford, Ill., Feb. 6.

Jersey City Enacts Strikebreaker Curbs

Jersey City, N. J.—Jersey City became the 10th city in the state and the 19th in the nation to adopt a municipal ordinance curbing the employment of professional strikebreakers and the activities of agents supplying them to employers.

Eight states, including New Jersey, have statutes along the same lines. The Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades, heading the campaign for enactment of the laws, reports that bills have been introduced in a number of other states whose legislatures are now in session.

At Madison Square Garden:

Second Vote Slated In Newspaper Strike

New York—Madison Square Garden and city voting machines will be used by Local 6 Typographical Union members for a new vote Mar. 24 on a proposed settlement of their 15-weeks-long dispute with New York's major daily newspapers.

"Big Six" Pres. Bertram A. Powers said the settlement terms would be resubmitted to the membership as a special order of business at the local's regular monthly membership meeting.

He said the union had accepted Mayor Robert F. Wagner's offer of the use of the Garden and the voting machines because several hundred members had been unable to crowd into Manhattan Center Mar. 17 for the ratification meeting which rejected Wagner's settlement proposal by a vote of 1,621 to 1,557.

About 9,000 members of the local, some 3,000 of whom are newspaper printers, will be eligible to vote at the monthly meeting, a local spokesman said.

Powers, ITU Pres. Elmer Brown and other local and international leaders had urged the members to accept the $12.63 package proposed by the mayor. They termed it a "major victory" in that it included a number of key provisions the local had sought at the outset of the strike, such as the 35-hour workweek, an expiration date common with other union contracts, and a guarantee of a share in savings and protection of present personnel against loss of jobs through the introduction of automatic tape.

The 64-vote margin of rejection, local sources said, reflected the views of some members that the two-year day-shift wage increase of $8 was not enough, the welfare plan should be improved, a fourth week of vacation should be included and the guarantees relating to outside tape were less than "iron-clad."

Powers predicted, however, that the terms would be accepted in the second vote, observing that a week's time had given the members "a chance to reflect not only on the merits of the proposal submitted, but also on the question of alternatives that remain if the proposal is not adopted."

Meanwhile, Newspaper Guild units all have voted acceptance of an offer by the publishers to add $4.13 to the $8.50 Guild settlements worked out last Oct. 31, in exchange for extension of the Guild contracts to Mar. 31, 1965, to match the date proposed to the printers.

ITU Mailers also announced tentative settlement with the papers on a money package which local Pres. Thomas Laura said was in the area of the $12.63 offered the printers. The Stereotypers have voted acceptance of a new agreement which includes a fourth week of vacation after a year's service in lieu of other benefits in the proposed ITU package.

Contract terms remain to be worked out with the Pressmen, Paper Handlers, Machinists, Electricians, striking Photo Engravers, and the unaffiliated Deliverers.

NLRB Charge Accuses Local Of Race Bias

General Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board has announced the Atlanta office will issue a complaint charging that a local union in Gadsden, Ala., refused to process grievances of Negro employes.

The complaint, based on a charge filed by eight employes of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plant there, will name Rubber Workers Local 12 which, according to Rothman, has refused to process a grievance though directed by the parent URW to do so.

URW Pres. George Burdon said he has ordered an investigation into the Gadsden situation and will report the facts to his executive board.

Rothman said he will ask the NLRB to find that the local committed an unfair labor practice under the law by failing to provide fair representation for members of the bargaining unit.

Last August the general counsel issued the first such complaint in the 27-year history of the labor board, accusing Local 1 of the unaffiliated Independent Metal Workers with discrimination against Negro workers at the Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex. Recently an examiner upheld the charge and recommended that the board take away the union's bargaining rights for failing to do a fair job.

Labor Dept. Issues Manpower Summary

The American economy has been stagnant for nearly a year, with high-level joblessness now in its sixth year "and no significant gain in employment since mid-1962," according to a new Labor Dept. manpower summary.

The bulletin, "Manpower and Training: Trends, Outlook, Programs," is a 26-page summary of the manpower report recently submitted to Congress by Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. Wirtz. It is available from the Labor Dept.'s Office of Information, Publications and Reports.

STRIKING WORKERS at the Chicago Hotpoint plant of General Electric receive first of weekly benefits paid by the Sheet Metal Intl. Association. Benefits went to striking Hotpoint workers whether they were union members or not. Dispute was ended when Hotpoint executive agreed to a first-time 30-month contract.

Office Building Workers Win 3-Year Hike

New York—Some 15,000 commercial building employes in 3,250 office and loft buildings have won wage increases totaling $8.40 a week and other improvements in a new three-year agreement between Building Service Employes Local 32B and building owners.

The settlement, reached with the assistance of the State Board of Mediation, averted a strike affecting midtown office buildings. It set the pattern for an additional 7,000 workers in buildings covered by independent agreements.

Had Strike Authority

Local Pres. Thomas Shortman said union negotiators had strike authorization but were "mindful of the confusion and inconvenience" resulting fro ma strike and had kept negotiating since mid-November to reach a peaceful settlement with the two realty groups involved.

The agreement calls for a retroactive wage increase of $3 a week this year; an additional raise of $2.40 a week next year, and another $3 in 1965. Corresponding increases in minimum hiring rates are payable on the effective dates in each agreement.

Also provided are a $2 weekly wage differential for handymen; a 37.5-hour week for night workers; a hike in pension benefits from $45 to $50 a month; higher severance benefits, and improved sick pay and sick leave.

With 42,000 members, Local 32B is one of the six largest local unions in the nation.

30-Month Contract Ends Hotpoint Strike

Chicago—A 22-day strike ended at the Hotpoint Div. of the General Electric Co. when the company agreed to a first contract including a provision to arbitrate grievances involving layoffs, recalls and promotions and a 21-day "no-replacement" clause for workers striking over grievances involving job standards and wage incentives.

Hotpoint and striking Local 571 of the Sheet Metal Workers agreed on a 30-month contract that includes no immediate wage increase but provides for two wage reopeners—the first next July 15, the second in August 1964.

'63 Reopener

A September 1963 reopener allows the union to seek progress in union security, arbitration, benefits other than wages and various other issues.

Sheldon Charone, union counsel, said that company agreement on the 21-day clause on replacement of workers striking over job standards marked a "major gain." Eventually, he said, the effect will be "to eliminate all unfair job standards."

Agreement was reached after federal mediators brought company and union officials together for three days of bargaining and after strikers had begun receiving strike benefits from the Sheet Metal Workers Intl. Association. Benefits were paid to non-members as well as union members by waiver of a clause in the international's constitution.

Local 571 won representation rights for some 2,500 workers in a National Labor Relations Board election last May. Eight months of negotiations failed to produce a single bargaining concession from Hotpoint's first offer, which contained "not a penny" in wage increases or fringe benefits or agreement on working conditions and arbitration of grievances.

Approximately 2,000 workers walked out when the strike was called, Local 571 spokesmen said, and Hotpoint production was progressively slowed. Backing from other unions and the AFL-CIO included a widespread consumer boycott of Hotpoint products. Twenty-one company concessions were included in the negotiated contract.

Organization Dir. Edward J. Carlough of the international union said "the truly important thing" was that a GE-controlled company was forced to revise GE's "historic 'no concession' policy" during contract negotiations.

The local's agreement represents the first union contract in Hotpoint's 56-year history. The union negotiating committee included Local Pres. James Crouch, special Intl. Rep. Alan Roberts, and Regional Dir. of Organization Edward W. Hussey.

USES Policy Aids Women Hunting Jobs

Women seeking employment will receive greater help from the government in finding jobs for which they are qualified, the President's Commission on the Status of Women has announced.

Dr. Richard A. Lester, vice chairman of the commission, said the U.S. Employment Service has issued a new policy statement emphasizing that jobs must be filled without regard to sex.

"We know that the employment service does not itself practice discrimination in recommending applicants for employment," Lester declared. "However a great many employers specify male applicants only for many job openings for no particular reason except custom or habit."

The USES guideline says the agency's policy will be "to promote employer acceptance of women workers on the basis of their qualifications."

5-Union Strike Hits Big Kingsport Press Plant

Kingsport, Tenn.—The first authorized strike in the 40-year history of the Kingsport Press here has brought solid support from 1,600 members of five unions—and 200 former "free riders" have signed up since the walkout started Mar. 11.

The strike was voted at a mass meeting of almost 2,000 after management rejected a "rock bottom" offer on contract renewal made by negotiators for the Printing Pressmen, Typographers, Bookbinders, Machinists and Stereotypers.

Pres. A. J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen, who was chairman at final joint negotiations, said unsettled issues include wages, improved vacations, work week reduction on certain shifts, seniority and equipment manning.

Management has offered a few minor "fringe" adjustments and wage hikes of 1.5 percent the first year, and about 2 percent for each of the next two years as against industry settlements elsewhere of about 3 percent, or 10 to 12 cents an hour.

The strikers are prepared to stay out until a fair settlement is reached, and no union will return to work until all go back, union spokesmen said at strike headquarters.

Pickets are optimistic and their lines "solid" in the face of reports that management will advertise for strikebreakers to work in the big plant here, one of the largest U.S. publishers of hard-bound books. Company products include encyclopedias, the Book of Knowledge, and novels distributed by Grosset & Dunlap and other publishers.

Management of Kingsport Press, which prints some 40 million books a year, announced that the plant is "open for operation." No more than 20 workers have tried to cross the picket line, and the supervisory force has been unable to keep up production, the union committee said.

The plant is in northeast Tennessee, close to the border of southern Virginia and not far from IPP&AU headquarters at Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

A temporary court order sought by management was issued Mar. 13 restraining picket-line violence, with a hearing set for Mar. 27. The unions have been supplying pickets on two-hour shifts at 10 plant gates and four warehouses and report that there have been no disturbances.

Joint Training Group Chooses Officers

The Operating Engineers and two construction employer groups have announced the election of the first officers of the newly formed National Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee for Operating Engineers.

Robert J. Cunningham, of the National Constructors Association, is chairman; B. K. Soby of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., vice chairman; and Reese Hammond, IUOE director of organization, secretary.

THE 15,000-TON S.S. Hope, hospital ship that tours the seas as a project of the People-to-People Health Foundation, moves up New York harbor after a 10-month stay at Salaverry, Peru. More than 500 U.S. physicians, dentists, nurses and auxiliary personnel have served on the Hope's three voyages to Indonesia, Viet Nam and Peru. Project Hope is endorsed by the AFL-CIO and Pres. George Meany is a member of the board of directors. The Health Foundation, located at 1016 Twentieth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., is now seeking funds for hospital voyages to other countries.

James L. McDevitt Dies, Headed National COPE

(Continued from Page 1)

mourned McDevitt's death as a "sharp and distinct loss to America and to working people everywhere."

"He devoted a lifetime towards strengthening and improving the lot of the working man and women and toward increasing the participation of individual citizens in the democratic processes of government," Bailey said. "His life of service to people and to the nation will long stand as an example for others to achieve."

Republican National Chairman William E. Miller called McDevitt's services to the AFL-CIO and his development of COPE "a major contribution to American politics."

"James McDevitt in his decades of inspired political action work," he said, "made many contributions to the national interest that went beyond partisan consideration."

Philadelphia Background

A veteran political activist who cut his teeth in Philadelphia Democratic circles, McDevitt had headed COPE since Mar. 1, 1957. Previously, from the time of the AFL-CIO merger in December 1955, he had shared COPE leadership with Jack Kroll, former head of the CIO Political Action Committee, who retired in 1957. Before the merger he had been, since 1951, national director of the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education.

McDevitt was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 3, 1898, and attended parochial schools there. He began his apprenticeship in 1916 under the guidance of Plasterers Local 8 and interrupted it to serve with the Army in France during World War I.

Upon his honorable discharge he completed his apprenticeship in 1920 and quickly became a leader in his union, serving as recording secretary, president and business representative. In 1928 he was elected president of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council and directed it during the depths of the depression in its fights for scarce jobs, its struggles to preserve wage standards and its successful resistance to Communist efforts to capitalize on the plight of the unemployed.

In 1938 he was chosen president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, one of the largest in the country, guiding the defense of labor's gains during successive Republican regimes. He retained the post until called to the directorship of Labor's League.

McDevitt's record is marked by service to city, state and nation in many capacities. He served on the Building Code Commission and Housing Authority in Philadelphia; was labor relations director of the Works Progress Administration and was appointed to the Philadelphia Regional Labor Board in 1935.

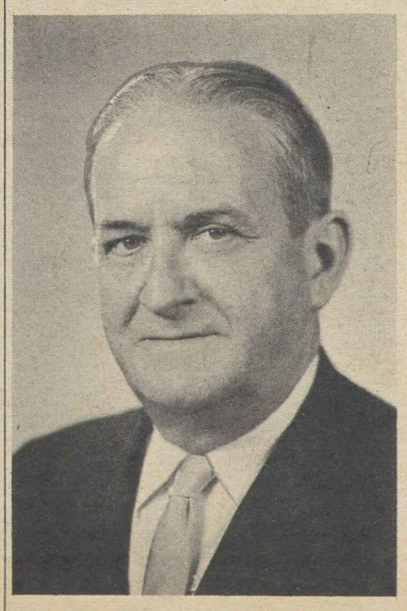
In 1938 he was named to the State Unemployment Compensation Board of Review. Other state agencies in which he served included the Displaced Persons Commission, State Planning Commission, Advisory Council for Private Trade Schools, Advisory Committee on Public Utility Arbitration Law, Advisory Committee on the Physically Handicapped and Advisory Council on the Governor's Highway Safety Council.

Nationally he had served on the advisory committee of the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education and as U.S. labor representative at the Intl. Labor Organization's World Safety Conference in Geneva in 1948.

McDevitt led labor drives for community chests and the Red Cross and was a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Council for a Fair Employment Practices Commission, the National Conference of Christians & Jews, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Trade Council for Palestine.

Surviving are his widow, Margaret, whom he married in 1953 after the death of his first wife; three children, Air Force Lt. William McDevitt, stationed at Topeka, Kan.; James L. McDevitt, Jr., of Bethesda, Md.; and Margaret, wife of Thomas Byrne, attache at the U.S. embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

Funeral services were held Mar. 22 in St. Bartholomew's Church, Bethesda, which he attended. The body was removed to Philadelphia, where it was on view that evening, with interment the next day in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery there.



JAMES L. McDEVITT

Meany to Receive AMVETS Award

The AMVETS Americanism Award will be presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a luncheon in Washington Apr. 6, the World War II-Korea veterans organization announced.

Honored with Meany will be Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who will receive the world peace award; Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, the defense award; Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), the congressional award.

$33.4 Billion Reported in Benefit Plans

More than 120,000 employe pension and welfare plans reported assets of $33.4 billion at the end of 1960 and benefits paid out during the year amounted to $7 billion, the Dept. of Labor announces.

In an analysis of welfare and pension plan reports required under legislation backed for years by the AFL-CIO, the department noted that total assets and reserves for employe benefits had risen to $52.2 billion—an increase of $4.5 billion over 1959. The total included $18.8 billion held as reserves by insurance companies to guarantee payments under insured retirement plans.

More than 1,000 plans had assets of $5 million or more in 1960, the department said, and 100 plans had assets of at least $50 million each. These included 90 pension plans and 10 welfare plans.

Contributions to plans reporting under law to the Dept. of Labor were listed at $11 billion, an increase of $1 billion over the 1959 total. The $7 billion paid out in benefits represented a $1.5 billion increase from the previous year.

The original Welfare & Pension Disclosure Act, under which reports of assets and financial condition are required by the federal government, was substantially improved and tightened last year by amendments proposed by the Kennedy Administration and backed by the AFL-CIO. The principal change was to give the Secretary of Labor adequate authority to administer and enforce the law.

Unionist Appointed Apprenticeship Aide

Roscoe H. Burt, member of the Plumbers and the Government Employes has been named director of the Idaho-Oregon-Washington-Alaska region of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Meany to Speak:

CSA Parley to Study Use of Leisure Time

The shorter workweek and the constructive use of leisure time will be discussed by experts at 10 concurrent workshops scheduled to be held Mar. 31 to Apr. 4 at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, during the eighth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

Increased leisure time offers new opportunities for public service by workers who cannot satisfy their creative instincts on the job, according to Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Fifteen speakers on the agenda include the presidents of seven union bodies; August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund and special White House consultant on the arts; Charles E. Hendry, dean of social work at the University of Toronto; Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher of the National Conference of Catholic Charities; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y); Dir. George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion; Pres. Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Association; Rutgers University Pres. Mason W. Gross; and Chairman Laurance Rockefeller, New York State Council of Parks.

The union presidents are Ralph Bellamy, Actors' Equity; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Lee W. Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers, and A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters.

Also listed are Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, New York State AFL-CIO, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO.

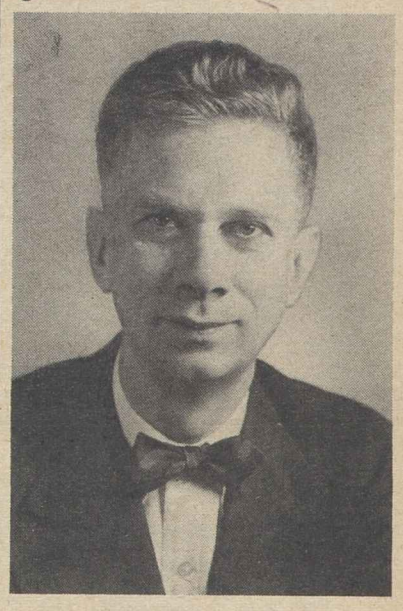
High point of the conference will be a banquet addressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee. The annual Murray-Green award, named for the late presidents of the former AFL and the former CIO, will be presented at the banquet to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross.

Perlis, who will preside at the banquet, said conference speakers will be asked to discuss the economic, philosophical, phychological and social factors related to leisure time.

"The untapped mental and emotional resources of the man who has no inner commitment to his job cries out for nourishment," he said. "Workers want a feeling of accomplishment."

He said the aim of the conference is to encourage the reading of books, attendance at concerts and plays, participation in cultural affairs, educational experiences, and recreation.

"Millions of workers go through life," he asserted, "without listening to good music, reading a good book or seeing a good play. When unions sponsor cultural events such as little theatres and art shows, the response has been great."



AUGUST HECKSCHER
White House Arts Consultant To Address Conference

1963 Histadrut Award Presented to McDonald

Philadelphia—Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald received the 1963 Histadrut Humanitarian Award of the National Committee for Labor Israel before a banquet audience of some 1,200 persons.

The plaque expressed "grateful appreciation of his outstanding efforts in fostering sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the state of Israel."

Previous winners of the Histadrut Award include former Pres. Truman, the late Eleanor Roosevelt, Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg and four labor officials: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Histadrut is the Hebrew name of the Israel Federation of Labor, whose membership is nearly a million in a country of 3 million.

McDonald accepted the honor with thanks from himself and the steel union. Noting the language of the award, he recalled that "humanitarianism is constant regard for the interests of mankind—a deep and abiding regard for man's constant betterment without his enslavement."

World history has rarely seen a phenomenon like the "rapid rise of Israel into the position of respect and admiration it now holds in the free world," McDonald said. He praised the cooperation between the Israeli government and unions "in the common cause of humanitarianism."

Funds raised through the sale of tickets will be used to provide vocational school scholarships in Israel.

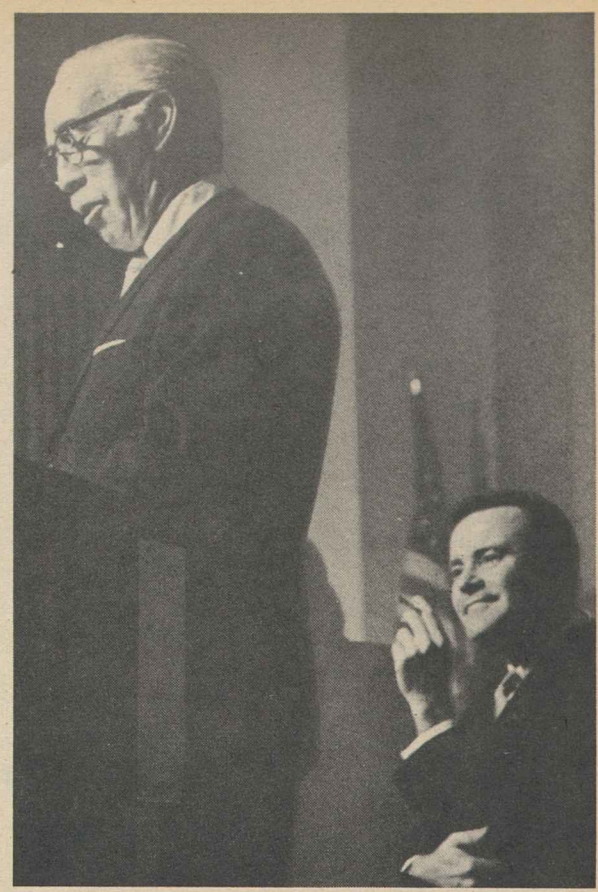
Goldberg, former general counsel for the USWA, voiced pleasure at Histadrut's selection of McDonald for the 1963 award.

R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of U.S. Steel Co., praised Israel as a land of "enterprise and initiative, coupled with education and developing technology." where poverty is being effectively fought. He voiced hope that it might become possible for Israel and other countries in the Middle East to find that honorable commercial relationships "point the way to peace and rising standards of living."

Potofsky hailed McDonald's record as being "in the tradition of Philip Murray," and praised his services to America and to Israel, a "land of working democracy."

Other speakers included Ambassador Avram Harmon of Israel, Dr. Sol Stein and Joseph Schlossberg of the National Committee for Labor Israel; and Ben Ilan, new Histadrut representative in the U.S.

FAMILIAR FACES and famous names were much in evidence at this union session—the 29th annual general membership meeting of the AFL-CIO Screen Actors Guild. This view shows some of the 1,500 actors in attendance at the Beverly Hilton Hotel casting their votes from the floor.



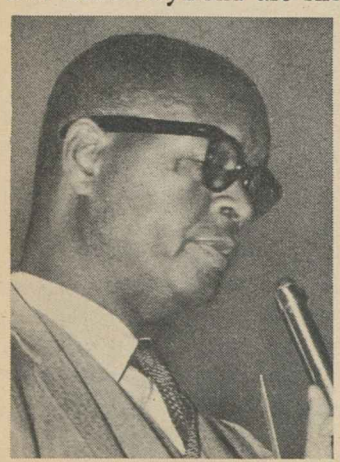
SAG PRES. GEORGE CHANDLER, just re-elected to office, presides. That's Third Vice Pres. Jack Lemmon seated behind him.

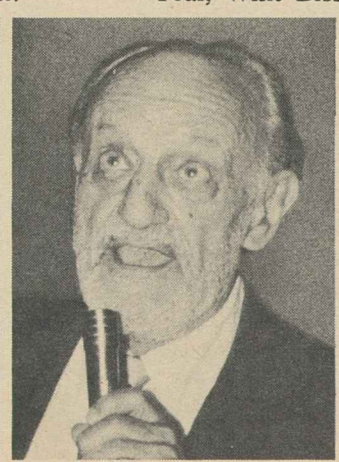
Union Meeting with a Hollywood Flair

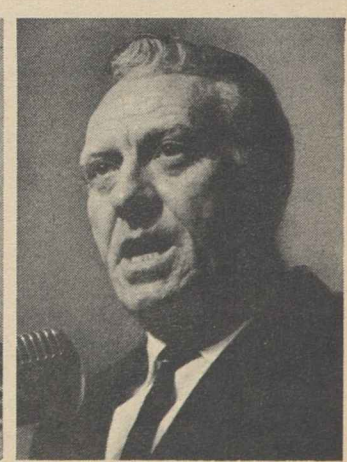
EDDIE CANTOR received the first annual SAG Award for achievement and good citizenship, presented by Chandler at a later date. Left, starlets and character actors reveal the varied makeup of SAG's membership.

NATIONAL BOARD members Ricardo Montalban, Richard Long and Gene Raymond are shown during a lighter moment.

ANOTHER GROUP of board members includes, from left, William Bendix, Jeannette Nolan, Ray Teal, Whit Bissell, James Hong and Kathleen Freeman.







LIVELY FLOOR DISCUSSION of bargaining policy and problems in the democratic trade union tradition brought forth the views of such members as (left to right) Vince Townsend, Florence Ann, Harry Hines, Joanne Reno and Maria Palmer. At far right, SAG Treas. Frank Faylen is shown as he delivered his report.

Memo for November 1964

AN AFL-CIO NEWS survey of the 49 legislatures meeting this year confirms the results of the 1962 elections: the conservative forces are more firmly in control than ever before.

Four months after the balloting that saw the conservatives increase their general control of legislatures, critically needed improvements in state labor and welfare programs are being pigeonholed, defeated or ignored. In a number of states established programs have been seriously weakened. In many others anti-labor proposals have picked up new strength.

There is little hope that in the time still remaining for most legislatures to act positive steps will be taken to meet the complex of problems of a burgeoning urban society. Labor and liberal groups find themselves deeply involved in preventing further erosion and fending off new attacks by the narrow-interest groups that dominate most legislatures.

The dismal record of the legislatures to date places a new emphasis on the need for a national approach to the myriad problems facing all Americans.

Back to McKinley

AN INKLING of the 19th Century approach to the economic ills of the 1960s that pervades some important areas of Congress can be gleaned from the questions put to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during his testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee on tax legislation.

In the adjoining column excerpts of some of these questions and Meany's answers underscore the problems of legislating modern-day solutions when congressmen challenge the graduated income tax and the need for the New Deal.

Faced with the threat of a lagging economy and high, persistent unemployment, the contribution of Rep. James B. Utt (R-Calif.) is to tag the tax system as "the greatest weapon in the hands of socialists, directed at the heart of capitalism." Rep. Bruce Alger's (R-Tex.) contribution to the search for means of stimulating the economy is to term the New Deal a failure.

The income tax fight was settled 50 years ago; the New Deal that pulled the country back from the brink of disaster happened almost 30 years ago. But the throwbacks are still with us, fighting a rearguard, delaying action to slow progress.

James L. McDevitt

JIM McDEVITT, as director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, played a major role in a development that took place within his lifetime—the transformation of labor's political activity from a hit-and-miss flurry a few weeks before election day to a year-round, soundly-based effort.

Competent, personable and dedicated, his passing is deeply mourned. He will be missed because the labor movement never has enough Jim McDevitts to whom it can entrust the difficult tasks of a complex world with confidence that they will be well done.

COPE, its solidly-built organization and its record of accomplishment, constitute a living memorial to him.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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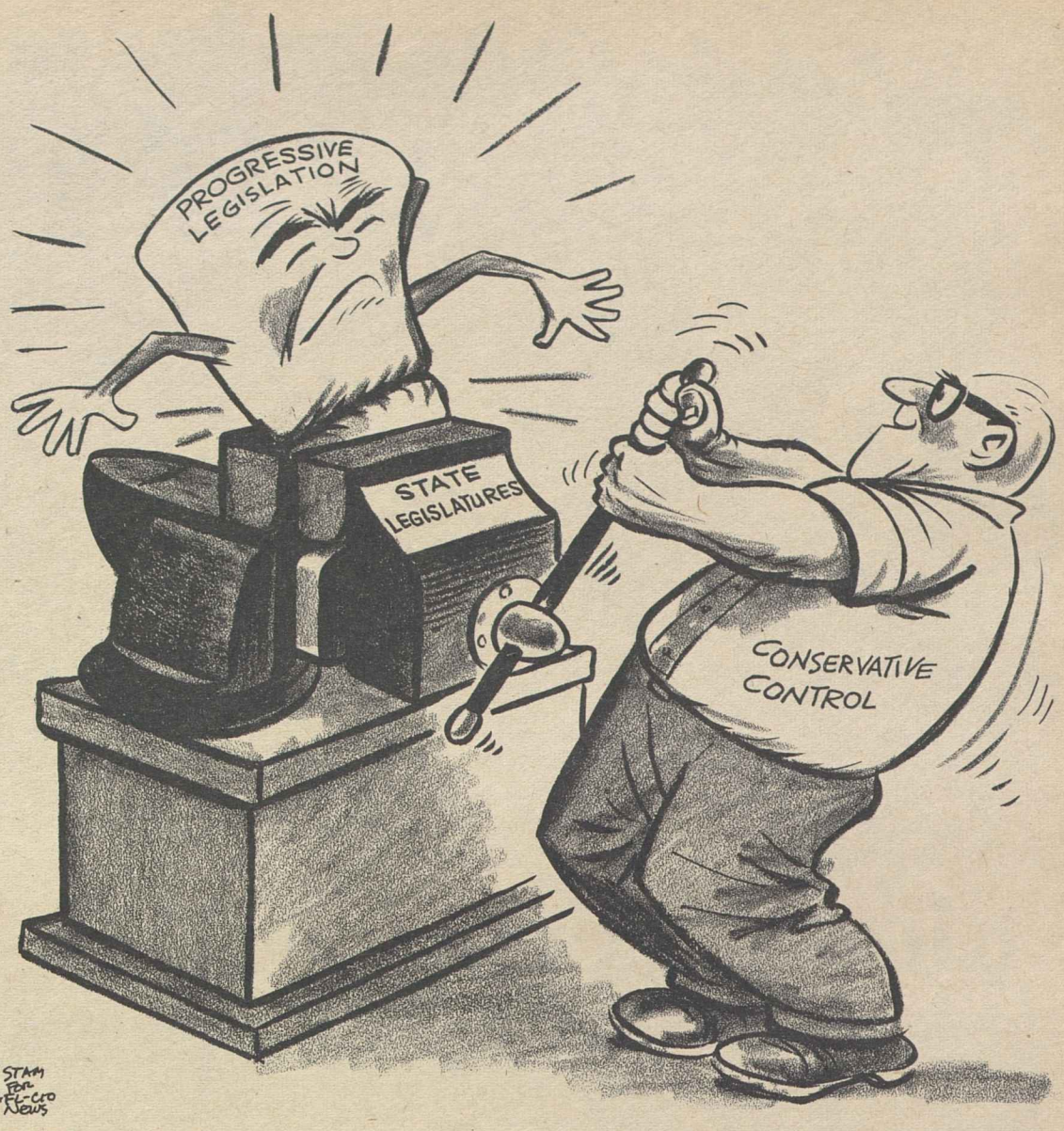
The Turn of the Screw



At Congressional Hearing:

Meany Instructs GOP Diehards In 20th Century Economics

In his testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee on tax legislation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was challenged on his views on the capitalistic system and the record of the New Deal by two congressmen, Rep. James B. Utt (R-Calif.) and Rep. Bruce Alger (R-Tex.) This is how it went:

MR. UTT: The only struggle in the world today, domestically and internationally, is between socialism and capitalism, and the graduated income tax is probably the greatest weapon in the hands of the socialists, directed at the heart of capitalism.

Therefore, I think to apologize for the capitalistic system is probably the greatest sin that any American can commit because I think it is what built the country, what brought us out of a small nation into the strongest nation in the world.

MR. MEANY: I did not refer to apologists for the capitalistic system. I did not say that at all. I happen to believe in the capitalistic system just as much as anyone in this room. This economy we have in this country is a capitalistic economy and the trade union movement is part of this economy and is part of this system.

I make no apologies for being part of the capitalistic system. Of course, I am constantly criticized by Moscow Radio and Pravda; I guess I am their favorite whipping boy. I am considered an agent of Wall Street, they say, because I believe in the capitalistic system. I spoke of the wealthy and their apologists. I did not speak of apologists for the capitalistic system.

Now, I believe in making investment attractive to people who are willing to put up money for risks. I believe in management getting paid to manage and I believe in the entire system.

Why would I not believe in it? Under this system, despite the fact that we have our problems and we are never satisfied, you might say, with what the worker gets as his share of what the system produces—despite all of this—under this system we have done better for workers in America than in any other place on earth that has any other kind of system.

But what I am concerned with is can the capitalistic system survive a situation where we have crept up in 10 years from 1.9 percent unemployed to almost what you might call a permanent basis of something above 5 percent and at the present moment about 6 percent?

Can we survive if that continues to creep up and it gets to the point where—despite the safeguards that we have built into our system—it gets to the point where unemployment starts to feed on unemployment and we get this vicious circle that operated so disastrously in the 1930s?

Can we survive that? Surely I know this: We can't survive that sort of eventuality and still be the leader of the free world. So I am for the capitalistic system and trying to work within it.

* * *

MR. ALGER: Can it be that the New Deal idea of deficit financing and pump priming has failed to solve the problem and we are going to take some more of that bad medicine?

MR. MEANY: In 1931 and 1932 we had a government that certainly was not New Dealish. We were operating then by the old laws of the market place without any government interference. We were producing at a greater rate than ever before in our history and we had 14 million people unemployed.

At that time, the New Deal, as you referred to it, had to put out a fire. In other words, if you are going to win a battle, you have to arrange first to live. What we want to do is keep this system going. I feel that there is a danger to the whole system in growing unemployment.

So, when you speak of the 1930's and the New Deal and government in these things, I would like to remind you that on the 4th of March, 1933, the government came into this thing with both feet after our much-boasted-about private enterprise, under a conservative Administration friendly to business for 12 years prior to that had failed, and when the country was flat on its back.

That is the record. It is all right to forget that. We were flat on our back.

The President had to call a bank holiday, close every bank in America until he could re-open them to prevent further collapse of banks. This came after 12 years, not of the New Deal, but 12 years of an Old Deal when we were operating under the old theories of the market place.

We were operating under the trickle down theory—if we kept the big corporations fat and happy, enough would trickle down. Now I am exposing myself as "a socialist."

Morgan Says:

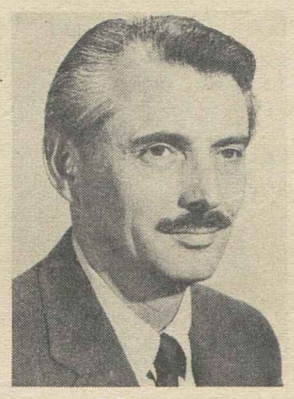
Complaint to FCC Points Up Television's Role in U. S. Politics

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LET THE LEGAL BEAGLES and the civil libertarians gather 'round to examine an intriguing and increasingly important problem of maintaining a balance of fairness in the broadcast coverage of political campaigns.

A year ago a Negro minister from Jackson, Miss., the Rev. Robert L. T. Smith, complained to the Federal Communications Commission that a television station in Jackson, WLBT, had refused to sell him time to promote his candidacy for Congress. The station denied this, said it had offered to sell him time, not in the winter but nearer the June primary. In April, however, the station declared it was not going to sell time to anybody involved in this particular race because there was "no interest" in it. The incumbent whose seat Smith was challenging was John Bell Williams, avowed segregationist who had been in Congress 16 years.



Morgan

It would take a 12-year-old civics student five minutes or less to see which candidate benefited from WLBT's "equal non-treatment" policy—the veteran Williams, whose political face had been familiar in the state for nearly a generation, or the Negro preacher, little known outside his own neighborhood. Smith had already posed his problem in his own words. In an indignant letter to FCC Chairman Newton Minow, he wrote:

"In the face of an all but total blackout on the part of local news medja, [of] our effort to present the issues involved to the people . . . and the proposed solutions that we intend to offer, these television appearances are matters of extreme urgency to us."

He appealed to the FCC for help. Some people could argue—and have—that there was little or nothing the FCC could do. The commission does not determine the programming for broadcasting stations and is prohibited by law from censoring any broadcast material. Furthermore Sec. 315(a) of the 1934 Federal Communications Act provides that while equal time must be given all candidates for a public office if any time is afforded to one, the broadcaster is not compelled to allow any of them to use his station.

It was in this provision that WLBT was trying to take refuge. However, in order to keep their licenses to use that public utility known as the air, broadcasters are required to operate "in the public interest." And over the years, as radio and television have become increasingly vital in political campaigns, it has come to be generally accepted that radio and TV stations have an obligation to carry political discussion.

In fact, a 1959 Supreme Court decision took official note of that reasoning.

"While denying all candidates use of the station would protect broadcasters from liability," its opinion ran, "it would also withdraw political discussion from the area. Instead, the thrust of [sect.] 315 is to facilitate political debate over radio and television. Recognizing this, the Communications Commission considers the carrying of political broadcasts a public service criterion to be considered both in license renewal proceedings" and in granting new licenses.

On Apr. 17, 1962, the FCC wrote WLBT, quoted the salient points of the Supreme Court decision judiciously including the reference to licenses, and requested within five days a detailed explanation of why it was denying its facilities to Williams' Negro opponent. Three days later the station notified the FCC and the Rev. Smith that he could purchase TV time. He did, though, as everybody expected, Williams overwhelmed him.

BUT THAT WAS NOT the end of the story. It may have been, in a sense, the beginning. At a hearing before a House committee. Minow and the commission took considerable needling from Williams and other southern congressmen. They accused the FCC, in effect, and for obvious reasons, of making its own law and issuing what amounted to an "order" to WLBT to sell the Negro minister time or face cancellation of its license.

Minow denied this. "Mr. Chairman," he testified at one point, "the U.S. Supreme Court has said that one of the major obligations of a broadcaster is to carry political discussion. To me it makes no difference what his color is, or where his state is.

"It is my further view that the commission certainly has the authority to inquire of a broadcaster whether he is carrying any political discussion; and if not, to ascertain the reason why he thinks it is not in the public interest to carry it."

To some people that stand is revolutionary if not downright subversive. But Minow holds the novel view that the federal government and its agencies were created for the protection of the public, not just the privileges of a few. Ironically, though he has not reached a final decision, Newton Minow is considering an alluring offer to leave his post and join the Encyclopedia Britannica. Maybe he could be persuaded to stay if the President—and the public—would let him know how much citizens of his calibre are needed in government.

Washington Reports:

Bill to Help Medical Education Seen Improving Nation's Health

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND persons could be saved from cancer every year if sufficient facilities and medical scientists were available for research, Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce committee, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program heard on more than 500 stations.

Harris said the shortage of facilities and research personnel adversely affects the search for information on heart disease, rheumatic fever and other fatal and crippling ailments.

Harris and Rep. John B. Bennett (Mich.), ranking Republican on the committee, talked about the bill just approved by the committee which would provide $180 million over a three-year period for construction of medical school buildings in which an increased number of doctors and dentists would be educated. The measure would also provide loans to needy students, who would make repayment after they had completed their education.

"The loan program for students is one of the soundest provisions of the bill, in my judgment," Bennett asserted. He explained that the processing of loans would be "left to the school," with first consideration given to the students in greatest financial need.

"I think it is conceded to be true that there is a rather critical shortage in the availability of physicians and dentists," Harris said.

ONE REASON, Harris said, is the lack of facilities. Another is the fact that since the explosion of the first atomic bomb, the emphasis has been on attracting students into thermonuclear and similar science fields. A third is the cost of a medical education, which is now about $20,000, and the length of time it takes to prepare for practice.

Harris said a similar but more liberal measure, providing $75 million a year for 10 years, did not get to the House Rules Committee until late in the session last year. He said it was then too late to expect passage of the bill. He was hopeful that the early action of the Commerce Committee this year will mean passage of the measure.

"I hope action will be favorable," he declared, "because a real need has been shown. We need approval if we are to meet our obligations to the American people."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE NATION HAS BEEN admiring the state of South Carolina, where political leaders have given guidance to their people to accept the racial desegregation of Clemson University with dignity, civility and a respect for law and order. In the meantime, Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, the gentleman who was unable to guide his people wisely about the admission of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi, has devoted himself to framing legislative gimmicks perpetuating "states' righters" in control of the state's dominant Democratic Party.

Barnett's program has been almost unreported nationally, but a bill went through the legislature last month that has the potential of damaging both Mississippi Republicans and "national" or "loyalist" Democrats, who don't believe that opposition to civil rights progress is a sensible central political policy.

The Barnett law provides that in each presidential year, after the national platforms have been written and the national parties have nominated tickets, the Mississippi Democratic and Republican parties must hold September primaries for the choice of electors. Each party state convention will be allowed to nominate two sets of electors—one slate in each case bound to support the national nominees, the other either unpledged or pledged against the national nominees. Then will come the primaries to select which set, in each case, will be the electors for the November balloting.

* * *

THE EFFECT OF THIS, clearly, will be to create a situation in which the state Democratic organization, one of the most tightly controlled statewide political machines in the country, can express displeasure at the Democratic Party nominees—almost certainly Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson again—and keep them off the November ballot.

It will allow Mississippi "states' rights" Democrats to bolt the national party leadership without bolting the party technically and without changing parties honestly.

Mississippi newspapers have reported that Republicans are shouting "foul play," charging that the revision of the state's system of choosing electors will buttress "states' rights" Democrats at the expense of both "loyalist" Democrats and the slowly gaining Republicans.

The system has the surface appearance of Democratic procedures —party conventions and primaries and all the appurtenances. But the objective is to continue state political control in the hands of those who sent Barnett to the Democratic nominating convention in 1960 to plead their case, and then bolted the ticket and chose "unpledged" electors who voted for Barnett himself for President instead of Kennedy.

* * *

THE EMPTINESS UNFOLDS when the sponsors of the new law frankly say their final hope is to persuade enough southern states to vote for an "independent" or "states' rights" candidate and against both Republican and national Democratic tickets, thus depriving either of an Electoral College majority and throwing the choice of a President into the House of Representatives.

Constitutionally, this is perfectly feasible. But it was tried by southern extremists in 1948 against Harry S. Truman. They took four southern states away from him with their "third party," but they didn't deprive the country of the privilege of electing its own President.

There is no sign today that southern leaders elsewhere are prepared to join Mississippi in adventurism and secession from national life.

From the standpoint of Mississippi Democratic liberals, the Barnett electoral law is an abomination. From the standpoint of the Republican state chairman, Wirt Yerger, Jr., as quoted in a Mississippi newspaper, it strengthens Kennedy for next year rather than weakens him.

The President won't get Mississippi's electoral votes next year under any circumstances, Yerger said, but it may help him if the Republican nominee "doesn't get them either."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION to train more doctors and dentists would help meet a pressing national need, Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Interstate and Commerce Committee, right, and Rep. John Bennett (Mich), ranking Republican on the committee, asserted in an interview for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Prospects Are Looking Better For the Harried Householder

By Sidney Margolius

PROSPECTS FOR GETTING good values and keeping down family living costs have improved this April. A number of important foods—notably meat and eggs—are cheaper. Home-seekers will find mortgage rates lower than a year ago. Prices of used cars have dropped. You will find prices of Easter clothing outfits reasonable too. In fact, clothing prices are approximately the same as 10 years ago, despite the general rise in the cost of living in that period.

Also, for the first time you will find shoes labeled to notify you if they contain synthetic materials, or such lower grades of leather as split cowhide or pulverized leather.

The new labels represent a unique victory for a little shoe repairman in Medford, Oreg. (little only in terms of resources). Wilbur Gardner was outraged by some of the inferior materials he found in shoes he repaired for moderate-income families, and wrote literally thousands of letters to congressmen and others. He brought the problem to the attention of the labor press and consumer cooperatives and won their support and that of the Oregon congressional delegation. The result was that the Federal Trade Commission investigated and then issued regulations requiring the disclosure of cheaper materials.

Now shoes beginning to arrive in the stores this spring bear these labels. Unfortunately, the new FTC rules need further strengthening and policing as the new labels are not always easy to find (look inside the shoe) or clear in language. For example, labels used by one of the largest chains on some low-priced shoes mysteriously read: "Olefinic upper — all other components man-made materials."

The seller means that the uppers are a plastic resembling patent leather, and that the sole and other components are plastic and other synthetic materials. In this case, the shoe is a satisfactory one for its low price. The new plastic "patent-type" uppers are sturdy, but do not have the "breathing" ability of leather.

The new labels can be helpful in learning if innersoles are made of lower-quality materials although the FTC rules here too are disappointingly weak. They allow the sellers merely to state: "Innersole of non-leather shoeboard." If you see this on the label, it will pay to ask the seller just what the "non-leather" material is. Whether it is plastic (fairly satisfactory), or paper (not satisfactory) makes a big difference.

The rules do require that shoes made of split leather be labeled accordingly.

Many of the soles found on moderate-price shoes are plastic. The labels at least now notify you if soles are "man made," meaning plastic, so you buy them with full awareness that you are not getting the higher-priced leather. Plastic soles do give long wear and are satisfactory for many purposes.

Also watch out for sock linings made of paper dyed to look like leather, found in some cheap shoes. They are not satisfactory.

One welcome development this spring is that the narrow-toe, spiked-heel style, which women practically have been forced to wear recently, is being modified. An increasing number of shoes being shown have shorter rounded or squared toes, and medium-length stacked or Cuban-type heels.

THE DECLINE in home-building and heavy savings deposits in banks are forcing down interest rates now about one-half of 1 percent less than a year ago. Most frequent rates now are 5.25 to 6 percent, with the West Coast as usual at the highest levels.

Prices of used cars declined this winter and now are a little more reasonable than a year ago. New-car sellers are pushing the larger models again with sales of economy compacts declining this year. But a family looking for moderate-cost transportation still will seek out a compact. In addition to lower initial cost, the compacts have been proven more economical to operate.

Runzheimer & Co., Chicago accountants, made a study in the Chicago area for the American Automobile Association and found operating costs for an eight-cylinder standard car to be 3.8 cents a mile, but only 2.7 cents for a domestic compact. This includes gas, maintenance and tires.

FOOD BUYING: Both pork and beef are cheaper this spring but the real buy is poultry. Broilers are in exceptionally heavy supply. April is the "flush" month for eggs, with supplies heaviest of the year, prices lowest and quality highest.

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THIS POSTER is being distributed by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in its campaign to have union members and the general public channel their Easter season spending to where they get their money's worth—in union-made goods and services. Local label councils throughout the country are pushing the drive.

Economy Moves Sidewise:

Consumer Sentiment Found Leveling Off

IF THE U.S. ECONOMY has been moving in any direction during the past three months it has been sidewise, according to the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

The center's quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy in November-December indicated a recovery in consumer sentiment up to the level of early 1962. A slight but steady decline during the year apparently was reversed largely by favorable consumer reaction to the solution of the Cuban crisis in October.

The latest SRC survey, a nationwide cross-section of about 2,000 adults in January and February, shows:

- There were no further gains in the recovery of consumer sentiment.
- The improvement noted in November has not been cancelled.

A third conclusion, given with "less assurance," is that the stimulation apparent in November shows some signs of wearing off.

The SRC Index of Consumer Sentiment stood at 98.3 in January-February, slightly but not significantly lower than either two or 12 months earlier. (The index is geared to consumer attitudes of fall 1956.)

The new data are most favorable regarding interest in automobiles and least favorable regarding the long-range business outlook. Attitudes toward personal financial conditions ranked in between.

Prospects for near-term demand for automobiles remain good, the SRC economists report. Expressed intentions to buy cars, and especially new cars, were somewhat higher in January-February than a year earlier.

This augurs well for sales prospects of 1963 model cars, but past experience indicates that intentions to buy expressed in January and February do not provide any indication of the prospects for new models introduced the following autumn.

Intentions to buy houses for owner occupancy and planned improvements and repairs of homes are likewise somewhat more frequent than a year ago, the report continues. Large electrical appliances show no definite trend.

Attitudes toward the personal financial situation, which improved from August to November 1962, have changed little since then. Attitudes toward unemployment and business prospects over the next five years are less favorable than in November.

In January-February only 29 percent of all people said that on the whole good times would predominate during the next five years, as compared to 36 percent of people who were similarly confident a year ago and a majority of respondents a few years ago.

Although nearly two-thirds of American consumers favor a tax cut, there are no indications that people now count on paying lower taxes in the future, the report says.

In explaining their personal financial expectations and their economic outlook, hardly anybody refers to a prospective tax cut, the SRC economists say.

"There is no reason to associate the recent large automobile sales and the increased incurrence of personal debt with expectations of tax savings," they conclude. "Should a tax cut be enacted, its stimulating effects on consumer demand would come in the future."

From Soup to Nonsense:

How to Tell Man from Woman, In Case Anybody Didn't Know

By Jane Goodsell

WHAT IS A MAN? A man is a creature who can remember how many electoral votes Truman got in '48, the number of rounds it took Dempsey to knock out Sharkey and the gas mileage he got out of the first car he ever owned. But he can't remember what size socks he wears, the ages of his children or the name of that old Tommy Dorsey number that his wife refers to as "our song."

What is a woman? She is a person who can't recall who won the football game she attended last Saturday, and she's vague about the year and model of the car she drives. But she can rattle off the calories count of anything from an orange section to a chocolate sundae. And she can give you a detailed description of the blue chiffon dress she wore to her high school prom.

A man is brave and fearless about hurricanes and loaded guns and cars that accelerate from zero to 60 in 8.6 seconds. But he blanches at the sight of anything served in cream sauce in a patty shell, and he develops a nervous twitch if he has to enter a dress shop or a beauty salon or a hospital.

A woman is brave and stoical about plucking her eyebrows and sleeping on wire hair curlers. She's adventurous about eating calves' brains and sweetbreads and snails. She's cool and collected about nosebleeds and little children who wake up, sick to their stomachs, at 3 a.m. But she bursts into tears over a frizzy permanent. And if she reads a news story about a murderer who escaped from a prison in a town 1,500 miles away, she lies awake half the night hearing funny noises downstairs.

A MAN CAN UNDERSTAND the Dow-Jones averages and the pari-mutuel betting system and the principle of jet propulsion. But he can't figure out how to pin the baby's diapers, and he can't fold a bath towel so the monogram is right side out and centered in the middle.

A woman can distinguish real pearls from synthetic pearls at 20 paces. She can do needlepoint and peel grapes, and apply fingernail polish on her right hand. But she can't fold a road map or keep track of her gloves or whistle through her teeth.

By keeping these distinguishing traits in mind, you should be able to tell a man from a woman.

As Unemployment Worsens:

February Job Total Stays Unchanged

Non-farm payroll employment showed "some improvement" between January and February, aided by the end of the East Coast dock strike, the Labor Dept. has reported in releasing detailed job figures.

The department said non-farm payrolls held steady at 54.8 million instead of declining as expected. Within this total, the key manufacturing sector remained at 16.5 million, interrupting a seven-month decline in factory jobs.

Earlier, the department's summary report had disclosed a sharp worsening in the unemployment picture. This revealed an unexpected rise of 250,000 in unemployment—half among adult breadwinners and half among teenagers. This pushed the jobless total to 4.9 million and the seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 6.1 percent, highest in 15 months.

The detailed February job report, based on payroll data as of mid-month, showed that "non-farm payrolls remained virtually unchanged over the month at 54.8 million, although a decline of about 200,000 is usual for this time of year." The report continued:

"Job developments in trade, services and state and local governments were slightly better than seasonal. The February figures also reflected the end of the dock strike which resulted in the return of about 70,000 employes to payrolls in transportation. The reduction of 120,000 jobs in contract construction was mainly seasonal."

In the manufacturing sector, total employment remained almost unchanged from January at 16.5 million; it totaled 16.7 million in December and 16.5 million a year ago.

The report noted that over-the-month changes in the 11 durable goods and 10 non-durable goods subdivisions of manufacturing "were small and generally in line with seasonal expectations."

"This development," the report said, "interrupted a seven-month decline in factory employment (June 1962-January 1963) which totaled 300,000, seasonally adjusted, and which nearly offset the job expansion in the service-producing industries over that period."

The factory workweek at 40 hours in February was little changed from January, the report said. It noted the workweek has been "on a plateau" in recent months, although at a lower level than the first half of last year.

Overtime hours, at 2.6 in February, were about the same as a year ago but somewhat below the level of most of last year, the report added.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers remained unchanged at $2.43, while weekly earnings slipped to $97.20 due to a slight drop of six minutes in the workweek. Both levels, the report observed, were about 2 percent above a year ago.

The total labor force rose by 700,000 to 74.0 million in February, the report said. This was a gain of some 1 million above a year ago.

Half of Jobless Are Heads of Families

New data now compiled in the Labor Dept.'s monthly labor force surveys throw this additional light on the unemployment problem:

- **Of the 4.9 million unemployed in February, 2.3 million—nearly half the total—were family breadwinners, a rise of 100,000 over January.**
- **Of the total jobless, 4.3 million or 9 of every 10 were actively seeking fulltime work in January and February.**
- **The man-hours lost to the economy because of unemployment and parttime unemployment rose from 6.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, to 7.1 percent in February—a rate worse than the year-earlier figure for the first time since late 1961.**

FIRST DELEGATION of Republic of China trade unionists from Taiwan ever to visit the United States is shown above during a call at AFL-CIO headquarters. Holding the banner with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is Loh Kwang, standing, director of the Chinese Federation of Labor. At Meany's left, holding a plate presented to him, is Pres. Chien-Wen-fa of the Taiwan Provincial Federation of Labor.

C of C Attacks Labor Board, Asks 'Full Dress' Congressional Probe

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has asked for a "full dress congressional investigation" of the National Labor Relations Board, charging that the board "has reversed so many precedents the past two years that the hoped-for industrial stability is now a hollow hope."

At the same time, the chamber urged an $8.6 billion tax cut effective June 30. It should be a reduction of the "right kind," that would not only benefit consumers but would "principally encourage risk taking and extra effort," it said.

The revenue losses could be offset by "substantial reductions" in the expenditures proposed by Pres. Kennedy, the CofC said and "if necessary" by "enactment of a low-rate general excise tax exempting food, medicine and shelter," to produce $3.5 billion in new revenues.

"General excise tax" is considered a term used as a substitute for "federal sales tax." The difference is that a direct sales tax at the retail level is noticeable by consumers; an excise tax, paid at the producers' level, goes into the cost of the goods, and represents a "hidden" burden on the eventual consumer.

An excise tax "must be enacted ultimately," the CofC spokesman, Joel Barlow, told the House Ways & Means Committee.

The chamber's attack on the NLRB came in an otherwise routine statement urging Congress to slash proposed federal spending for fiscal 1964 by $4.5 billion and to knock out, in addition, $4.6 billion in spending authority requested for future years.

Assailing a Kennedy proposal for a $2 million increase in NLRB funds to handle an increased workload and make further progress in cutting down a backlog of cases pending, the CofC said:

Complete 'Reform'

"The chamber calls for complete reform of the NLRB." Until after the "full-scale investigation" and reform, it declared, "any additional increases (in the board's funds) should be denied.

"Past experience has proven that more money and more personnel have not cut the backlog, but rather encouraged further institutionalization of board procedures."

Only two of the NLRB's five members are original Kennedy appointees—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Gerald A. Brown. A third, John H. Fanning, was reappointed by Kennedy to a second term but originally named by former Pres. Eisenhower. The remaining two members—Boyd Leedom and Philip R. Rodgers—are Eisenhower holdovers.

The AFL-CIO pointed out in 1961 that in the Eisenhower years, "a majority of the appointees" had attempted to reverse previous precedents and primarily were drawn from management legal or negotiating counsel.

It also pointed out that the Eisenhower board's harsh interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act were repeatedly repudiated and overruled by the Supreme Court, which in 1960-61 handed down "two dozen major decisions," with a winning record of more than 80 percent for unions, challenging the board's doctrines.

The "most spectacular single day" was Apr. 17, 1961, a report to the AFL-CIO convention noted, when "in four different cases the Supreme Court overturned the board's Mountain Pacific doctrine on hiring halls, threw out its Brown-Olds mass reimbursement remedy, and rejected its view on so-called 'foremen clauses' and 'general laws clauses'."

The NLRB under McCulloch has decentralized its processes to speed up cases, giving election-petition authority to regional directors and expediting the handling of unfair labor practice charges.

Case Load Up

Its case load has zoomed, Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman reported to Congress last January, reaching an all-time high of 25,386 cases in 1962, but delays have been reduced. The average time for processing an election petition was cut to 44 days, Rothman said, about half that previously required.

Despite a rise in unfair labor practice cases—4,000 more in 1962 than in 1958—complaints were issued in an average of 48 days, whereas in 1958 it was 143 days. The average trial examiner's hearing was completed within 98 days, as against 192 days in 1958, Rothman reported.

Six Postal Unions Sign First Nationwide Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

covers matters other than wage rates, retirement benefits and insurance coverage—areas which are determined by Congress. It deals with work and vacation schedules, transfers and seniority rights, travel and moving allowances, and grievance and appeal procedures, including arbitration.

Under the advisory arbitration procedure, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service will supply the names of five arbitrators. Each side will strike two names to choose the arbitrator, whose expenses will be paid equally by both sides.

Kennedy Order Hailed

Meany noted at the signing ceremony that Pres. Kennedy's executive order had finally dispelled the once commonly accepted theory that public employes had no right to bargain collectively. He predicted the result would be improvement in the postal service as well as in the working conditions of postal workers.

Johnston likewise saw collective bargaining marking "the beginning of a better relationship between employes and management in the federal government."

"It is a happy day," he added. "I have been advocating this for years."

Bierwagen Joins Bus Union Staff

Pres. John M. Elliott of the Street & Electric Railway Employes has announced that Vice Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen of Washington has agreed to devote full time to service with the international union to help relieve a staff shortage.

Beirwagen offered his resignation as president of the union's National Capital Div. 689, to be effective the day his successor is installed but not later than June 30. An international vice president since 1953, Bierwagen previously had been the only officer not on a full-time basis.

He is also treasurer of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO, vice president of the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO, member of the Maryland Governor's Study Commission on Reapportionment, member of the Commission on Human Resources of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies.

Screen Guild Proposes Pay TV Earnings Plan

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has proposed a new system of payment for actors in films released on pay television—which isn't in operation yet—in negotiations opening Mar. 25 with the Association of Motion Picture Producers.

The SAG proposal separates pay TV rights from theatrical exhibition rights. It asks, with respect to any film on which production is started after Jan. 1, 1963, that 6 percent of the worldwide gross receipts, less actual distribution expenses, be paid the cast, with a maximum limit of 40 percent. This payment would be in addition to the salaries the actors get for actually making the movie.

In addition, SAG asked that at the time the picture is released for use on pay TV, the producer pay each actor not less than 75 percent of the applicable minimum as a "non-returnable advance" against his share in the worldwide gross.

The present contract, in effect since Feb. 1, 1960, provides, with respect to "free" TV release of theatrical movies on which principal photography was started after Jan. 31, 1960, that the producer pay SAG 6 percent of worldwide total gross receipts, less 40 percent for distribution expense. Under the new proposal checks would be made out to the actors and delivered to SAG for distribution.

The union also is seeking guarantees against discrimination in the hiring of actors because of race, creed, color or national origin.

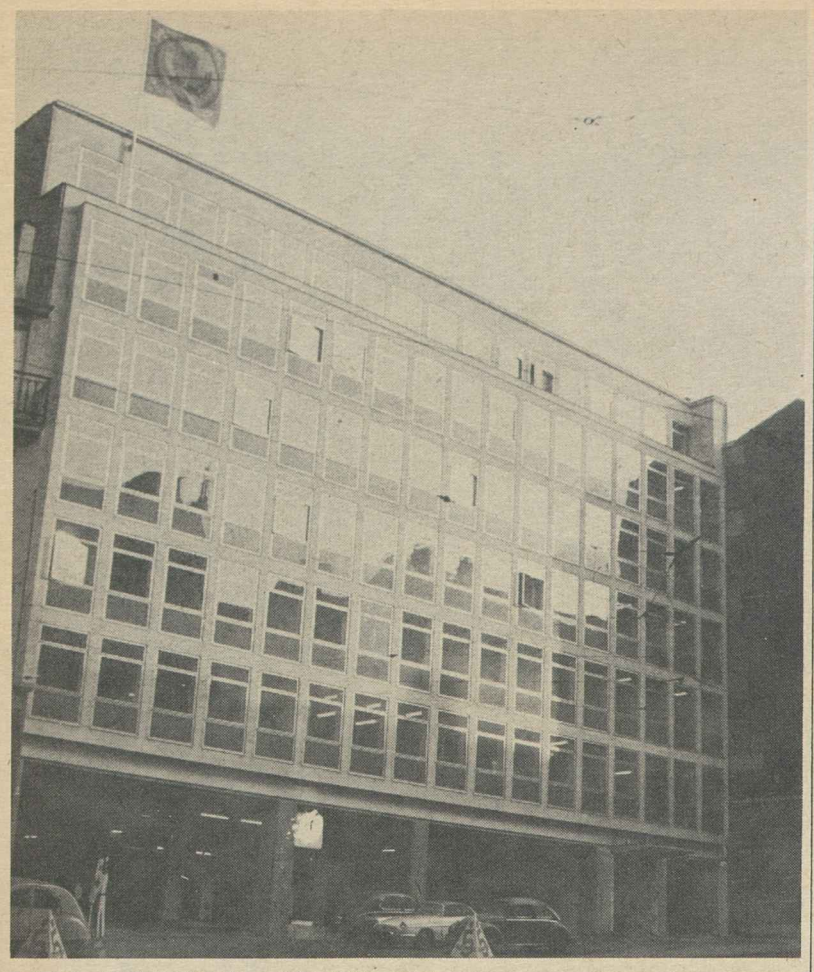
The SAG proposals also would extend contract protection to members employed on films made outside the United States unless they are covered by a contract between the producer and the actors' union having jurisdiction in that country.

In the hope of encouraging production, SAG is not asking for a wage increase in accordance with a policy previously adopted by the membership.

Union negotiators are Dana Andrews, chairman; Leon Ames, Warner Anderson, Frank Faylen, Charlton Heston, Darryl Hickman, Jack Lemmon, Jock Mahoney, Gil Perkins, Walter Pidgeon, Donald Randolph and Thurl Ravenscroft.

Labor Essay Contest Sponsored by Council

Point Pleasant, W. Va.—An essay contest on the subject "What Will Organized Labor Do for My Future?" is being sponsored by the Mason-Jackson Labor Council in cooperation with the school systems of the two counties. Winners in each county will get savings bonds valued at $100, $50 and $25.



SOME 400 GUESTS attended the dedication Mar. 11 of the new headquarters building of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels. Shown above is the building itself. Below, in a group attending a reception, are: Douglas MacArthur, U.S. ambassador to Belgium; Sec. Pieter de Vries of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation; ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu; Graham N. McKelvey, U.S. labor attache in Brussels; Mrs. Becu.

Technical Missions Stepped Up by ILO

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's technical cooperation program, expanding steadily, resulted in 591 expert missions to developing countries in 1962, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the previous year, according to a report to the ILO Governing Body by its committee on operational programs.

Heading the list was Africa with 169 missions compared with 94 in 1961. Increases also were registered for other operating areas—Asia, 141 missions compared with 97; Latin America, 130 missions compared with 99; Near and Middle East, 83 missions compared with 66, and Europe, 53 missions compared with 32.

The number of experts assigned to technical assistance programs, the ILO expects, will increase considerably. The increase already reported is particularly notable in the case of long-term missions to carry out projects under the United Nations Special Fund.

In other actions, the Governing Body:

- Directed a committee to report at the next meeting on its examination of questions connected with the proposed Intl. Center for Advanced Technical & Vocational Training in Turin, Italy. ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse was asked to present to the next Governing Body meeting a statement on the financing available for the center. Governing Body approval of the project, given earlier, was conditioned upon assured income to operate the center for at least the first four years.
- Received a report that the proposed amendment to the ILO constitution enlarging the Governing Body has been ratified by 42 nations; that three ratifications will be made soon, and that 25 more will be needed before two-thirds of the member-nations, as required, have given their approval.
- Voted to set up a technical advisory group to make recommendations on how to handle the question of land reform at an Intl. Labor Conference.
- Authorized Morse to continue his study of the extension of ILO buildings here.
- Morse announced that Burundi has become the 106th ILO member upon a declaration by Prime Minister Andre Muhirwa that the new African nation accepts the obligations of the ILO constitution. Burundi remains bound by 17 ILO conventions which had been ratified by Belgium and declared applicable to Ruanda-Urundi before liberation.

Legislatures Disqualify Thousands:

Unemployment Compensation Standards Debased in States

Employer-dominated legislatures are meeting a squeeze on gravely-depleted state unemployment insurance funds by pushing bills to disqualify thousands of jobless workers.

One legislature—in Wyoming—has voted to slash benefits as well as cut the number of workers entitled to receive them.

Another legislature—in South Dakota—has passed a bill which imposes a waiting period of up to 13 weeks for all persons with past annual earnings over $6,000. The more the worker earned before losing his job, the longer he is required to wait before he can draw unemployment benefits. A token $1 increase in maximum benefits will permit legislators to say they voted for higher jobless payments.

South Dakota's action was termed "a complete departure from the wage insurance principle of unemployment compensation" by Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Munts, interviewed on Labor News Conference over the Mutual radio network, said the unemployment insurance situation has "worsened considerably in recent months." He gave this illustration:

"Pick any 10 unemployed persons and you will find that three or four are excluded from any benefits because of where they worked or the operation of eligibility requirements. One or two of that 10 have been out of work so long that they have exhausted their benefit rights, and the remaining five are drawing benefits which average about one-third of their lost wages. And two of the lucky five will use up all their benefits before finding re-employment under current conditions."

On the plus side of the ledger:

- Arkansas raised its maximum payment from $30 to 50 percent of the state average wage—an immediate $5 boost. An amendment to freeze the maximum at $35 was defeated, assuring automatic increases as average wages rise in the future.
- West Virginia raised benefit maximums $3 a week and, contrary to the trend, succeeded in relaxing disqualification rules affecting workers discharged for misconduct.
- Idaho strengthened its financing by raising the wage base on which employers must pay taxes. A bill to cut benefits by 10 to 90 percent for those whose past earnings were above $5,000 a year—a variation of the South Dakota measure—passed the Senate but was killed in the House.
- Utah raised the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $4,200, but at the same time raised the requirement for past year's earnings from $400 to $700.
- An Arizona bill to raise maximum benefits from $35 to $40 has passed the Senate and is pending in the House.
- A Senate-passed bill in New Mexico would raise the benefit ceiling from $36 to 45 percent of average weekly wages—currently $41.
- Delaware has hopes of eliminating the one-week waiting period for jobless benefits. The report from Massachusetts is that a higher maximum, with no strings is "almost a certainty." Alaska anticipated favorable action on improvements in its compensation law; several other states are "hopeful."

Most improvements carry strings, however. Tennessee raised its benefit ceiling from $32 to $36. The previous standard 22 weeks of benefits was shifted to a range of 12 to 26 weeks—which will help those who worked steadily before losing their jobs, and cut the entitlement of others.

In addition, disqualifications would be made permanent for as long as the worker is unemployed.

In Minnesota, Ohio, Colorado and Michigan—where Republicans control both houses of the legislature and the governorship—bills to weaken existing laws pose serious threats.

Benefits Face Cuts

One-third of the persons receiving unemployment compensation in Minnesota would have their benefits reduced or be disqualified entirely under an employer-backed bill which has passed the Senate and was up for debate in the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

It contains a "sweetener" in that a minority of workers would be entitled to higher benefits—$45 instead of $38—for 30 weeks instead of 26.

But thousands of seasonal workers who had been entitled to 26 weeks would have their benefit periods cut approximately in half and an estimated 15,000 would be disqualified entirely. Under present law, duration of benefits is tied to the amount of wages earned in a base period; the pending bill links duration to the number of weeks worked.

The Colorado Senate passed, 24-9, a State Chamber of Commerce bill which:

- Reduces maximum benefits from 32.5 weeks to 26 weeks.
- Requires a longer period of employment to qualify for benefits.
- Bars payments when an employe is out of work as a result of any "labor dispute," not just strikes as at present.
- Disqualifies payments during the period covered by separation pay or pro-rated vacation pay, and reduces the amount payable by the total of such pay.
- Repeals a provision for a 25 percent "bonus" above the normal maximum for persons with work records of at least five years of steady employment before becoming jobless.

Legislation pending in Michigan would add new disqualifications to the unemployment compensation law and, the State AFL-CIO reports, "would practically repeal the Ford-Canton decision" of the State Supreme Court, which permitted payment of compensation to workers idled by a strike in an out-of-state supplier plant.

The report from Ohio is a "definite likelihood of unfavorable unemployment compensation legislation. Employers pushing for a bill that would wipe out most of the improvements made in law in Democratic-controlled 1959 session, with exception of benefit hike."

And in Texas, the word on unemployment compensation is: "If any legislation comes out, it will very likely be unfavorable."

Step Backward

Wyoming, with one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation and one of the lowest unemployment insurance tax rates, has had one of the best compensation systems—although still below minimum standards sought by the AFL-CIO and recommended by both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations.

The cut in benefits came from a reduction of maximum benefits from 55 percent to 50 percent of average state wages, and dropping a previous provision for up to $6 in dependent benefits. Under the old law, a worker with two dependents could receive $55 a week; his new maximum is $45.

While he could previously receive benefits with as little as 18 weeks employment, the new law requires six months of previous work. The rule for disqualification for refusal to accept "suitable" employment while receiving benefits has been toughened by eliminating consideration of the worker's previous training, experience or wage level. And if he leaves the state to hunt employment, his benefit will be cut 25 percent.

Recount Ended, Rolvaag Out in Front by 91 Votes

St. Paul—Four and a half months after the election last November, Minnesota seemed about to acquire a new governor—Democrat Karl Rolvaag—on the basis of a ballot recount showing that he beat incumbent Republican Gov. Elmer L. Andersen by 91 votes.

A special three-judge state court rejected a Republican motion to void the recount and instructed Democratic attorneys to draft a proposed order declaring Rolvaag the victor.

Andersen, originally elected in 1960, was certified last November as re-elected by a 142-vote margin. He has held on to the office, during the laborious recount, under a constitutional provision allowing a governor to serve until his successor is duly certified and sworn in.

He has functioned to make state appointments, recommend legislation and sign bills.

Even while the court considered and rejected Republican efforts to void the recount, the GOP-controlled legislature was trying to push through two more bills so Andersen could sign them before leaving office.

One, an unemployment compensation measure, would narrow eligibility standards and cut benefits, either forcing off the jobless insurance rolls or reducing payments to about 35,000 seasonal or intermittently employed workers. While the bill would raise the maximum jobless benefit from $38 to $45, the effect would be to throw the 35,000 wholly or partially on public relief.

The other bill would prohibit unions from expending dues revenue in state or local political campaigns.

Rolvaag would be expected to veto both measures, but the prospects were that he might not take office in time to do so.

Appeal Still Possible

Rolvaag was lieutenant governor at the time of the election, when more than 1.2 million votes were cast. Charging irregularities at the polls, he obtained a recount under ground rules laid down by the three-judge special court with the cooperation of lawyers for both Democratic and Republican Parties.

Each side reserved the right to challenge the recount later, and the GOP still had the right to appeal to the State Supreme Court an unfavorable ruling from the special court.

Conservative Grip Limits State Gains

Shift to Right Brings New Effort To Wipe Out Progress of Past

(Continued from Page 1)

tinues to center on sales taxes and a growing variety of nuisance taxes, all of which put the heaviest proportional burden on low and middle-income families.

At least one new governor—Ohio's economy-pledged Republican James A. Rhodes—has tackled the revenue problem by cutting off funds for welfare programs. He abruptly ordered the state's share of county relief payments cut from 50 to 40 percent, and also slashed state aid to the blind, the disabled, and dependent children.

In a rare area of bipartisan accord, state ratifications of the constitutional amendment prohibiting a poll tax as a voting requirement for federal elections have begun to roll in after a slow start. The count, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was up to 23 with additional ratifications imminent.

If the poll tax amendment is ratified this year, Virginia—the only state which did not have either a regular or special session of its legislature—will presumably call a session to adopt a voter registration procedure. Arkansas faces the same problem. Its legislature adjourned without agreeing on a stand-by registration plan.

In some big states—including California, one of the few major liberal beachheads—the legislative session is too young for analysis. Here, however, is a cross-section of state reports in areas other than unemployment compensation and reapportionment, covered in stories on this page and Page 10:

ALASKA—Labor-supported bill establishing Human Rights Commission passed House, expected to pass Senate.

ARIZONA—Secondary injuries made eligible for workmen's compensation under Senate-passed bill. Delay in making payments eliminated by authorizing immediate payments based on $200 monthly pay, with balance of payment retroactive after it has been computed.

ARKANSAS—An attempt to impose a stringent literacy test for voting defeated as amendment to registration bill in House, which set up a permanent registration system to be used when the poll tax constitutional amendment is adopted. The bill failed to clear the Senate before adjournment.

COLORADO—One of the worst of a series of anti-labor bills, which would prohibit workers or unions from striking or "acting in concert" to prevent the use of any "labor-saving" device, was reported favorably by the Senate Labor Committee without a hearing. After a vigorous protest from the state's labor movement, the Senate voted to send the bill back to committee. However the Labor Committee, this time after holding a hearing, again sent the bill to the Senate where it was being debated as the AFL-CIO News went to press. A pending workmen's compensation bill would raise benefits slightly, but tighten restrictions and deduct any federal social security payments. Prospects good for expanding jurisdiction of fair employment practices.

DELAWARE—Legislature set up an apprenticeship council under the State Labor & Industry Dept., which the State AFL-CIO described as "a bill which we have sought for the past 12 years."

HAWAII—Still early in session, but liberal legislature raises hopes for labor-backed bills, including a measure to limit powers of courts to issue injunctions in labor cases and a bill to reduce from eight to two the number of employes necessary for a representation election.

IDAHO—Minimum wage, previously 75 cents, raised to $1. Also enacted was a bill specifying time-and-one-half-pay for women after 8 hours in one day. Six-month residence requirement for voting dropped to 60 days for presidential election. With legislature near adjournment, no action was expected on "right-to-work" and bill to require 75 percent vote of bargaining unit to permit a union shop.

INDIANA—In the recently adjourned regular session, enforcement powers were added to the state's previously toothless fair employment act. Workmen's compensation was raised $3 to $42 a week maximum. Otherwise the session was a tug-of-war between a conservative Republican legislature—which came within one vote in the House of calling for abolition of the federal income tax—and Democratic Gov. Matthew E. Welsh. Among the bills he vetoed was a Kerr-Mills "means test" measure for health care. A special session now in progress resulted from a deadlock over the state budget. The GOP is pressing for a sales tax.

KANSAS — Public accommodations bill expected to pass; prospects less bright for bill to prohibit discrimination in sale, rental, financing of housing.

MAINE—Strong bipartisan opposition to "right-to-work" expected to kill or pigeonhole the bill.

MARYLAND—A weak public accommodation bill passed which applies to only half the state. In Maryland, legislators can exempt their home counties from many state laws through amendments attached to bills. The counties where race discrimination is most widespread.

MICHIGAN—A bill for a $1 minimum wage—the state presently has none—is supported by Gov. George W. Romney. However the State AFL-CIO reports it is "so loaded with exclusions that it bypasses most people who need protection." One plus action expected is approval of aid to dependent children legislation to enable Michigan to receive federal funds authorized two years ago. It passed the House through combined votes of Democrats and moderate Republicans over Old Guard GOP opposition.

MINNESOTA—Fate of legislation prohibiting use of union funds in state elections and a proposed "little Landrum-Griffin" measure may depend on whether Democrat Karl Rolvaag is declared elected governor over Republican incumbent Elmer Andersen.

MISSISSIPPI — The Dixiecrat legislature adopted a labor-opposed bill requiring September primaries to choose presidential electors—a device aimed at making it easier to keep candidates of the national Democratic Party off the ballot, or at least deny them the use of the party label.

NORTH CAROLINA—Labor hopes to raise the 75 cent minimum wage—the only wage floor law in the South—to $1.

OHIO—Sitaution summed up by the State AFL-CIO thus: "We have Democratic-controlled legislatures once every 10 years. We make progress in those years. In between it's a defensive battle to preserve what we've got, with a minor advance thrown in here and there."

OREGON—Collective bargaining rights for public employes passed House by substantial margin. Expect favorable action on minimum wage bill. Railroads seeking repeal of Oregon's "full crew" law requiring six men on trains more than 40 cars long; rail unions urging its strengthening by requiring an additional brakeman on trains of more than 100 cars.

PENNSYLVANIA—Still early in session, but outlook is for a defensive battle to prevent retrogression.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Public accommodation bill passed. Labor-opposed bill to eliminate right to register at polls on election day sidetracked for study.

UTAH—Archaic law prohibiting "miscegenation" repealed. Sales tax raised. Several anti-labor bills killed.

WEST VIRGINIA — Minimum wage bill passed House, died in Senate. Sales tax extended over AFL-CIO opposition. Defeated or not acted on were bills to establish state apprenticeship council, ban age discrimination in hiring, and permit payroll deduction of union dues by state employes.

Realty Promotion 'Truth' Bill Enacted

Santa Fe., N. M. — The New Mexico legislature has passed a labor-backed "truth in real estate promotion" bill.

It sets penalties up to five years in prison and a $100,000 fine for misleading advertising of developments of 25 or more parcels and failure to provide purchasers with complete information on restrictions, street facilities, availability of utilities and water, full price and financing terms.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last month adopted a resolution calling for legislation to curb "land speculators bilking unwary consumers of their hard-earned money through flagrant misrepresentations."

COPE Distributing Two New Leaflets

Two new register-and-vote leaflets for mass distribution are now available from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Entitled "It Takes a Lot of Muscle" (Publication No. 128) and "365 Days a Year" (No. 129), they stress the importance of union members registering so they can vote for good candidates committed to programs for the welfare of the great mass of Americans. The leaflets should be ordered by number. Copies are free.

23 States Ratify Ban on Poll Tax

Twenty-three of the necessary 38 states have ratified the constitutional amendment preventing states from imposing a poll tax for voting in federal elections.

The states are: Illinois, Oregon, West Virginia, New Jersey, Montana, Maryland, New York, California, Indiana, Rhode Island, Michigan, Alaska, Ohio, Idaho, Hawaii, New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Vermont, Washington and Nevada.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE citation was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) by William D. Gargan, stage, screen and television star, on behalf of the American Cancer Society. Gargan, whose larynx was removed in a cancer operation and who uses esophogeal speech, expressed the society's appreciation for the $828,000 raised by AFL-CIO affiliates in Labor's March on Cancer.

State Reapportionment Viewed as Inadequate

Legislators from rural areas and small towns are showing a not-surprising reluctance to vote themselves out of office or to dilute their considerable power by giving greater representation to city and suburban areas.

The result, the AFL-CIO News found, is that most reapportionment actions have been of a token nature, with continued over-representation of sparsely-populated areas. In most states where reapportionment is an issue, labor and other groups supporting population-based representation are pinning their hopes on the courts rather than the legislatures.

Here are some highlights:

Colorado—Reapportionment act has been challenged in federal court as a Republican gerrymander.

Delaware—Court challenge has been brought against reapportionment act described by State AFL-CIO as "unfair and unjust."

Idaho—Urban areas got more representation in House through increase in size from 63 to 79, but still under-represented. No change in heavily out-of-balance Senate. Labor supporting court challenge.

Indiana — Gov. Matthew E. Welsh (D) has vetoed a labor-opposed bill which would make geography rather than population the prime factor in both houses.

Iowa—Legislature adopted constitutional amendment, which labor opposes as inadequate. It is scheduled for a Dec. 3 referendum. Meanwhile State AFL-CIO has brought a federal court suit challenging both existing apportionment and proposed amendment.

Mississippi — After referendum defeat of a proposal to further increase rural control, legislature adopted a plan which State AFL-CIO terms "a definite improvement." It was ratified in a special election.

Nebraska—State AFL-CIO has brought suit challenging referendum-approved constitutional amendment giving weight to area as well as population in state's unicameral legislature.

Nevada—Reapportionment suit filed in federal court by four officers of State AFL-CIO.

New York—With GOP firmly in control of legislature, labor pins hopes for fair reapportionment on pending court suit.

Ohio—Labor supporting suit before federal court to eliminate provision in state constitution which allows each county one representative, regardless of population.

Oklahoma—Reapportionment act may not meet federal court order, in which case the court may proceed to reapportion on basis of population.

Rhode Island—Court has ordered reapportionment, but issue expected to be deferred until forthcoming constitutional convention.

Tennessee—In this state whose archaic representation pattern convinced the Supreme Court that constitutional rights were involved, a pending bill comes closer to equalizing representation but still gives an edge to rural areas.

Vermont—"Labor is very much in the fight for reapportionment" in the current session of the legislature, the State AFL-CIO reports.

Washington—Special session under way with court directive to reapportion or court will do so itself.

Reuther Mourns Bishop's Death

Detroit—A "profound sense of loss" at the death of Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam was expressed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers in a tribute to his "long, active service to humanity."

Bishop Oxnam was a member for several years of the union's Public Review Board, a role which, Reuther said, reflected his "deep sense of human rights."

"He often expressed his deep satisfaction at being able to serve the members of the UAW in this way," Reuther added, "and he resigned only when illness caused his doctor to advise him to do so. People everywhere—the countless members who knew him and all who benefited from his vast and passionate devotion to humanity without ever personally knowing of his admirable efforts—can experience only a deep sense of loss."

Conservatives Regain Control:

Rules Group Blocks Medical School Bill

The House Rules Committee, temporarily back under control of the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition, blocked House action on a Kennedy-supported bill to construct medical training facilities.

The Rules unit, raised from 12 to 15 members two years ago and again this year to provide a knife-edge majority to Kennedy supporters, went back to control of the five Republican members and two southern Democrats, headed by Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) when Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) was unable to attend because of illness.

A majority vote is required for the committee to give a bill a green light for floor action. A 7-to-7 tie on clearing the medical facilities bill kept it bottled up.

The bill, which would authorize $175 million in federal funds for medical and dental facilities, was approved by the House Commerce Committee by an overwhelming bipartisan 20-1 margin.

Smith said later the Rules action did not finally kill the bill. The way was left open to bring it up, he said, when other federal education proposals are considered.

In other actions in Congress:

- A Senate Labor subcommittee voted a liberalized version of the Administration's youth employment opportunities bill. It would set up a Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) to work in national parks and reservations and in "home-town" projects. In addition, the committee added a section authorizing matching federal funds for states which create their own youth corps and put young people to work on "home town" projects.

Before approving the measure, Democrats defeated an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) to strike out the Youth Corps section.

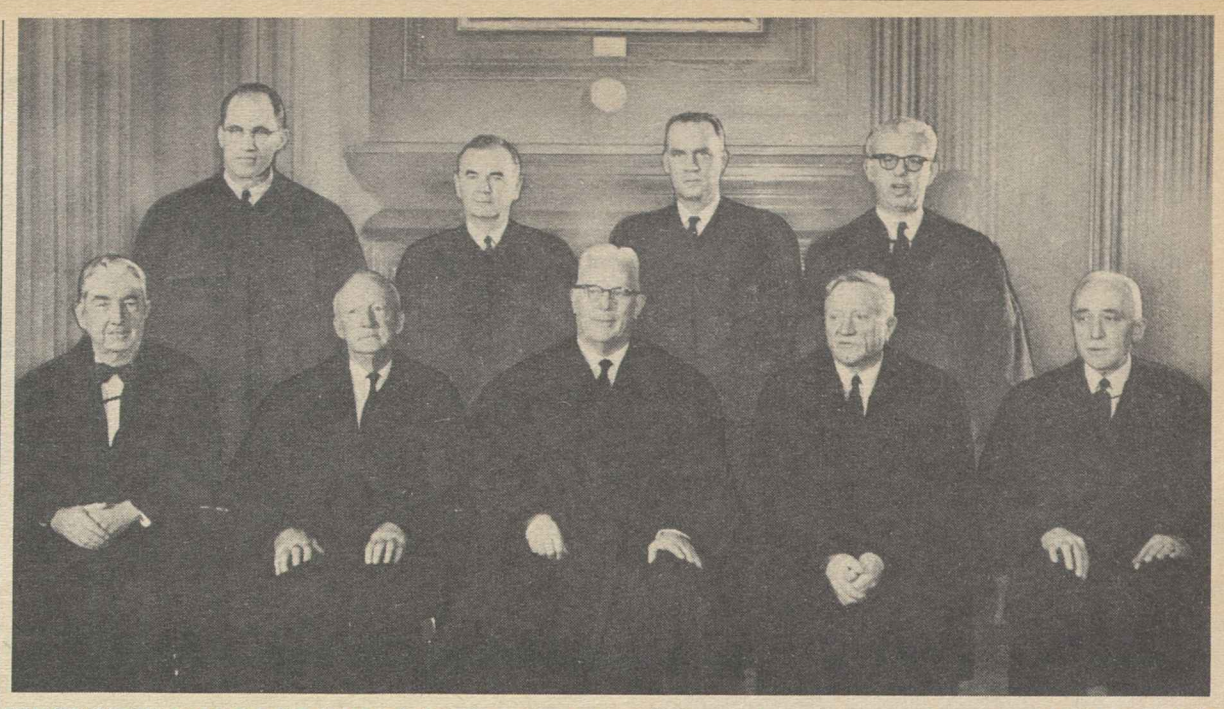
- Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) continued hearings of a Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee on his truth-in-packaging bill. Federal Trade Commissioner Paul Rand Dixon endorsed the measure, saying that its enactment would allow the FTC to issue regulations "with teeth" for the guidance of business firms.

The Rules Committee action pigeonholing the medical facilities bill came after Commerce Committee Chairman Oren D. Harris (D-Ark.) made a direct personal appeal for clearance so the House could vote on it before Easter.

"I'm as much in favor of economy as the next man," he said, but the need for larger numbers of physicians and dentists is "urgent." The supply, he told the committee, "is about to be outrun by the demand."

In other actions dramatizing the new stalemate created by Madden's illness, the Rules unit:

- Killed a proposal to open House committee meetings to radio, television and tape-recorder coverage. Senate committee meetings have long been open to these news media.
- Turned down a proposal by Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.) to split the existing Education & Labor Committee into two separate groups.
- Turned down various other proposals—all on 7-7 tie votes.



FIRST NEW PHOTOGRAPH of the Supreme Court in several years was taken recently. From left to right it shows (seated) Justices Tom C. Clark and Hugo L. Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Justices William O. Douglas and John M. Harlan; (standing), Justices Byron R. White, William J. Brennan, Jr., Potter Stewart and Arthur J. Goldberg.

County Unit Voting System Killed, 'One Person, One Vote' Decreed

(Continued from Page 1)

federal union was formed and the electoral college established in the U.S. Constitution "implied nothing" about the use of a similar system "by a state in a statewide election."

'One Person, One Vote'

"The conception of political equality from the Declaration of Independence, to Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, to the 15th, 17th, and 19th amendments can mean only one thing—one person, one vote," Douglas declared.

The high court overruled the district court, struck down its "disparity" theory, and remanded the case for a decree knocking out any form of "county unit" or other "weighted" system of tabulating ballots in a manner to favor one geographical area over another, one class of voters (rural) over another (urban).

The sweeping decision apparently kills existing county-unit voting systems usd in Maryland and Mississippi for party-primary purposes as well as the Georgia system.

Its language also apparently rules out the "county unit" system within congressional districts, under which rural-area voters have been given a "weighted" advantage over city voters.

"Once the geographical unit for which a representative is to be chosen is designated, all who participate in the election are to have an equal vote," the court declared.

In Maryland, candidates for governor have been "counted out" in party primaries under the "unit" system, even though they won a majority of the popular vote. In Georgia, candidates for Congress have been "counted out," regardless of a popular vote victory, under the "county unit" system.

Dissent by Harlan

In a dissenting opinion, Justice John M. Harlan bitterly argued that the court's judgment on the Georgia case arose from its 1961 decision opening up a gerrymander of the Tennessee legislature to challenge in the federal courts.

The court in the Tennessee case had "turned its back on [a] wise chapter" and agreed "to enter [the] political thicket" involving practicalities of politics, Harlan said. It "can no longer escape the necessity of coming to grips with the thorny problems it so studiously sought to avoid" in the earlier decision.

"I cannot consider it irrational for Georgia to apply its county unit system to the selection of candidiates" for governor and other statewide office "to assure against a predominantly 'city point of view'" in the administration of state business, he said.

Douglas, speaking for the majority, said the county unit case involved no question having "anything to do with the composition of the state or federal legislature."

"We intimate no opinion on the constitutional phases of that problem [gerrymandered legislatures] beyond what we said" in the Tennessee decision, which merely told lower federal courts to take jurisdiction of valid challenges and seek to frame decrees that meet the test of constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection of the laws, Douglas wrote.

The Georgia case "is only a voting case," he added. Justices Potter Stewart and Tom Clark filed a concurring opinion emphasizing that the county unit case had nothing to do with "the basic ground rules" that in the future may grow from the Tennessee case.

"Within a given constituency," Stewart remarked, "there can be room for but a single constitutional rule—one voter, one vote."

Power of Lower Federal Courts Over State Convictions Increased

The Supreme Court has ruled that the federal courts have power to use the habeas corpus writ to liberate prisoners convicted and held in prison under state criminal laws if their imprisonment violates their rights under the federal constitution.

The 6-to-3 decision brought a sharp dissent from Justice John M. Harlan, who warned that the federal courts were thus thrown open to constitutional claims by all state prisoners. It was a "disquieting" decision, he said.

The majority opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan acknowledged difficult questions involving the federal nature of the national-state system. He declared the decision was nevertheless necessary to prevent unconstitutional imprisonment in cases where state law did not protect basic rights.

In other cases the court:

- Ruled that joint committee procedure for handling worker grievance cases may be enforceable by federal courts under the Taft-Hartley Act even if the word "arbitration" does not appear in the contract language regarding grievances.

The question is whether an award by a joint management-union committee arose from "the chosen instrument for the definitive settlement of grievances," the court ruled. The case was sent back to district court for determination of what was meant by the contract language.

- Said every state must provide an attorney for every person charged with crime if he is too poor to hire one and requests help.

The decision, which was unanimous, directly reversed a 1942 precedent that attorneys were required under the constitution only if the accused person faced a possible death sentence under state law.

- In a series of decisions, laid additional constitutional restrictions on the states in providing full help to indigent persons charged with crimes. The court split 5-to-4 and 6-to-3 in two such decisions, with Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Brennan, William O. Douglas, and Arthur J. Goldberg joining each time to reverse the state court decisions. In one case they were joined by Justice Byron R. White.

The habeas corpus decision involved a New York prisoner convicted of murder 21 years ago on his own confession alone. Two other persons also were convicted on their own confessions in the case, but went free when the state appellate courts ruled the confessions were coerced by police brutality.

The remaining prisoner did not appeal at once, and when he did the state courts said that in a procedural sense he had waited too long. The state judges said he could be treated as the others but that they were powerless to act.

The Supreme Court's decision which set him free held that procedural defaults by a prisoner under state law do not deprive him of constitutional rights when he invokes the aid of the federal courts.

'Job Guide for Young' Available in New Edition

The 1963-64 edition of the Job Guide for Young Workers, just published, will be used by more than 10,000 high schools in helping jobseekers get off to a good start, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security has announced.

"Young people must continue their education and training as long as possible to qualify for the skilled jobs of the '60s," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said.

The guide provides useful information about the duties, characteristics, employment prospects, advancement opportunities and methods of entry into a wide variety of jobs frequently sought by young people leaving high school, he pointed out.

The guide was prepared by the bureau's U.S. Employment Service in cooperation with state employment security agencies. The 78-page booklet reflects the accumulated experience and knowledge gained by specialists in public employment offices in their contacts with young workers and their employers.

Copies of the job guide may be bought at 45 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Budget Cuts Seen Costing Future Jobs

Congressmen and senators who want federal programs reduced and the budget cut must take responsibility for additional future unemployment, the Meat Cutters have warned.

Union Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman urged Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (R-Ill.) to drop his announced campaign for federal "economy." They said "we know it is part of the political game" that he oppose budget requests, but they advised Dirksen that federal programs "maintain and create jobs."

IRS Rules Held Factor in Layoffs

"Critical and continuing job losses" have been suffered by professional musicians as a result of "tardy and excessively restrictive" Internal Revenue Service regulations on the tax-deductibility of business entertainment expenses, Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians has told the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue.

Citing spot checks in cities across the country, Kenin said that 100 Philadelphia musicians have been laid off since the regulations went into effect Jan. 1; that 161 lost their jobs in Los Angeles; that in New York, Chicago and Seattle various establishments have either closed or shut off live music at a cost of layoffs for more than 100 musicians.

The musicians' union "does not condone expense account chiselers," Kenin said. He complained, however, that IRS restrictions on entertainment tax-deductibility were so severe as to "abolish legitimate traditions" in the field of business contacts and transactions.

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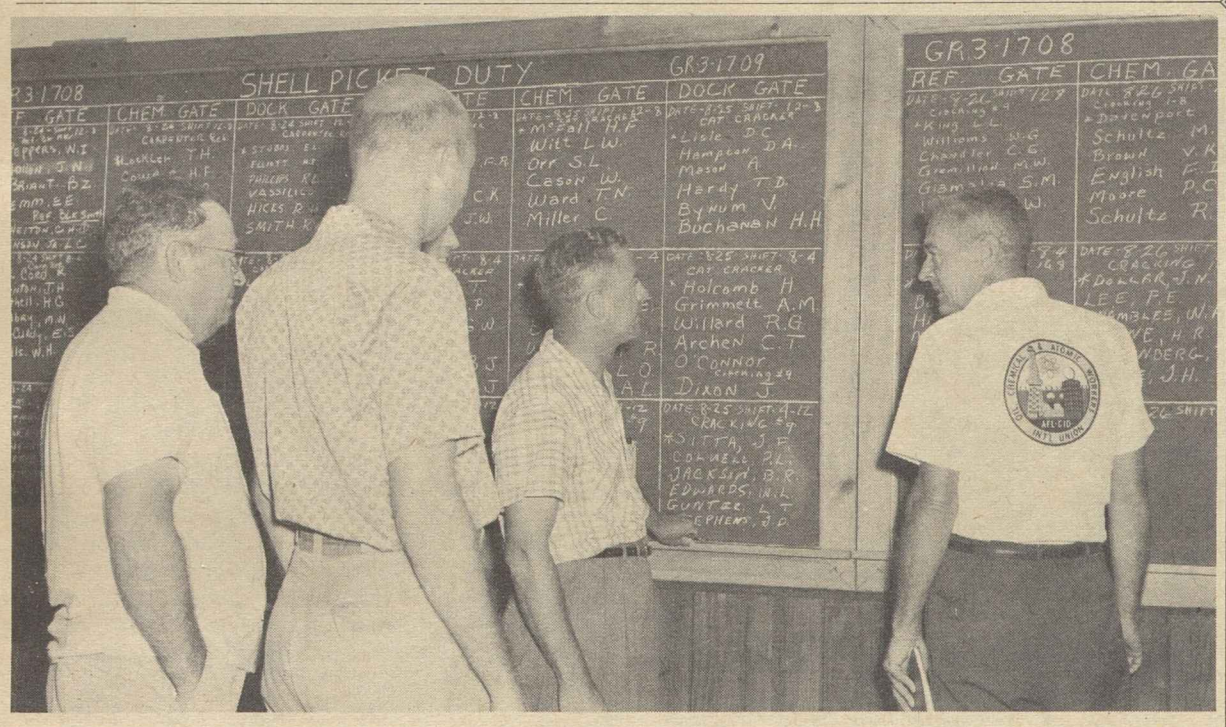
Substantial U.S. Aid Boost Strongly Backed by Meany



PICKET DUTY IS SCHEDULED at least eight days in advance in the strike of Oil Workers Local 4-367 against the Shell Oil Co. installation at Pasadena, Tex. Above three of the strikers looks for their names on the assignment board in the union hall. At right is L. D. Wilkers, strike chairman. **(See story on Page 3.)**

Dissents from Slash Asked by Clay Group

By David L. Perlman

U.S. foreign aid programs should be "substantially increased," not cut back, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a vigorous dissent to retrenchment proposals made by a presidential advisory committee.

Meany charged that the committee, headed by retired Gen. Lucius D. Clay, failed to show in its majority report "real understanding" of the world struggle "between the forces of tyranny and freedom" in making recommendations which included:

- A $500 million slash in current $3.9 billion aid programs.
- "Harder terms" of repayment for many of the economic development loans made by the U.S.
- Withdrawal of U.S. aid from many areas of Africa.

Meany, only labor representative on the 10-member Clay committee, told Pres. Kennedy that the American people are willing to continue their support of the "long-term costs" of strengthening the free world.

Criticizing the majority's "arbitrary limitations" on U.S. aid programs, Meany pointedly noted that other Presidents "have been subjected to and have overcome the advice of individuals whose view of the national interest was too narrow, whose approach was negative, and whose arguments taken out of context could be dangerously misused" by opponents of the President's program.

Aid Foes Encouraged

Comments by Capitol Hill opponents of foreign aid indicated the majority report had whetted their appetites for severe appropriation cuts, despite Clay's statement at a press conference that reductions beyond the group's recommendations "would be at a sacri-

(Continued on Page 8)

Safeguards Asked for Transit Bill

The Senate has been told that labor cannot support a bill providing federal grants for urban mass transportation facilities unless amendments are added assuring "adequate protection" of workers' rights.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all members of the Senate, urged support for amendments, which he said would be offered to the committee-approved bill, to guarantee collective bargaining rights and to ensure that federal funds will not be used to bring about displacement of workers or loss of existing benefits.

Biemiller emphasized that the AFL-CIO "supports enactment of a long-range program of federal assistance for mass transportation" as provided in the Administration-backed bill sent to the Senate floor by the Banking & Currency Committee.

He said, however, that the committee failed to write into the bill assurances that employes will not be adversely affected by such programs and added: "The AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 2)

Forced Arbitration Hit:

Dockers Join Fight Against Bonner Bill

Eighty thousand members of the Longshoremen are "unalterably opposed" to a bill imposing compulsory arbitration of maritime disputes, top officers of the union told the House Commerce Committee.

ILA Pres. William V. Bradley warned that the legislation proposed by Committee Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.) is "the surest way to destroy collective bargaining."

If it becomes law, he said, "then neither side will engage in the type of bargaining likely to result in a contract. Both sides will refrain from compromising in the knowledge that ultimately someone else will assume the responsibility and do their job for them."

Thomas W. Gleason, the union's executive vice president, charged that "those who favor compulsory arbitration are kicking up a dust storm to hide their assault upon the freedom to strike."

"They would want American

(Continued on Page 7)

February Price Index Ties Record

The consumer's cost of living tied an all-time high in February, pushed upward by higher prices for food and clothing, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Consumer Price Index rose by one-tenth of 1 percent to return to the record high of 106.1, first reached last September. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.61.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said a small decline in the factory workweek caused a slight drop in average spendable earnings or take-home pay of factory production workers.

And because of the rise in the cost of living between January and February, the Labor Dept. noted, the real earnings or purchasing power of factory workers declined slightly.

Some 2,500 metalworking and meatpacking workers will receive a 1-cent an hour hike based on quarterly and semi-annual adjustments under contract escalator clauses.

The index for February was 1.2 percent above a year ago.

The net spendable earnings report for February showed the weekly take-home pay of the factory worker with three dependents down to $85.58 with a slight drop in the workweek; the worker without dependents received $77.91.

The take-home pay in both cases was down by 20 cents from January but $1.15 per week above a year ago.

Stronger Equal Pay Bill Urged by Labor

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to enact a "comprehensive and effective" equal pay for women law and to strengthen the pending Administration-backed bill by expanding coverage and providing clearly spelled-out protection against wage cuts.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a House Labor subcommittee that a federal law is needed because the "evil" of discriminatory pay practices still exists despite "the combined efforts of collective bargaining, voluntary employer action and state legislation."

The AFL-CIO wants "prompt action" on the legislation, he said, but not "at the expense of effective action." He cited an AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution adopted last month which declared:

"A pious statement of principles, shot through with exceptions of application, and obstructions to enforcement, will not be acceptable, nor will any shabby attempts to equalize women's wages by reducing those for men be acceptable."

Schnitzler said the Administration bill, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), "is aimed in the right direction."

He praised its enforcement provision, which gives the Secretary of Labor authority to issue orders halt-

(Continued on Page 8)

Railroad Officials Try To 'Tape' U.S. Mediator

A top federal mediator's efforts to help settle the Florida East Coast Railway strike through exploratory meetings with company officials lasted just 20 minutes.

Then Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., a member of the National Mediation Board assigned by Pres. Kennedy to the nine-week strike, discovered that the traditionally private and informal session was being "taped" on a recorder.

O'Neill indignantly told the railroad executives that he considered their unannounced recording of the meeting "an insult to the United States government." He broke off the session when company officials refused to turn off the recorder and insisted on the right to transcribe all talks with federal mediators.

Back in Washington, O'Neill confirmed to newsmen that the railroad's refusal to follow the ordinary procedures of mediation had forced the government to suspend its efforts. He said he had never before—in 25 years of mediation—encountered such a situation.

O'Neill, who went to Florida after successfully assisting in settlement of the Railway Clerks' job security negotiations with the Southern Pacific Railroad, was assigned to the FEC strike after the Florida congressional delegation urged Ken-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Textile Research Called Vital

Congress can help revitalize the textile industry by approving funds for a government-sponsored research program, Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America told 40 delegates from five states at a TWUA legislative institute in the U.S. capital.

Pollock cited the loss of 400,000 textile jobs in recent years and the despair created by the scrapping of plants and the abandonment of communities left stranded. Only one proposal to help solve textile problems has, after five years of studies, won the unanimous support of all elements, he asserted—the proposal to establish a government-sponsored program directed at increasing scientific knowledge of textile materials and processes.

The fruits of this basic research, he said, can be applied by the industry to the expansion of markets through developing new products and new uses for textiles.

Pointing out that the program has been endorsed by Pres. Kennedy, the Special Commerce Subcommittee on Textiles, and a textile committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, Pollock said its adoption, and congressional approval of an initial $2.5 million appropriation, is "of utmost concern" to the 800,000 workers left in the industry.

Delegates at the first institute session were from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. They visited their senators and representatives; were guests at the Japanese embassy, and took part in a week-long program highlighted by a debate on hospital insurance under social security, featuring Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) who favors the social security approach, and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), who opposes it.

A second institute for delegates from TWUA locals in Midwestern and New England states was scheduled to start Mar. 31. Those in charge include Pollock; TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka; and other TWUA officials, including John W. Edelman, Washington representative; Education Dir. Paul Swaity and Stanley Rosen, his assistant; and William DuChessi, COPE director.

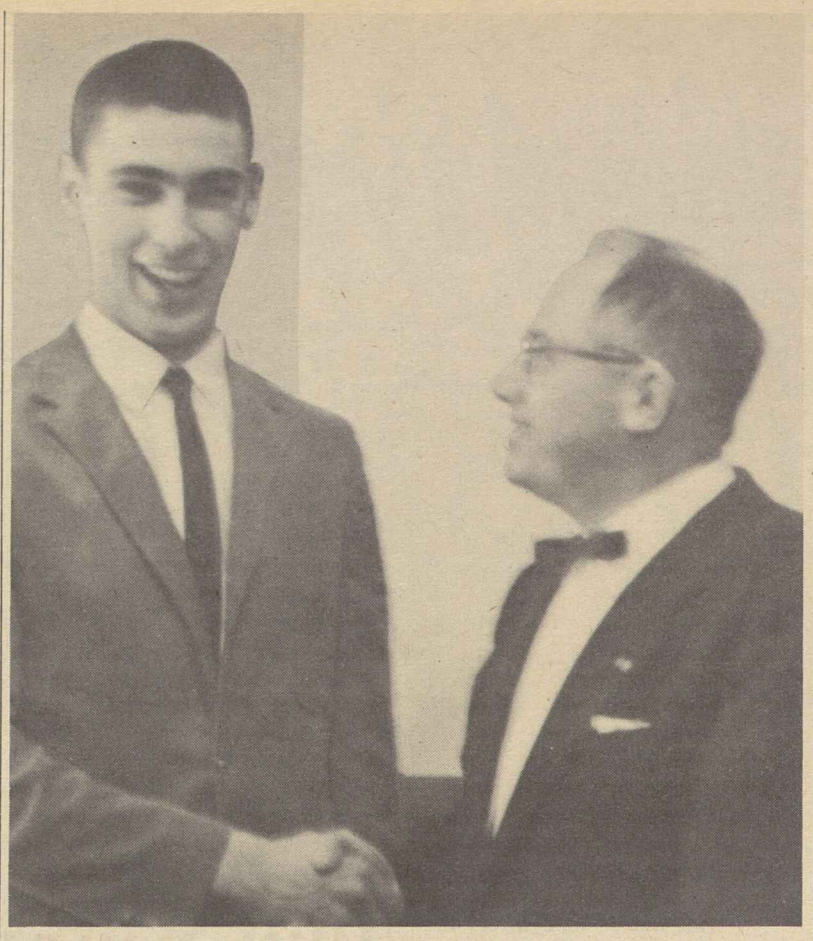
New Jersey Labor Backs $1.25 Wage

Newark, N. J.—Approval of a House-backed $1.25 state hourly minimum wage was urged on the Senate by State AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent J. Murphy to protect the thousands of workers he maintained were "exploited . . . simply because New Jersey doesn't have a minimum wage law."

"Passage of the bill will not mean an end to the low wage problem," he asserted, "but it is a beginning. It is part of our intensified attack against poverty and its human waste and social costs to our society.

"At least the bill will prevent continued growth of the unjustifiably wide income disparity between the defenseless lowest-wage earners and the rest of New Jersey's work force."

Murphy said a State AFL-CIO survey showed that a single woman living with her family needs to make at least $1.37 an hour "merely to exist without any frills or luxuries." Far more is needed to support a family, he added, but "many employers ignore this fact and continue to pay disgracefully low rates."



FIRST PRINTER from the Detroit area to join the Peace Corps was David J. Deeds (left), an apprentice member of Typographical Union Local 18. Congratulating him as he leaves for training at Georgetown University, Washington, is Pres. Harlow Banks of Local 18. Deeds expects to leave for Afghanistan about June 1.

Labor Board Forbids 'Selective' Lockout

A "selective" lockout of union employes by druggists who kept their stores open with non-union workers was unlawful discrimination and "clearly retaliatory," the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

A panel of three board members has ordered the Kitsap County, Wash., Retail Druggists' Association to stop discouraging membership in Retail Clerks Local 381 by locking out union members while continuing to operate with non-union employes, and to give lost pay to 45 of the 48 locked-out pharmacists and clerks.

The dispute started when members of Local 381 rejected the employers' "last offer and began picketing one store." All employers then handed layoff notices to union members, notifying them they would be rehired when the picketing was ended.

The employers and their bargaining agent, the Industrial Conference Board, Tacoma, Wash., claimed they were not trying to undermine or eliminate the union but merely to protect themselves against union "whipsaw" tactics. Their own conduct, they argued, had been found legal in a previous NLRB ruling in the often-cited Buffalo Linen case.

The decision, by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown, rejected this argument, saying the Buffalo Linen rule did not apply for these reasons:

- The employers agreed in advance to suspend their union-member employes if a labor dispute closed one store, and all association members signed an agreement to that effect before the strike started Sept. 11, 1962.
- In accord with the agreement, when picketing began at one store the other employers singled out union members for temporary suspension "whereas non-member employes were retained."

Thus, the board said, "not only in its conception but also in its implementation the lockout was purposefully discriminatory" as between union and non-union members and therefore it is "immaterial that the respondents had no hostility to the union and no specific intent to discourage" union membership.

The board noted one unique event—two stores within a block of the picketed store hired their own pickets wearing signs similar to those of union pickets. The picketing was not requested or authorized by the union, and the employers said the pickets were utilized because of the stores' proximity to the picketed establishment.

In other rulings at the same time, the board held in a 3-1 decision that the National Seal Division of Federal-Mogul-Bower Bearings, Inc., violated the law by refusing to rehire four probationary employes after a strike last fall of Rubber Workers Local 171 in Downey, Calif. Management's argument that the probationers had failed to complete 60-day trial periods before the strike, and therefore need not be rehired, was struck down by NLRB Members John H. Fanning, Leedom and Brown.

Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented on the ground that the probationers elected to stay away from work during the strike and thus broke a company rule about working without interruption for 60 days.

A second ruling by McCulloch, Leedom and Brown was that the Perkins Machine Co., Warren, Mass., did not commit an unfair practice when management reminded members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 223 that they could resign from the union during a contract "escape" period and sent them resignation forms, but did not urge them either to resign or remain in the union.

Mediator 'Taped' In Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

nedy to send a personal representative to the scene.

Meanwhile, the non-operating union's strike remained solid. Operating crafts were respecting the picket lines and the only trains running were staffed by management officials.

The "non-op" unions struck Jan. 23 after the company continued to refuse to give its employes the 10.28 cents an hour pay increase granted last year by every other Class I railroad in the nation.

Engravers Reject Pact:

Settlement Delayed In Newspaper Strike

New York—Settlement of New York's long newspaper strike and lockout hit another snag when members of the striking Photo Engraver's voted 191 to 111 to reject a new agreement recommended by their negotiators.

The unexpected turndown caught management and union leaders by surprise.

The city's morning papers—the Times, Herald Tribune, Daily News and Mirror—were preparing to go to press on the presumption that the 320 engravers would ratify the settlement. Earlier, picket lines had passed through machinists and electricians to prepare equipment for quick return to publication.

Photo Engravers Local Pres. Frank McGowan had urged the strikers to accept the pact as "the best we can get." After the vote, he said his next step would be to report to the publishers and Bertram A. Powers, president of Typographical Local 6 and head of the Newspaper Unity Committee. A new engravers' meeting with the publishers was set for Mar. 29.

There was also a possibility that the engravers would call a meeting of the full local, which also includes some 2,900 members employed at commercial printing shops.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who had recommended the settlements for the unions involved in the dispute, said he would await reports and "assess the situation" before taking further action.

The major objection of the Photo Engravers to the proposed settlement reportedly was the failure to reduce the workweek from 36¼ to 35 hours for all shifts, not just the overnight shifts as the mayor had recommended.

The package was valued at $12.63, with wage and fringe benefit improvements of $6.50 in the first year and $6.13 in the second, including four weeks of vacation after a year of service.

Earlier in the week, the ITU local removed what was then thought to be the major barrier to a solution of the 16-week dispute when it reversed an earlier vote and accepted a two-year settlement also valued at $12.63.

The printers, who had been the first union to strike four of the dailies and encounter a lockout by four others, gathered at Madison Square Garden and used city voting machines to ratify the settlement by a vote of 2,562 to 1,763. A week earlier they had rejected the same package, 1,621 to 1,557.

As the dailies prepared to resume publication prior to the Photo Engravers' vote, the Times and the Herald Tribune announced price increases from 5 cents to 10 cents a copy. The other two morning papers, the Daily News and the Mirror—both tabloids—said they had no immediate plans for a price increase. The Times also announced that the price of its Sunday edition would go up from 35 to 40 cents in the circulation zone extending 50 to 200 miles beyond the city.

The evening papers have been 10 cents a copy for sometime.

Transit Bill Assailed As Short on Job Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

will oppose enactment of mass transportation legislation" unless protective amendments are added on the Senate floor.

Debate on the bill was expected to begin Apr. 1.

In the House, the Administration's high-priority Youth Employment bill—a two-part program establishing a Youth Conservation Corps and a "hometown" youth program—was approved by the Education & Labor Committee on an 18-12 party-line vote.

Among Republican amendments defeated were proposals to transfer administration of the program from the Labor Dept. to the Interior Dept., and to require that state recreation areas where youth may be employed be open to persons of all races.

Would Kill Bill

Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), who has sponsored anti-discrimination amendments to many bills in the past, said he voted against the amendment offered by Rep. Robert Taft (R-O.) because it was intended to assure that the bill would be killed in the House Rules Committee.

Although Pres. Kennedy had expressed hope that the measure would clear Congress by Easter, it is not expected to move to the House floor until the Administration's single-vote margin of control of the Rules Committee is restored by the return of Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.). Madden's illness has enabled the coalition of five Republicans and two conservative Democrats to block Administration bills.

In other congressional developments:

- A House Education subcommittee was reported close to bipartisan agreement on a $2.7 billion college construction and student aid bill.
- Eight Republican senators, accusing Kennedy of not doing enough on civil rights, proposed a legislative package going beyond the proposals the President made in a special message earlier this year.
- A House Agriculture subcommittee opened hearings on extension of the Mexican farm labor program. The Labor Dept. is supporting a one-year extension of the program, coupled with major reforms. Labor witneses were scheduled to testify urging that the entire program be scrapped.
- The House Ways & Means Committee, nearing the end of its tax hearings, heard witnesses from the oil industry strongly oppose any change in the oil depletion allowance. The first witness for the oil industry was Gen. Lucius Clay.

NMU Wins Rights On Cableships

New York—The National Maritime Union has been given exclusive recognition under Pres. Kennedy's executive order as bargaining representative for non-officer seamen on Army cableships in the Seattle area.

Col. T. A. Rathje, commander of the Army's Transportation Service agency in Seattle, granted the recognition to bargain for appropriate personnel aboard the cableships Albert J. Myer and Basil O. Lenoir.

OCAW Local Asks Support:

Shell Oil Strikers Still Solid After 7 Months on Picket Line

Houston, Tex.—Unions don't pass out medals for endurance and courage, but if they did, 2,200 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers here could step up and be decorated.

On strike since last Aug. 19 against the Shell Oil Co. and Shell Chemical Co. at nearby Pasadena, not one member of the Local 4-367 bargaining unit has returned to work—and that includes 100 to 150 "free riders." Shell has used supervisors to keep up production.

There is no talk of going back to work, though management stubbornly continues to refuse to bargain, OCAW charges, on a new contract. The strike here is the last of a series which began last summer in various refineries and bulk plants as a result of Big Oil's insistence on "management rights" clauses detailed in a collective bargaining "handbook" distributed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Every Thursday, OCAW members report to the union hall to pick up strike benefits of $20 a week. Thus far about $1.5 million has been disbursed, and financial reserves of the parent union have been greatly weakened by the union's long fight against highly profitable companies.

Support from union members all over the country has been remarkable, the union has said, and those who can help are asked to send contributions to the OCAW Emergency Fund, c/o Sec.-Treas. A. F. Grospiron, Box 2812, Denver 1, Colo.

When the strike began last summer, other Shell installations were shut by strikes at Wood River, Ill., and Norco, La., near New Orleans. Mobil Oil locals also walked out at St. Louis, East St. Louis, Detroit and East Chicago, Ind.

Settlements at other locations had the effect of stiffening the resistance of Oil Workers at Pasadena to any worsening of their contract protections.

The issue, the OCAW says, is Shell's attempt to take away contract clauses in effect for up to 25 years. The company demands unlimited freedom to assign work and shift schedules as it wishes, and the union cites this typical example: management wants to pay overtime only as required by law—time and a half after 40 hours.

The strike, first in more than 10 years, was the climax of several years of deteriorating conditions. Shell has eliminated jobs and thrown heavy work loads on remaining workers, the union asserts. It has assigned work outside normal craft lines and has contracted out work that plant employes historically have performed.

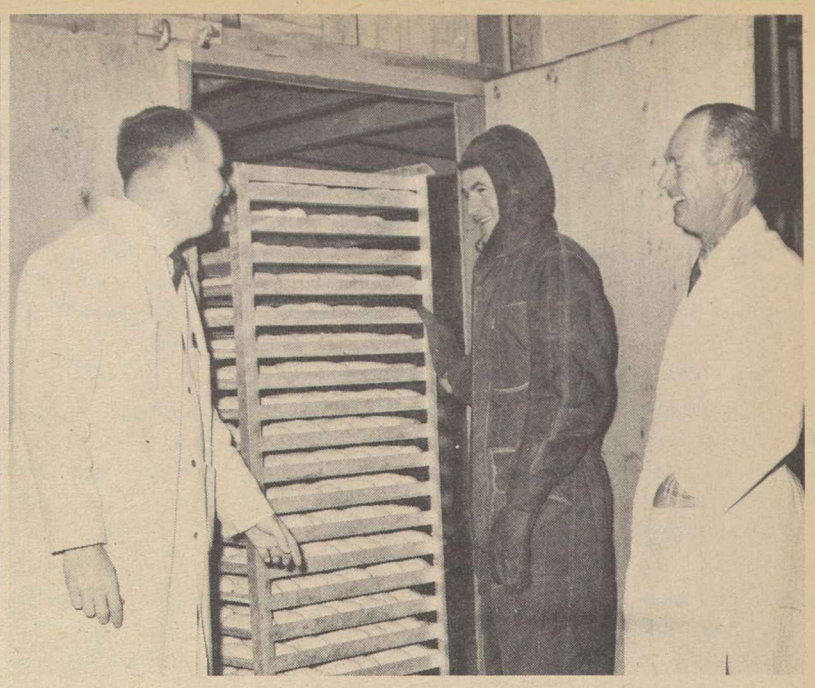
Overload's the Same

One veteran employe who has worked here since the Pasadena plant was built in 1929—long before the union was organized—says:

"The company wants to turn back the calendar 25 years. The work is a little cleaner now but the overload is just about the same."

Shell, second largest of world oil firms, is owned principally by stockholders in the Netherlands and England, according to union sources.

Shortly after the strike started, Shell resumed operation of the plant and has come close to maintaining the normal 135,000-barrel-a-day production by using supervisory employes. Employes of outside contractors have been hired for some maintenance jobs, OCAW reports.



FOUR DAYS ON, FOUR DAYS OFF is the work schedule enjoyed by members of Meat Cutters Local 551 under their contract with an Anaheim, Calif., packing company. Here Robert Anglim, all dressed up for the occasion, pauses en route to his job in the frozen baked goods section to greet H. W. Bridgford (left), who runs the plant for his father, and Local Sec. Harold Woodward.

Insurance Firms Defy NLRB on Bargaining

Five insurance companies have refused to bargain with the Insurance Workers, winners of representation elections in single-office units, in a move the union calls a "delaying tactic" to discourage organizing.

The firms have refused to accept a National Labor Relations Board ruling that a union may represent insurance workers in offices smaller than statewide in extent. The ruling first was made in a case involving the Quaker City Life Insurance Co., at whose office in Alexandria, Va., six insurance agents and a clerk voted for the IWIU as their bargaining agent.

The board found Quaker City guilty of an unfair labor practice and ordered it to bargain. When it refused, the NLRB asked the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to enforce its ruling and a decision is expected momentarily. The loser may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Since the Quaker City ruling the board has found two other firms guilty of unfair practices—the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., at two district offices in Wilmington, Del., and the Equitable Life Insurance Co. for two district offices in Cleveland and one in Lorain, O.

In each case the NLRB found that smaller units were appropriate and, after hearings, board examiners reported "the respondent admits that it has refused to bargain with the union but contends that the union was not properly certified in that the unit found by the board . . . was not an appropriate unit."

In two other cases board examiners have recommended that Metropolitan be found in violation of the law for refusing to bargain with the union in its offices in Philadelphia, Pa., and Woonsocket, R. I. A similar finding was made against Equitable at Washington, D. C.

The union has filed charges of refusal to bargain against Western & Southern Life at McKeesport and Wilkinsburg, Pa., and against the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia at Petersburg, Va.

The union said the NLRB's right to decide appropriate bargaining units has been well-established by the courts.

"This kind of delaying tactic will cause some of our election victories to evaporate," said IWIU Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen. "In an industry with a high turnover of employes, 25 percent of the members in these units will be gone by the time the final ruling is handed down."

He said the companies "have all the money in the world and lots of legal talent." Refusals to bargain, Gillen said, "gain time and put us to a lot of expense, which we can ill afford."

Insurance Workers Ask Strike Support

Insurance Workers' Pres. George L. Russ has called on IWIU's 200 locals and all other union members to support a strike of Missouri and Ohio agents against the Monumental Life Insurance Co.

Some 300 agents on Mar. 18 began picketing district offices in 11 Ohio cities and in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

Monumental has bargained with the union for 25 years. The company proposed a major revision this year in commission payments which members turned down. The firm then refused to negotiate any improvements in previous offers, Russ said.

Growing Support Seen For Health Care Bill

Two spokesmen for the Kennedy Administration have expressed high optimism that growing public support of the President's plan for social security hospital insurance for the aged will lead to its enactment by Congress this year.

Presidential Assistant Lawrence F. O'Brien said "the prospects are good" that the House Ways & Means Committee will vote out a health care bill that will win the acceptance of the House. He also said that the November elections had created a decisive majority for the labor-backed bill in the Senate, which turned down the proposal last year by a margin of only two votes.

Health, Education & Welfare Under Sec. Ivan A. Nestingen said "there is a clear majority" for the legislation in both houses of Congress stemming from overwhelming public support of the program. He noted that the department had received nearly 50,000 letters on health care for the aged last year which showed that the public favored the President's social security approach by a ratio of more than 2.5 to 1.

The statements by O'Brien and Nestingen went to the National Council of Senior Citizens, which is spearheading a nationwide campaign for the old-age hospital insurance program. The council is headed by former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.).

O'Brien noted that the Ways & Means Committee, which failed to report the bill last year, may well be occupied until mid-July with the Administration's tax proposals and the debt ceiling limit. He predicted, however, that once those high-priority matters are out of the way, the committee would turn its attention to the health care bill, again sponsored in the House by Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and in the Senate by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.).

Some committee members reserved judgment on the social security plan last year until they could study the workings of the Kerr-Mills Act of 1960, which provides federal aid to states for public assistance to the "medically indigent" aged.

HEW recently reported that as of last November only half the states had acted to put Kerr-Mills provisions into effect, and that even among these benefits varied widely.

Auto Workers Propose Joint Industry Studies

Detroit—The Auto Workers have proposed that major auto and agricultural implement companies and the union prepare for 1964 contract negotiations by setting up joint study committees—a separate committee for each company—to meet at least a year in advance of the start of actual negotiations.

Careful advance study of joint problems is advisable, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in letters to presidents of General Motors Corp., Ford Motor, Chrysler, American Motors, Intl. Harvester, Allis-Chalmers and John Deere Co., because such studies have proved helpful in other companies.

The usual 60-day bargaining period is not long enough to work out solutions to complicated issues, he said, and the failure of the collective bargaining process might increase pressure on government to intervene in such a way as to "leave little room for private decisions freely arrived at by labor and management."

Authorized by Board

Reuther wrote that the UAW executive board had authorized him to propose that management and labor jointly study such problems as these:

- The creation of new job opportunities for younger workers, for older workers too young to retire, and for members of minority groups.
- The development of methods to "cushion the impact" of automation and plant relocation on workers, companies and communities.
- Plans to improve job security, health plans and income security, and ways of raising living standards "to levels compatible with the possibilities of our potentially—but still far from actually—affluent society."

Reuther observed that management and the UAW will be faced in 1964 negotiations with not only the need for resolving a host of technical issues involved in the improvement of present programs, but also with the obligation to "develop imaginative and effective new solutions to serious and urgent" new problems.

The "enormous complexity of the problems we face," he said, "seems to dictate that you and we go to the bargaining table in 1964 better prepared than ever before" to meet our joint responsibilities.

Those responsibilities, he went on, can best be met through a "joint problem-solving approach" providing "ample time and the proper atmosphere for thorough and objective exploration."

Beginning work a year or more in advance would mean, according to Reuther's proposal, that July 1, 1963, should be the starting date for talks in the auto industry. In the agricultural implement industry, it would be no later than Aug. 1, 1964.

'Obligation to Contribute'

Admitting that management and the union "obviously cannot hope to solve, through collective bargaining, all the economic problems" facing the nation, Reuther said that nevertheless "neither can your company or our union ignore our obligation to contribute to the solution of those problems" to the maximum degree possible by the bargaining process.

The UAW head warned that labor-management relations are facing a "crisis which may well determine whether free collective bargaining may survive" and said both sides must redouble their efforts to prove it can work.

In 1961 the UAW originally gave management, instead of a set of bargaining demands, a list of problems which should be solved jointly. This year, it reminded the companies, it still believes that "the best solutions are apt to be those developed . . . through a joint thinking-through and working out" of common problems.

"We in the UAW are convinced," Reuther asserted, "that negotations will proceed more smoothly, that dangers of breakdown through misunderstanding will be minimized, and that sounder solutions to problems will emerge . . . if we thoroughly prepare ourselves . . . through joint study."

The UAW is prepared, Reuther said, to set up joint study committees with or without "outside" experts. The committees would not be authorized to bargain. They would be confined to "assembling relevant data and to exploring and studying objectively and in good faith the problems that must be faced" when bargaining starts.

Work Injuries Drop In Manufacturing

Work injuries in manufacturing plants declined 9 percent during the fourth quarter of 1962, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported—from 11.7 to 10.6 per million manhours worked, well under the annual average rate of 11.4 for 1962 and 11 for 1961.

A Curious Document

THE REPORT OF THE CLAY COMMITTEE on foreign aid is a curious document—so curious that the recognized dean of columnists, Walter Lippmann, could find little to say except that it shouldn't have been published and the committee's staff director had to announce that the majority proposals had been misinterpreted.

Lippmann's comment was to the effect that the report should have been used for internal consumption only, as a kind of private memorandum for persons with enough sophistication to know what was meant. The staff director, William T. Dentzler, Jr., said newspaper stories showed "serious confusion."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany filed the only disenting opinion to the majority report. He warned in pointed language that in the hotly-contested issue of foreign aid great danger arises when the "view of the national interest" revealed is "too narrow," and that "arguments [may] be taken out of context."

This is precisely what happened, of course. Moreover, the federation president's dissent was aimed primarily at the majority's approach—the "business" approach that measures operations on a strictly limited scale, with no clearly-expressed conviction that U.S. assistance programs should be designed to lift the social and economic circumstances of workers and to assure the opportunity for the development of free and vital trade union movements. Here, Gen. Lucius Clay made it clear that the majority ruled out an emphasis on improved social conditions as not "germane."

One test of all this will come eventually when the Administration and the Appropriations Committees meet in the annual battle over money for foreign assistance programs.

Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that doles out funds, certainly believed he got aid and comfort from the majority report. Passman last year managed to cut $1 billion from Pres. Kennedy's proposed expenditures of $4.9 billion.

A second test comes with the programs themselves. There is no evidence that the American people think "business" standards should be considered alone in our conceptions of foreign aid. On the contrary, the objective that commands public support for the Alliance for Progress is precisely the objective of using U.S. aid to assist in promoting social and internal reforms.

The President himself has an opportunity to put his Administration's program back in context when he sends his special foreign aid message to Congress.

A Decisive Handful

NEVER LET IT BE SAID again that it makes little difference whether a handful of votes, more or less, is cast in a statewide or nationwide election. Minnesota has a new governor, former Lieut. Gov. Karl Rolvaag, more than four months after the people of the state went to the polls, with a handful of voters furnishing the decisive plurality.

The incumbent Republican, then Gov. Elmer L. Andersen, appeared to be winner last November after a long, slow count of ballots from the more remote precincts.

But Rolvaag and his supporters believed that irregularities—not fraud or intentional vote-stealing—had affected the 142-vote margin credited to Andersen. They were able to finance the costly and laborious process of a recount. Rolvaag was certified as winner by a 91-vote edge.

What if just 92 of the Rolvaag voters had stayed home?

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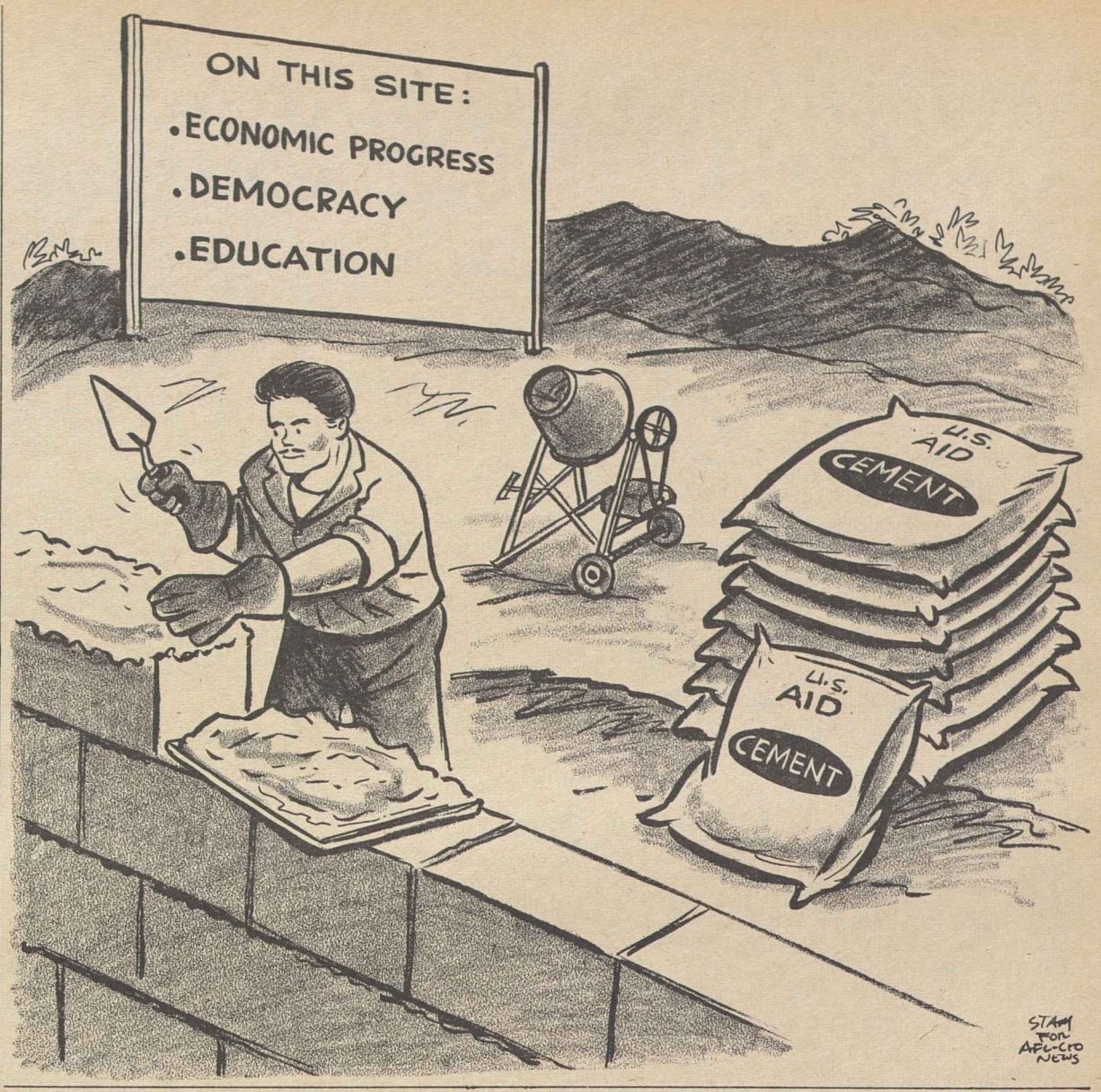


Bothered and Bewildered:

A Congressman Finds It Tough To Know What the Voters Want

The following is excerpted from a letter from Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) to A. L. Edmonds, executive director of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a chamber request that he support moves to reduce Pres. Kennedy's spending requests.

MAY I ASK if the state chamber has contacted any local chambers regarding this policy? Gov. William W. Scranton was in Washington . . . to seek congressional assistance from the Pennsylvania delegation for more defense orders to the industries in our state. He also requested assistance on other programs.

The University of Pittsburgh has written me asking for additional federal money for its ROTC program.

Practically every community which I represent — boroughs, townships, third-class cities, the city of Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny—has written asking my help in securing assistance in expediting their applications for projects under the Accelerated Public Works Program—and these are needed projects.

I have been requested by the Regional Industrial Development Corp. to increase the size of the retraining program of the Administration so that the unemployed can be trained and available for the newer industries we are trying to get.

Gov. Scranton has stated he is going to lower the requirements for the present medicare program, thereby permitting more people to be covered and increasing the amount of money the federal government will have to contribute.

Requests have been coming to my desk to see if requirements for small business loans can be lowered for Pennsylvania as it is difficult for our small businessmen to secure loans under the present standards. Such loans are needed in Pennsylvania and only the federal government will give consideration to their requests.

With the apparent need for additional educational opportunities, for present studies and future students as well as for our adults and those unemployed, requests are being presented for federal assistance for communities to improve their present facilities, enlarge them, construct new ones and to help finance junior colleges and technical schools for needed education after high school.

We have been asked to increase federal funds in an effort to improve our present vocational programs, to bring them up to date and to help provide modern equipment.

Every college and university in the state would like additional funds for the student loan program and for the enlargement of present facilities. This, of course, comes under the National Defense Education Act.

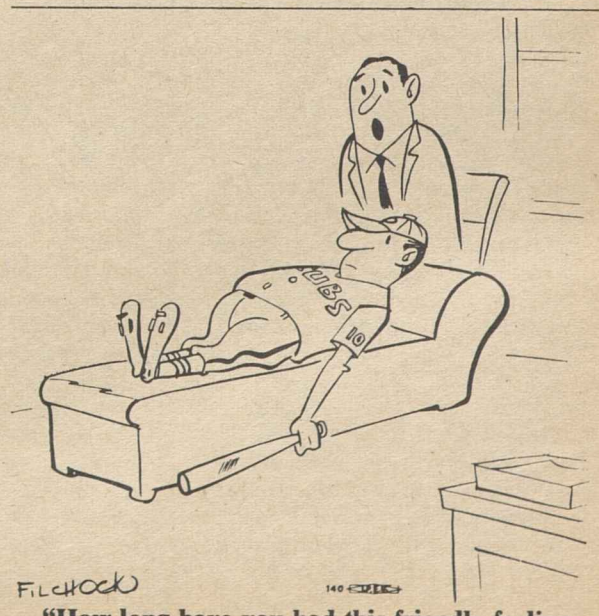
SELDOM DOES a week go by that I am not asked by one of the companies in the Pittsburgh area to help secure for it some government orders.

With the continued use of automation and other technological developments by our Pennsylvania industries we are witnessing the replacing of manpower by machines—and this is going into the white-collar group as well as the blue-collar workers. We are also witnessing no rush on the part of new industries in settling here although over $100 million was spent by the state, the local communities and private financial interests through the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Agency during the past years. And Gov. Scranton has suggested that the state's share be raised 5 percent more.

Look at the communities in Pennsylvania that requested and received aid under the Area Redevelopment Act. What would happen to them if federal spending would be stopped?

Recently the United States Chamber of Commerce testified before the Ways & Means Committee asking the '64 spending be kept at '63 levels—but—they wanted a tax reduction in the amount of $7 billion and this, admittedly, would produce a deficit.

It is rather difficult to know just what is wanted, here in Washington, when we receive letters such as yours asking for less spending and others asking for additional federal money.



"How long have you had this friendly feeling toward umpires?"

Morgan Says:

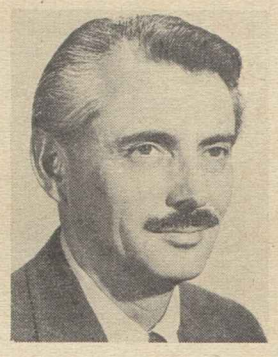
Tested by Mutual Good Will, Two Wrongs Can Make a Right

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SOMETIMES, or so I am prepared to argue, two wrongs can make a right. At least when two mutually conflicting misconceptions are isolated, identified and conceded, misunderstandings can be cleared away and people on both sides may learn something in the process.

Six weeks ago I commented in this corner on an exchange of correspondence between Robert R. Pauley, president of the ABC Radio Network, and John J. Stewart, a part-time teacher and an official of the publications and information services at Utah State University in Logan, Utah.



Morgan

The subject was a nationwide college essay contest which ABC and the AFL-CIO co-sponsor annually in connection with this correspondent's nightly radio program. Pauley had taken sharp exception to a note from Stewart stating he did not care to have his students participate in a contest sponsored by a network whose TV affiliate had recently aired an interview with Alger Hiss. He also indicated he thought too many radio and TV commentators were not objective enough or ethical enough in their handling of news.

Disturbed over what he considered an unwarranted denial to Utah State students of an opportunity to compete for graduate scholarships (the contest prizes), Pauley challenged Stewart to put their original exchange of correspondence on a bulletin board at USU and invite student comment. This challenge, it turns out, was unnecessary. For, as University Pres. Daryl Chase later wrote Pauley and as Dean Carlton Culmsee of the College of Humanities & Arts wrote the AFL-CIO, announcements of the essay contest had been distributed on the campus before Stewart indicated to Pauley he wasn't going to distribute them to his students.

Culmsee complained, with understandable concern, that the "image" of Utah State had been "unfairly damaged." He emphasized that Stewart was not a spokesman for the university and he interpreted Stewart's note to mean that simply as an individual teacher he was rejecting a suggestion that the contest be made a "class assignment."

This reporter hastens gladly to repair any damage that may have been done to USU's image by the original airing of the Pauley-Stewart exchange, by trying now to put events in proper perspective here. However, I must emphasize there was no attempt in the first instance to malign the university, but simply to question the action of an individual educator which seemed repressive.

The point which motivated me more than anything else to make the commentary was the courage of Robert Pauley as a businessman and a broadcasting executive to engage in public controversy—a courage which, I am afraid, has been much more the exception than the rule not only in business but in other segments of our society.

THIS SUBSEQUENT clarification that Stewart's view about this particular issue did not represent the university's view but that the university did not propose to deny his expression of his own opinions—all this is a happy reflection of the fact that Utah State is operating in the best traditions of American education. If free institutions mean anything, they mean the freedom to discuss, to test opposing views and choose among them without the compulsion to force conformity with either left, right or middle.

This small incident is another encouraging example, I think, of an improvement in intellectual atmosphere on college and university campuses in this country. A decade or so ago too many students, too many teachers and too many college presidents dodged controversy or discouraged it for fear of reprisals in the darkness of fear that the phenomenon of McCarthyism had managed to spread over the land.

Not everything is bright sunshine yet but the climate seems to get better every day. Indeed, Utah State's sister institution, the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, recently held a highly ambitious and highly successful week-long series of seminars under the label "Challenge."

This Challenge effort came from the University of Utah students themselves. "The administration was uneasy," my source reports; "the faculty was skeptical. (The program) was a dandy."

Indeed the head of the university's department of philosophy, Dr. Waldemer P. Read, even challenged the challengers, lashed out at the program, said the participants read like a "who's who of the status quo."

One panel complained about the conformity of college students and another about the failure of college professors to go beyond "brinkmanship"—that is to say, raising controversial issues in class without really trying to change preconceived opinions.

What is the younger generation coming to?

Washington Reports:

Youth Work Opportunities Bill Urgent Need, Humphrey Says

SINCE UNEMPLOYMENT among young people is higher proportionately than for any other group, the Youth Employment Opportunities bill is urgently needed, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) asserted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, carried on almost 600 radio stations.

Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), a member of the Labor & Public Welfare Committee with Humphrey, agreed that the youth unemployment problem is crucial, but proposed amendments to the bill.

Humphrey explained that the Youth Employment Opportunities bill has two titles. The first, for a Youth Conservation Corps, would provide in the first year for up to 15,000 "young men of good character" between the ages of 16 and 21 to work in national forests, national parks and on federal public lands. The period of employment would be from six months to two years, the basic salary $60 a month plus board, room, clothing, medical care and education.

Title II of the bill would set up a Home-town Youth Corps, open to men and women between 16 and 21, for work in parks, playgrounds, settlement houses and elsewhere for non-profit organizations and state and local authorities. The cost would be borne between the federal and local governments on a 50-50 or 25-75 basis.

PROUTY OBJECTED to Title I, saying that a young man who went into the Youth Conservation Corps would not "acquire any skill which would enable him to obtain gainful employment when he leaves, so that he is going to be right back where he started and perhaps unhappier than if he had never gone to the camp."

The money might better be spent, he went on, for vocational training in the cities and towns where they live. He said he might therefore favor expansion of the project proposed in Title II.

Humphrey insisted that members of the YCC would get an education as well as perform useful work.

Prouty defended the cost of the bill, saying that "young people who are dropping out of school, who are not receiving proper educations in their high schools are not able to get jobs, and if they become welfare cases, we pay a great deal more money to take care of them."

Humphrey blasted Republican opposition, such as that coming from Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and House Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) "as partisan and narrow."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHEN THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE recently attacked the National Labor Relations Board, calling for a "full dress congressional investigation," it accused the board of failing to cut its backlog of undecided cases. The NLRB's official testimony causes some concern about the carelessness with which the CofC handles facts.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch testified Mar. 14 before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee headed by Sen. Hill of Alabama. In justifying the board's request for an additional $2 million in funds to handle an anticipated heavier work load, McCulloch gave these figures:

The number of contested unfair labor practice cases handled in fiscal 1961, ending June 30 of that year, was 415. (This was after McCulloch himself had been in office only a few months.) But in McCulloch's first full fiscal year—the next year ending June 30, 1962—the number of contested unfair practices cases processed rose to 640—an increase of 54 percent.

Despite the heavy increase in the workload, the backlog of undecided cases of that type had been reduced from about 440 at the end of fiscal 1961 to "just a little over 300," representing a reduction of about 31 percent, at the end of fiscal 1962.

In the July-December period of 1961, the board took an average of 332 days to decide unfair labor practice cases—from the time a charge was filed until the board had issued its decision. In the last six months of 1962, this time lapse had been cut to 302 days.

* * *

McCULLOCH TOLD the subcommittee the time lapse had been even more sharply reduced in contested elections to determine whether or not workers wish to choose a union as bargaining agent.

The handling of representation election cases was delegated in 1961 to regional directors, McCulloch pointed out, under authority conferred by Congress. In fiscal 1961, it took an average of 87 days from the time a petition was filed until the board issued a directive for an election to be held. In fiscal 1962, this had been reduced to 45 days.

Moreover, he remarked, in 80 percent of the cases the decisions of the regional directors have been accepted by the parties involved.

Thus, he continued, the backlog of undecided representation cases involving a contest had been cut from 540 at the end of fiscal 1961 to 150 at the end of fiscal 1962.

Is this the record the CofC had in mind when it told Congress that "past experience [with the NLRB] has proven that more money and more personnel have not cut the backlog"?

* * *

THERE CAN BE NO DEFENSE for the misrepresentation of facts in a claim that McCulloch's testimony was not known until Mar. 14. Last January, NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman reported to Congress that the workload had increased heavily but that the time lapse in handling cases had been sharply reduced.

The average time for issuing a complaint in unfair practice cases was cut from 143 days in calendar 1958 to 48 days in 1962, Rothman reported. The average trial examiner's hearing was completed within 98 days of the filing of a complaint, whereas completion of a hearing required an average of 192 days in calendar 1958.

The workload in 1962 was 25,366 unfair practice charges and representation cases, he said—7 percent higher than in calendar 1961, 47 percent higher than in 1958.

McCulloch cited an estimated further increase in the workload of about 6 percent in the next fiscal year. To handle this, he said, the board requested a 3 percent increase in its funds—only $600,000 to support 53 additional employes. The remainder of the $2 million in extra money requested was to pay the salary increases Congress itself voted last year.

The CofC has no legitimate charge that the NLRB under McCulloch is inefficient. What it really wants is to get back to the Eisenhower-appointed board of the middle 50s—the one that really was inefficient—because it doesn't like the way the board is now enforcing the law that asserts the right of workers to organize freely.

THE NEED FOR employment opportunities among American youth is critical, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), right, agreed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Humphrey urged passage of the proposed Youth Employment Opportunities Bill, while Prouty would amend it to provide more vocational training.

Full Union Rights Asked In Hospitals

New York—Legislation to grant employes of non-profit hospitals "the same collective bargaining rights and dignity guaranteed by law to workers in private industry" has been urged by Building Service Employes Local 114 in a telegram to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

Peter Ottley, president of the 15,000-member local which includes hospital and nursing home employes, said a hospital-disputes bill sponsored by Rockefeller which would establsh compulsory arbitration and prohibit strikes would be a "roadblock to orderly, honorable and realistic settlements."

He said his union has included arbitration of contract renewals in its agreements with New York hospitals "voluntarily," but "not under the compulsion of the law."

Ottley wired Rockefeller that "as presently drawn, the Administration bill actually runs counter to your avowed purpose of extending first-class citizenship to hospital workers."

He added that the proposed arbitration clause "provides that awards can be taken to the courts and there modified or entirely vacated, thus making even this device ineffective."

Work Norm Studies Seen 'Inadequate'

New Orleans—Members of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers were told at a regional meeting here that their profession is "in trouble" with most labor unions because of failure to improve inadequate methods of measuring work standards.

"National and local unions are becoming more, rather than less, critical," observed Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, who was one of the chief speakers at the conference.

He urged expansion of the scope of industrial engineering education to stimulate a truly professional outlook among practitioners in the field, whom he described as now no more than "master mechanics."

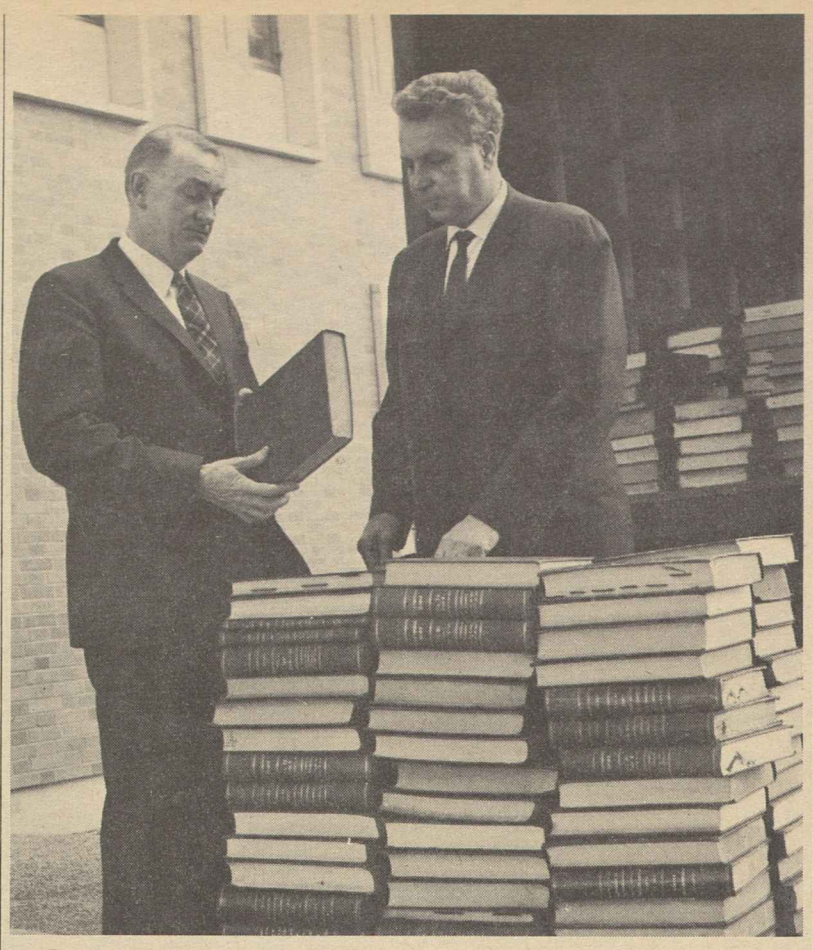
Gottlieb said the recent emphasis on mathematics and statistics "must not be allowed to bury other needs" and urged that more stress be placed on the human aspects of production. He suggested that students of industrial engineering be encouraged to elect such study options as physiology, industrial psychology and sociology.

Foreign Policy Aid Named by IUE

Appointment of Educational Dir. Ben D. Segal as the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers first director of international affairs has been announced by IUE Pres. James D. Carey.

Segal, who will continue to serve in the education post, has represented the IUE at many international conferences. He also has served as a lecturer or faculty member at labor schools and seminars in Europe, Asia and Latin America. As a Fulbright scholar in England in 1953-54, he studied workers' education programs conducted by British unions.

Carey also announced the calling of the IUE's first Intl. Affairs Conference, to be held Apr. 19-21 at the Carnegie Center in New York. The program is being arranged with the aid of the Foreign Policy Association and will include sessions at the nearby United Nations.



BOOKS FOR LIBRARY of the University of Minnesota Political Science Dept. have been presented by the Minneapolis AFL-CIO. Shown with a collection of bound copies of the Congressional Record, 1916-1940, are Chairman Charles H. McLaughlin of the department and Pres. Robert Gomsrud, right, of the central body.

CWA Seeks Pay Hike, Improved Pensions

Chicago—Pension plan improvements and a "substantial" general wage increase for 380,000 U.S. and Canadian telephone workers are high on the list of goals for 1963-64 bargaining set by the Communications Workers.

In a two-day session here, the union's 59-member collective bargaining policy committee reviewed the profit position and growth potential of the industry, and drafted a program for use in negotiations starting shortly for 100,000 Bell System workers and later for some 280,000 others.

The committee concluded that "upward wage adjustments" in the American communications system would be "a stimulus for the economy."

In a resolution adopted by the CWA executive board and 40 rank-and-file workers from the U.S. and Canada, the delegates said the tax reduction and reform proposed by Pres. Kennedy would "help effect a reversal in the present downward trend of the economy."

"The private sector of the economy should not wait on the government's program but must, with vitality and purpose, continue to do those things which experience has demonstrated contribute to a vigorous expanding economy," the committee concluded.

It called for an increase in all minimum pensions to $125 a month, and the addition of survivors' rights to existing pension plans. Other portions of the bargaining program include:

- Correction of job-structure inequities.
- Company-paid comprehensive health insurance for every CWA worker, pensioner and dependent.
- Elimination of all social security deductions from pension benefit calculations.
- Total life insurance coverage, fully paid by the employer, under existing and future plans.

The committee authorized Pres. Joseph A. Beirne to order intensive studies of two subjects for future use in bargaining—a reduced workweek and an "industrial sabbatical leave" to begin after 21 years of service and increasing with each additional seven years.

Beirne praised committee members for focusing attention on long-range problems as well as immediate goals and asserted that the "tremendous strides in technology and productivity require steps like these if Americans are to have jobs and to enjoy the benefits which our economy is capable of providing for every citizen."

'A New Sense of Hope . . .':

Mental Health Plan Backed by AFL-CIO

Labor "wholeheartedly supports" Pres. Kennedy's proposal for a "wholly new national approach" to mental illness and mental retardation, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Commerce subcommittee.

The Administration program, Biemiller said, would bring "a new sense of hope" and "a dramatically increased chance of success" to efforts "to help free millions of American families from some of the pain and anguish of mental illness and mental retardation."

Proposed Earlier

Kennedy proposed to Congress in a special message earlier this year a federal matching grant program, beginning in the 1965 fiscal year, to establish comprehensive community mental health centers. Federal funds would cover up to 75 percent of construction and initial staffing costs. The President requested $4.2 million in immediate appropriations for planning grants.

"If we launch a broad new mental health program now," he said, "it will be possible within a decade or two to reduce the number of patients now under custodial care by 50 percent or more."

To meet problems of mental retardation, the President asked federal planning grants for states, construction grants for community centers, special education programs for retarded children and increased teacher training, plus federally-financed research.

Biemiller told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.), that programs "on the scale that is needed cannot be expected to be undertaken without federal funds . . . Local communities will not be able to take on the whole of this burden, unaided, at the outset. So federal funds . . . are essential."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, Biemiller noted, has strongly endorsed the President's "highly imaginative and thoroughly practical proposal."

The council resolution noted that "since mental retardation has been found to be so frequently associated with deprivation of the basic necessities of life and poor medical care, a broad program of prevention is fundamental."

While endorsing a provision in the Administration bill enlarging the Federal Hospital Council from eight to 12 members and assigning it advisory responsibilities in the mental health and retardation fields, the AFL-CIO said its basic composition should not be changed.

At present, it is composed equally of persons in the health field and representatives of the public using health services. This 50-50 ratio, emphasizing the importance of public members, should be continued in expanding the council, Biemiller said. The Administration bill would give health professionals an 8-4 majority.

Sears Boycott to Go On, RCIA Says in 3rd Year

The Retail Clerks' nationwide consumer boycott against Sears Roebuck & Co., now nearing the end of its third year, will continue until the chain "recognizes and respects" the right of its employes to organize and bargain for legitimate objectives, the head of the boycott committee has declared.

RCIA Vice Pres. Samuel J. Meyers, in a review of the boycott, noted that it was launched July 23, 1960, after Sears fired some 260 San Francisco employes who had refused to cross a Machinists' picket line, invoking a clause in their contract which permitted them to respect authorized picket lines.

The workers subsequently were reinstated as the result of an arbitration decision and court order, but the RCIA continued and intensified the consumer boycott.

The San Francisco incident, Meyers observed, was the culmination of a long "wearing-down" program instituted by Sears to destroy existing unions within its stores. Since the start of the boycott, he noted, the union has been sustained by arbitrators, the National Labor Relations Board and the courts in a number of disputes with the giant retailing firm.

Nevertheless, Meyers declared, Sears continues to make "systematic war on every effort of its employes toward unionization."

"Sears not only refuses to bargain for union security," he said, "but is repudiating union security commitments in bargaining units where they previously existed."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its August 1960 meeting, endorsed the Clerks' boycott, urging all trade unionists and their friends not to patronize Sears stores "until management ceases to interfere with the self-organization of employes and until it demonstrates good faith acceptance of the union security clauses in its contracts."

Goldfinger Warns on Jobs, Lag of Real Earnings

New York—High and rising unemployment and the lag of real earnings behind productivity should be of deep concern to investors and their advisers, the AFL-CIO's chief economist declared in a speech to the New York Society of Security Analysts.

"It seems to me that, in the long run, Wall Street has as much of a stake as the rest of us in the need to achieve full employment, maximum utilization of our plant and equipment and a balanced, growing economy," said Nathaniel Goldfinger, the federation's research director.

He pointed out that since 1956 real earnings of factory production and maintenance workers have lagged behind the productivity increase for the entire private economy. The lag has also been true, but to a lesser extent, he noted, for all persons employed by private business, including executives.

Thus, Goldfinger commented, "for the past six or seven years, many large groups of employed wage and salary earners have received only a small share of the benefits of the economy's improving efficiency to produce, while significant numbers of working people have been jobless or employed only part time."

This "slow but continuing trend . . . toward the kind of lopsided economic relationships that existed in the late 1920s" poses a "truly important problem for the future of the American economy," he continued.

He noted that wage costs per unit of industrial output have been heading downward for almost five years and probably will continue to do so.

This would be a "healthy development," he said, if it had been accompanied by substantial increases in wages and salaries. However, the fact that it has been achieved at the expense of income improvements for large segments of the population makes it "bad news for the national economy," Goldfinger declared.

"If I were a stock broker or a security analyst," he said, "I would be at least somewhat concerned about these real trends of recent years, rather than with the myth of rising wage costs.

"The national economy cannot possibly be prosperous for any long period of time on the basis of a narrowing pyramid—with a slowly shrinking foundation of mass consumer buying power. And the obvious foundation for securities, over the long run, is the soundness of the national economy."

IATSE Picks Miller As Vice President

Houston, Tex.—Business Agent Edward J. Miller of Houston Moving Picture Machine Operators Local 279 was elected a vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes at a meeting of the general executive board here.

Miller succeeds the late Albert S. Johnstone of New Orleans. He has handled business affairs of the Houston local for the past 35 years.

AFL-CIO Backs Hart Bill:

Truth in Packaging Act Held Needed to End Retail 'Chaos'

"Truth in packaging" legislation is needed to end "chaos in the retail market place," the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

Odd-shaped packages labeled "jumbo," "kingsize" and "giant" present a "Tower of Babel" to the housewife seeking the most economical buy, Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair declared.

Although existing law requires that statements of net weight be carried on containers, these are often in small type, in colors which blend with the packages and in hard-to-find locations, he noted.

Once having found the weight, the housewife frequently is "no better off than before" because of the "extraordinary" assortment of weight units, with differences "extending even to fractions of ounces," Fair declared.

As a result, "it becomes almost impossible to make any ready comparison of the price of one brand against another or of one size package with another, even for the same brand."

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), was given strong endorsement also by two Administration officials, Food & Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick and Wilbur J. Cohen, assistant secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Cohen said the Administration and HEW "wholeheartedly endorse" the measure.

Larrick praised a provision which would enable his agency to issue regulations which would have the effect of law to correct packaging abuses. The bill would "facilitate and encourage compliance with commonly accepted standards of honesty in the labeling and packaging of consumer products," he said.

Opposed by Industry

An industry spokesman, Robert E. Graham of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., told the Senate Judiciary subcommittee that no regulatory packaging legislation is needed. He said the public is being "served as never before" by products packaged in a variety of convenient containers with pinched waists, pouring spouts and long necks.

However, Prof. Irston R. Barnes of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business told the subcommittee the Hart bill would be "good for the economy and good for business."

Fair said the AFL-CIO has a strong interest in the legislation because families of union members "are concerned not only with improved wage income, but also with what that income will buy."

He said modern packaging has brought "many benefits" including convenience and sanitation. But it has also brought, he emphasized, "uneconomic effects which consumers must pay for—in the form of 'packaged air,' in inefficient shapes designed to maximize advertising coverage, and in the extra costs of storing, shipping and shelving a myriad chaos of different sizes and shapes of containers."

The AFL-CIO, he declared, is not opposed to "attractive and imaginative packaging—on the contrary, we welcome it."

"As consumers we want only to protect our pocketbook at the marketplace without a refresher course in mathematics, the burden of a portable calculator, or the nuisance of a magnifying glass," he said.

UAW Assails Romney On Jobless Benefits Bill

Detroit—The Auto Workers have charged that two Republican bills now before the Michigan legislature would run counter to a pledge by Gov. George W. Romney (R) and actually would obstruct the payment of jobless benefits to workers laid off as a result of strikes that do not involve or benefit them.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said that neither bill, one of which is backed by the governor himself, would carry out the intent expressed by Romney in his State of the State message to assure the payment of benefits to such workers.

The issue involves repeated attempts by the GOP-controlled legislature to reverse a policy set by the Michigan Supreme Court in 1959. The court ruled that Michigan auto workers laid off during a 1958 strike at Ford's Canton, O., plant, because of what the company called "parts shortages," were entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. The decision is now known popularly as the Ford-Canton Rule.

Former Gov. John Swainson (D) twice vetoed Republican-backed bills to overturn this policy and Romney, who assumed the governorship this year, said he would have vetoed the 1962 measure himself.

While the UAW sees no need for any legislation, it has offered to cooperate in drafting a law "which would eliminate the possibility of the abuse which employers allege while avoiding abuses that would adversely affect workers."

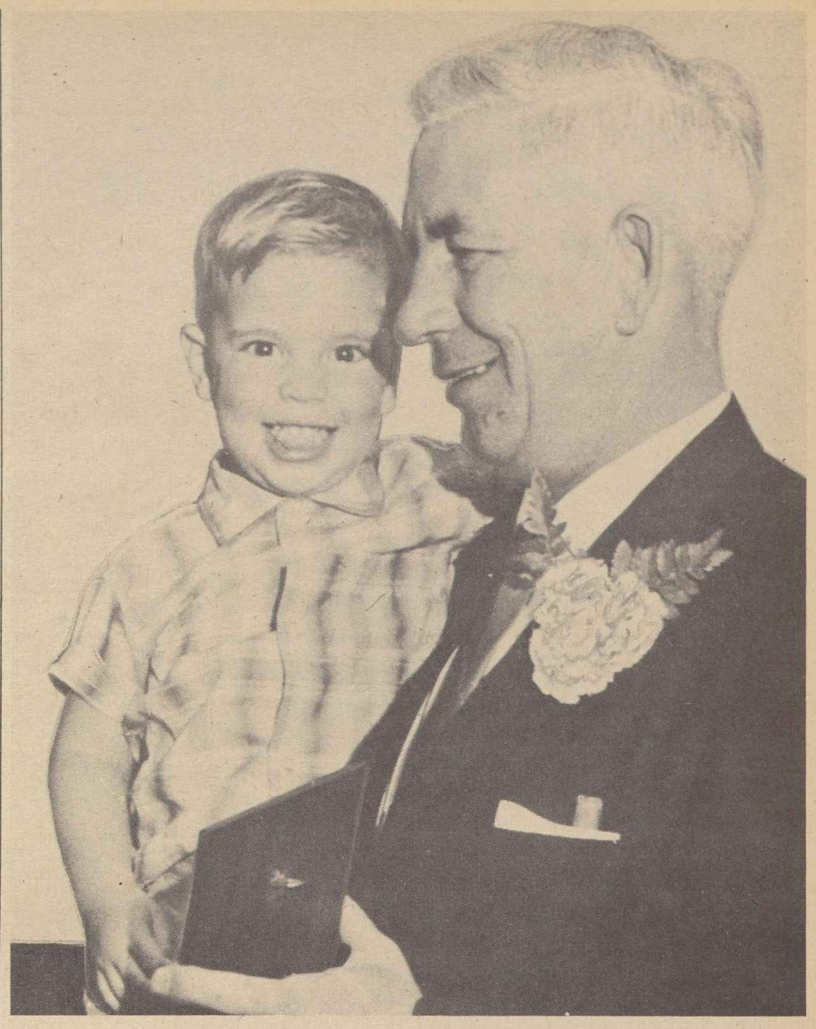
One bill recently approved by the Republican majority of the House Labor Committee, however, "uses a great many words to say, in effect, that any worker laid off as a result of a strike against any plant of a multiplant corporation will automatically be denied benefits whether or not he has any interest in the strike."

Woodcock declared the House bill is "in direct conflict" with Romney's expressed intent. He charged that it had been drafted by the "Big 3" auto producers and had been pushed through the Labor Committee in an "incredible performance" during which it was put to a vote before committee members were given a chance to see the text.

The governor's own bill, approved by the Senate Labor Committee, also "falls far short" of his announced objective, Woodcock said. Instead of "assuring" workers of benefits if they are laid off as a result of a strike from which they will not benefit, he said, Romney's bill "sets up a series of technical obstacles that would make it difficult or impossible for such workers to obtain their benefits."

He said the bill would require state agencies and courts to "presume" that workers will benefit from a strike that led to their layoff under circumstances that in many cases would have "no bearing whatsoever on the actual likelihood that they would benefit."

"In each instance," Woodcock said, "the workers would have the burden of proving that the facts in the specific case are different from the wholesale presumption. In effect, the workers would be considered guilty unless they could prove themselves innocent."



2-YEAR-OLD Mark Erickson of Butte, Mont., has a big smile for William R. Bennett, the locomotive fireman who risked his life to snatch the boy from the path of his train. Bennett was honored with the annual safety award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen at a banquet in Washington, D. C.

Air Pollution Control Pressed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to take immediate steps to control the air pollution now affecting the health of an estimated 85 million or more United States inhabitants.

The control program, proposed in a bill introduced by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.), is "headed in the right direction," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified, but labor believes it "should go even further" to meet the present and future dimensions of the problem, he said.

Air pollution, like water pollution, is a problem that will not stay within artificial boundaries, Biemiller said, because "air moves, just as water flows, with a fine contempt for man-made boundaries."

Specific Points Made

Warning that the health and safety of the American people are at stake, Biemiller told a House Interstate & Foreign Commerce subcommittee that labor recommends these changes to strengthen the pending bill:

- A proposed grants-in-aid program to state air pollution efforts should be studied with a view toward increasing the duration and financing of the federal assistance.
- The proposed grant of $7 million in fiscal 1968 should be increased. The section spreading the grants over five years represents "a short-range approach to a long-range problem."
- The bill should direct the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to develop criteria of air quality as affected by any kind of emission or discharge into the atmosphere.

Biemiller urged the subcommittee to study the experience of California, especially its standards for air quality and motor vehicle emissions and its tests for new devices to meet such standards.

"Adequate far-sighted action now," he said, "can protect the health of our citizens from the injurious affects of air pollution" and save the next generation from serious health hazards and from "far greater air pollution costs which we failed to pay in this generation."

He urged the committee to approve a bill which will "start an air pollution control program in line with the national need for an indispensable natural resource, the air we breathe."

Outline of Air Crisis

The witness gave these outlines of the crisis facing the nation because of impure air:

The quality of air, like that of water, is deteriorating as chemicals and other materials are discharged in rapidly increasing amounts, at a rate "even more rapid than the growth of the general population," and these harmful discharges into the air are increased by new technological processes, by the growth of urban settlements, and by industrialization.

Air pollution control becomes more difficult, Biemiller told the subcommittee, as the number of motor vehicles increases.

Just as population, urban life and industrial production impose greater demands on a watershed, so do they burden the airshed—an area of varying size which relies upon a single air mass in the skies above.

Many U.S. areas are suffering serious air pollution problems, Biemiller said, citing 19 states such as California, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania which have reported air pollution in urban and nearby rural areas.

"Air pollution is causing large-scale damage to livestock, crops, timber and recreational areas," he stated, "in addition to the economic blight it brings to the city areas themselves."

The nation does, he assured the subcommittee, have enough scientific knowledge to put pollution controls into effect.

Sea Unions 'Unalterably' Oppose Bonner Forced-Arbitration Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

labor to be free to work, but not free to stop work no matter what the problem, the privation or the provocation," he added.

The recent ILA strike, he asserted, came about because employers expected the federal government "to help them hold down the size of settlement."

Employers merely "went through the motions of collective bargaining," he said, adding:

"They met with us, but they contrived to behave in a manner which kept them just short of the vague boundary line that the National Labor Relations Board has drawn between good faith bargaining and no bargaining at all."

An argument might be made for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, Gleason said, if management agreed to compulsory arbitration of investment decisions, prices, management salaries and bonuses, and profits.

"Those who today advocate compulsory arbitration evidently believe that they are correcting an error that was originally made on Mt. Sinai," he said. "They have been campaigning ever since to add an 11th commandment, 'Thou Shalt Not Strike'."

Despite the recent 38-day strike, he said, most disputes on the docks "have been settled after a very few days by voluntary agreement of the parties."

Bradley termed the Bonner bill "the first step toward destruction of the economic system under which labor, management and the public have prospered. Whatever may be the annoyance and inconvenience caused by individual labor disputes, the cure proposed here is far worse than the disease."

In other testimony before the committee, Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers, said proposals to impose arbitration "is the way they talked when the trains weren't running on time in Italy. When Mussolini got the trains running on time, the country also found its freedoms had been destroyed in the process."

Hall, who had testified earlier, was recalled for additional questioning. Asked about an alternative proposal which would require the President to submit an arbitration order to Congress before he could enforce it, Hall commented that the question was like asking a convicted man whether he would prefer to be hanged or shot.

Biggest TUC Union Shows Growth in '62

London — Membership in the largest unit of Great Britain's labor movement, the Transport & General Workers, rose by 12,000 in 1962 to a new record total of 1,369,718.

Meany Urges Increase in Foreign Aid

Dissents from Slash Clay Group Favors

(Continued from Page 1)

fice of our own national interest."

Meany sharply challenged the approach to foreign aid as "primarily" a business operation rather than as a means of advancing "economic and social well-being for entire populations of developing countries."

The role of labor itself in countries receiving U.S. aid, he pointed out, is given "scant mention" in the majority report despite history's lesson that "free labor is a priority target" for Communist conquest.

He proposed that the Agency for Intl. Development establish a trade union department to help develop labor, management and government cooperation in economic and social planning in the Alliance for Progress nations and other countries receiving U.S. economic help.

Where necessary, he said, some U.S.-financed projects should be carried out under "direct supervision and management" of AID and Alliance for Progress representatives.

At a press conference, Clay said the majority had "not intended to downgrade the role of labor" but did not consider social conditions in countries receiving U.S. aid "germane to this report."

Private Industry Encouraged

A committee recommendation that no U.S. aid be given for government-owned enterprises which would compete with private industry, he said, was based on a belief that if a project "was not sufficiently economically sound to attract private industry . . . then it did not have any business being built at all."

Clay also said he "would not go so far as to say" that recognition of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively should be a "condition" of U.S. aid, although "we do support the desirability of free trade unions."

The committee's executive director, William T. Dentzler, Jr., stated that contrary to some press reports the majority did not recommend slashing Kennedy's proposed $4.9 billion foreign aid program to $3.4 billion.

Clay said at his news conference that the committee had considered only the programs being carried out with the $3.9 billion appropriated by Congress last year—and the majority of the committee believed these could be continued or phased out at a saving of $500 million during the next fiscal year.

He emphasized that the majority report "did not refer" to new programs requested by the President. The Alliance for Progress program alone, he indicated, "will require some $320 million next year that was not required this year."

Virtually all of the committee-proposed cuts would be in the economic aid program, which cost $2.4 billion last year. Only a negligible reduction could be made in the $1.5 billion military aid program at present, Clay said, although he expressed the view that military costs could be reduced by one-third over a period of years.

The committee majority said only "limited" U.S. assistance should go to African nations, with the burden of the aid on that continent shifted largely to Western European nations. He discounted the risk of Communist economic penetration if U.S. help is withdrawn.

Meany's dissenting statement termed U.S. aid programs "insurance against possible vast military expenditures and sacrifices of American lives." He added:

People Willing to Pay

"I do not accept the view that we cannot afford to pay the full cost for these essential programs nor, I am confident, do the people of the United States."

Commenting on the committee's failure to consider workers' rights in nations helped by the U.S., he declared:

"Certainly if the worker is to bear the brunt of privation and the burden of nation-building—as in the case of developing countries—we cannot expect this vast sector to voluntarily enlist in our cause without rights, without freedom, without justice, without bread."

Meany told Kennedy that the Administration's desire to strengthen the free world has "wide popular support." Declaring that even greater support must be rallied to carry out needed programs, he emphasized that "popular support has never been enlisted by a backward and negativistic viewpoint."

Immediate White House reaction to the report was cautiously phrased. Kennedy wrote Clay thanking the committee members for the "time and effort" they gave to the project and the "expression of support for properly administered mutual defense and development programs."

In addition to Clay and Meany, the committee included Robert B. Anderson, secretary of the treasury in the Eisenhower Administration and an investment banker; Eugene R. Black, retired president of the World Bank; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, physician and associate editor of the New York Times; University of Nebraska Chancellor Clifford Hardin, a former Federal Reserve Bank director; Harvard Prof. Edward S. Mason; former Defense Sec. Robert A. Lovett; Continental Oil Co. Pres. L. F. McCollum; and Herman Phleger, State Dept. legal adviser in 1953-1957.

Union Funds Urged for Co-op Housing

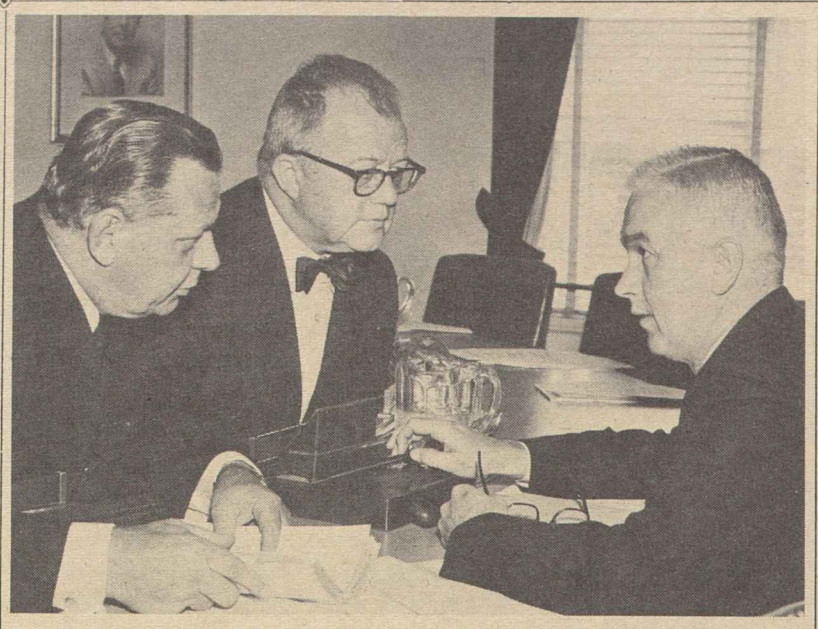
The AFL-CIO's strong endorsement of programs of cooperative housing was reiterated by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the 6th National Conference on Cooperative Housing in Washington, D. C.

Keenan cited AFL-CIO support of investment of union reserve funds in financing non-profit cooperative housing, with the double objective of providing safe use of capital and helping achieve the socially desirable purpose of providing decent housing at prices within the reach of workers.

Another union speaker, Jack T. Conway, executive assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept., told the conference that the success of cooperative housing programs had been established by experience with loan guarantees by the government's Housing & Home Finance Agency. The rate of foreclosures on such projects had proved low, he said.

Conway until recently was deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

Other union speakers included William C. Doherty, Jr., director of social projects for the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and William H. Oliver of the Auto Workers.



LABOR'S PROPOSALS for strengthening the Administration's equal pay for women bill are discussed by, left to right: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., chairman of the House Labor subcommittee considering the bill.

Labor Urges Stronger Bill on Women's Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

ing discriminatory pay practices, subject to appeal and enforcement in federal courts.

"We cannot overemphasize the importance of this feature of the bill," Schnitzler said. "Without a specific enforcing agency, legal rights accorded to individuals by labor legislation are usually rendered non-existent for all practical purposes."

Schnitzler suggested, however, that "to minimize long delays," appeals or enforcement orders should be taken directly to federal circuit courts of appeals rather than to district courts.

Points Made

In other areas, the AFL-CIO made these points:

- Coverage of the bill should apply to employers in industries "affecting commerce" as provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act, and not to the narrower "in commerce" provision of the Administration bill. The present language "could result in large-scale exclusions."
- There is no justification for excluding small employers. The Administration bill, which limits coverage to employers with 25 or more workers "in any place of employment," is so "ambiguous" that large retail chains might escape coverage entirely. "At the very least," all employers with 10 or more workers should be covered.
- While the AFL-CIO is "reluctantly" willing to accept a provision enabling employers gradually to raise wage rates for women to equality with male workers, specific clarifying language is necessary to guarantee that rates won't be "equalized" by cutting the pay of men.

Also testifying for equal pay legislation was Mrs. Caroline Davis, director of the Women's Dept. of the Auto Workers.

She termed unequal pay for women "immoral . . . a bar to effective employer-employe relations" and "a penalty upon the workers in the economy who are already as a rule paid the lowest rates." Mrs. Davis added:

"Each day until the equal pay bill is passed and provision made for its enforcement, hundreds of thousands of women will be paid less than they are entitled to and need, and their dependents will be injured by the deprivation of food, clothing and shelter their mothers have earned."

Opposition came from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, whose spokesman told the subcommittee that the business group supports the "principle" of equal pay for women, but opposes federal legislation as "the wrong way to achieve the objective."

State legislation and collective bargaining, the CofC said, "already afford an effective way to deal with the question."

Earlier in the hearings, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Assistant Sec. Esther F. Peterson declared that an enforceable federal law was very much needed.

ILO, Common Market Cited

Wirtz noted that 38 nations have ratified an Intl. Labor Organization convention setting procedures for "establishing equal pay in fact as well as in principle." He noted that the European Common Market agreement also carries a specific guarantee of equal pay.

Mrs. Peterson termed the Administration bill "moderate and flexible." She pointed out that lack of equal pay for women legislation puts "enlightened and progressive employers" at a disadvantage "when competing with the employers who do use a double standard pay structure."

Legislature Hails 50-Year Unionist

Providence, R. I.—A half-century of "stewardship to labor" is "a beacon light to those who now serve the labor movement, a memorial to those who did serve it faithfully and an incentive to those who will serve in the future," the Rhode Island General Assembly said in a resolution hailing John A. McConnell upon his completion of 50 years in the trade union movement.

The long-time business agent of Street Carmen's Div. 618 in Providence, McConnell was a trustee of the State AFL-CIO when he retired at the last convention. He had been a vice president of the former Rhode Island Federation of Labor and a member of the War Labor Board and the Wage Stabilization Board.

Carpenters Name Tassler as Editor

The appointment of Bernard Tassler as editor of the Carpenter has been announced by Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the union.

Tassler was managing editor of the American Federationist magazine until 1960, when he joined the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

Gov. Rolvaag Takes Office In Minnesota

St. Paul, Minn.—Democrat Karl Rolvaag moved into the Minnesota governorship he won in the closest election in the state's history just in time to block a Republican-sponsored unemployment compensation bill which would have disqualified or cut benefits for some 35,000 seasonal workers.

He was aided by the first filibuster ever conducted in the state senate—a five-hour talkathon which kept the bill from clearing the legislature while the holdover Republican governor, Elmer L. Andersen, was still in office. Andersen had previously been certified as elected by a 142-vote margin.

After Rolvaag was certified winner by a 91-vote margin in a statewide recount of the ballots, the bill was sidetracked in anticipation of a gubernatorial veto and efforts were under way to seek agreement on a compromise.

Rolvaag's inauguration was also expected to quash another GOP bill—to prohibit unions from contributing to state or local political campaigns.

The new governor, who had been given a small office in the basement of the capitol while the lengthy court-supervised recount proceeded, was faced with the immediate problem of replacing Republican appointees to his cabinet, chosen by Andersen and confirmed by the Senate.

The special court's recount of the election, in which more than 1.2 million votes were cast, became final when Andersen waived his right to appeal.

3-30-63

Labor Group 'Regrets' EEC Bar to Britain

Hamburg, Germany—Regret that the Common Market and Great Britain were unable to reach agreement on that country's membership "when the vital interests of each of them and of Europe as a whole are at "stake" was expressed by the Committee of Intl. Transportworkers Federation Unions in the European Economic Community at a meeting here.

The committee voted to support, with the rest of the European labor movement, "every effort which may be made to find a basis for agreement which leads to a Europe united politically and economically and closely associated, as equal partners, with the United States."

"The committee will also in the future make its full contribution to the common transport policy and the upward harmonization of social conditions, the two aims of the EEC which most directly concern transport workers which must be put into effect as quickly as possible," the committee said.

"In these efforts, the committee will reinforce its close relations with ITF-affiliated transport workers' unions in European countries not yet members of the Community."

NLRB Report Condemns 'Boulwarism'

AFL-CIO News

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Unemployment Rate Down; 4.5 Million Remain Jobless

PICKET SIGNS DIDN'T LAST LONG once the New York newspaper strike and lockout ended. Here members of Typographical Union Local 6 tear up their signs as Pres. Walter Thayer (left) of the Herald Tribune looks on. **(See story Page 3)**

Must Get at Cause, Wirtz Declares

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's job situation "improved substantially" between February and March, the Labor Dept. has announced, with unemployment declining to the high level of this past winter.

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped to 5.6 percent in March from February's 6.1 percent, at the time the highest rate in 15 months.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz cautioned that the March rate, while "encouraging" compared to January and February rates, "is plainly no cause for a broader satisfaction."

"My feeling is about what it would be if somebody's temperature dropped back from 104 degrees to 103 degrees," Wirtz said in a statement.

"We still have to get at the cause of the trouble."

The Labor Dept.'s summary job report said the total unemployed declined from 4.9 million in February to 4.5 million in March, although there is usually little change at this time of year.

The jobless rate had hung at about 5.5 percent through most of 1962 and began moving upward during the winter.

Adult Workers Gain

The March rate of 5.6 percent means 56 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it. The rate a year ago was 5.5 percent. It was at a postwar high for the month at 6.8 percent in the 1960-61 recession; the postwar low for March was 2.6 percent in 1953.

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Foreign Aid Budget Cut By Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has cut $420 million from the foreign aid budget estimate he gave Congress last January, but the voluntary reduction failed to appease Capitol Hill foes of the program.

The $4.5 billion requested is the lowest amount the Kennedy Administration has asked, but still is nearly $600 million more than the heavily-slashed $3.9 billion appropriation Congress voted last year.

Kennedy said guidelines proposed by the advisory committee headed by retired Gen. Lucius D. Clay, plus the availability of some carry-over loan funds from this year's budget, had been used to pare the spending estimate.

The Clay Committee majority—with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

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GE Blamed for Strike:

Trial Examiner's Report Hits 'Boulware' Bargaining Tactics

By Eugene A. Kelly

The collective bargaining tactics used by the General Electric Co. since 1947 have been condemned by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner as bad-faith bargaining.

The system devised and perfected by former GE Vice Pres. Lemuel R. Boulware is considered by unions to consist of this technique in bargaining: deciding in advance on a "fair" offer; presenting it on a take-it-or-leave-it basis; conducting a massive communications campaign to undermine union resistance; and finally "taking a strike," if necessary, rather than changing the offer.

NLRB Trial Examiner Arthur Leff concluded after more than a year of taking testimony and studying briefs, that the GE bargaining policy forced a strike on the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in 1960. By going over the heads of union negotiators to the workers and their local unions, GE also caused IUE to abandon the strike and accept the company's original offer after a three-week struggle, Leff said.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey saluted the examiner's findings as sounding "the first death-knells of Boulwarism."

GE Vice Pres. Virgil B. Day, who holds Boulware's former post, said the company will appeal Leff's recommendations and will "approach and conduct this year's negotiations with over 100 unions in the same spirit and with the same approach" as in past negotiations.

Leff's intermediate report is subject to appeal to the labor board and thereafter to the federal courts.

Leff upheld most of the charges filed against GE by IUE following the 1960 strike. He said after citing the bargaining method devised by Boulware, that "the circumstances . . . support an inference" that GE, "by reason of its calculated course of conduct, so made itself a captive of its own bargaining policies as to substantially inhibit and obstruct good-faith negotiations."

Evasion of Good Faith

The record as a whole, the examiner concluded, fairly supports an inference that the company's "entire course of conduct, of which its communications program was an integral part, was aimed at evading its good-faith bargaining obligations."

Leff in his report recommended that the NLRB direct GE to take these steps:

- Cease and desist from refusing to bargain fairly with the IUE.
- Order the reinstatement of 20 strikers at Augusta, Ga., whom GE refused to reinstate on Aug. 24, 1960, and to give them lost pay with interest at 6 percent.
- Instruct the company to provide the insurance and pension plan data requested by Carey and other IUE negotiators in the 1960 negotiations.

The contract which the union accepted after the strike failed will

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Labor Urged To Aid Arts In Leisure

New York — A special White House consultant on the arts urged labor to "accept the challenge of free time" and join in active promotion of the arts as part of a constructive approach to the use of leisure.

The problem, said August Heckscher, one of the main speakers at the 8th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, "is to permit everyone to enjoy the arts in their free time and still to preserve, indeed to nourish and enhance, the standards of high professional attainment and excellence."

"Only so," he said, "can we

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Congress Asked to Ban Mexican Farm Labor

The Mexican "contract" farm labor program "long ago outlived its usefulness" and should be abolished outright, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the importation of Mexican farm labor has "undermined" the wages, working conditions and job opportunities of domestic farm workers.

Alternatives Being Weighed

Its continuation beyond its Dec. 31 scheduled expiration date would be "a tragedy," he told a House Agriculture subcommittee which is considering these alternatives:

- Extension of the existing "bracero" program for an additional two years under a bill introduced by Rep. Charles M. Teague (R-Calif.).
- A two-year extension, coupled with amendments which would abolish most of the reforms attached to the program during the past two years. Subcommittee Chairman E. C. Gathings (D-Ark.) is the sponsor.
- A proposal by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for a one-year extension with a stipulation that domestic farm workers must be offered the same housing, workmen's compensation and transportation benefits now furnished workers brought in from Mexico.
- The demand of unions, religious groups, consumer organizations and representatives of small "family" farmers that the program be permitted to lapse as scheduled.

Biemiller termed the program a subsidy for big corporate farms

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FAIR-MINDED EMPLOYERS are penalized when unscrupulous competitors chisel on wages, Vice Pres. Myra Wolfgang of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Detroit, testified at hearings on a proposed state minimum wage law for Michigan, conducted by a State House subcommittee.

'Boulwarism' of GE Condemned In Report by NLRB Examiner

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expire Sept. 29. The examiner's report dealt with GE bargaining policies as they existed in 1960 and past years.

Leff described GE's offer to the IUE in 1960 negotiations and applied to the company's conduct the legal rule that good-faith bargaining requires, among other things, a willingness by both parties to "discuss freely and fully their respective claims and demands, and when these are opposed to justify them on reason."

Leff said his findings on negotiations "disclose unmistakably" that GE's bargaining behavior fell short of that standard.

Thus, he said, on Aug. 31, 1960, "only one day after its offer was presented," the company "in effect served notice on the union that it would be futile for the union even to attempt to persuade it to alter its fixed positions on three of the union's principal demands.

Also at different times, Leff went on, GE negotiators "registered impatience with the union's efforts to have it justify its bargaining positions" and at times "either refused or shifted to other reasons which it stated in terms so vague or arbitrary as to stifle further meaningful discussion."

Ruling Explained

As to GE's take it-or-leave-it approach to bargaining, the examiner explained that his conclusions were not based solely on a party's refusal to alter his declared position.

"Good faith requires parties to negotiation not only to have a sincere desire to reach agreement, but also to make an earnest effort to reach common ground" through collective bargaining. This does not mean, Leff reasoned, that an employer or union must yield its freedom to reject proposals, or to refrain from concessions unacceptable to him.

It does mean, he continued, that the parties "must approach bargaining with a mind accessible to persuasion; that they must follow procedures increasing the prospects of a negotiated agreement; that they must regard all proper issues before them as issues to be resolved" through bargaining, and that they must be willing to "consider and explore with an open mind compromise proposals or other possible solutions of their differences."

Leff said that, on the basis of these and other tests of good faith previously established by the labor board and the courts, as well as GE's behavior both in and outside negotiations, he was convinced the company had not bargained in good faith.

The examiner described GE's campaign to win acceptance of its contract offer and said that after a recess in negotiations due to the IUE convention, GE "continued to flood the employes with a constant stream of communications plugging the merits of its bargaining positions."

In some instances, he said, it "advanced arguments not only more full but different from those presented to the union negotiators at the bargaining table," a technique which, Leff said, constituted "the clearest evidence of bargaining bad faith."

GE's propaganda system, the examiner reported, stressed an ever-recurring theme during negotiations: "The finality of the company's offer and the futility of further negotiations; GE's firm policy not to enlarge its offer because of a strike or threat of strike; the asserted 'selfish, irresponsible and political' motives of the IUE leadership; and the asserted jeopardy to employe jobs that would flow from any improvement in management's offer or from a strike."

Said the report: "The constant repetition of the theme referred to above, and the manner of its presentation were such as to reflect a conscious and deliberate purpose to play on employes' fears and insecurities."

Thus Leff concludes that GE's communications program was designed not only to keep employes informed but was a "deliberate design to undermine employe faith and confidence in the union's leadership and in the efficacy of the collective bargaining process."

All this conduct, taken together, was found to violate the law requiring good faith negotiations and the examiner concluded: "On all the evidence, I find that the strike which began Oct. 2, 1960, and extended to Oct. 22, 1960, was caused and prolonged in substantial part" by GE's unfair labor practices "in unlawfully refusing to bargain with the union."

Industrial Engineering Institutes Set

The 1963 AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes, tailored to meet the needs of full-time union staff members, will be held July 22 through Aug. 2 at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The institutes are sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

Three will be offered—on time study and wage incentives, job evaluation and related problems, and synthetic work measurement systems. Certificates will be awarded to participants who complete each institute. All three institutes meet in the same two-week period.

Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, pointed out that the institutes offer "the only AFL-CIO-sponsored training program to help union representatives protect union members faced with management's use of industrial engineering techniques." They "provide an opportunity for continuing study in the complex field of industrial engineering and its relationship to collective bargaining," according to a brochure being distributed to potential participants.

Tuition for each of the institutes is $70 for the two-week period, including the cost of instruction, textbooks and other materials. Participants will be housed and fed in university dormitories and dining facilities, with the cost to be met by the participants.

Final registration will take place in Madison on July 22, and registration forms should be received by June 24. Additional information may be had from Gottlieb at AFL-CIO Headquarters, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. Y., Washington 6, D. C., or from Norris Tibbetts, University of Wisconsin School for Workers, University Extension Building, Madison 6, Wis.

At CSA Parley:

Challenge of Leisure Posed for Workers

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have a civilization measuring up to our hopes and a leisure which brings true delight."

He predicted that the federal government would soon have an Office of the Arts to encourage their development, and suggested that labor's role might include support by unions for an orchestra or theater which could bring music and drama of the highest standards to all parts of the country.

"I am in favor of the most widespread participation in the arts," said Heckscher, who is director of the 20th Century Fund.

'To Dance, To Sing, To Play'

"Is there any reason [that] in our present-day society everyone should not be taught to draw a reasonable likeness of the things around him, to dance, to sing, to play a musical instrument, to act with spirit, to write a poem?"

Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said in his keynote speech that "the nature of leisure and its meaning to the individual and to society" had absorbed mankind from the time of Plato.

"The difference is that we now have more people with free time than ever before," he told the 500 delegates representing labor, government and private social and welfare agencies and universities.

Dr. George Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion, noted that 10 years ago only 21 percent of the people favored a shorter workweek, but that the percentage has since risen to 29. Seventy percent of those questioned, he reported, said they believed "their children, when grown, would have more leisure time."

Citing polls showing that 10 percent of the people buy about 80 percent of the books printed, Gallup called for state and city action to promote more widespread adherence to high cultural standards in the use of leisure.

"Much talent is available and we must find a way to use this talent to improve our communities," he declared.

Praise For CSC

Among other speakers, Dean Charles E. Hendry of the University of Toronto's School of Social Work warned the delegates not to equate leisure with mere free time, or "effortless non-work."

"At one extreme," he said, "under such an arbitrary and artificial definition, leisure comes to be viewed as the privilege of the snob; at the other extreme, as the possession of the mob."

He lauded the "creative and courageous initiative" of the federation's Community Services' Committee in relating the theme of the conference to the AFL-CIO's campaign for a 35-hour workweek to combat unemployment.

Laurance Rockefeller, chairman of the New York State Council of Parks, urged Congress to set up a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and called on the delegates to work for an improved recreational environment.

"To what end is a higher standard of living," he asked, "if it means fouling the air, the polluting of our streams, and the desecration of our countryside?"

Actress Lillian Gish recalled that Frank Sinatra had once observed that his love for music had enabled him to overcome his youthful environment, which he described as "perfect for a crook."

"Some of our new leisure time could well be used in music, singing in choral societies or clubs," she said, "not to keep from joining the underworld, but because it is fun to do."

Citing Gibbon's observation in The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire that a nation that hires men to play its games is a decaying nation, she suggested that "while you want to see the Big League games, it's a good idea to play some games yourselves."

Perlis's keynote speech emphasized that the steady shortening of the workweek demands the active participation of labor in community agencies, both public and voluntary. He suggested the establishment of a united arts fund for the purpose of financing culture and the arts.

The question, Perlis said, is not "are we going to work fewer hours, as obviously many already do, but what are we going to do with our free time?"

"Hours are reduced when machines replace muscles," he said, "and even more hours will be reduced when machines replace minds. If life is to have meaning and purpose in our impersonal, scientific, atomic and frightfully complex industrial society, it must be lived in beauty and with spirit."

LEISURE TIME offers a good chance to discuss—well, leisure time. That's what is being done between sessions of the AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Service Activities by, from left, Dr. George Gallup, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and Leo Perlis, CSA national director. The conference theme was on the shorter workweek and use of leisure creatively.

Addition Planned To IUE Building

Plans to build a $1.5 million addition to the Philip Murray Building, headquarters in Washington of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, have been approved by the IUE executive board.

The union has bought two adjoining properties and authorized A. R. Clas, architect who drew the original plans, to plan an addition with the same facade as the Murray Building, a subbasement and a three-story parking garage. Tenants, including the Newspaper Guild and the Auto Workers, will occupy enlarged quarters.

ULLICO Schedules 36th Annual Meeting

Baltimore—The annual meeting of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. shareholders, officers and board members will be held here Apr. 9 in the Sheraton Belvedere Hotel.

The 36th annual gathering will hear Pres. Edmund P. Tobin review the accomplishments, financial growth and objectives of ULLICO. At a following luncheon, speakers will represent business, labor and the legal profession.

New York Newspaper Blackout Ends

19,000 Back at Work On 8 Major Dailies

By John Barry

New York—The longest newspaper strike and lockout in New York's history ended after 114 days with all sides expressing hopes that future improvements in bargaining relationships would prevent another one like it from ever occurring.

The dispute, which involved some 19,000 workers in 10 unions and closed eight major daily papers, came to a close Mar. 31 when the Photo Engravers—last remaining union on strike—ratified a new two-year contract containing a wage and fringe benefit package within the $12.63 formula accepted by other striking unions.

Two union locals which had not been formally on strike—the Paper Handlers and the Pressmen—accepted similar packages at meetings late the same day.

Presses Roll

Picket lines at the papers were dissolved minutes after the engravers' vote, and the morning dailies were rushed into production.

A settlement of the Cleveland newspaper blackout—which has closed the Plain Dealer and the Press & News since Nov. 30—also appeared imminent as striking Machinists reached tentative agreement on a new pact and the Typographical Union local prepared to vote on proposed wage and fringe gains of $13.95 over a 26-month period.

Other striking unions already have ratified new agreements with the two papers, which said they hoped to be back in circulation Apr. 8, if the printers approve the pact.

Principal features of the $12.63 package accepted by the Photo Engravers in New York are a $3.50 pay increase and a fourth week of vacation after one year, effective with the first year of the agreement, and a $4.65 pay hike in the second year with reduction of the workweek for the lobster (post-midnight) shift from 36¼ to 35 hours.

The vote to accept the proposal was 213-104. Four days earlier the engravers had voted 191-111 to reject slightly different terms within the $12.63 pattern proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Wagner was credited with a major role in settlement of the dispute, which started Dec. 8 with a strike by the ITU's "Big 6" local at the News, Times, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun, followed by a lockout and management suspension of four others—the Mirror, Post, Herald Tribune and Long Island Star-Journal. (The Long Island Press stopped distribution within the city.)

City Hall Sessions Held

After the efforts of federal mediators ranging all the way to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz failed to produce significant results, the mayor called the parties into a series of marathon bargaining sessions at City Hall which often lasted through the night.

The issues separating the printers and publishers were sharply narrowed in these talks to the point where Wagner finally recommended the terms of settlement after Pres. Kennedy had publicly urged third-party determination.

The papers accepted the mayor's proposals, which ultimately set the $12.63 pattern, but the ITU members originally rejected the recommendations of Intl. Pres. Elmer Brown and Local Pres. Bertram A. Powers that they ratify the tentative agreement.

A week later, however, the printers heeded an appeal from Powers for reconsideration and at a meeting in Madison Square Garden, using city voting machines, reversed their earlier action and accepted the package.

The ITU agreement was hailed by Powers and the majority of the local's scale committee as a "major victory" on all the chief points of principle in dispute.

Common Expiration Date

It yielded an expiration date common with all other union contracts, a 35-hour workweek, protection of present jobholders and a share in the savings from the introduction of automatic tape to set stock tables, plus two-year pay increases of $8 for the day shift, $10 for the night shift and $12 for the lobster shift.

The common expiration date was contingent on the Newspaper Guild's willingness to extend its already-settled contract to Mar. 31, 1965. The Guild agreed to the five-month extension in exchange for an additional pay hike averaging $4.13 to bring its total package to a par with the mayor's pattern.

Reflecting on the long, bitter dispute following its final solution, Powers, who headed the unity committee of local union leaders, expressed the hope that in the future "the method of negotiations improves so that we can gain our legitimate objectives without a strike."

On the management side, Walter N. Thayer, chief spokesman for the publishers and president of the Herald Tribune, said "the negotiating machinery of both sides must be improved, and there should be no piecemeal bargaining. That is the prime lesson learned."

Wagner indicated that he may propose establishment of a joint labor-management committee to undertake a continuing study of problems in the newpaper industry, away from the heat of the bargaining table, so as to minimize differences in periodic negotiations and avoid future strikes and lockouts.

At his news conference, Kennedy said he saw no lesson in the New York and Cleveland newspaper strikes, both local in nature, that might produce changes in federal labor legislation.

A PAGE ONE PROOF, pulled in the composing room of the Daily News, convinced Mayor Robert F. Wagner that his 65 days of mediation in the New York newspaper strike and lockout had finally paid off.

Panel to Mediate Work Rules Dispute

Pres. Kennedy has appointed an Emergency Board to seek to mediate the railroad work rules dispute, and spokesmen for the five operating unions expressed hope that the action would bring about a resumption of collective bargaining.

Management, after breaking off negotiations, had set Apr. 8 as the date for unilaterally putting into effect new work rules, including elimination of the jobs of 40,000 firemen-helpers. Appointment of the board defers a shutdown by freezing conditions for 60 days.

Named to the board were Samuel I. Rosenman of New York as chairman; Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California; and Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin.

Protest Strikers Win $50,000 Backpay Pact

Rockwood, Tenn.—Steelworkers who refused to swallow dust and chlorine gas fumes at the Roane Electric Furnace plant here, and who walked out in a protest strike 18 months ago, have won $50,000 in lost pay and a return-to-work stipulation from their employer.

Owners of the parent Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., which makes ferro alloys for the steel industry in the big Roane furnace, agreed in a settlement with the union and the National Labor Relations Board to lay off strikebreakers according to a specified formula and take these additional steps:

- Rehire 77 strikers who were, at the time of the walkout on Sept. 6, 1961, stationed within 100 feet of the plant's metal-crushers and grinders and within 75 feet of the furnace-gas chlorinators.
- Recall approximately 200 others in nearby departments who walked out in sympathy.
- Terminate all discharges put into effect after the strike started and pay an average of $120 in lost wages to 430 workers with seniority back to Aug. 31, 1954.
- Establish a master seniority list of about 850 workers and hire from it as production permits by laying off workers hired after Sept. 11, 1961.

The agreement followed a stipulation between the company and the union on terms of settlement.

The NLRB, in a decision signed by all five members, also directed the company to cease firing workers for union activities and to stop discouraging membership in the USWA or its Local 5495.

The strike attracted wide attention when wives and children of strikers took the places of their menfolk on the picket line in the early days of the protest walkout. The strikers had been jailed for violating a court order not to come closer to the plant entrances than 1,000 feet.

10 Safety Walkouts

Workers in the plant had staged 10 walkouts in five years to compel management to improve working conditions. Said a union spokesman when the strike started:

"The company continues to refuse to cooperate with our Safety Committee in working out a reasonable and effective safety program, and has forced us to protect ourselves in the only manner we can.

"We want to work; we need to work; we are fighting for our jobs and our safety. We intend to do everything legally possible to protect our jobs and our lives."

When the company refused all atempts at a peaceful settlement, the union withdrew its pickets and filed an unfair labor practice charge.

After lengthy hearings, NLRB Trial Examiner Owsley Vose found that working conditions in the furnace were "abnormally dangerous" and that workers directly affected by dust and fumes were justified in walking out but that others were forbidden to take such action under a no-strike clause in their contract.

The company, however, agreed in its stipulation to recall all strikers for whom work is available.

Unions Vote On 'Last Offer' At Boeing

Seattle—With a Taft-Hartley injunction against a strike of 45,000 Boeing Co. workers due to expire Apr. 15, employes of the company balloted Apr. 2-4 on management's last contract offer to two unions—the Machinists and Auto Workers.

The balloting is required by T-H, even though IAM members turned down the same offer last Jan. 23 and authorized a strike call. The vote at that time was 16,864-3,590 against acceptance.

A board of inquiry, named when Pres. Kennedy applied for an 80-day T-H injunction, reported to Kennedy that the Boeing "final" offer made Mar. 24 was the same as that made previously.

It included wage increases ranging from 21.5 to 32 cents an hour over a three-year period, and a hike in basic retirement benefits. But the offer, predicated on acceptance of all other Boeing proposals, still would leave Boeing workers lagging behind other aerospace employes, the unions said.

Boeing management refused to accept a union shop proposal asked by the unions and recommended by a presidential aerospace board last December—a key issue.

Shortly before the "last offer" balloting, the Washington State Senate adopted a resolution calling on both parties to accept the terms proposed by the aerospace panel. Gov. Albert D. Rosellini of Washington also urged speedy acceptance of the panel's terms or final and binding arbitration.

"Last offer" ballots were being counted as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Chrysler Pensions Total $46.5 Million

Detroit—More than 16,500 Chrysler workers have received in excess of $46.5 million in pension benefits since the fund was won by a 104-day strike in 1950, the Auto Workers have reported.

Dir. Douglas Fraser of the union's Chrysler Dept. said current assets of the trust fund guaranteeing pension payments to Chrysler retirees stand at $184.6 million. The fund is non-contributory, jointly administered and actuarially funded.

Lead Workers Win Gains in Long Strike

Flat River, Mo.—A three-year contract "package" totaling 31 cents an hour in benefits has been won by lead workers who voted 606-489 to end a 247-day strike against the St. Joseph Lead Co.

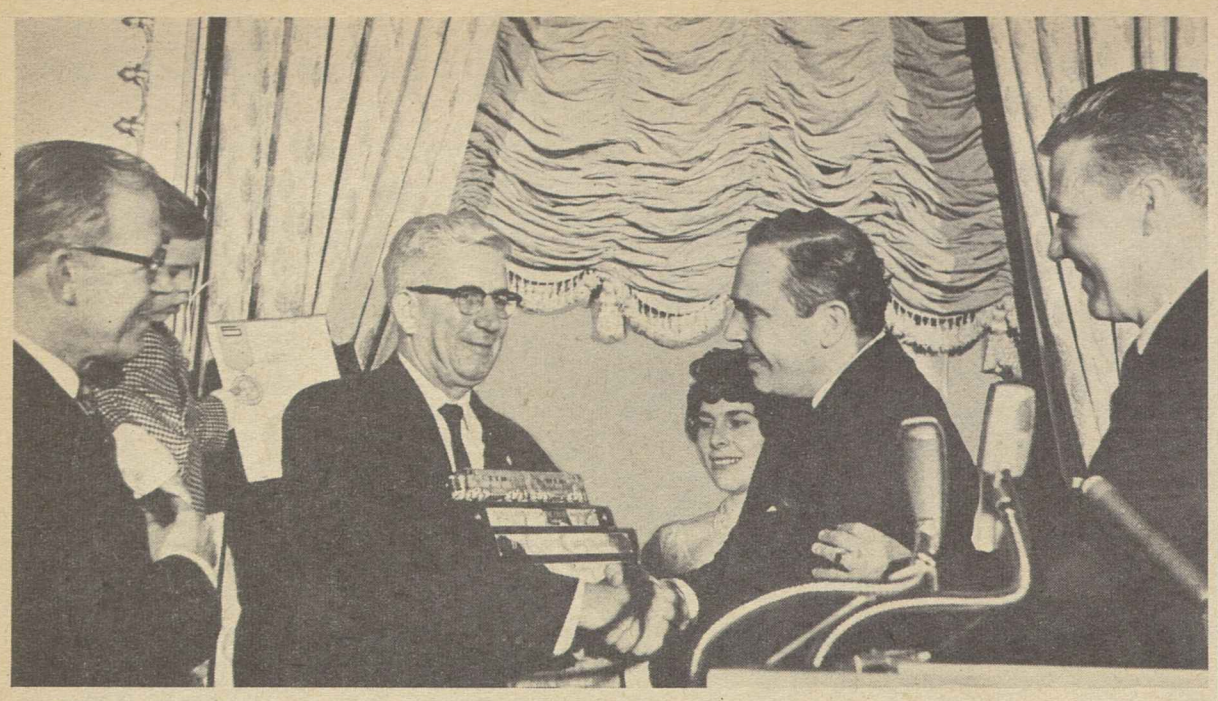
Members of Steelworkers Local 6242 voted at a meeting of 1,100 strikers near here to disband their 40-mile-wide picket line and to await recall to their jobs in four mills and 12 southeast Missouri mines producing 100,000 tons of lead a year.

The workers walked out last July 27 after rejecting a wage hike of 2 cents an hour. Their morale stayed at peak strength, the USWA reported, with generous support from other unions in the form of money and food, including truckloads of chickens, cattle and shoes.

The new contract contains these improvements:

- Wage increases of 10 cents an hour effective immediately; 9 cents for wage adjustments in the second contract year under a new job evaluation program, plus 3 cents an hour per employe to protect those whose job rates may be cut by re-evaluation; in the third year, an extra 3 cents an hour for pensions, plus a 5-cent wage boost.
- Company payment of 3 cents an hour next year to defray all costs of a workers' family health and welfare plan, including hospitalization and medical coverage.
- A union shop, an improved method of calculating vacation pay, and a five-day workweek with penalty pay for most weekend work.

The contract was the first for the workers since they voted for USWA affiliation. Formerly they were members of the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and later of another AFL-CIO union which yielded jurisdiction. Mine-Mill was ousted from the former CIO in 1950 on finding of Communist control.



ANNUAL SAFETY AWARD of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen is presented to William R. Bennett, who last summer saved the life of three-year-old Mark Erickson of Butte, Mont. Pictured at the award banquet in Washington, D. C., are, from left: BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert, holding little Mark; Bennett; Mrs. Erickson; Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement, who addressed the banquet; and Rep. Arnold Olsen (D-Minn.).

Rail Unionist Honored For Saving Child's Life

A 44-year-old Montana railroader and the two-year-old boy whose life he saved last July shared the spotlight at the annual safety award dinner of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen in Washington, D. C.

Little Mark Erickson, who had wandered onto the tracks of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway near Butte, was presented with a train set—to play with safely at home.

William R. Bennett, who leaped from the locomotive cab to outrace the slowing freight train and snatch the boy to safety, was honored with his union's highest award and a $500 check.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert told the dinner guests, who included leading members of Congress and government officials, that Bennett "was in the right place at the right time, and he knew what to do."

Responding to tributes to his heroism, Bennett said simply:

"I hope it helps all the firemen in the country."

Bennett was referring to the efforts by railroads to eliminate all firemen-helpers on locomotives as part of a drastic unilateral scrapping of long-standing work rules. Rail unions have contended that the fireman-helper is essential to railroad safety.

The award winner was chosen by a panel of judges including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Laurence K. Walrath, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin, Pres. Howard Pyle of the National Safety Council and Gilbert. The selection was made from among the 12 monthly winners of the Locomotive Firemen's Safety award program.

Gov. Frank G. Clement (D-Tenn.), principal speaker at the dinner, praised Bennett for displaying "courage that is in keeping with the highest American tradition" and lauded the union to which he belongs for having made a "sustained major public service contribution to the betterment of living in America."

Gilbert told the group that the BLF&E's safety award program has received an award of its own—from the National Safety Council. The program, he said, was launched five years ago to acquaint the public with the fireman-helper's role in "saving lives, preventing property damage and preventing or minimizing accidents."

Some members of the union "have given their lives trying to do what Bill Bennett risked his life to do successfully," Gilbert noted.

Joining in the presentation was Bennett's congressman—and Mark Erickson's also—Rep. Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.).

USWA Local Defeats Raid By Teamsters

Nashville, Tenn.—Steelworkers Local 4802 has crushed an attempted raid by the ousted Teamsters on the union's representation rights at Aladdin Industries here.

Workers at the Aladdin plant voted 277-129 to retain the USWA as their bargaining representative, ending several months of Teamster raiding efforts, USWA Dist. 35 Dir. Lorne H. Nelles reported.

A message from AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne congratulated the Aladdin workers for "proving once again that Teamster 'muscle and money' will not coerce, will not buy, the votes of workers who know the score."

Beirne's Communications Workers repulsed a similar raid by the Teamsters in January, when the CWA Western Electric installers unit voted against the Hoffa-led union by a margin of 3-1. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

Shortly before the election at Aladdin, USWA Rep. James E. Payne wrote the workers reminding them that their average hourly earnings had risen 7.7 percent each year under the USWA and that fringe benefits had gone up from 20 cents an hour to 51 cents.

On the day of the vote, the secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 327 was subpoenaed by a federal grand jury investigating charges of jury tampering in the recent conspiracy trial here of IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa, which was declared a mistrial.

Local papers on the same day carried stories that the gun-carrying permits of three business agents of the same local had been revoked.

37 Candidates Vie For 17 SEG Offices

Hollywood, Calif.—Thirty-seven members have been nominated for 17 offices in the annual election of the Screen Extras Guild.

Rivals for the presidency are the incumbent, Jeffrey Sayre, proposed by the nominating committee, and Tony Regan.

CWA Opens Negotiations For Installers

New York — Bargaining on a new contract for 17,000 Western Electric installers started here after the National Labor Relations Board dismissed Teamsters Union objections to an election the CWA won last Jan. 4.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said his union is "gratified" that CWA's 3-1 nationwide election victory over the unaffiliated Teamsters, expelled in 1957 by the AFL-CIO, has been "finally validated" and called for "intensive negotiations" designed to produce a "quick and long overdue agreement."

Beirne said that until the ruling by the NLRB regional director here, the Teamsters' "resort to technicalities" had prevented negotiations on wages, fringe benefits and working conditions.

Communications workers, he asserted, "have no stomach for the [James R.] Hoffa" union. The organization, "once a fine union, is now a racket-ridden wasteland in which convictions of officials" on various charges are "a commonplace in court rooms," he said.

Union School Studies Taxes, Social Needs

Philadelphia—Social needs and fair taxation were major topics at a recent conference here co-sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council's education committee and the Lehigh Valley AFL-CIO Education Council.

The conference, which drew 85 trade unionists from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was conducted by the Union Leadership Academy.

Charles Guensch, chairman of the Philadelphia education committee, and Leroy Clayton, secretary-treasurer of the Valley council, shared the chairmanship of the program, which included the following speakers and workshop directors:

Philip H. Des Marais, deputy assistant secretary of health, education and welfare; Pat O'Farrell of the Steelworkers research and economics department; Helmut Golatz, director of labor education at Pennsylvania State University; George Boyle, coordinator, Institute of Management & Labor Relations, Rutgers University; Al Lowenthal, director of the Union Leadership Academy, and Joseph Rayback, head of the Dept. of Labor Education at Penn State.

Recount Seen Possible:

Michigan Approves New Constitution

Detroit—Michigan's voters approved a labor-opposed new state constitution by a narrow 10,760-vote margin according to complete unofficial returns. The results may be subject to a recount, however, if the official tally confirms the thinness of the apparent majority.

In statewide votes on judicial and educational posts, Republicans cut into Democratic strength in electing four of eight members to public boards of education. The Democrats elected two state supreme court justices, regaining a 5-3 margin.

Predictions of a major Republican sweep failed to materialize as a record-breaking 1.6 million voters turned out in the hard-fought battle over the proposed new constitution. This was half a million higher than the previous all-time high of 1.1 million in an off-year election, set just two years ago.

In a major statewide race, Democrat Lynn M. Bartlett won reelection to his fourth term as state superintendent of public instruction. He defeated Republican Raymond N. Hatch.

The Democratic majority on the bench was regained in the Apr. 1 election when Justice Eugene F. Black was re-elected and former Justice Paul L. Adams, who had lost a re-election battle last November, also was elected.

Leonard Woodcock, an Auto Workers vice president, was handily re-elected to the Wayne University board of governors, and Michigan AFL-CIO Education Dir. Don Stevens was re-elected to the Michigan State University board of trustees.

Labor's opposition to the proposed new organic law was based on provisions on legislative apportionment that bar either a state senate or state house based on population.

Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle challenged existing apportionment of the state senate in a suit that traveled to the Supreme Court in Washington and resulted in a state supreme court decision last year invalidating the law. Republicans won a stay of execution to prevent reapportionment prior to the November election. Apportionment provisions of the new constitution are considered vulnerable to attack.

Detroit's Mayor Jerome Cavanagh said that court action was anticipated "to grant more equitable representation for urban Michigan than is provided in the new document."

Legal challenges would be expected to be heard some time in the new state supreme court.

Republicans won one seat each on the Wayne and Michigan State boards, another on the University of Michigan board of regents, and a place on the state board of education. The pluralities ran from a low of 2,000 to a high of 6,000.

Gov. George W. Romney (R), who led the fight for the revised constitution, was a vice president of the constitutional convention that drafted the document. He also backed all Republican candidates for state office, referring to the candidates as "my Republican team." In his race for governor last year his campaign did not identify him with the GOP or his running mates.

All Michigan daily newspapers and most radio and television stations gave heavy support to the proposed constitution and almost the entire Romney slate.

Democratic candidates for the statewide offices ran with Michigan Committee on Political Education support.

'Voice' Teamsters Get New NLRB Election

The National Labor Relations Board has set aside an election among 8,200 truck drivers in the Philadelphia area because of violence by supporters of the expelled Teamsters and has ordered a new election.

The order came from Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Boyd Leedom and Philip Ray Rodgers on charges filed after the election last November by the Voice of the Teamsters Democratic Organizing Committee, Independent.

The new election will be held Apr. 25-28 at Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Pennsauken, N. J., New Castle, Del., and Salisbury, Md., for drivers now in Local 107 and three other IBT locals which bargain with Motor Transport Labor Relations Inc.

The "Voice" group charged, and the NLRB regional director in Philadelphia ruled after an investigation, that the pre-election period was marked by "numerous instances of violence, in some cases brutal," against Voice supporters.

Regional Dir. B. F. Schauffler found, and the board agreed, that acts of vandalism and violence against Voice supporters "unmistakably conveyed to them the belief that if they continued to be active for the Voice they would be targets of bodily harm."

If adherents of a union are prevented from speaking to other members, attending union meetings or engaging in other activities by "acts of senseless violence," then "no free and fair election can be held," the board's agent reported.

The vote in the election last November was "Voice" 3,274; four Teamsters' locals, 3,870; neither 19; challenged 392. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt interests and have not purged themselves of the charges. James R. Hoffa is president.

Another group of "Voice" members, employed by the Smith Transfer Co., broke away from IBT Local 107 this year and recently were chartered as AFL-CIO Local 3032. The charter was presented by AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph A. Beirne after the Smith unit won an NLRB election over IBT Local 107.

Forced Arbitration Denounced by RLEA

A bill to impose compulsory arbitration in maritime disputes has been denounced by the Railway Labor Executives' Association as an attack on collective bargaining.

The RLEA said the bill, introduced by House Merchant Marine Committee Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.), "would be the entering wedge to shackle the liberties of all American workers through compulsory arbitration."

AFL-CIO seamen's and dockers' unions previously have denounced the proposal.

Charts Tell Story of Unemployment

Millions of American workers today are caught in a great squeeze of economic forces, according to a Labor Dept. report on the manpower situation.

For the past five years, the unemployment rate has averaged at least 5.5 percent each year; in the past year there has been no dent in unemployment and no real gain in jobs.

In the period ahead, in the decade of the 1960s, labor force growth will rise by an average of about 1.2 million a year compared to 800,000 a year in the 1950s. Young people from the postwar baby boom will reach working age; the 14-to-24 age group of workers which rose by 400,000 in the 1950s will zoom by over 6 million in the 1960s.

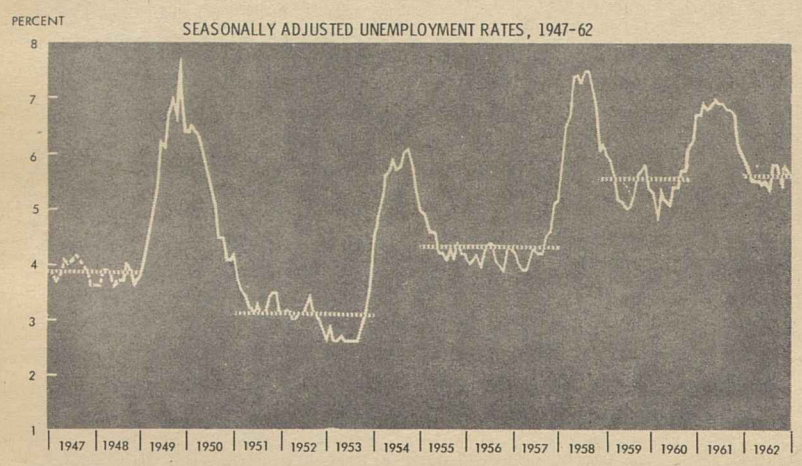
Thus with upwards of 5 million workers jobless and for longer periods of time, the nation needs an estimated 13 million jobs just to take care of the coming labor force growth alone and more than 2 million jobs a year to make up for those jobs wiped out by technology.

The Dept. of Labor report on the manpower situation outlined this problem under a requirement of the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962.

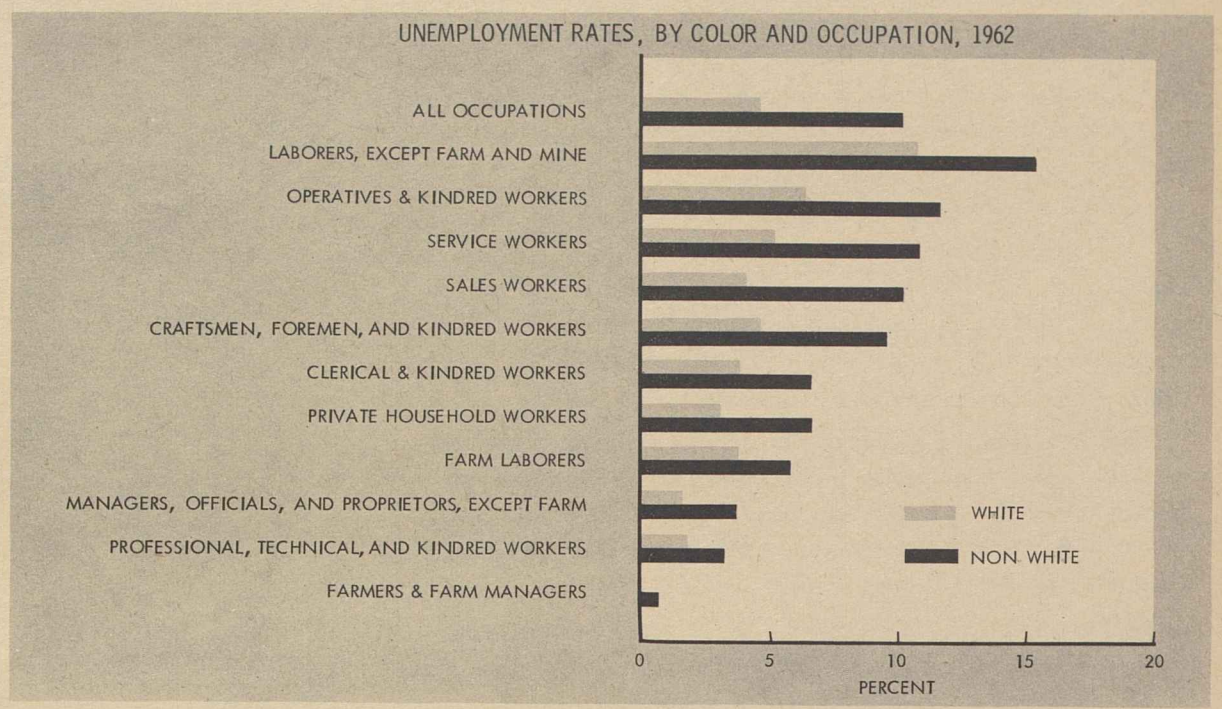
These annual reports on manpower availability will become, in the future, a basic statistical tool for planning national programs in education, training and retraining, apprenticeship, labor mobility and many other fields.

The first report on "Manpower and Training," submitted to the President transmitted by him to Congress together with his own comments, reviewed the manpower trends the country has experienced in the postwar years, drew a profile of unemployment showing who the jobless are, where joblessness hits hardest and in what groups, and presented essential information on the outlook and problems arising in various fields of potential employment or unemployment.

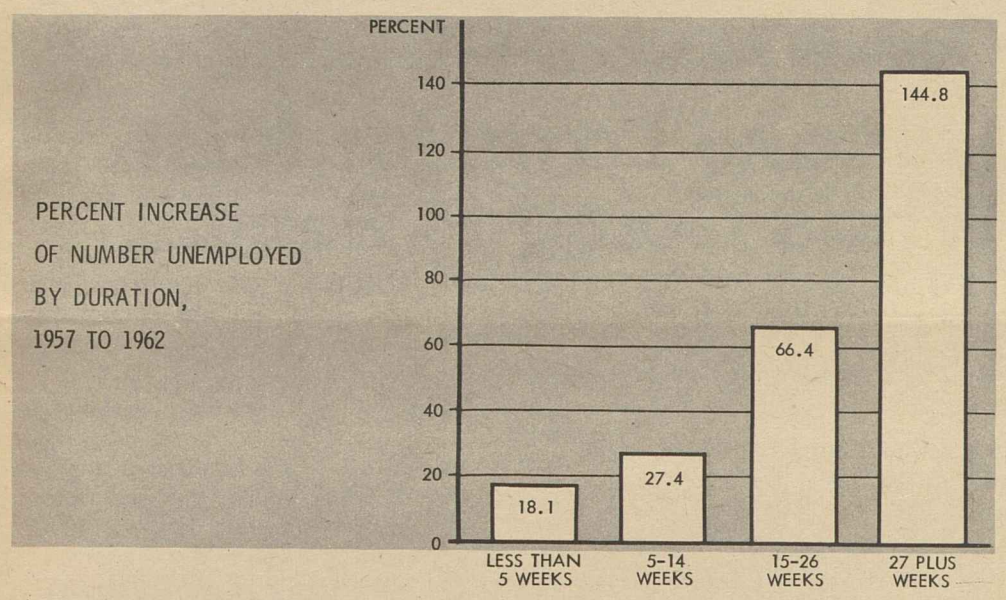
The following charts were selected from that report:



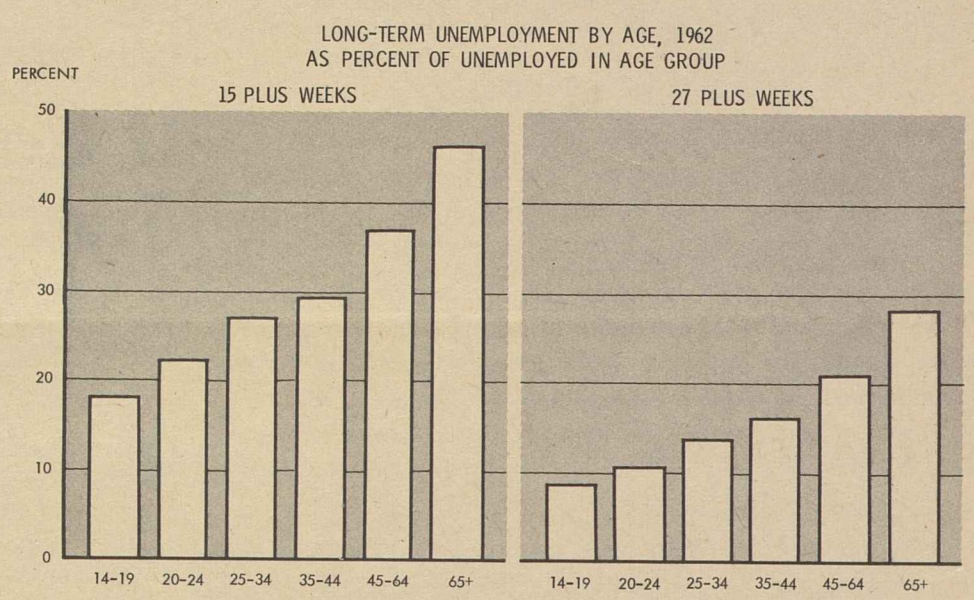
TREND of joblessness has been upward during the past decade, with only partial recovery from recessions.



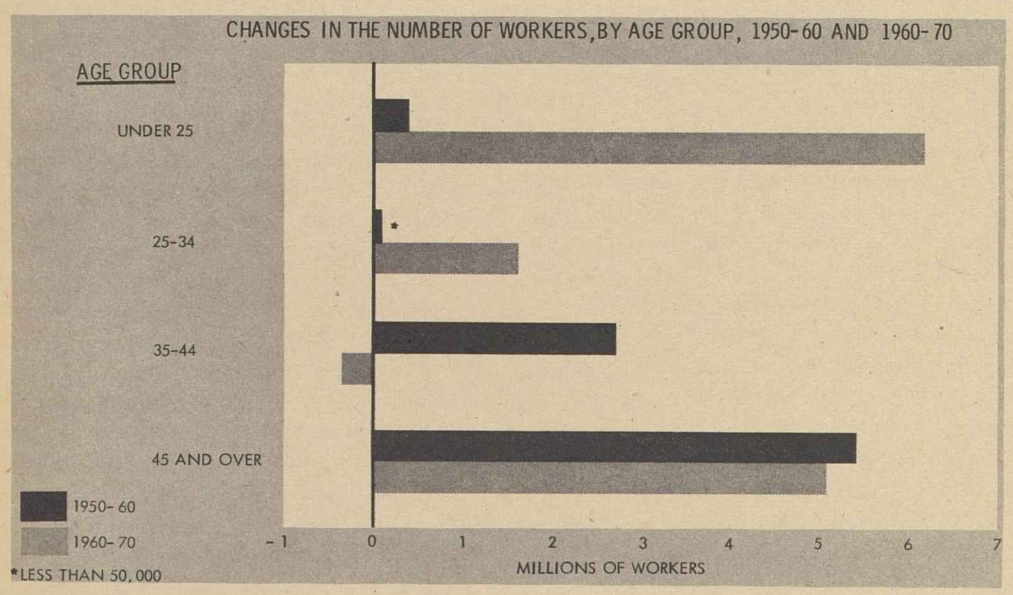
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES are higher for non-white workers in every occupational group. Overall, the jobless rate of non-whites is more than double that of whites.



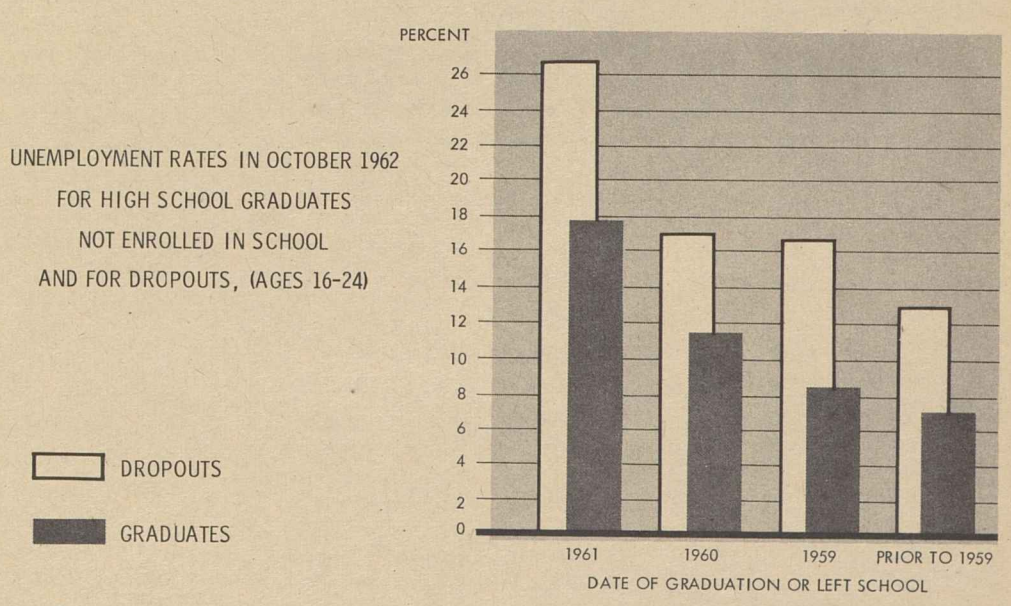
AVERAGE DURATION of unemployment has risen sharply since 1957. Most of the dramatic rise has been among those jobless for over half a year.



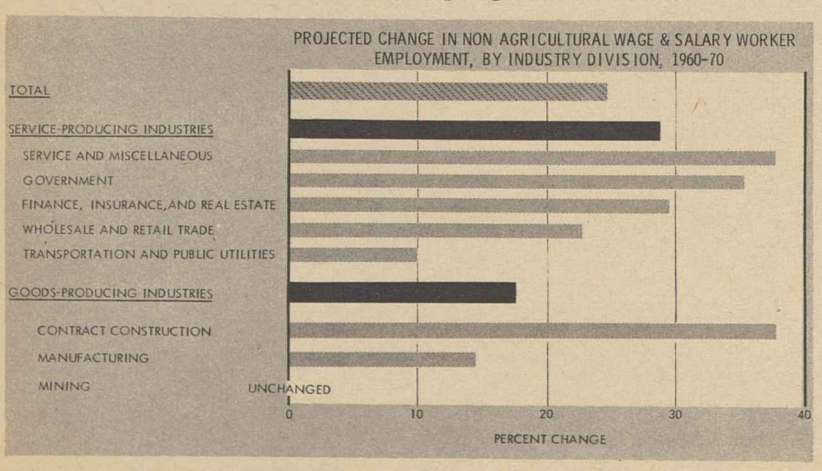
RATE OF LONG-TERM unemployment rises by age. The older a worker is, the longer he remains jobless once he is knocked out of work.



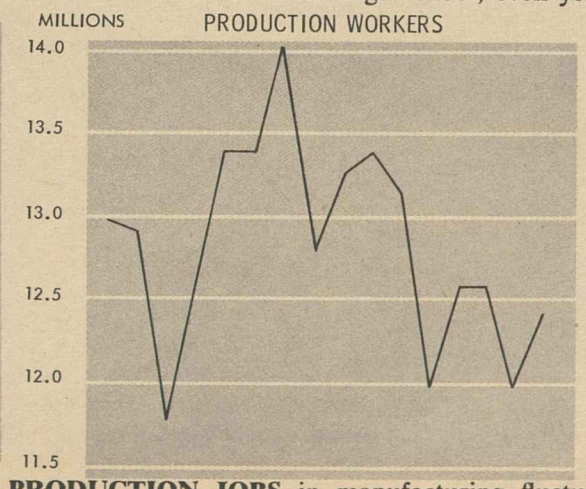
THE INFLUX OF YOUNGSTERS will be the most striking change in the labor force in the 1960s. The older group, age 45 and over, will also increase.



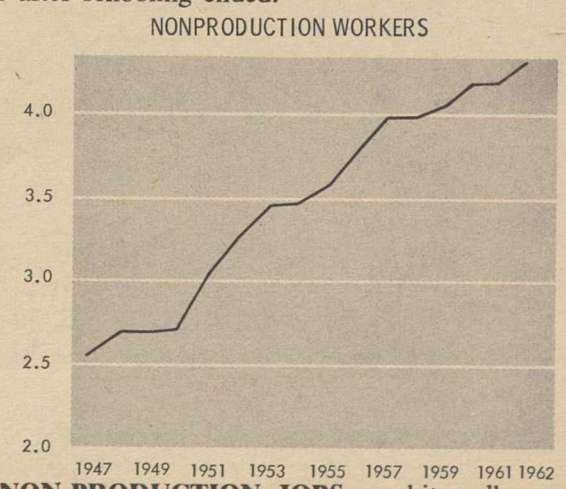
SCHOOL DROPOUTS SUFFER much higher rates of unemployment than those who finish high school, even years after schooling ended.



LARGEST JOB INCREASES to come by 1970 will be in service and goods-producing industries. Greatest growth is foreseen for service, government and construction.



PRODUCTION JOBS in manufacturing fluctuated widely after the war but have fallen off in the period since 1953.



NON-PRODUCTION JOBS — white-collar employment—have increased steadily in the postwar period as contrasted with factory jobs.

Congressional Shell Game

THERE ARE two species of congressmen who have made slashing reductions in government spending a major goal in the 88th Congress. One is chained to the 19th Century and is sincerely dedicated to the belief that private capital, aristocratic largesse and charity can solve most of the nation's problems.

The other specimen, more abundant on Capitol Hill, is firmly wedded to budget chopping for all programs and projects except those that affect his own district.

The Republican-Dixiecrat coalition has singled out Pres. Kennedy's proposed budget for major attack. Almost daily there are new diatribes on government spending and promises to reduce expenditures by varying percentages and dollar amounts.

The Wall Street Journal decided to take a closer look at the "economy" drive and its leaders and came up with a story that perhaps explains why many Americans tend to take a skeptical, bordering-on-cynical approach to political life.

★ ★ ★

THE KEY LEADERS of the coalition—House GOP Leader Charles Halleck, Senate GOP leader Everett McKinley Dirksen and House Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith—are all seeking specific, costly projects for their states and districts while assailing the Administration for its wild spending plans.

In his Journal article, Alan L. Otten writes:

"Consider this striking example: Of the six-man House Republican 'task force' masterminding efforts to cut Pres. Kennedy's money requests, four members have urged adding unbudgeted funds to the Interior Dept.'s appropriations bill for the fiscal year starting July 1."

This hypocrisy is a direct by-product of the conservative coalition which represents sectional and regional interests rather than the national interest. At the present moment in the nation's history, with unemployment at an intolerable level and scores of problems crying out for solutions on a national basis, this shell game can only result in impairment of our democratic processes.

People's Lobby

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, mental health centers, truth-in-packaging legislation seem far removed from the scope of the anti-union proposals that flowed into Congress in its opening days. But they are closely and intimately linked.

In the past week or so the AFL-CIO—the target of the proposals to weaken and decimate unions—urged Congress to support mental health, air pollution and packaging legislation in the public interest. It spoke for the millions of Americans who have no organized voice on matters that affect their health and their pocketbooks.

The AFL-CIO is the "people's lobby" in Washington, speaking out in the interests of all Americans whether or not they are union members. Proposals to weaken or cripple the labor movement would also destroy this voice for the millions who have no other spokesman.

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'How About Talking Up Jobs?'

Canadian Political Fable:

If Cats Make Laws for Mice, Just Who's Going to Benefit?

This political fable, "Cats to Govern Mouseland," by T. C. "Tommy" Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, first appeared in Canadian Labor, the official publication of the Canadian Labor Congress:

MOUSELAND WAS THE PLACE where all the mice lived. Mice were very much like men. They had good days and bad days, times when they were happy and times when they were sad. And like men, they also had a parliament and a government.

Every four years they went to the polls and they used to elect a government—of big black cats.

If you think this is strange, you only have to read the history of governments in many parts of the western world to see that maybe mice aren't any smarter than men.

Now these black cats were not dastardly creatures. They certainly were not. They were nice clean cats. They were fat cats and they gave good government and they passed good laws. They were good laws for cats!

But the laws that were good for cats weren't always good for mice.

One of the laws they passed, for instance, was that mouse holes had to be big enough for a cat to get his paw through. Another law was that, in the morning when cats were a little sleepy, mice would only travel at half speed so that a cat could get his breakfast without too much exertion. All the laws that black cats passed were good laws for cats, but they were very hard on mice. The mouse population kept dwindling!

The mice had enough of this and when the next election came around they went to the polls, almost to a man they voted the black cats out. They put the white cats in.

The white cats, of course, had fought a terrific campaign. They had said, "The trouble in Mouseland is those round mouse holes. You put us in and you will get square mouse holes." But the square mouse holes were twice as big as the round mouse holes and now a cat could get both paws in. More mice disappeared!

In the next election they put the white cats out and went back to the black cats.

When they couldn't stand it any more they tried the white cats. They even tried one government of half black cats and half white cats. It didn't make any difference.

The trouble wasn't the colour of the cats, the trouble was just that they were cats!

AFTER A WHILE one little mouse named Joe got up on a little soap box and said: "Look, fellow mice, why do we keep electing cats to make laws for mice?"

"He is a Bolshevik," the cats said. "Lock him up."

They locked him up. He languished in prison and finally died. They thought that was the end of it.

But, it is as true of mice as it is of men, that you can't kill an idea. Once an idea is born in the minds of free men it never dies.

All through Mouseland, back in the dark corners, the mice began to say to one another, "Do you remember that queer guy, Joe? You know, maybe he was right. Why don't we elect mice to make laws for mice?"

At last the story spread through Mouseland until the day came, as the day will come, when the mice did start to elect mice to make laws that are good for mice, not for cats.

That, in simple language, is why we formed the New Democratic Party in Canada, a party which believes in democratic economic planning, designed to increase the wealth production of the nation by promoting economic growth and providing for employment. It is a party which is pledged to use our country's increased wealth production to raise living standards and to improve educational health and welfare services. A party of the people of Canada pledged to serve the best interests of all Canadians.

"Oh, and one thing more—don't miss any coffee breaks. The boss's brother runs a restaurant just around the corner."

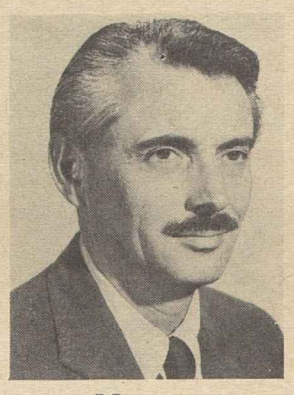
Morgan Says:

Comedian Dick Gregory's Role: His Brother's Keeper in Action

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IN THE TRADITION of great clowns and comedians, entertainer Dick Gregory has a deeply solemn side and I venture to guess that it is a more moving experience to hear this remarkable young man speak his urgently serious thoughts about America than even the hilariously candid and bitterly penetrating patter of his night club wit.



Morgan

Gregory has gained swift fame and some fortune with his disconcerting ability to treat the so-called racial problem as a kind of cruel joke and make the white man laugh with both shame and perception at what he has perpetrated against the Negro race of which Gregory, in addition to being a native-born American citizen, happens to be a member.

They say that the shaft of ridicule, especially when aimed with good heart, can penetrate the crust of prejudice more devastatingly than any other weapon, and I believe it. Gregory with his deadly bead may have bowled over more obstacles to understanding than an army of social workers or a battery of lawyers for the NAACP. His biting intelligence, the iconoclastic acidity of his sarcasm have shattered the myth, still but diminishingly held, that the black man is "different."

"All we want," he said in Washington the other day, "is for people to be fair. . . . Keep me a second-class citizen if you must but don't make me pay first-class taxes."

Behind the purposeful scorn of that remark is a dedication on the part of this 30-year-old native of St. Louis that is awesome. He is using the money, the popularity and prestige he has gathered since becoming a soft-spoken, wrinkle-browed sensation in a Chicago key club hardly three years ago to strike a telling blow for fairness. He has singled out ghastly situations in which Negroes have been treated more savagely than in slavery. He has done this not only to right individual wrongs but to try to shake the country into an awareness of what it is doing to itself.

Gregory is immersed in another monumentally unfunny project. At a lunch given at the U.S. Capitol for him by Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), he told about it. By the sale of a record album called "My Brother's Keeper"—consisting of a taped question-and-answer session in February with a thousand enthusiastic students at San Diego, Calif., State College—he is trying to raise $37,000 to be used in one of two ways, to feed destitute farmers in Mississippi or help rehabilitate wayward teen-agers, elsewhere.

The farmers' story needs some background. In May 1962 a campaign was begun to register all eligible Negroes to vote in LeFlore County, Miss. Soon afterwards county officials withdrew from the Agriculture Dept.'s surplus food program whereunder 26,000 Negroes and whites—more than half the county's total population—were receiving subsistence packages of butter, milk, cheese, flour and potatoes.

Though officials denied it, it seemed obvious the move was in direct reprisal against the voting drive. As of this week, only 475 Negroes were registered. And there has been violence as well as other pressures against the drive.

TO TEST the country's excuse that it "couldn't afford" the $37,000 it purportedly cost annually to store and distribute the free federal food packages, Gregory launched his record-selling campaign at $1.60 each, the 60 cents for manufacturing charges, the dollar to go toward the $37,000 he planned to donate to the county to pay its storage bill.

However, word came from Greenwood, Miss., that the Agriculture Dept. had agreed to put up $15,000 of that tab from its own funds, that under this "pressure" LeFlore County was reinstituting the surplus food program, and that desegregation leaders were going to increase their vote registration efforts. When he heard the news, Gregory wondered how ethical the Agriculture Dept.'s move was to assume what appeared to be a county obligation. He didn't think this would be any permanent solution. (Last fiscal year most of Mississippi's 84 counties got $21.5 million worth of the federal government's surplus food stocks and Washington County's storage and distribution bill, in interesting contrast to LeFlore's was reportedly only $12,000 to cover 36,000 people.)

In any case Gregory still plans to offer LeFlore County officials his check. If they refuse it he will use the money to take 50 of the "toughest teen-age gang leaders in the country —black or white—to Hawaii for a week's holiday as part of the Dick Gregory Foundation program against juvenile delinquency."

He recoils from the latter term and he won't give his plan a "Better Boys Club" label either. So he calls his charges, formally, "potential high school drop-outs" and he thinks the name alone may help work wonders with the recruits. Here is our brother's keeper keeping faith.

Washington Reports:

With 94 of Every 100 Working, Plight of Jobless Often Ignored

SEC. OF LABOR W. Willard Wirtz declared that with 94 people out of 100 working, it is difficult for many persons to realize the unemployment problem the nation must meet.

In an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program now heard on more than 600 radio stations, Wirtz said the fact that 5 million persons are unemployed and that unemployment has continued from 5.5 to 6 per cent for five years is a statistic, but "behind this figure is the fact of human waste, human tragedy, a problem that this nation has to face."

He said also that the figures released by the Dept. of Labor do not give the complete picture of joblessness.

"If a man is working at all, we call him employed, even though he is working only a few hours out of the month," he explained. "And then, too, there is the fact that conditions over the last several years have been such as to discourage some people from even trying to look for a job, and we count as unemployed only those who are actively looking for a job."

Wirtz added that there is another "tragic aspect to the situation" in that "many persons have used up their unemployment insurance benefits."

"If the country could see what unemployment means in particular areas, then we would do something about it," Wirtz asserted. "If the country could realize that the unemployment figure for younger workers is about 12 to 13 percent, and that for minority groups it's also that high," then action would follow.

THE ANSWER, he said, is to stimulate the economy so that there will be a demand for the services of the 5 million jobless. The first thing needed is for Congress to pass the tax bill to "release $10 to 12 billion dollars into the consumer aspect of the economy, thus stimulating the demand for goods and services."

In addition, Wirtz said, passage of the Youth Employment Opportunities bill is needed, as well as the building of more schools, highways, hospitals, and projects to increase the water supply.

Wirtz also talked about the need for improvement of the unemployment benefits program, reform of "the work habits of the country" so as to eliminate discrimination against workers in the 45-60-year group, and an acceptance of responsibility by labor, management and government to see that persons displaced by automation are able to get other gainful employment.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

"THIS IDEA THAT YOU CAN CUT the budget wholesale without cutting programs," remarked Pres. Kennedy at his Apr. 3 press conference, is the same kind of thinking that leads budget-balancers to imagine that you can take "$9 billion [in government spending] out of the economy" without putting this country on the economic skids.

Mr. Kennedy was talking about the letter sent by his predecessor in the White House, Gen. Eisenhower, to House Republican Leader Charlie Halleck of Indiana—the general telling Halleck that about $13 billion could be knocked out of Kennedy's $98 billion budget.

Part of Mr. Kennedy's reply was political and ironical, aimed specifically at Gen. Eisenhower's last director of the budget, Maurice Stans, whose skilled attention to fiscal policy was recommended by the general.

Stans was budget director, the President recalled with relish, when the 1958-59 recession hit. The result: A $500 million surplus was turned into the country's "largest peacetime deficit," a trifling matter of $12.5 billion.

The country suffered "the largest outflow of gold in dollars in our history, 1959, about $3.9 billion."

"We had two recessions, 1958 and 1960, and we had the highest peacetime unemployment, 1959, since World War II," the President continued. "That is not a record that we plan to duplicate if we can help it."

Mr. Kennedy had some additional comments, however, that were broader in scope. They were a renewal of the effort to instill ordinary common sense into the spending-and-taxing debate.

* * *

THE COUNTRY is rising in population at the rate of 3 million a year, he observed.

The "budget may have gone up because the country is growing and the population is growing, but so is our Gross National Product," he continued, and added the home thrust:

"I think we ought to recognize that . . . our budget expenditures as a percentage of our Gross National Product are about the same as they were all through the fifties," the Eisenhower years.

The national debt "as a percentage of our Gross National Product is steadily declining."

"When we came into office, we had 11 combat-ready divisions, and now we have 16. We increased the scheduling of Polaris [submarines], nearly double per year. We increased the number of planes on 15-minute alert from 33 percent of our Strategic Air Force to 50 percent. . . . In the Navy we have added about 46 vessels."

* * *

THE PERTINENT QUESTION to be asked about Mr. Kennedy's budgets is one that he recognizes himself: Is the federal budget rising fast enough in the area of non-defense projects—the education, health, social, transportation, urban development, recreation and conservation fields?

The first three fiscal years the Kennedy Administration has handled have seen, in non-defense expenditures, "less of an increase than Pres. Eisenhower . . . [had] in his last three years," the President remarked.

"I am concerned that we are not putting in enough, rather than too much," he added.

Gen. Eisenhower was given a demonstration early in his Administration that a tax cut can stimulate the economy so usefully that the anticipated revenue loss is cut in half and soon wiped out entirely. More business activity means more revenue at lower rates. The primary need now is to "prevent an economic decline of the type we had very rapidly in 1958 and 1960," Mr. Kennedy remarked.

We need sustained government expenditures and a tax cut, he said, because the economy must be sparked to a "$25 billion increase in our Gross National Product to absorb the people coming into the labor market, let alone cut down the unemployment."

It sounds good to talk about wholesale meat-ax budget slashing, but it isn't prudent fiscal policy for a country that needs a surge forward.

UNEMPLOYMENT which has been at 5.5 to 6 percent for five consecutive years is "a problem this nation has to face," Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said in an exclusive interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

How to Buy:

Buying by Federal Standards Cheapest Way to High Quality

By Sidney Margolius

NOWADAYS YOU OFTEN buy your orange juice already canned, your vegetables in a box, your fish in a package and your meat already wrapped. This is convenient. But you no longer can see what quality you are buying, and obviously have no way to compare values or pick the most suitable quality for your needs.

The fact is you cannot depend on a food packer's own designation of his product as "fancy" or "premium." Surveys have found that foods labeled to indicate high quality sometimes really are lower quality. While lower grades are satisfactory for many purposes, there is no use paying a top-quality price for them.

Some packaged foods and meats are labeled according to official standards of the U.S. Agriculture Dept., and this is the most efficient and economical way to buy. For example, as this is written, we have before us three different brands of frozen orange juice. One brand is two for 47 cents; the second, two for 49 cents; the third, two for 53 cents. But it's simple to know which is the best buy because all three carry the official "Grade A" label of the Agriculture Dept. in a little U.S. shield printed right on the cans. That means all three brands meet the same official government standard of quality.

Where possible, it pays to buy according to official U.S. grades. Not only do these grades help you select the best value, without depending on a widely-advertised name as moderate-income housewives especially tend to do, but they also help you choose the right quality for the intended use.

For example, if you are buying canned plums for a molded plum ring, where the appearance of the fruit would be important, you might be willing to pay the extra price for Grade A. But for a plum pie, you would be as well off buying Grade B, and for a plum whip, it would be a waste to buy anything but Grade C. Usually the chief difference between Grade A and the lower grades is only appearance. Grade A products are selected for uniform size, for color and tenderness.

BUSINESSMEN TEND to feel that we consumers should be satisfied to buy by brand name. But they themselves don't depend on brand names. Chicago wholesalers have found that meat dealers often refuse to buy pork products under a brand name alone if they are not certified by Agriculture Dept. graders as meeting standards of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

As the use of packaged foods expands, grade labeling becomes increasingly necessary so we know what's inside the package. More and more consumer organizations are calling the attention of government agencies and congressmen to this need.

Meanwhile, buy by grades wherever possible to take advantage of one of your best potential money-savers. You will find eggs often are sold by grades, sometimes meats, and occasionally canned foods.

In general, we recommend using Grade A for the table and Grade B or C for the pot. The nutrition is the same no matter what the grade. In eggs, for example, the yolk of the Grade B is a little flatter, and the flavor a little less delicate than in the Grade A. You might want Grade A for boiling or frying but Grade B is just as satisfactory for omelets, casseroles and other cooking and baking purposes.

In meats, the official U.S. grades are "choice," "good" and "standard." The "good" grade usually is the best buy because not only does it cost less than the "choice," but it is comparatively lean. The "good" does not have as thick a covering of fat as the "choice."

In canned fruits and vegetables, your best buy usually is Grade B, or for many family uses, Grade C. For example, in peaches, for a difference of 10 cents or more a can, you will find that Grade C has irregular pieces while the Grade A is uniform. But the difference in flavor is indistinguishable.

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OVERSIZED INVITATION to participate in the opening of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show set for May 17-22 at the St. Louis Arena is presented to Missouri's U.S. senators—Edward V. Long at left and Stuart Symington in center—by Joseph Lewis, show director and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Announced by Patton:

Farm Union Sets Up Political Action Unit

THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, which has had a long and friendly relationship with organized labor, is establishing its own political action organization.

NFU Pres. James G. Patton announced the establishment of the Rural Political Education Committee at the group's annual convention in New York City.

The Farmers Union has some 300,000 farm families, mostly in western states, among its membership and its new political group is expected to be a powerful ally of the labor movement.

Patton told the 1,500 farmers and their wives, meeting at Carnegie Hall, that the Rural Political Education Committee would be separate from the NFU but that top officers of the NFU would head up the political group.

"RPEC tells voters about issues—and about the views and records of candidates for office," a new brochure about the organization reads.

"It reports the voting records of elected officials. And it gives information to members so they can vote intelligently. It encourages members to become party workers, officials or candidates."

The brochure explained that "RPEC assists in registering voters and helps to get them to the polls on election day." It said that "RPEC is not a political party but supports candidates who in turn support the interests and objectives of the family farmer."

RPEC will be financed by voluntary contributions, just as labor's political arms are financed.

The NFU, Patton said, is finding it difficult to maintain its membership in the face of declining farm population. The organization is supporting the Administration's farm program. Its most immediate concern is a referendum late in May in which farmers will vote on a wheat program which guarantees their prices but limits their production. The NFU supports the plan.

The NFU historically has stood shoulder-to-shoulder with organized labor for socially progressive legislation. Currently, it supports medical care for the aged through social security, higher minimum wage with extended coverage, improvements in unemployment compensation, federal aid to education. It strongly opposes so-called "right-to-work" laws. (PAI.)

From Soup to Nonsense:

Friends Are People Who Live Only in Inaccessible Spots

By Jane Goodsell

WE MADE A BIG MISTAKE in choosing our friends. We don't know the right people. Oh, our friends are nice enough. Matter of fact, they're very nice—likable, intelligent, well informed and fun.

Still, liking people isn't enough and, believe me, before we make any new friends we're going to do some investigating. No, it isn't their patriotism or their moral standards that worry me. What I've got in mind is something much more basic. I'm going to find out where they live.

The friends we've got now live in the most impossible places: on funny, narrow, hidden-away little side streets, where you're not allowed to park; down one-lane unpaved country roads, where you get stuck in the mud; up dead-end streets, where it's nearly impossible to turn the car around; perched on hillsides so you have to walk up three flights of steps to get to the house; down country lanes where the guests at a party spend the evening running outside to move their cars so somebody else can get in or out of the driveway; way out in new suburbs where there aren't any street lights or house numbers or even people you can hail to ask if they know how to get to Old Oaken Bucket Road.

I can't understand why none of our friends live on nice, level streets in officially planned districts, where the blocks are square and the houses are numbered sensibly, and the streets run parallel to each other in alphabetical order. There are houses on streets like that, and people live in them. I wish they were friends of ours.

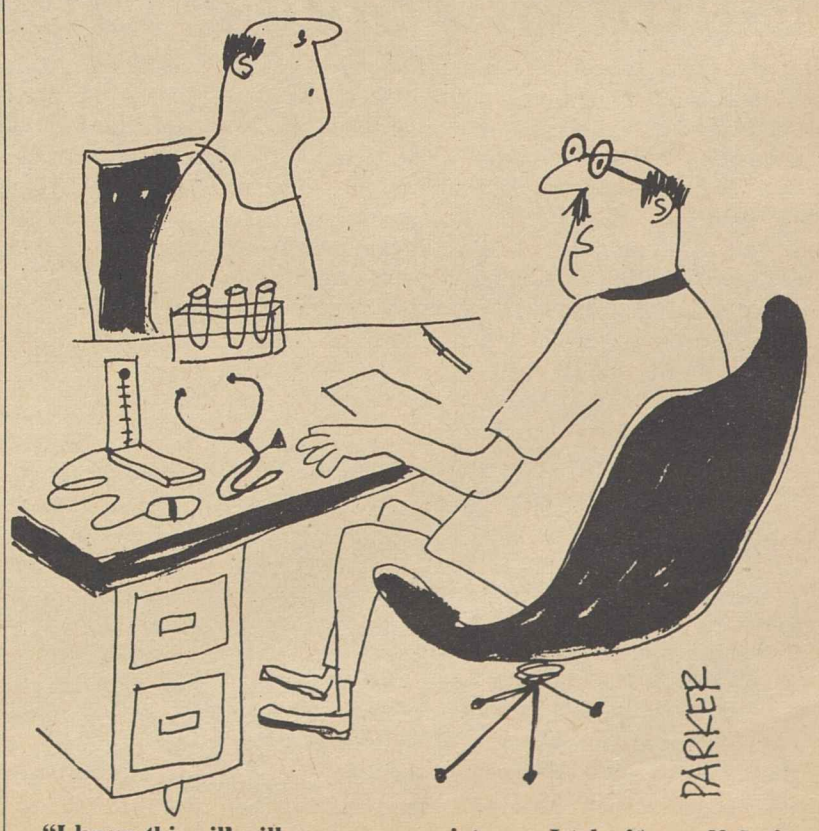
Sometimes, as I drive past those houses, I think how convenient it would be to go there to dinner. I could drive right up in front of the house, park the car on that nice, level street and walk in.

I wouldn't have to mince my way in high heels down a gravelled driveway. I wouldn't get stuck in the mud, trying to back the car up a cowpath that I mistakenly took for the turn-off that I was supposed to make. I wouldn't turn my ankle, stumbling up a flight of slippery, lopsided flagstone steps nor would I scrape a fender, trying to turn around in a driveway with an oak tree planted smack in the middle of it.

AS I SAY, our friends are nice people, but they're not worth the risk involved in going to visit them. After all, there must be lots of nice people who live in places you can get to without jeopardizing your life, your car or your sanity.

The only trouble is that sensible people like that might not want to be friends of ours. To be honest, our house isn't in exactly the most conveniently located place in the world. It's on a dead-end street, and it's illegal to park on the right hand side in front of our house.

Luckily, there's a turnaround at the end of the street, and you shouldn't have any trouble if you turn your wheels sharply—really sharply.



"I know this pill will cure your anxiety . . . I take it myself during each medicare controversy!"

AFL-CIO Backs Secretary:

HEW Rejects Romney Plan To Restrict Aid for Children

The AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed the stand of Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze that he cannot approve federal matching funds for aid to children of unemployed Michigan workers under the restrictive eligibility requirements proposed by Gov. George Romney (R).

A bill supported by Romney and passed by both houses of the Michigan legislature would limit the program to children of parents who have been covered by the state unemployment insurance program since Jan. 1, 1958.

It would thus make ineligible for aid the families of workers laid off by small employers, public or private non-profit institutions or agricultural enterprises.

Celebrezze cited a memorandum from HEW Gen. Counsel Alanson W. Willcox which found the proposed Michigan definition of an unemployed parent to be "arbitrary" and observed that "a man losing his employment with a nonprofit university or hospital is just as much (or just a little) 'unemployed' as a person in like circumstances losing his employment with a commercial establishment."

This position, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank wrote Celebrezze, "is completely consistent with the purposes of the Social Security Act and one which must prevail if the principles on which our legislation in this field has rested since 1935 are to survive."

Cruikshank said the Michigan bill is "wrong on two counts:"

- It imposes "an arbitrary condition of eligibility based on coverage by another system" and thus "violates the basic principle of public assistance," which must "recognize need without regard to group or class of recipient."
- It threatens the integrity of both the ADC-U and the jobless insurance programs in that the limitation of benefits to families eligible for unemployment compensation injects "a needs concept" into that program.

ADC-U was set up as a program of federal matching grants to states in 1961 because previously aid to dependent children had reached only those in need of help because of parental death, absence or disability.

Federal law permits the states a broad area in which to define unemployed parents, but Willcox's memorandum said the whole history of social security legislation and its administration makes it clear that state definitions narrower than those specifically permitted under federal law must bear a "rational relation" to the purposes of public assistance programs.

States are specifically permitted to exclude families from ADC-U eligibility if the jobless parent is currently receiving unemployment insurance benefits. The approach of the Romney bill, however, is to exclude families of jobless workers who are not eligible at all for unemployment benefits.

This, said Willcox, is a limitation "not within the permissive language" of the Social Security Act.

In a telegram to Romney, Celebrezze outlined a number ways the state could correct its proposed program to become eligible for federal funds.

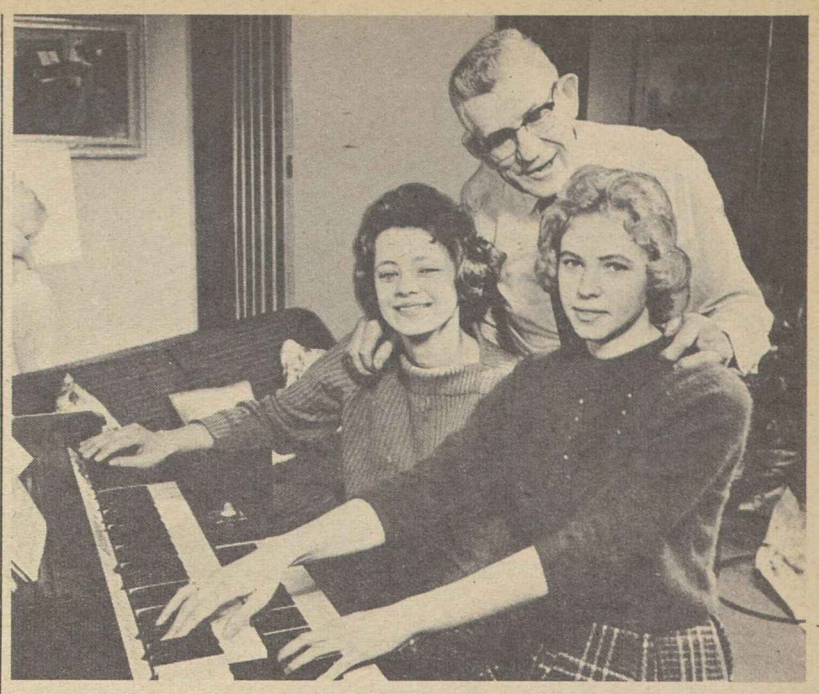
"If groups not covered under unemployment insurance were brought within the purview of the program for aid to families with dependent children such a law would be approvable and federal matching funds would be available for the entire group," the secretary wrote.

"If the state's problem is to be sure the program is restricted to those who had full-time employment for a reasonable period subsequent to Jan 1. 1958, an eligibility provision using this as a test of unemployment would be acceptable if applied uniformly."

In Detroit, Romney said without further elaboration that he would take the issue to "the highest authority."

He noted that two other states—North Carolina and Oklahoma—also use eligibility for jobless insurance to qualify recipients of ADC-U. These precedents apparently were the basis of an earlier clearance given the Michigan plan.

The state was subsequently advised, however, that approvals in the two other states had been on an experimental basis and that with extension of the act the limitations in such plans had been found to be "unreasonable."



TEN YEARS AGO Harry Leonard, business agent of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 160 in Minneapolis, Minn., visited the recently established labor cancer detection clinic for a checkup. Doctors found polyps in his colon. They were removed and found cancerous, but because of the early operation Leonard, shown with his daughters, is now 61 years old, active, healthy and still on the job.

Workers' Lives Saved By Cancer Fund Drive

The American Cancer Society is conducting its annual drive for funds this month, with more than 2 million volunteers soliciting contributions for the organization's research, education and service program.

Gifts to the society will help cut down the annual toll of 100,000 workers which the disease takes each year—30,000 of whom die needlessly, according to Dr. Harold S. Diehl, senior vice president for research and medical affairs and deputy executive vice president of the society.

"I say needlessly," he explained, "because they might have been saved from cancer had it been detected early and treated properly and promptly."

For the remaining 70,000, he said, hope for prevention or cure lies in further advances in research, much of which is financed through collections during the annual cancer month.

Diehl said that science is able to cure half of the 520,000 new cases of cancer diagnosed annually in the United States, of which some 200,000 are in the labor force. However, he continued, "we are only saving one in three." The gap can be narrowed by annual health checkups during which cancer could be detected, he asserted.

"There are in America today over 1.1 million people who have conquered cancer," he said. "They have had the disease but following treatment have been free of it for more than five years. Among this happy group are 400,000 working men and women."

The society recently presented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with its distinguished service citation in appreciation for the $828,000 raised by AFL-CIO affiliates in Labor's March on Cancer.

The presentation was made by William D. Gargan, stage, screen and television star, whose larynx has been removed because of cancer and who uses esophogeal speech.

Government Employes Win 4 More Elections

The Government Employes have scored a clean sweep in four recent union representation elections, winning bargaining rights at a Social Security Payment Center in Kansas City, Mo., in a unit of 1,400 employes at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey, and at Veterans Administration centers in Mountain Home, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. D.

The Mountain Home election attracted national attention when a competing union, the unaffiliated National Federation of Federal Employes, refused a place on the ballot because it said it did not believe in collective bargaining for government workers. The NFFE urged employes to vote "no union" to keep the AFGE from winning exclusive recognition and the right to negotiate a contract.

Employes instead voted 387-172 for AFGE representation. Professional employes also voted 96-12 for the AFGE, and will therefore be represented in the same unit.

At the other VA installation, in Hot Springs, S. D., the NFFE appeared on the ballot, receiving 12 votes to 124 for the AFGE and 95 for no union.

At McGuire Air Force Base, the vote was an overwhelming 746 for AFGE representation to 236 for no union.

Both Votes Won

The AFL-CIO affiliated union also swept both sections of the election for Kansas City employes of the Social Security Administration. Employes at the Payment Center voted 651-240 for the AFGE and the union won bargaining rights at the Kansas City District Office by a 32-23 margin.

Kansas City was the fourth major Social Security payment center where the AFGE has won exclusive recognition. Elections were won earlier at centers in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York in bargaining units totaling some 4,000 employes.

Turner to Help Lead Cultural Center Drive

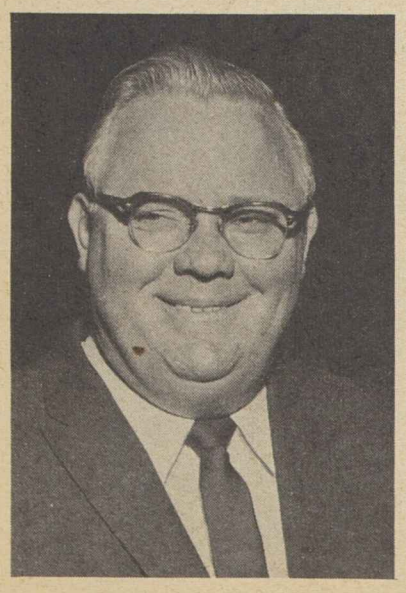
Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO has been named a general vice chairman of the Washington metropolitan area campaign to raise $7.5 million for the National Cultural Center.

In announcing his appointment, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, chairman of the Washington Metropolitan Area Committee for the center, said it "mirrors the material and moral encouragement and support the labor movement is giving cultural activities."

Pres. Kennedy has named a board of trustees for the center that includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Turner, who also is chairman of the campaign's labor committee, termed his appointment a "recognition of labor's interest" in creation of the cultural center. He is a vice president of the Operating Engineers and has been business agent of Local 77 since 1940.

Sam Jack Kauffman, president of Musicians Local 161, has been named vice chairman of the labor committee for the campaign.



J. C. Turner

Sam Jack Kauffman

Cloak Board Names Organizing Manager

New York—Mayer Finkel, business agent of Cloak Pressers Local 35 of the Ladies' Garment Workers since 1960, has been named manager of the organization department of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

Social Security Ups Benefits $1.8 Billion

Social Security benefit payments in fiscal 1962 rose $1.8 billion over the previous year as more than 1.5 million persons were added to the rolls, the board of trustees of the two funds said in their annual report to Congress.

About half the increase in the number of beneficiaries grew out of 1960 and 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act, according to Robert M. Ball, commissioner of social security and secretary of the board of trustees.

An additional 169,000 beneficiaries became eligible as a result of amendments that relax the amount of work needed for eligibility, he said, while about 723,000 names were added under 1961 amendments making benefits payable to men 62-64 and their dependents.

The trustees presented new cost estimates which confirmed earlier findings that the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system as a whole is in "close actuarial balance."

The OASI trust fund, they estimated, is out of balance by only 17 one-hundredths of 1 percent of covered earnings, a cut of 7 one-hundredths of 1 percent from the previous fiscal year's estimated long-range imbalance of 24 one-hundredths of 1 percent.

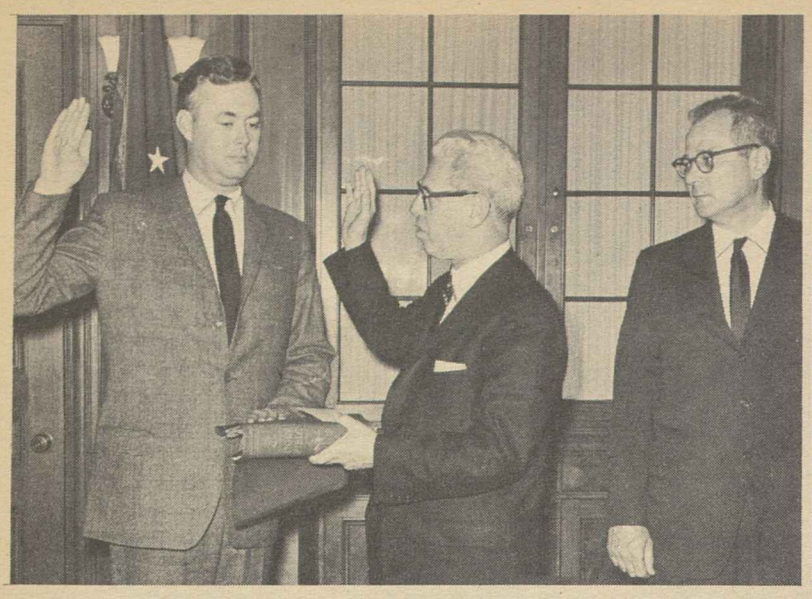
However, the trustees reported a reverse trend in the case of the smaller Disability Insurance Trust Fund. This fund, they said, lacked balance by 14 one-hundredths of 1 percent compared with 6 one-hundredths of 1 percent last year.

To put the fund into actuarial balance a silght future increase in the amount of the social security contribution allocated to the disability program was recommended. The amount would be determined by the next Advisory Council on Social Security Financing, to be named soon.

The discrepancy was attributed to extension of benefits first to dependents of the disabled beneficiaries, and later to broadening of the program to cover all disabled workers. The program originally limited benefits to those 50 years of age or older.

The OASI Trust Fund decreased during the year, as anticipated, by about $1.3 billion. Assets of the fund on June 30, 1962, amounted to $19.6 billion.

The Disability Insurance Trust Fund increased by about $2 million to $2.5 billion.



SWEARING-IN CEREMONY shows Assistant Sec. of Labor Daniel P. Moynihan (left) taking the oath of office as it is administrated by Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg (center). Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, who succeeded Goldberg in the Cabinet post, looks on at right.

Moynihan Sworn In As Labor Dept. Aide

Daniel P. Moynihan, executive assistant to the Secretary of Labor since November, has been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Moynihan, 35, joined the Labor Dept. as a special assistant to the Secretary in July 1961. Previously he had been director of the New York State Government Research Project at Syracuse University and assistant professor of political science there.

A graduate of Tufts University, he holds master's and doctor's degrees from the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, his doctoral thesis being on "The United States and the Intl. Labor Organization."

A Fulbright fellow at the London School of Economics in 1950-51, he has been director of public relations for the Intl. Rescue Committee and in 1954 represented a local of the former CIO Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee on the union's New York City Joint Board. He has taught at Tufts, the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University, Russell Sage University and the University of Maryland Overseas Program.

From 1955 through 1960 he served in the New York State government, including membership on the State Tenure Commission and on the staff of former Gov. Averell Harriman (D).

Moynihan has written widely on government, economics and labor, and has contributed to many magazines and other publications. He is married and the father of three children.

Kennedy Union Order Hailed as 'Milestone'

New Orleans, La.—Labor's first year under Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition has been "both frustrating and stimulating," Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. declared at a Navy industrial relations conference here.

Gritta said the order has been "a milestone in bringing to government workers rights to organize, to obtain meaningful union recognition and to engage in genuine collective bargaining."

It has also, he said, "kindled a real interest on the part of government workers in organization and collective bargaining."

Still, there are "shortcomings," he declared.

The major weaknesses of the program include the lack of an agency to administer the program, comparable to the National Labor Relations Board's role in private industry, and the absence of a terminal point in negotiations or disputes, he said.

Since the government forbids its workers to strike, "it must then provide us with some equitable and fair means of resolving our controversies," Gritta declared.

Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Dept. have "urged that an arbitration process should be established" to resolve deadlocked negotiations, he said. One possibility, he added, would be to establish a permanent presidential panel "which would take jurisdiction when negotiations are deadlocked, and accord to the parties a full opportunity to present their cases and thereafter make final and binding decisions on all issues in controversy."

Gritta said problems have also arisen on procedures for establishing appropriate bargaining units and determining majority representation. In many cases, he said, this is because procedures were set up by officials unfamiliar with union-management relations.

French Miners Send Thanks for Grant

The French National Union of Miners-FO has sent its "profound gratitude" to American workers for a $5,000 gift to help them in their month-long strike.

The AFL-CIO donation was transmitted to the union through Gen. Sec. Robert Bothereau of the General Confederation of Labor-FO, with which the AFL-CIO is associated in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The miners, despite orders from Pres. de Gaulle, walked out of the government-owned coal mines on Mar. 2 when requests for wage increases and shorter hours were not met.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Gen. Sec. Andre Augard of the miners' union said "your generous gesture is highly appreciated" and added that support of the world of labor in general and the AFL-CIO in particular has been a source of moral strength to the strikers.

Humphrey Urges Overhaul:

Congressional Procedures Seen in Need of Modernizing

Congress must modernize its procedures if it is to remain responsive to the needs of a fast-changing nation, declared Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Humphrey, writing in the April issue of The American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, urged the enactment of resolutions which would provide for a full-scale review of the legislative branch and a formal report on recommended changes.

The Minnesota senator, who is majority whip of the Senate, pointed out that since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the nation has increased its population by one-third and assumed heavy domestic and international responsibilities.

He proposed a series of changes in the workings of Congress as it is now constituted. But, he added:

"What is clearly needed is a complete and detailed review of the overall structure and workings of Congress—and a set of recommendations to improve the efficiency of Congress."

Humphrey singled out for support a resolution sponsored by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) and 31 other senators calling for a "Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress." Similar bills in the House were sponsored by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N.Y.) and 14 others.

"A review and reorganization of Congress is long overdue," Humphrey declared.

"Congress must update its procedures. In a free nation with a representative government, we cannot expect total order and absolute efficiency in the legislative branch. But we can expect—and must demand—a congressional system willing and able to remain responsive to a fast-changing nation."

Loss of Confidence

Humphrey conceded that "long delays and petty bickering" during the final weeks of the 1962 session "cut into the confidence of the people in the legislative branch of their government."

But it would be a mistake, he explained, to blame the length of the congressional session. Such long sessions are inescapable, he added, considering that Congress has far more to do than in the past and only the same number of members to do it.

The problem, Humphrey said, rests partly with the way in which members of Congress spend the time they do have.

Specific reforms he urged as desirable to enable legislators to operate more efficiently and wisely included:

"FIRST, there should be more joint meetings of congressional committees and subcommittees. Too often, a senator or congressman serving on more than one committee must hear substantially the same testimony repeated at different times before two different committees.

"SECOND, there should be more standing joint committees of Congress. This would save the time of Congress as a whole, especially towards the end of each session when late-rising differences between the Senate and House on legislation often stall the work of both bodies.

"THIRD, a change should be made in the 'morning hour' in the Senate to permit members to send their speeches or articles to the clerk for insertion in the Congressional Record, without taking their own time and the time of the whole Senate for the speeches to be read word by word.

"FOURTH, there should be application of the 'rule of germaneness' to the Senate, to require members to restrict their remarks to the issue formally listed as the business of the Senate.

"FIFTH, there should be more efficient scheduling of the workdays of Congress. Specific days—particularly in the earlier months of the session—would be reserved exclusively for committee hearings and action. As the legislation begins to flow out of the committees, more days would be reserved exclusively for debate and action by the full Senate and House.

"One additional change would, I am convinced, improve the efficiency of Congress—particularly in the later months of the session: a summer recess of at least three weeks. . . . I am convinced the change of pace of a summer recess would reduce the tensions and bickering which are now so common in the final few months of congressional sessions."

In addition to these procedural changes, Humphrey cited several needed changes in power and structure.

He repeated his call for revised rules allowing control of a filibuster to enable the majority of the Senate to vote on an issue. He noted that the January-February attempt to amend Senate Rule 22 so that debate could be closed with a three-fifths vote or by a flat 51-vote majority instead of the current two-thirds vote had picked up strength. The effort, he pointed out, won 54 votes this time compared to 19 votes 10 years ago.

Additional Funds Urged For Labor and HEW

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to appropriate more money than the Administration has requested for federal radiation control and air pollution programs, and for government grants for construction of hospitals and hospital facilities.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair said the environmental health program of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for the next fiscal year has been "obviously . . . tailored to the budget, rather than to the needs."

Fair testified before a House subcommittee which is considering appropriations for HEW and for the Dept. of Labor.

He told the subcommittee that the AFL-CIO strongly supports an Administration-proposed increase of $110.5 million in the Labor Dept. budget as "a modest request," fully justified by the "programs and objectives" of the department.

Added funds, he said, will enable the Labor Dept. to:

- Expand its manpower and training program to meet an anticipated growth of the program to 140,000 trainees next year.
- Improve the collection and analysis of employment-unemployment statistics.
- Continue improvement of the U.S. Employment Service and meet problems of job placement and guidance for "the growing number of long-term unemployed, displaced by automation," and the rapidly-rising number of young people entering the labor market each year.

Fair urged the Appropriations subcommittee to restore a proposed cut of nearly $50 million in Hill-Burton Act funds for hospital construction, declaring that "there is still a shortage of hospital and other health facilities." Other health programs proposed by the Administration, he pointed out, would not be implemented in time to affect fiscal 1964 budget needs.

While the proposed budget for environmental health programs—including air pollution and radiation control—is 21 percent above last year's appropriations, this must be "weighed against the small base from which these programs started," Fair declared.

He said the fund request "ignored" recommendations for a national radiation control program submitted by an advisory committee and urged that "at least $25 million" be added to the appropriation.

In other areas of the HEW budget, the AFL-CIO:

- Strongly endorsed strengthening of the U.S. Office of Education and criticized the "woefully inadequate" gathering of educational statistics by the agency.
- Termed the funds requested for public assistance grants to states "absolutely essential," and noted that the $2.9 billion request is $50 million under original estimates, because "states are not implementing the Kerr-Mills medical assistance program at the rate or at the level that was anticipated."

UNION STORE CARD of the Retail Clerks appears on this billboard, one of 53 color displays sponsored by RCIA Local 324 to carry the union's message to 1 million residents of Orange County and Long Beach, Calif. Union Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland is shown with the poster.

Plant Piracy Hit:

Increased Area Aid Urged by Schnitzler

The "lagging rate of economic growth" and U.S. tax policies which encourage runaway industries and "subsidize plant piracy" threaten the goals of the government's area redevelopment program, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has told Congress.

He urged the House Banking & Currency Committee to approve Administration proposals for stepped-up federal assistance for depressed areas, including loans to new commercial and industrial enterprises, grants and loans to help communities build public facilities, and greater federal technical assistance to help unemployment-hit areas develop "untapped resources."

Schnitzler also asked the committee to close a loophole in the Area Redevelopment Act which has enabled some private firms receiving federal loans to evade the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law in constructing new facilities. The original intent of Congress, he noted, was that federal funds "not be used to depress existing wage levels in the communities affected."

In addition, Schnitzler said, some provisions of U.S. tax law "frustrate the desire of Congress to deny any federal aid to a community which merely aids the transfer of jobs from one locality to another."

"I refer to the spreading practice of selling tax-free state and local bonds and using the proceeds to build plants for private users . . .," he said. "Too often this practice is utilized to pirate an employer from another community."

While noting that tax legislation is the province of the House Ways & Means Committee, Schnitzler said the issue "is also germane" to the interests of the Banking & Currency Committee because "the plant piracy encouraged by this practice can help create new stranded communities and thus add to the burden" of area redevelopment.

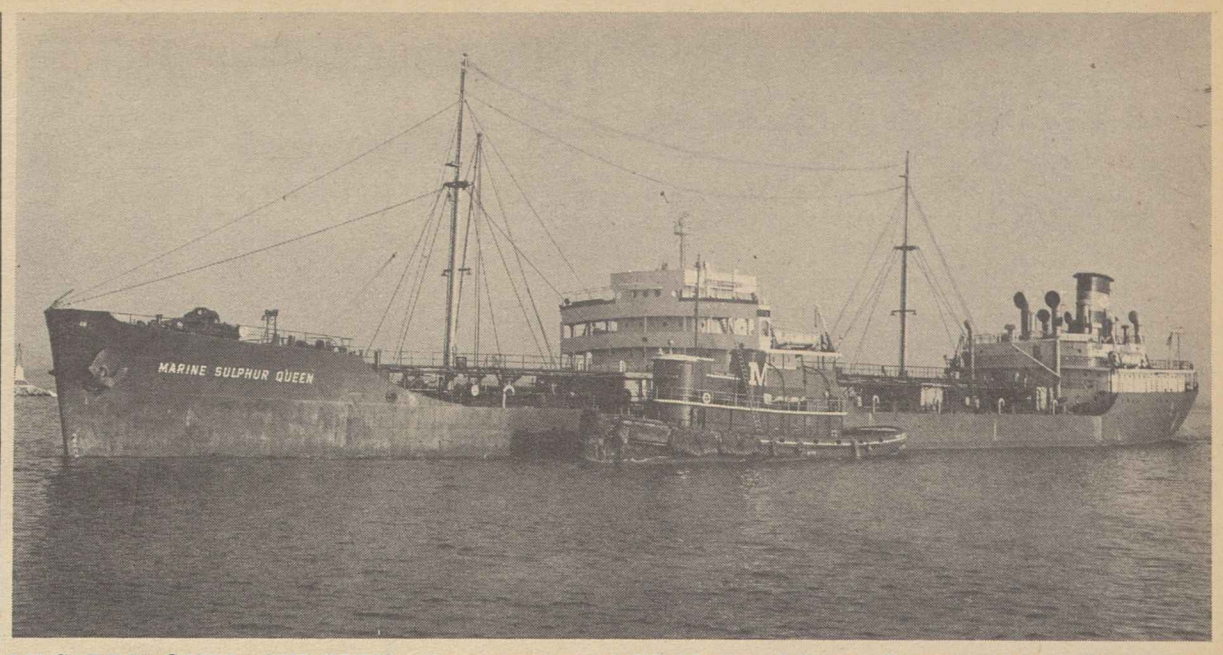
He urged stringent policing by the ARA to see that facilities built for a new enterprise are not used to lure runaway industry.

Endorsing expansion of federal redevelopment aid, Schnitzler said the program "has made significant progress considering the limited time it has had to do its job and the difficulties caused by the inadequate overall rate of growth of the American economy."

The backlog of loan applications and unmet needs justifies the Administration's request to raise the authorization for industrial and commercial loans from $200 million to $500 million, for public facility loans and grants from $175 million to $325 million, and technical assistance from $4.5 million to $10 million annually, he said.

He also backed a proposal to give locally-financed loans equal priority on repayment with federal loans. This, he said, would make it easier to raise the minimum 10 percent local financing before federal funds can be allocated.

"Most distressed areas were a long time going down," Schnitzler declared, "and it will require time—as well as aid and much effort—to restore them to good health."



MYSTERY STILL SHROUDS disappearance of SS Marine Sulphur Queen, above, with a crew of 29 members of the National Maritime Union and 10 licensed officers. A T-2 tanker built in 1944 and later converted to carry liquid sulphur, the vessel's last radio message on Feb. 3 gave no sign of trouble.

Sulphur Queen Disaster Stirs Action on Greater Safety at Sea

New York—The epitaphs of 39 men lost at sea aboard the Marine Sulphur Queen early in February may well be written in greater shipboard safety conditions for their fellow seamen and union members.

"Let us resolve that we shall see to it that they did not die in vain," was the plea of Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union as he called on ships' committees to redouble their vigilance against unsafe conditions and to hold vessels in port if necessary where repairs are essential.

Positive results already are flowing from an appeal by Curran to ship operators for the installation of inflatable life rafts.

States Marine Lines, largest unsubsidized U.S. flag ship operator, responded to Curran's letter with the statement that it had long regarded inflatable life rafts as "superior life saving devices" and would move promptly to implement "the thoughts of those who feel the same way."

The inflatable rafts have been approved by the U.S. Coast Guard and were recommended in the 1960 Intl. Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. Only 11 maritime nations have ratified the convention so far, however, and ship owners need not comply with its recommendations until 15 nations do so.

Had the Sulphur Queen been equipped with such rafts, the NMU feels, "we might still have a few of those men around today," Curran wrote the ship operators.

Vanished Off Florida

There were 29 NMU members and 10 licensed officers aboard the Sulphur Queen when it vanished somewhere off the Florida keys after sailing from Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 2 with a cargo of liquid sulphur.

Two life jackets, rings and part of a name board found along the Florida coast are the only meager clues to what caused her disappearance. The hope that she might have sought refuge in Cuba from a blustery Atlantic storm has been discarded. No trouble was indicated in the last radio message received from the ship, Feb. 3.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard is continuing its investigation and is following up a report that an unidentified merchant ship of Dutch registry may have crossed paths with the Sulphur Queen, a T-2 tanker built in 1944 and operated by Marine Transport Lines.

Curran speculated that since the ship was nearly 20 years old—an age, he said, when most ships are ready for lay-up or at least a complete overhaul — she might have sprung some of her plates.

"Since a cargo of liquid sulphur could become explosive when it comes into contact with the water, she might have been blown sky high," he suggested.

The tragedy, he said, should serve "as a reminder of the kind of job a seaman has" to critics and congressmen now considering a proposal to impose compulsory arbitration on the maritime unions.

He cited particularly a recent article in Reader's Digest, which he said "paints the seamen as living in ease and luxury" but makes no mention of the hazards they face or the fact that they must live as American consumers and not on "the same budget that a European or Asian seaman's family might have."

He recalled that many lives had been lost in tanker explosions in recent years "in port and at sea" and noted that 25 years ago no insurance was available to seamen because of such risks.

"Were it not for the union being able to negotiate insurance as part of the pension and welfare plans," Curran said, "it would be a very expensive thing for any seaman to try to get insurance."

The NMU's contract provisions and its own welfare funds together will yield some $8,500 to the surviving beneficiaries of each of the Sulphur Queen's crew members.

AFL-CIO Asks End Of 'Bracero' Program

(Continued from Page 1)

which has "severely taxed" many communities with heavy social costs stemming from the depressed conditions of U.S. migrant workers.

"Swollen public assistance caseloads, blighted areas, broken families, emotional disorders, child labor and retarded educational achievement" are among the by-products of the displacement of domestic farm workers, he said.

The program, Biemiller declared, "perpetuates a system of colonialism which solves no long-run problems for the imported foreign worker, degrades him as well as the domestic worker he replaces.

In other labor testimony opposing continuation of the program:

- Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called contract labor "legalized peonage."

He said the program was "a mistake" from its start and has served "only the shortrun selfish interests of a small minority of farmers, absentee owners and processors at a tragic cost to farm workers."

- Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, said the competition of braceros and domestic workers for farm jobs in the U.S. "is a competition of poverty against poverty and brings about still greater poverty—it is a competition which lowers wages."

One result of the program, Mayer said, has been the creation of "rural slums" where domestic workers and their families live.

"The program's effect of causing unemployment and low wages, of exporting wages earned in the United States, has blighted these communities," he said. "While corporate agriculture prospers, the communities around them fail to benefit."

- Gilbert L. Simonson, West Coast district director of the Packinghouse Workers, described as "ridiculous" the claim of Mexican farm labor users that American workers will not do "stoop" labor.

"Coal mining is stoop labor," he pointed out, but "nobody suggests bringing in foreign labor to do this type of work, because wages are high enough to attract the workers needed."

Spokesmen for all major religious groups, the National Farmers Union, the National Consumers League and other social action organizations joined in criticizing the bracero program and urging either its immediate abolition or a phase-out coupled with major reforms.

Mayor Daley Wins 4th Term in Chicago

Democratic Mayor Richard J. Daley, strongly supported by organized labor, won a third four-year term in one of the largest vote turnouts in 20 years.

Daley defeated Republican Benjamin S. Adamowski, a former Democrat, by 137,000 votes. The elction brought out 73 percent of the eligible voters. Democrats retained control of the city council with 42 of the 50 seats.

In Birmnigham, Ala., Eugene (Bull) Connor, a bitter-end segregationist, was defeated in his bid for the mayoralty by Albert Boutwell. A record turnout was recorded with Boutwell, running up an 8,000-vote margin.

Japanese Rail Union Asks Major Pay Hike

Tokyo—The Japanese National Railway Workers Union has agreed to ask for substantial pay raises, shorter hours and annual bonuses for its 310,000 members as part of the national "spring offensive" of the Japanese union movement for work improvements, the Intl. Transportworkers Federation has been notified.

Churches Join Attack On Farm Labor Imports

Major Catholic, Jewish and Protestant groups have called for an end to the program of importing Mexican farm labor, coupled with positive steps to improve conditions for U.S. agricultural workers.

Religious spokesmen testifying before a House Agriculture subcommittee included:

- Rev. Shirley E. Greene, representing the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., with an affiliated membership of 40 million.

He told the subcommittee that church investigators had found that the contract labor program "has injurious effects" on family and community life of both the Mexican nationals and the domestic workers they displace.

Calling for an immediate end to the program, he said the church council finds "no moral justification for perpetuation of substandard wages for agricultural labor."

- Rev. James L. Vizzard, representing the National Catholic Rural Life Conference and other major groups including the National Council of Catholic Men.

Father Vizzard's statement, read by Rev. Ralph J. Dugan of the Bishops' Committee for Migrant Workers, declared that failure of farm operators to provide decent wages and working conditions "has caused a blight on the American rural landscape —a blight characterized by poverty-stricken, poorly-educated, under-employed men, women and children roaming throughout the nation in search of work."

"No group in the American labor force has the cards stacked so high against them as do migratory farm workers . . ." he added.

"They are excluded from the protection of most of our great social and labor legislation.

"They must compete with large amounts of foreign labor.

"They are human beings who are considered in the literal sense of the word a 'commodity' to be bought at the lowest possible price."

- Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, representing the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism.

Noting that 750 of the nation's counties have been designated by the Area Redevelopment Administration as areas of severe rural poverty, Rabbi Lipman asked the subcommittee to "give careful consideration" to the "connection between growing farm unemployment and the continuation of Public Law 78," the Mexican farm labor import program.

"The American conscience has been aroused by the many privations and discriminations visited upon America's migratory farm workers," he declared.

Labor Safeguards Added:

Urban Transit Bill Passed by Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Senate passed the Administration's mass transit bill—after amending it to strengthen job and collective bargaining safeguards for workers—and prepared to take up the Youth Opportunities bill as Pres. Kennedy's legislative program began to break out of a congressional logjam.

Giving the President his first major legislative victory of the session, the Senate voted 52-41 for a $375 million program of federal grants to help metropolitan areas cope with mounting transit problems and an additional $375 million in federal loan guarantees for transit systems.

On the final note, 46 Democrats and six Republicans supported the bill; voting against it were 24 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

In the House, another Administration priority bill—a $206 million program of aid to medical education—cleared the Rules Committee and is expected to reach the floor after the Easter recess. The bill had been blocked in the Rules Committee last month by a 7-7 tie vote.

The mass transit bill, which appeared to be in shaky condition at the start of debate, was carefully steered through the Senate. Its floor leaders accepted a series of amendments to pick up needed votes—including trimming the initial three-year authorization from a total of $1 billion to $750 million.

Administration leaders, however, beat down a series of crippling amendments, including a drive by Republican Senators John G. Tower (Tex.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) to strip from the measure protection for workers.

The major effort to kill the program—an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) to eliminate all federal grants—was defeated 57-41. This would have limited the government's role to guaranteeing transit bonds.

Morse Proposal Wins

To meet labor objections to the committee-reported bill, the Senate approved an amendment introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) prohibiting the use of federal funds for public agencies to take over private transportation facilities unless the Secretary of Labor and the Housing & Home Finance Administrator are satisfied that collective bargaining rights will be continued, employe benefits safeguarded, and workers protected against "a worsening of their position with respect to employment."

The amendment, accepted by the bill's sponsor, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) was adopted 52-40.

In other developments:

- The Administration regained its one-vote margin of control of the House Rules Committee as Rep. Ray Madden (D-Ind.) returned after having been sidelined by illness. This allowed clearance of the medical school facilities and loan bill.
- The Justice Dept. sent to Congress the Administration's key civil rights bill. Aimed at barring the use of discriminatory literacy tests to keep Negroes from voting, it establishes a sixth grade education as proof of literacy for voting in federal elections.

The measure also gives priority to voting rights suits in federal court and provides for a federal referee to pass on voter qualifications in counties in which fewer than 15 percent of Negroes of voting age are registered.

- The House Ways & Means Committee completed hearings on tax legislation and began closed-door consideration of the proposal.
- The House scheduled an Easter recess starting Apr. 12, with sessions resuming Apr. 22. The Senate was expected to remain in session.

Senate approval of the Youth Opportunities bill is anticipated, although Republican opposition has been mounting. The labor-backed Administration measure provides both for a Youth Conservation Corps, similar to the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps, and a "home-town" youth program under which youngsters would be employed by both public and private non-profit agencies.

Senate debate on the bill will open Apr. 8. A companion bill has been cleared by the House Education & Labor Committee.

Defeat of 'Work' Seen In Maine Legislature

Augusta, Me.—A joint committee of the Maine legislature was expected to attach a "do not pass" recommendation on a bill to outlaw the union shop, after a one-day hearing attended by some 600 opponents of a so-called "right-to-work" law.

The House-Senate Labor Committee heard the "work" proposal denounced by the state's Commissioner of Labor & Industry, a leading textile manufacturer, the head of the state Lobstermen's Association, and prominent clergymen.

Earlier the Maine Citizens for Industrial Progress, which opposes "right-to-work," released statements against the measure from the state's two United States senators—Republican Margaret Chase Smith and Democrat Edmund S. Muskie—GOP Gov. John H. Reed, and other state leaders.

The joint legislative committee heard:

- H. L. Gosselin, an executive of the Bates Manufacturing Co. of Lewiston, declare in a letter that passage of the bill could "impede progress in the large, already industrialized plants of our state."
- Leslie Dyer, president of the Maine Lobstermen's Association, state that the proposal "would help to dig our grave" and would not be tolerated by lobstermen.
- Labor & Industry Commissioner Marion Martin said the proposal "is not in the best interest of Maine."
- Rev. Edward F. Allen, superintendent of the Augusta district of Maine Methodist churches, said the state should not prohibit "the democratic right of working men and women to organize and agree with management on a union shop contract."
- Rev. Richard Rokos of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Augusta, declare that "so-called 'right-to-work' legislation would turn back the clock to the last century."

An unfavorable committee recommendation would not automatically kill the bill. In the Maine legislature, all bills are brought to the floor, with committee recommendations merely advisory.

NEW YORK CITY UNION MEMBERS board buses for trip to Albany to protest the sudden imposition of $400-to-$800 tuition fees by the state university board of trustees. The children of trade unionists will suffer most severely, opponents say, and the New York State AFL-CIO and city Central Labor Council are asking Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller or the legislature to restore the long-established free-tuition program.

Kennedy Slashes $420 Million From Foreign Aid Budget Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

vigorously dissenting—had said current programs could be cut by some $500 million through "harder terms" on loans and withdrawal of U.S. assistance from some areas of the world.

Kennedy's special foreign aid message, accompanied by a draft bill, devoted great emphasis to telling Congress firmly that the value of the program to "the national interest" of the United States" clearly outweighs its cost."

Our aid programs, he said bluntly, "have generally and consistently done what they were expected to do."

He pointed out that "less than seven-tenths of 1 percent" of our Gross National Product is spent on foreign aid and that since such spending is "clearly in our national interest, all criticisms should be placed in that perspective."

U.S. aid has transformed western Europe into a "vital center of free world strength, itself now contributing to the growth and strength of less developed countries," he said.

Areas of Effort

"Africa is stirring restlessly to consolidate its independence and to make this independence meaningful for its people through economic and social development," the President continued.

"Free Asia is responding resolutely to the political, economic and military challenge of Communist China's relentless efforts to dominate the continent.

"Latin America is striving to take decisive steps toward effective democracy—amid the turbulence of rapid social change and the menace of Communist subversion.

"The United States . . . can no more stand aside in this climactic age of decision than we can withdraw from the community of free nations."

Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee which handles foreign aid spending, said he had "hoped" that Kennedy would cut his request to between $2 billion and $3.5 billion. Passman served notice he will seek further cuts.

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) said foreign aid spending should be "substantially less" than last year's figure. And Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen viewed the voluntary cutback as evidence that GOP demands for budget cuts were "bearing fruit."

Kennedy's foreign aid message also proposed a change in U.S. tax laws, on a trial basis, to provide a tax credit for new investments in developing countries and to reinvestments of earnings. He said that "such a credit, by making possible an increased rate of return, should substantially encourage additional private investment.

Declaring that the start of the Alliance for Progress program has been "encouraging," Kennedy declared:

"Had the needs of the Cuban people been met in the pro-Castro period—their need for food, for housing, for education, for jobs, above all, for a democratic responsibility in the fulfillment of their own hopes—there would have been no Castro, no missiles in Cuba."

Despite "noisy opposition" from the early beginnings of U.S. foreign aid, and despite warnings that it was "throwing our money down a rat-hole," American aid programs have succeeded, Kennedy said. He added:

"These victories have been, in the main, quiet instead of dramatic. Their aim has been, not to gain territories for the United States or support in the United Nations, but to preserve freedom and hope, and to prevent tyranny and subversion,

4-6-63

Jobless Rate Down, 4.5 Million Still Idle

(Continued from Page 1)

"Practically all the March decline in unemployment was among adult men and women who had been looking for fulltime work," the Labor Dept. said.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate for men fell to 4.6 percent in March from February's 5.1 percent—about the same rate as in the past year except for the recent January and February. The jobless rate for women fell to 5.1 percent from 5.5 percent.

The jobless rate for teenagers remained at 15 percent in March, the report noted, continuing higher than a year ago.

The longterm unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—held steady at 1.4 million in March, although it usually shows a seasonal increase. This was about 100,000 lower than a year ago, but March's 1.4 million compares to 663,000 in pre-recession March 1957 and a postwar low for March of 280,000 in 1953.

Of the very longterm jobless, the report said there continued to be 700,000 persons jobless over half a year, with no over-the-year improvement.

On the employment side of the picture, the report showed a better than seasonal boost of 800,000 jobs to a total of 67.1 million. The improvement was almost all among adults and came in both farm and non-farm sectors of the economy.

Total non-farm employment rose to 62.8 million in March, some 1.4 million above a year ago.

Counted among the "employed" were 2.2 million non-farm workers on short workweeks for economic reasons, unchanged over the month.

Farm employment showed a seasonal rise "somewhat larger than usual"—up to 4.3 million jobs from 4.0 million. But agricultural jobs continued their longterm downtrend by falling 400,000 from March a year ago.

"Labor force time lost, an index measuring the amount of available manhours lost to the economy through short hours and unemployment, dropped from 7.1 percent to 6.6 percent in March as a result of the decline in unemployment," the report said.

The Labor Dept. pointed out that the total labor force—which includes the armed services—rose seasonally to 74.4 million in March. After a period of slow growth from late 1961 through mid-1962, the report noted, "the labor force has resumed a pattern of annual increase amounting to about a million."

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House Smashes GOP Drive To Kill Public Works Fund

Youth Bill Wins 50-34 In Senate

The Senate beat back a series of crippling amendments and passed by a 50-34 vote the Administration's high-priority Youth Opportunities bill, aimed at giving job experience and training to tens of thousands of out-of-school, out-of-work youngsters.

A companion bill in the House has been cleared by the Education & Labor Committee but must hurdle the Rules Committee before it can reach the House floor.

Senate passage of the youth bill came on the heels of another Administration victory—passage by a 73-12 vote of a bill enabling the President to seal off millions of acres of public "wilderness" land from mining and other commercial intrusion.

Both sections of the Youth Opportunities bill had strong labor support—a Youth Conservation Corps modeled after the New Deal's successful CCC program and a "home-town" program which would put city youngsters to work for both public and private non-profit agencies in such fields as recreation programs, hospitals, libraries and social services.

The bill carries a first-year price tag of $100 million and is geared to an initial enrollment of 15,000 in the conservation corps and employment of up to 60,000 in the home-town corps. In the latter program, which includes part-time as well as full-time work, the federal government

(Continued on Page 3)

'Last Offer' Rejected At Boeing

The Machinists will make "every reasonable effort" to reach a peaceful settlement with the Boeing Co. for 45,000 aerospace workers, but IAM Pres. Al Hayes has warned that the responsibility will be "clearly with the company" if agreement is not reached by Apr. 15, when a Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction expires.

Hayes's warning followed rejection by Boeing employes of the company's so-called "last offer." The vote, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board as required by T-H, was 27,605 against the offer, 14,261 in favor.

The labor board said 94.5 percent of union and non-union workers voted at Boeing locations represented by the IAM;

(Continued on Page 2)

THE HEADLINE TELLS the Cleveland strike story in one of the last issues printed by the Cleveland Record, interim union-sponsored newspaper. Pictured after the printers became the last union to settle are, left to right: Seated, Pres. Clifford C. Hilpert of the Typographical Union, and Mayor Ralph Locher, who mediated the 18-week shutdown; standing, Anthony Disantis, Plain Dealer negotiator; Stephen Martenuk of the ITU, and Dan Ruthenberg, Press & News negotiator.

Cleveland Publishes:

Longest Newspaper Strike-Lockout Ends

By Eugene A. Kelly

Cleveland—Two daily newspapers resumed publication here after a 129-day shutdown, the longest in American newspaper history; and the Cleveland Record, interim paper published five days a week by newspaper unions, went out of business.

The last union pickets withdrew Apr. 4 after members of Typographical Local 53 and the Machinists ratified new contracts, but the morning Plain Dealer and the afternoon Press & News waited until Apr. 8 to publish.

The delay, the Plain Dealer said, was due to its desire for an "orderly callback" of employes and the "lack of color supplements and early-printed" Sunday sections.

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, here for an ITU educational institute, said the strikes should "teach both the publishers and the printing trades that they have to sit down" outside formal contract sessions and "talk about their problems" such as automation. He said he sees no prospect of another strike "in the foreseeable future."

Since the Teamsters walked out Nov. 29, five unions in all had been on strike and six others said they had been locked out. Newspaper Guild Local 1, which had honored the truckers' picket lines Nov. 30 and then voted to walk out, was the first striking union to settle. All settlements were for an approximate $10 "package" for a two-year-plus period, but the ITU said its 26-month pact was worth $13.95 in wages and fringes.

Both papers sought to make up for lost time by printing news digests and missed comic strips. The morning paper started printing the death notices, in its clas-

(Continued on Page 2)

Coalition Defeated In Showdown Vote

By David L. Perlman

Administration forces broke the back of a budget-slashing conservative coalition as the House, in a sharp reversal of its powerful Appropriations Committee, voted $450 million for job-creating public works projects.

The vote, which had been expected to be close, was a decisive 228-184.

If the funds stripped by the Appropriations Committee had not been restored, the $900 million emergency program authorized by Congress in 1962 would have been abruptly terminated. The $400 million Congress appropriated last year to get the program started has been spent or obligated.

Kennedy Asks Restoration

An angered Pres. Kennedy had called for restoration of the funds, declaring it "inconceivable . . . that people can make speeches against unemployment and then vote to destroy a program the object of which is to attack the unemployment problem by providing jobs."

House Democratic leaders, caught off guard when the committee voted 22-19 to kill the program, quickly counter-attacked in the sharpest political debate of the session, accusing the GOP of being willing "to risk a recession to win an election."

In a letter to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had termed restoration of the public works funds "absolutely essential to stimulate the American economy and to open up more job opportunities for American workers."

Kennedy, calling on the House to save the program, declared that if the full amount were appropriated it would mean jobs for 500,000 unemployed men and women either on construction sites or in supporting activities. Communities which take part in the program put up

(Continued on Page 12)

Kennedy Bids Steel Hold Prices

Pres. Kennedy called on the steel industry to forego an across-the-board price increase to protect the public interest and preserve the present wage-price stability.

The President called also on the Steelworkers union to "avoid any action" which would lead to a general price increase.

The President's statement was triggered by an announcement by Wheeling Steel Co., the seventh largest steel producer, of a $6 a ton increase. The Wheeling price hike came a year after the dramatic confrontation between the steel industry and Pres. Kennedy in which U.S. Steel increased prices after signing an agreement with the USW and major producers ordered similar increases.

The President at that time, using the full powers of the White House, denounced the increase in strong terms. Three days later the steel industry rescinded the price hike. There has been no major change in prices since then.

In his statement urging continued stability, the President declared, "I opposed such a general increase last year—I oppose such an increase now."

A price hike in steel, he said,

(Continued on Page 3)

Canadian Election Pushes Liberals To Edge of Power—But No Further

Ottawa, Ont.—The 1963 Canadian election has left the government of the nation balancing on a knife edge. A strong surge pushed the Liberal Party to the edge of power—but not quite. The New Democratic Party, with substantial labor support, may play a key role.

Election Day returns showed the Liberals with 128 seats, Conservatives with 96, Social Credit with 24 and the New Democrats with 17 seats. Over 100,000 ballots of servicemen were to be counted Apr. 13, and it was anticipated that this should give the Liberals two more seats from the Conservatives. This increase, however, would be insufficient to give any one party an overall majority in the 265-seat House of Commons. With an expected final tally of 130 seats, the Liberals would be four short of the number of members of Parliament needed to give them a working majority plus one member to act as speaker of the Commons.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, whose Conservative Party dropped 20 seats from the 1962 election totals, sat tight waiting for the armed services vote to be counted. He has three constitutional avenues open: He can meet the new Parliament and seek a vote of support from it; he can resign; or he can attempt to work out some coalition arrangement with opposition parties.

The possibility of a coalition arrangement between the Conservatives and Liberals, with both Diefenbaker and Liberal Party Leader Lester Pearson stepping down, was raised by Pearson during the campaign. The prospect of this ma-

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THREE THOUSAND MEMBERS of more than a dozen international unions affiliated with the New York City AFL-CIO threw a noon-time picket line around the home-base Lord & Taylor store on 5th Avenue to support a drive, undertaken by Retail, Wholesale & Department Store's Dist. 65, for higher wages for 250 non-selling employes. Most of the employes have joined the union but the company refuses to negotiate.

Increase in March:

Unemployment Up In Major Job Centers

The number of major employment centers suffering substantial joblessness increased to 48 in March, the fourth straight monthly rise, the Labor Dept. has reported.

This means nearly one-third of the nation's 150 major job areas has an unemployment rate of 6 percent or over.

After setting an all-time record of 101 areas in the spring of 1961, when the 1960-61 recession hit bottom, the total declined steadily to 40 in November 1962. It edged up to 41 in December, to 44 in January 1963, to 46 in February and now to 48.

A year ago it totaled 63; it was 101 in February-March 1961, when reports were bimonthly, and 33 in pre-recession February-March 1960.

The Labor Dept. reported five changes for March, two areas registering improvements and three showing higher unemployment.

With the auto pickup, Flint, Mich., moved from the 3 to 5.9 percent group to the relatively low jobless category of 1.5 to 2.9 percent. New Bedford, Mass., showed seasonal advances in apparel, manufacturing, construction and fishing and improved from the 9 to 11.9 percent unemployed group to the 6 to 8.9 percent range.

The three areas where the job situation worsened were Waterbury, Conn., Terre Haute, Ind., and Wheeling, W. Va.

Waterbury and Terre Haute were reclassified from the moderate unemployment group to the substantial unemployment, or 6 percent and over, jobless category.

Waterbury, the Labor Dept. said, was affected by recent and long-term job losses in locally important primary metals, chiefly brass. Terre Haute reported over-the-year declines in electrical machinery, other durables and food processing.

Wheeling, already suffering 9 to 12 percent unemployment, slumped to the worst category—12 percent or more. The Labor Dept. blamed cutbacks in primary and fabricated metal plants and the closing of a local toy factory for the increased unemployment.

The number of smaller areas with substantial unemployment increased to 174 in March from February's 173. A year ago there were 203 such areas; in pre-recession February-March 1960, there were 109 smaller areas so classified.

Of the changes in the smaller areas list, Morristown, Tenn., was removed and Muncie, Ind., and Newark, N.Y., were added.

Industrial Engineers Criticized For Ignoring Fatigue Factors

American industrial engineers were sharply criticized by a European colleague for setting production standards for workers without proper regard for fatigue factors and for having "generally ignored" research studies available to them.

European engineers, Dr. C. L. M. Kerkhoven told a one-day seminar in Washington, D. C., on worker fatigue, have utilized research by making sure that work loads or work situations are not injurious to workers.

Kerkhoven, from the Netherlands, is a visiting professor of industrial engineering at Syracuse University and a leading practitioner in the fields of industrial fatigue, work pace, and ergonomics—fitting the job to the worker.

Citing films produced by the Society for the Advancement of Management and widely used in training company engineers, Kerkhoven said they envision an "impossible" amount of work in an eight-hour day at speeds that SMA considers normal but that studies have shown are as much as three time appropriate normal workload.

There are simple devices to measure worker fatigue—methods of checking heart beats, oxygen consumption, calorie usage—but American industry generally "ignores" them, the speaker told an audience of union industrial engineers, research directors and officers meeting in a conference room of AFL-CIO headquarters.

Pointing out that many persons make the mistake of believing that fatigue is caused mainly by heavy work, and that modern lifting devices have made it generally unusual in modern industry, Kerkhoven directly refuted the concepts. Rapid repetitive movements, even when no weight is involved, can be extremely fatiguing and may require relatively long rest periods, he said.

He recalled the case of a girl in an overseas factory who spent the day sitting in a chair stamping wrappers for light bulbs. She was an efficient and speedy worker but complained constantly of fatigue. A study showed the seemingly simple work actually was exhausting and required rest periods almost as long as the work periods.

One SAM film, for example, shows how a worker normally should be expected to use a shovel at a pace of 20.5 shovels per minute. According to Kerkhoven, the maximum rate which could be expected under the best of conditions, over an eight-hour day, would be 8.5 shovels.

Kerkhoven recently was a management consultant for major European firms. He demonstrated equipment to measure fatigue and answered questions at sessions presided over by Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The group was greeted by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Cleveland Newspapers Resume Publication

(Continued from Page 1)

sified advertising or news sections, of 5,000 Clevelanders who died in the preceding 18 weeks.

A day after publication was resumed, five Guild members, including four strikers, received awards from the Press Club of Cleveland for the best newspaper work of 1962. John Blair, editor of the Cleveland Record, won a certificate for service performed by the staff.

The two dailies have the largest newspaper readership in Ohio, according to circulation statements.

Final settlements were brought about with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and Mayor Ralph Locher. For the mayor, who took over the office when former Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze became Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in Pres. Kennedy's cabinet, it was his first try as a volunteer mediator—a successful one.

The Guild made a determined effort to win a union shop clause in its contract but voted late in January, at meetings of the separate units, to settle for a maintenance of membership clause.

One group of members at the Press complained to ANG officers and the National Labor Relations Board that they had been denied strike benefits since the union's executive board voted Feb. 28 to deny benefits to members who failed to perform strike duties.

The denial was upheld by the ANG officers and the ANG executive board, the latter by a 14-1 vote. The protesters said they would carry their fight to the next local membership meeting Apr. 21.

Music Scholarships Established by UAW

Detroit—The Auto Workers have set up a scholarship program at the National Music Camp, Interlochen, Mich., for talented sons and daughters of UAW members.

The UAW executive board made a grant to the camp which will be used for construction of a lodge, the income from which in turn will provide scholarships each year for one boy and one girl. The award will cover the $695 camp fee, which includes all general costs except private lessons, accompanist fees, etc.

Youngsters in the 10th, 11th or 12th grades are eligible. Applications, which must be returned by Apr. 30, may be obtained from any UAW local or from the UAW Recreation Dept., 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14.

Rail Supervisors Seek Wage Raise

Chicago—An increase in basic wages of $50 a month and improvements in work rules are being sought in a national movement launched by the Railway Supervisors, Pres. James P. Tahney has announced.

The union's general chairmen, representing bargaining units on the 86 railroads with which the organization has 148 contracts, also voted to serve demands on the carriers for four weeks vacation instead of the present three weeks.

In addition supplemental pensions will be sought at the rate of $100 a month for 25 to 35 years of service; $115 after 35 years, and $125 after 40 years.

2.5-Year Bargaining Wins Pact in Malaya

Port Sweetenham, Malaya — After 2.5 years of negotiations, the new Transport Workers Joint Council has won an agreement on uniform rates and working conditions for port workers employed by three stevedore firms here.

'Last Offer' Rejected By Boeing Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

92.3 percent at Vertol Div. plants represented by the Auto Workers; and 92.3 percent at one subsidiary plant in Auburn, Wash., where the Machinists also bargain for the workers.

More than 65 percent voted to reject the company offer. After an earlier turndown by IAM members on Jan. 23, Pres. Kennedy used T-H machinery to name a board of inquiry and invoke the 80-day injunction.

Negotiations were resumed in Washington after the latest turndown, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service urging settlement.

Pointing to Boeing management's prior prediction that its offer would be accepted if all employes, union and non-union, had a chance to cast ballots, Hayes said both groups of employes "made it perfectly clear that the company's offer is unsatisfactory" and the next move is up to the company.

Hayes added:

"We are often reminded that the defense posture of the entire free world depends on continuing production at Boeing. We are well aware of our responsibilities. Not only have IAM members twice postponed strike action at the request of the federal government," but have also:

- Agreed to settle the dispute along lines recommended by the President's Aerospace Board.
- Repeatedly offered to accept impartial arbitration.
- Heard Boeing say no to both proposals.

Hayes cited the action of the aerospace board in praising the union for having shown a "sense of responsibility" in negotiations and asserting that "the nation has a right to expect the company to show a comparable sense of responsibility."

Within the time remaining before the unions may strike, the IAM head expressed the hope that Boeing will "demonstrate both its wisdom and patriotism by working with us" to reach a "reasonable settlement."

Issues in dispute include wages, job evaluation, employe rating, relocation pay, contract duration, and union security.

Fear of Divorce, He Says, Made Him Cancel Out

An employer's reported fear that his wife will divorce him is not a good excuse for canceling a union contract and firing four electricians.

So said Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore in recommending that the National Labor Relations Board make an unfair labor practice finding against the employer and direct him to rehire the fired electricians and give them lost pay.

IBEW Business Rep. Jack Moore of Local 453, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, testified that Sheldon V. Utley, owner of the Central States Electric Co. in Springfield, Mo., canceled a long-standing contract and said he "either had to go non-union or lose his wife." Utley did not dispute this but gave other reasons for his act, chiefly economy.

Whittemore said there was no merit in any of Utley's excuses for ending the IBEW contract and signing with another union.

NLRB Orders Reinstatement:

Backfiring of Propaganda Held Pretext for Discharge

A South Carolina textile firm which distributed a "generally anti-union" magazine article to employes during working hours, but then fired a worker who called the attention of other employes to a "pro-union" paragraph in the article, has been found guilty of illegal conduct.

The article, entitled The Henderson Story, was a purported account of a strike at the Harriet-Henderson Mills at Henderson, N. C.

Two members of a three-man National Labor Relations Board panel ruled that the Wellington Mill Div. of the West Point Manufacturing Co. fired H. C. McKinney, Jr., because he wore a union button and worked actively on behalf of the Textile Workers Union of America in 1961.

The company's charge that McKinney openly violated a company rule against solicitation during working hours was only a "pretext" for the discharge, NLRB Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown ruled.

The hearing record showed that McKinney and Milford Allen, another millhand, contacted the TWUA in August 1961 and helped sign up 53 members in an organizing campaign. McKinney and Luther Evans, folder operator in the cloth room at the Anderson, S. C. mill, wore their union buttons to work. All three were discharged at various times for union activity and other reasons given by management were pretexts, the majority ruled.

Fanning and Brown wrote that in view of the facts and management's "union animus as evidenced by its many unfair labor practices, and particularly the 'pretext' discriminatory discharge of Allen and Evans," the reason assigned for the discharge of McKinney also was a pretext and "the true reason was McKinney's leadership and activity" in the union.

Trial Examiner Sydney S. Asher, Jr., had related in an intermediate report that management passed out copies of The Henderson Story to employes during the TWUA organizing campaign.

Showed It to 10

On Sept. 28, 1961, McKinney borrowed a copy of the article from a weaver and showed it to about 10 other workers, urging them to read one paragraph which told how the union took care of its members when they were on strike.

McKinney was fired the same day for violating a rule against "solicitation" that had been posted on the bulletin board a week previously when the union asked for recognition and the company refused to recognize it without an election.

The examiner pointed out that the company "initiated the entire matter by distributing The Henderson Story and urging employes to read it on working time" and therefore "had no legitimate right thereafter to prohibit union adherents from seeking to counter the effects" by urging employes to read part of the same publication.

"What really jarred" the company into firing McKinney, Asher held, was not his alleged neglect of his work nor his alleged hampering of others' work but simply that he was "endeavoring to stir up support for the union" as he had "every right to do under the circumstances."

Reinstatement Ordered

Fanning and Brown ordered the company to cease interfering with the union and to reinstate the three fired employes with lost pay and interest. Member Philip Ray Rodgers, dissenting as to the reinstatement of McKinney, held that he was "lawfully discharged for flagrantly violating a valid no-solicitation rule."

The same firm was enjoined on Dec. 30, 1961, by U.S. District Judge Robert J. Martin, Jr., from using unlawful methods—specifically threats, interrogations and discharge of employes—to prevent Wellington Mill workers from organizing.

In another case involving the same firm, NLRB Trial Examiner Benjamin B. Lipton found recently that management had unlawfully spied on TWUA organizing meetings and recommended that it be ordered to stop violating the law.

The Harriet-Henderson strike began Nov. 17, 1958, when the company refused to agree to continue an arbitration clause in a contract with a TWUA local.

Tensions rose when management brought in strikebreakers and, the union charged, broke an agreement on settlement and rehiring worked out by then Gov. Luther H. Hodges, now Secretary of Commerce in Pres. Kennedy's cabinet.

Eight strike leaders were convicted, largely on the testimony of one witness who was later arrested in Virginia on a shooting charge. Jailed in 1959, the union men were released after Gov. Terry Sanford reduced their sentences. The union still maintains they were not guilty of the charges in "conspiring" to blow up the mills.

Single-Unit Elections Extended by NLRB

Single-unit elections among salesmen of P. Ballantine & Sons at two branch offices have been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board in extending its application of election policy to beverage salesmen.

In a 4-1 decision, the board directed that Ballantine salesmen at the Newark, N.J., branch be permitted to vote on whether or not they want to be represented by Office Employes Local 153; and salesmen at the Cranston, R.I., branch will vote on whether or not they want to be represented by Brewery Workers Local 114.

In recent rulings the board has moved away from a former policy of refusing elections except in statewide or regional units. In the latest ruling, Member Boyd Leedom concurred in the result and Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented, pointing to a contrary decision reached by the 1958 board in a case involving the same company.

In the latest case Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown reasoned that the prior ruling "unduly restricted the right of employes to self-organization and bargaining."

It would be a violation of the rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act if the board continued to insist that branch salesmen must organize as a unit of employes in all 12 Ballantine branches extending over hundreds of miles from Rhode Island to Washington, D.C., the majority said.

This assertion is not "mere conjecture," they went on, since "the failure of any labor organization to file a petition for a branchwide unit of salesmen since that 1958 decision vividly attests to its adverse impact on organizational development."

The majority concluded that the law did not intend that board unit determination would "frustrate the organization" of employes.

In addition, they said, the record shows that individual branch managers have considerable authority over Ballantine salesmen and also that drivers and warehousemen at five Ballantine branches are represented in single-branch units by other unions.

'Big Four' to Explore UAW Study Proffer

Detroit—Representatives of four major auto companies have accepted the invitation of the Auto Workers to explore the setting up of joint study committees to meet in advance of 1964 contract negotiations.

Two dates have been set for exploratory meetings—Apr. 15 for a session between General Motors Corp. and the union, and Apr. 16 with Ford Motor officials. Each will be held at headquarters of the respective companies.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said American Motors Corp. officials and the Chrysler Corp. also have agreed to meet for preliminary discussions at later dates.

Reuther had been authorized by the UAW executive board to propose that the union and major auto and agricultural implement manufacturers prepare for 1964 negotiations by meeting at least a year in advance.

Careful advance study of joint problems is advisable, Reuther wrote the company presidents, noting such studies have proved helpful in the steel and other industries. The usual 60-day bargaining period is not long enough, he said, to work out solutions to complicated issues, and the failure of collective bargaining might increase the pressures on government to intervene in such a way as to "leave little room for private decisions freely arrived at by labor and management."

The four auto manufacturers agreed to preliminary meetings without indicating their views.

Laborers Local 74 Adds to Scholarship

The scholarship program of Laborers Local 74 in Washington has been increased by $500 to $1,500, Pres. Walter Boyce, Jr., has announced. The program was inaugurated last year with awards of $500 scholarships to Carol Ann Coleman, Jessup, Md., who is attending the Cortez Peters School of Business in Washington, and Michael R. Pringle, Washington, who is attending the University of Maryland.

IN NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN, Chun Fish displays a sign telling public that Ying Ming is unfair to labor and is being picketed by Skirtmakers Local 23 of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Ying Ming runs a contract shop for the Ju-El Manufacturing Co. and Cambridge Sportswear, which agreed after a 10-day strike to sign a contract and to rehire five workers fired for union activity.

2 Plants Go ILGWU After 10-Day Strikes

New York—Ten-day strikes against two non-union Manhattan producers of skirts and sportswear have secured first contracts for more than 500 workers and the rehiring of five garment workers discharged for union activity.

The firings precipitated a walkout Mar. 14 at the "inside" shop of the Ju-El Manufacturing Co. here and spread to Cambridge Sportswear and other shops under contract to the two firms. The strikers, assisted by the staff of Skirt & Sportswear Local 23 of the Ladies' Garment Workers, stayed on the picket line around the clock with the active support of other ILGWU locals.

Workers for the two firms, which have been non-union for 15 years, will receive all the benefits of the existing union agreement between Local 23 and the National Skirt & Sportswear Association, according to the union.

The strike caught Ju-El at the peak of its season, and the companies failed in efforts to recruit strikebreakers. Spanish language newspapers refused to accept "help wanted" ads from the struck firm, the union said.

Union Mgr. Shelley Appleton said the walkouts marked the beginning of a new effort, in cooperation with the ILGWU Cloak Joint Board, to "organize whatever remains of non-union sportswear production" in the New York area.

Steel Firms Urged To Price 'Restraint'

(Continued from Page 1)

would invite "another inflationary spiral in place of the present wage-price stability," would hamper overseas competition and adversely affect the balance of payments position as well as "reduce the gains of our economic growth and reduce job opportunities in this country."

In the past year, Kennedy noted, the government has taken "major steps" to improve the economic position of the steel industry. Tax benefits of "some $100 million were provided in 1962," he said and additional tax gains will be realized in this year's tax reduction program.

What the steel industry needs, the President continued, "is more business at competitive prices, not less business at higher prices." He continued:

"I urge similar restraint on the steel workers union. With over 100,000 steel workers still unemployed there is a need for more jobs with job security—not fewer jobs at higher wages. Across the board price increases could precipitate labor demands and unrest that would cause great difficulty."

The President concluded: "I urge the steel industry and the steel union to avoid any action which would lead to a general across the board increase. I urge this in their own enlightened self-interest and in the public interest as well."

British Rail Workers Ask Workweek Cut

London—Two British affiliates of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation—the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen—have agreed to press jointly for a workweek reduction from 42 to 40 hours.

Uganda 107th Nation To Affiliate with ILO

Geneva—Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization has announced that Uganda, which joined the United Nations last October, has become the 107th nation to affiliate with the ILO.

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS to labor-management relations won honors for five men from the Buffalo Diocesan Labor College. Shown at the presentation ceremony are (left to right), seated: J. Edmund Kelly, Jr., Buffalo Evening News labor reporter and a Newspaper Guild member, and William J. Ryan, assistant executive director of the United Fund. Standing: Norman E. Nicholson, who accepted an award for Pres. Edgar F. Kaiser of Kaiser Industries; State Mediator Martin E. Wersing; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Msgr. Stanley A. Kulpinski, director of the college.

Kingsport Judge Bars Management Violence

Kingsport, Tenn.—Violence by strikebreakers against union pickets here in a strike of five unions against the Kingsport Press has been restrained by order of a judge of county Chancery Court.

The restraining order, requested by unions representing more than 1,800 production workers, was issued by Chancellor Dayton Phillips after two pickets had been run down by cars of management personnel.

One striker was treated at Holston Valley Community Hopital for a wrenched back and bruises, then returned to the picket line, as did the other victim. The court then issued its order restraining "any unlawful interference" with the right of union members to picket peacefully.

Earlier the management had obtained an order from the same court forbidding the strikers from taking any violent action at some future date. No such violence occurred before or after the injunction, the Allied Kingsport Press Unions reported.

The company has refused to meet with the U.S. Conciliation Service.

5 Unions on Strike

The strikers are members of the Printing Pressmen, Typographical, Bookbinders, Machinists, and Stereotypers unions. About 1,600 production and maintenance workers walked out Mar. 11 in protest against management's unwillingness to improve contracts satisfactorily after almost three months of negotiations. Since then another 200 unorganized workers have joined the striking unions.

The strike is the first authorized walkout in the 40-year history of the firm, one of the largest book publishers in the nation. Its products include the World Book, published by Field Enterprises, Chicago; the Book of Knowledge, and novels sold nationwide by Grosset & Dunlap.

At a mass meeting of 1,700 union members, committeemen and officers reported that picket lines are still firm and support of other unions in the area has been "wonderful." The unions have launched plans for a demonstration parade in this part of Tennessee to call public attention to the dispute.

One company move was to hold a "press conference" in which newsmen were permitted to ask questions without getting immediate answers. The answers were to be given "in a few days," the unions said, in the form of opinions rather than factual statements.

Dist. 65 Art Exhibit Under Way

New York—The 12th annual art exhibition of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union Dist. 65 is being held this month in the union's headquarters here.

On view are 90 paintings by members of the union which in subject matter, treatment and quality reflect a wide variety of art experience and cultural background among the workers represented in the display. Many of the exhibitors are students of the district's year-around classes in painting and drawing.

Well-known art figures are making a series of appearances during the exhibition, lecturing and demonstrating their techniques to audiences that include interested union members as well as artists.

Professionals also choose top exhibit winners. This year they will be named by Hanna T. Rose of the Brooklyn Museum and Edward A. Bryant of the Whitney Museum of American Art. Other winners will be selected by popular vote and by the Grumbacher Artists' Material Co.

Dist. 65, with 35,000 members, is the largest affiliate of Retail-Wholesale.

Hunger Strike Wins For Greek Dockers

Piraeus, Greece—A six-day hunger strike by dockers here was called off recently when the Federation of Greek Dockers won a satisfactory contract settlement from employers through the intervention of the government.

President's Advisers Told:

'Full Employment' Joint Goal Of Swedish Unions, Industry

The driving force behind Sweden's dynamic economy is a firm agreement among labor, management and government that full employment through steady economic growth must be their prime objective.

Among the key elements in achieving this goal have been a high degree of industrial peace and unhesitating action by the government to ward off slumps.

This, in essence, was the message conveyed to the President's tripartite Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy by a mission of Swedish government and industry spokesmen.

Krister Wickman, under secretary of finance; Ivan E. Eckersten, chief of section of the Ministry of Finance, and Curt Nicolin, president of ASEA—the General Electric Corporation of Sweden, which has no ties to GE in this country—made up the second delegation of Swedes to accept the invitation of the President's Committee to discuss their approaches to economic and industrial relations problems.

An earlier Swedish team, which included Arne Geijer, head of the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions, met with the committee last October.

Economic and industrial relations concepts which have had a hard time taking hold in the United States were taken for granted by the latest Swedish mission when they met with newsmen following their conference with the President's labor-management advisers.

Nicolin, for example, declared in response to a question that Swedish employers "would never think" of conducting open or covert campaigns to undermine the unions representing their employes.

"We prefer to deal with strong unions" as the responsible representatives of the workers, he said.

Sees Unions 'Vital'

He noted that as long ago as 1906 the Swedish Employers Association had issued a statement recognizing trade unions as a vital part of industrial democratic society.

Nicolin estimated that 95 percent of all production workers in Sweden are union members, with a somewhat smaller proportion—70 to 75 percent—organized in the white collar field.

The delegation suggested that the "tone" of labor-management relations may be even more important to the Swedish economy than the specific instiutions involved.

An appreciation for the needs and problems of the "other side" known as the "spirit of Saltsjobaden," was developed out of a series of labor-management meetings in the late 30s at the resort town of that name.

Strikes still occur, they acknowledged, but strike time lost in 1962 amounted to only one-hundredth of 1 percent of the total work output of Sweden's labor force.

As for the government's role in Sweden's "counter-cyclical" economic system, which has enabled it to maintain a low rate of unemployment (1.6 percent of the 3.8-million work force in 1962), Wickman pointed out that the government long ago had adopted the technique of intentional budget deficits in slump years countered by surpluses in boom times.

Capital Budget Used

He noted, too, that Sweden has both a capital budget and a current budget—a system long advocated by the AFL-CIO for the United States—which separates spending of an investment nature from current outlays. Only the current budget is considered in determining the deficit or surplus, Wickman said.

Asked about Sweden's national debt, he referred to it as a matter of course in terms of a percentage of gross national product, not in absolute figures. In contrast, many U.S. congressmen express alarm over the dollar size of the U.S. national debt, without acknowledging that the debt has been declining steadily in postwar years as a percentage of GNP.

One device of the "counter-cyclical" economy which particularly intrigued the President's advisers was the system of investment reserve funds which tends to channel business spending for expansion and renewal into periods of anticipated economic decline.

Under this system, Swedish industry is allowed to allocate up to 40 percent of its pre-tax profits to a tax-free capital reservoir, with nearly half of that amount deposited in the State Bank.

Whenever the country's National Labor Market Board determines that an economic let-down is in prospect, it may free the funds for industry expenditures on tax-free construction, new equipment, etc.

In the intervening years, normal expansion is undertaken through other reserves and loans.

Wirtz Sees Parallel

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz suggested that the net effect of this system is not far from the incentives proposed under Pres. Kennedy's tax program. He said the Swedes had agreed, however, that their reserve system was not likely to work in an economy where unemployment is already more than 6 percent, as it is in the United States.

Nicolin emphasized that Swedish industry regarded the reserve system as an incentive program which did not interfere with private decision making. The delegation also stressed the Swedish government's firm policy of non-intervention in labor-management relations and the lack of anything approaching compulsory arbitration.

They noted, too, that the Swedish government steps up its own spending to help combat expected downturns and maintains a reserve of public works projects, which it releases whenever necessary to combat rising joblessness. Government subsidies also are granted to encourage unemployed workers to move to areas of labor shortages.

When all else fails, unemployment insurance benefits—two-thirds of pay for up to 56 weeks—help the workers to survive periods of joblessness.

"But if you have to pay benefits," Wickman observed, "you really haven't succeeded in promoting your full employment objective."

URW Research Director Named

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have announced the appointment of Roy A. Ockert, assistant research director since 1957, as head of the department to succeed Dr. Ralph Bergmann, who resigned to join the staff of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Ockert, a native of Orofino, Ida., was graduated in 1948 from the University of California at Berkeley and has done graduate work there and at San Francisco State and Humboldt State Colleges. He is co-author of "History and Theories of Working Class Movements—a Select Bibliography," published by the University of California Press in 1954.

Hoffa Libel Suit Killed, Court Implies PR Stunt

Detroit—A $1 million libel-and-slander suit filed by James R. Hoffa and the Teamsters Union against the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany, and members of the federation's Executive Council was thrown out of federal court here.

Commenting on various legal maneuvers by Teamsters' lawyers as "frolicking," U.S. District Judge Stephen J. Roth in an unusual written opinion remarked that the case had had a "peculiar court history."

Except for the "sober reassurances" of counsel for Hoffa, who is president of the union expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership, the court "would be tempted to agree" that the lawsuit "was all a public relations stunt," said Roth.

"It is the spring of the year (and the second spring)" since Hoffa started the libel suit, he observed as he denied the motion of Teamsters' lawyers to amend their complaint and granted the motion of AFL-CIO counsel to throw the case out of court.

"The court would be hard to postulate a suit with more fatal defects and less staying power than this one," the judge said.

What is important, he added, is that "it is terminated as a 'dry run'."

"To put it charitably," he said, the lawsuit seemed "designed for widespread dissemination." Its history "does not leave the compelling impression" that Hoffa and the Teamsters "were anxious to reach the trial stage."

Hoffa sued in December 1961 when the AFL-CIO Executive Council refused to readmit the expelled Teamsters under existing conditions, and Meany told a press conference there was every indication the union "more than ever is under the direction of corrupt and criminal elements."

"Very amusing" was Meany's comment when he was advised of Hoffa's libel action against him.

Attorneys for the AFL-CIO were J. Albert Woll, general counsel, and the Detroit law firm of Rothe, Marston, Mazey, Sachs & O'Connell.

Maine Legislature Smashes RTW Bill

Augusta, Maine—The state legislature landed a crushing defeat to a so-called "right-to-work" bill by killing it in both houses.

The Senate beat the bill by a 28-3 vote after the House had smashed it down 111-32. The legislative actions followed a report by a joint Senate-House labor committee, which voted 9-1 to recommend its rejection.

Fact Sheet No. 1 on 88th Congress:

Tax Cut Needed to Make More Jobs

Kennedy Proposals 'Inadequate'; Labor Urges Deep Slash Now

With continuing high unemployment, with the U.S. economy still lagging far below its full potential, a big tax cut is vitally needed to boost the economy and provide jobs.

Although there is general agreement on this need, business organizations such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers want a tax cut designed to give the biggest savings to corporations and to upper-income families.

The AFL-CIO is calling for a quick two-step program of tax reduction and tax reform with the first relief going to low-income and middle-income families.

Automation, growth of the labor force, changes in job skill requirements, decline of some industries, shifts in industry location—all partially explain the rising trend of unemployment and idle plants.

But a basic shortage is consumer purchasing power — customers with cash or credit to buy the goods and services our economy can produce. It's not that people don't want these goods and services. It's that too many Americans just don't have enough money.

The first order of business under the AFL-CIO program would be an immediate $10 billion tax cut, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963, and concentrated in the lower income brackets. This is essential to raise consumer purchasing power right now and thus to help create new job opportunities.

The second step would be general tax revision and tax reform. Congress should fight through the battle needed to plug up the loopholes that benefit only a privileged minority of taxpayers.

Fact Sheet Series On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the first of a series of Fact Sheets on issues before the 88th Congress.

These Fact Sheets are designed to clarify the issues, encourage widespread support for good legislation, and promote enactment of programs to benefit the American people.

Reprints of Fact Sheet No. 1 are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

AFL-CIO Tax Plan

The first-step tax cut urged by the AFL-CIO would include:

1. Reduction of the present 20 percent tax on first-bracket taxable income under $2,000 a year for a single person. This would be accomplished by dividing the first bracket into two parts, with a 12 percent tax rate applied to the first $1,000 and with a 15 percent rate applied to the second $1,000.

For a married couple filing a joint return, the 12 percent rate would be applied to the first $2,000 of taxable income and the 15 percent rate would be applied to the second $2,000.

2. Establish a minimum standard deduction of $400 for an individual plus $200 for each dependent. This would be in addition to the existing personal exemption of $600 for each.

Thus, under the AFL-CIO proposal, a single taxpayer would have tax-free personal income of $1,000 a year and a family of four would have tax-free income of $3,400.

3. Reduction in taxes on the first $25,000 of corporate profits from 30 percent to 22 percent, as proposed by the Administration. This will give quick tax relief to small businesses which are most likely to have immediate investment uses for extra money.

If these three provisions are enacted by Congress and made retroactive to the beginning of 1963, they will release $10 billion into the economy—$9.8 billion in extra buying power for American families and $200 million in extra after-tax profits of small businesses.

As these tax savings are spent, as they spread through the economy, they will contribute as much as $20 billion or more to total national production — creating new jobs, providing business with incentives for rising investment outlays, increasing the rate of economic growth, and generating increased tax revenues.

Tax Reform Plan

The second part of the two-step AFL-CIO program is aimed at equity, at a fairer distribution of the tax burden not only as a matter of justice but also to strengthen the faith of the American people in the integrity of the tax system.

Therefore the AFL-CIO urges that any tax cuts beyond those already proposed for the first bracket of income tax on individuals and corporations be linked to second-step tax reform.

Since World War II, changes in our tax laws have greatly reduced the tax burden on upper-income families, but low-income and middle-income taxpayers are still carrying a burden close to the war-time peak. Upper-income taxpayers still face high progressive tax rates, but they also benefit from a grab-bag of loopholes to help them avoid paying these high rates.

Most of these loopholes—liberalized depletion allowances and estate taxes, increasing exemptions on capital gains profits, the $50 dividend exclusion and 4 percent dividend tax credit, tax-free interest income from state and local government bonds—give big concessions to wealthy people who get income from property, rather than to those who earn their income by working.

Loophole-closing, therefore, is an essential part of tax reform. The AFL-CIO believes that across-the-board reductions — including rate cuts for high-income individuals and for corporations—should be adopted as part of the second step. It simply urges that such changes cannot be justified without across-the-board loophole-closing.

Kennedy Tax Program

Personal income tax rates now range from 20 percent to 91 percent. The Kennedy tax proposals would cut this range to 14 percent to 65 percent—the 14 percent rate to apply to the first $2,000 of taxable income for married taxpayers filing joint returns, and to the first $1,000 for single taxpayers.

Tax relief for business would include a cut in the corporate income tax rate fom 52 percent to 47 percent, the pre-Korean War level, and would help small business by cutting the tax rate on the first $25,000 of corporate income from 30 percent to 22 percent.

Tax rate reductions would begin in 1963 and various tax reforms would go into effect Jan. 1, 1964, but the program would not be fully effective until Jan. 1, 1965.

Cuts in personal income tax rates would result in loss of $11 billion of federal revenue and cuts in corporation rates would result in loss of $2.6 billion, but various Kennedy-proposed reforms would offset about $3.5 billion of this loss.

Thus, the net tax cut proposed by the Administration, the net boost to the American economy, would be about $10 billion, spread over a three-year period—just a little over $3 billion a year.

AFL-CIO Viewpoint

The AFL-CIO supports the general purpose of tax reduction and tax reform proposed by Kennedy.

It does not believe the specific program — the three-year stretch-out of reduction and the large share of the relief proposed for corporations and upper-income families—will do enough to stimulate the economy and to provide more jobs.

Almost half of the total tax cut proposed by the Administration—$4.8 billion—would go to corporations and to the 15 percent of the taxpayers in the top-income brackets. This is bad economics, because rich people are more likely to save money they get from a tax cut, whereas low-income and middle-income taxpayers would spend it.

Furthermore, only last year corporations got a $2.5 billion tax windfall when Congress enacted the "give-away" investment tax credit and the Treasury Dept. relaxed the business depreciation regulations.

As for the so-called corporation "profit squeeze," it is a myth. In 1962, corporate profits after taxes reached a record high of $26 billion and corporate dividend payments were at an all-time high of $15.9 billion—achieved while 15 percent of our productive capacity was idle.

There is no basis to the claim by business that corporations lack investment money. It is necessary to look at their "cash flow" after payment of taxes and dividends. In 1962, non-financial corporations piled up $35 billion in undistributed profits and depreciation set-asides. This was more money than they spent on new plant and equipment.

Clearly the serious lag in business investment is not a result of lack of investment money. It is a lack of job-creating investment opportunities.

Tax Loophole Proposals

The loophole-closing reforms proposed by the Kennedy Administration point in the right direction but they don't go far enough. Existing loopholes result in a "give-away" of more than $10 billion a year to upper-income taxpayers and corporations.

Proposals to tighten the tax law on "capital gains" income by extending the holding period from six months to one year, by ending stock-option tax evasion gimmicks and other unjustifiable "capital gains" dodges, and by curtailing "capital gains" treatment of lump-sum pension and profit distributions have AFL-CIO support. So also does the proposal to repeal the dividend credit and exclusion.

Unfortunately, much of the revenue and equity gain from these reforms would be lost as the result of an Administration proposal to cut the capital gains tax from the present 25 percent maximum to 19.5 percent—when it should be raised.

Furthermore, the Administration failed to call for repeal of the popular "tax shelter" of very rich people—the tax-free interest income from state and local government bonds—and to ask for cuts in the excessive mineral depletion allowances.

The Administration hopes to recover about $2.5 billion by limiting itemized deductions—for taxpayers who choose not to take the standard 10 percent deduction, which is subject to a $1,000 maximum, to those items in excess of 5 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. The AFL-CIO opposes this itemized deduction proposal because it can create more injustice than it cures, and urges more equitable alternatives.

The AFL-CIO also opposes the Administration proposal to end the tax exclusion on the first $100 a week of sick pay. This would injure many working people.

For the same reason, the AFL-CIO opposes the Administration proposal to tax workers for their employer's payments for group term life insurance above $5,000.

Revenue Gap

Many Americans are worried about the projected gap between federal spending and federal tax revenues. Some think it would be a good idea to cut government spending instead of cutting taxes, because they don't want to increase the national debt.

Let's take a quick look at the national debt. It stands now at $300 billion at a time when our national income is about $560 billion a year. So our national debt is less than 55 percent of our national income—down from the post-World War II peak in 1946, when it was 109 percent of a much smaller income.

What is important is our ability to carry the debt. We don't condemn a man who goes into debt to buy a home for his family. We don't condemn a man who goes into debt to buy tools for his job. We regard such spending as a sound investment, and we evaluate the man's ability to carry debt by looking at his income.

In the same way, we can regard a $10 billion tax cut as a sound national investment in America's economic growth.

Up to Congress

It may be late summer or fall before Congress takes final action on the tax bill and sends it to the White House. A major danger in this long delay is that the program will be whittled down to the point where reform disappears and cuts are too little and too late.

To make their influence felt, citizens should urge their congressmen and senators to support swift and effective action on tax cuts—particularly for low-income and middle-income families—to boost our economy and to open up new job opportunities. Urge them also to support tax reform.

Tax Savings in Proposals Of Kennedy, AFL-CIO

Married Couple With two children		Tax saving in 1965, Administration's proposal[1]	Tax saving in 1963, AFL-CIO proposal[2]
Income	Present Tax		
$2,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$3,000	60	60	60
$4,000	240	100	168
$5,000	420	140	228
$8,000	976	232	304

[1]Kennedy Administration proposes minimum standard deduction of $300 for taxpayer plus $100 for each dependent, up to a maximum of $1,000. Full effect would not come until 1965.

[2]AFL-CIO proposes tax cuts and minimum standard deduction of $400 for taxpayer plus $200 for each dependent, effective in 1963.

Explanation of Terms In Bills to Lower Taxes

Tax revision—General overhauling of the tax laws rather than a change in a single part.

Rate reform or rate adjustment—Changes in the percentage rates by which individual and corporate rates are taxed.

Tax reform—Closing of tax loopholes.

Loophole—Special tax privilege granted to a relatively small group. Stock options, excessive mineral depletion allowances, capital gains, dividend exclusion and credit are examples.

Capital gains—Profits made by the sale of corporation stock, buildings, real estate and other "capital assets."

Personal exemption—The amount by which a taxpayer can reduce his income before figuring his taxes. The amount is now $600 for a taxpayer and $600 for each dependent.

Tax deduction—An expense the taxpayer is allowed to deduct from his income before figuring his taxes. These include charitable contributions, medical expenses, etc. The "standard deduction" is an amount equal to 10 percent of the taxpayer's income, up to a maximum of $1,000 for a married taxpayer.

Tax credit—A lump sum the taxpayer may deduct from his taxes. For example, a taxpayer who receives dividends may deduct 4 percent of the dividends he received from the amount of his taxes.

Exclusion—An amount which the taxpayer can deduct from his income before figuring his taxes. For example, a taxpayer who receives dividends may deduct up to $50 from his income before figuring his tax.

103 Degree Fever

THE SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT in the rate of unemployment in March is a welcome addition to the spring season, but unlike the season's promise of a fruitful summer, there are no indications that the jobless rate will of its own accord continue to drop.

Economists studying month-to-month changes in the unemployment rate and evaluating the seasonal changes are persuaded that the drop in the rate from 6.1 percent in February to 5.6 percent in March is an over-adjustment.

They maintain that the increase from 5.8 percent in January to 6.1 percent in February probably overstated the unemployment situation slightly and that the drop to March was a natural correction of this situation.

But given the technical difficulties of measuring the jobless rate on a month-to-month basis, the hard fact remains that the drop to 5.6 percent in March brought the rate to the average for all of 1962. All indications of the moment are that the rate will range between 5.6 and 6 percent for the next few months.

The high, persistent rate of unemployment will begin to drop when the economy receives the long overdue stimulus of a $10 billion tax cut directed at the low and middle income brackets. It will begin to yield from its intolerably high level, also, when federal job-creating programs move through Congress and into the economy.

The March jobless situation was perhaps best summed up in Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz's comment that "my feeling is about what it would be if somebody's temperature dropped from 104 to 103 degrees."

The country cannot tolerate an economic illness reflected in a 103 degree temperature.

The Vital Program

PRES. KENNEDY'S foreign aid message presented a strong argument for a continuing program geared to the free world's needs. But his trimming of $420 million has failed to satisfy its foes.

Those who have set out to wreck the foreign aid program can not be appeased by trimming back a few percentage points here and there; their objective is completely to scrap and wreck the program that has given the free world the strength and resources to stem the Communist assault.

In his dissent to the Clay Committee report, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed that popular support for the foreign aid program "has never been enlisted by a backward and negativistic viewpoint." If the foreign aid battle is to be won in the 88th Congress, it will be won by an aggressive, positive approach that the program must be substantially strengthened.

The President in his message pointed out that "less than seven-tenths of 1 percent" of the value of all goods and services produced in the United States is spent on foreign aid and that the value of the program to the "national interest" clearly outweighs the cost.

This is the salient point, this and Meany's statement that U.S. aid programs are "insurance against possible vast military expenditures and sacrifices of American lives."

A foreign aid program designed to promote economic strength, social justice and peace is not only a program that America can afford but in the ultimate sense is a program it cannot afford not to support.

Shaving the program, temporizing with its opponents, will invite only deeper cuts and further crippling limitations. The battle is on in earnest and can be won only by a forceful, positive, strongly held position for a stronger and broader program.

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He'd Better Hurry Up!

'Superficially Appealing':

Anti-Trust Coverage of Unions Called Unsuitable, Undesirable

The following is excerpted from an address by Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists at a conference on collective bargaining sponsored by Texas Christian University at Ft. Worth, Tex.:

PROBABLY THE MOST superficially appealing, at least to those who have never worked in a factory, is the proposal that unions be brought under the anti-trust laws. On the surface it sounds so reasonable and fair to say that since corporations are covered by the anti-trust laws, unions should also be.

But the absurdity, or downright intellectual dishonesty, of those who profess to see no difference between the associations of working men and the predatory combinations of big business can be easily demonstrated by a few historic and economic facts.

1. What a worker has to sell is not property but a part of himself. Property can be withheld from the market, without loss of value, when the price is not satisfactory. But labor is highly "perishable." Any attempt to withhold it from the market when the price (that is, the wage) is too low results in an immediate and permanent loss to the worker.

2. Commodities can easily be transferred from an unfavorable to a favorable market. Labor, on the other hand, is relatively immobile, being rooted in a particular locality not only by such ties as family, friendship, church affiliation and familiarity of surroundings, but by lack of knowledge of employment opportunities elsewhere.

3. Buyers of commodities are vastly more varied and numerous than are employers of labor. In fact, in recent years a trend of corporate mergers and absorptions has concentrated greater and greater control of production and jobs into fewer and fewer hands.

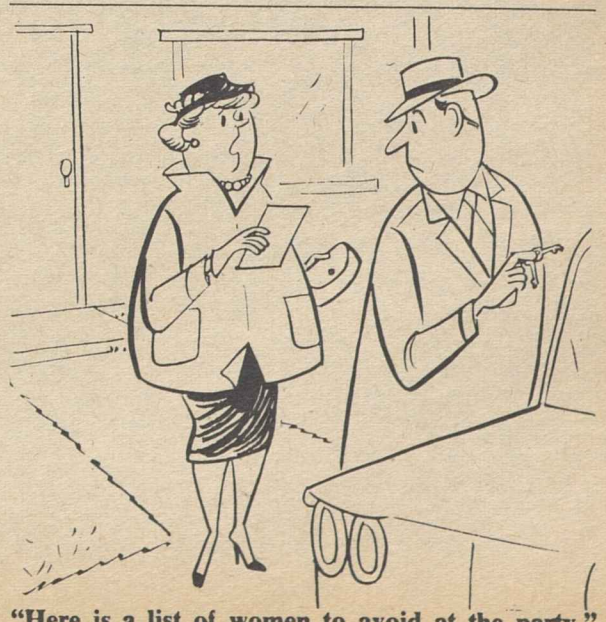
4. Owners of commodities, corporate and otherwise, have far greater financial resources in cash, credit, property and inventory than do workers. Not only do they have greater resources, but while employers have piously preached individualism, they have customarily practiced combination. As Adam Smith pointed out in his bible of laissez-faire, The Wealth of Nations, about 200 years ago, "Masters are always and everywhere in a tacit but constant and uniform combination not to raise the wages of labor above their existing rate."

5. On a commercial market it is the seller of a property that sets its price. But in the labor market it is not the seller—i.e. the worker—but the buyer—i.e. the employer—who establishes the amount to be paid for labor. This is because even in times of prosperity the need and competition for jobs is greater than the need and competition for workers.

FOR REASONS such as these, workers—even with the strongest unions—have never been able to create a monopoly of labor which is anything like the monopoly of management over goods and markets.

And today, with technological unemployment rising rapidly, the critical danger to our economy comes not from the efforts of unions to protect workers but from the cut-throat conditions which are generated when desperate men compete for jobs.

In view of these considerations it is clear that those who prescribe anti-trust laws for labor either have no conception of what they propose or no conscience for the consequences. Despite the hopes of the kind of reactionaries in the business world who view "right-to-work" laws as a contribution to industrial relations, legislation of the anti-trust stripe cannot be fairly considered a suitable or desirable alternative to collective bargaining.



"Here is a list of women to avoid at the party."

Morgan Says:

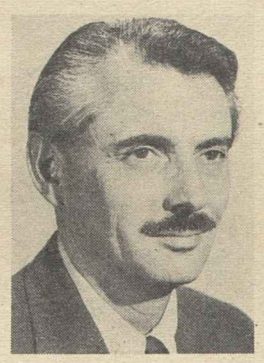
Kennedy, Like Ike, Hasn't Yet Got the U. S. Moving Again

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE Apr. 3, Pres. Kennedy made a biting criticism of the Eisenhower concept of the federal budget, but the question is whether the President has bitten off as much as he can chew.

Although the economic experts' crystal ball is clouded, the state of the nation's economy looms as a major issue in 1964. In a sense, the Kennedy criticism of his predecessor's policies is a reflection on his own New Frontier as well. There are reams of testimony—from non-partisan as well as some Republican sources—to support the urgency of Kennedy's most frequent by repeated admonition in the 1960 campaign that "we must get this country moving again."



Morgan

But there is also a discouraging pile of evidence to indicate that this Administration has not been able, so far, to accelerate the country's economic growth rate very appreciably.

Kennedy himself, perhaps inadvertently and certainly without any deliberate pleasure, gave the public a peek at his dilemma in the manner in which he fielded two major questions. Sensing, no doubt, the potential damage to his program by an Eisenhower blow, however over-simplified, struck in the name of economy, Kennedy defended his own budget at length. In a letter to House Minority Leader Charlie Halleck, Eisenhower had given the Republicans needed ammunition for a wavering attack on the Administration by suggesting the Kennedy budget could be cut by at least $12 billion.

Asked for comment, the President gave it almost a column. In essence his answer boiled down to charges, both explicit and implied, that the narrow, orthodox view of federal spending activated in the Eisenhower years gave us dangerously insufficient military power, the largest peacetime deficit in history, two recessions, record unemployment, our largest outflow of gold, and kept us behind in the space race too.

"That's not a record that we plan to duplicate," the President said, "if we can help it."

The Kennedy Administration has unquestionably strengthened our military posture—although the "missile gap" the Democrats thought they saw turned out to be largely a mirage. And Congress has endorsed the President's bid for first place in space.

But the trouble is other areas are suffering as much or more than they were in the Eisenhower era. This unattractive kettle of fish was noted in Kennedy's answer to the other major question: wasn't he disturbed by the fact that in his first three budgets his commitments to non-defense, non-space expenditures were less than in the last three Eisenhower budgets? Yes, he was, but he felt that the Administration had "done about as much as we can now do."

It is on this point that some of the President's most loyal supporters are most sharply at odds with him. Though they are apt to disagree among themselves as to the right approach, they do not think that the Administration has done as much as it can or should do. Their most consistent criticism seems to be that the President is being more "political" than necessary, that in trying to leave a little for everybody in his tax-cut, tax-reform package, for example, he has satisfied nobody and compromised the program itself out of effectiveness.

There are responsible officials within the executive branch who believe strongly if privately that the Administration is still dealing too timidly with the problems of national growth. It can be impressively argued that we are nowhere near the upper limit of safety in spending for security and welfare, when we remind ourselves that the total value of our goods and services—otherwise known as GNP or gross national product—is already well over half a trillion dollars.

THE STRAINS of our adjustment to an increasingly automated economy are huge and they are going to get more painful. The President estimated we had to have a $25 billion increase in our GNP just to absorb new people coming into the labor market, "let alone cut down the number who are now unemployed."

This is why, encouraging as it is, a statistic showing the unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1 to 5.6 percent won't have any lasting meaning unless it develops into a trend and it won't develop into a trend until the economy expands even faster and better ways are found to attack the hard core of permanent joblessness.

Figures are hard to pin down but according to Administration estimates, our GNP grew at a rate of 2.7 percent between 1952 and 1960, has climbed to 3.6 percent between 1960 and '62. But unless the economy improves noticeably between now and November 1964, the figure of 5 percent is apt to haunt Kennedy in next year's campaign. It was that 5 percent rate which a report highly critical of the Eisenhower Administration said we could and must sustain to keep the country moving properly.

It was the report of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Washington Reports:

Bacon-Davis Act Modernization Seen Needed to Cover Leasing

THE DAVIS-BACON ACT, which requires that contracts for construction of public works or buildings for the federal government or the District of Columbia include payment of the prevailing wage in the area, needs amendments to cover fringe benefits and new lease arrangements, according to Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Buildings & Grounds, and Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.).

The senators were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Case said that contractors in states such as New Jersey who pay fair wage rates and provide also for fringe benefits are put at an unfair advantage under present law. Other contractors, he said, "Come in and bring labor from the outside and don't pay the true prevailing wage because they don't take care of fringe benefits.

"Until now, these men have been getting away with murder," he added.

Case and Randolph have introduced bills to take care of the new leasing situation. Case's measure would apply to buildings leased by any federal department or agency, and Randolph's to Post Office Dept. leases, which both say have been using the arrangement consistently.

ORIGINALLY, the federal government arranged its own contracts for all public buildings, but for some time has had private contractors build the structures and then lease them to the government. This arrangement is not covered under the Davis-Bacon law.

Randolph and Case support legislation to include fringe benefits in estimating contracts for federal and district building, but have not introduced bills on this modernization of the act. Both mentioned that such a bill has been introduced in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and in the Senate by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.).

Both were optimistic about the chances of passage of the proposed amendments, but the West Virginia senator said there will be difficulty from some Republicans who "will seek to include provisions for a review procedure."

"I hope we can get prompt hearings this year, and then effective action in the committees and on the floors of both houses," Case said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NEW YORK GOV. NELSON ROCKEFELLER persistently declines to say whether or not he will be a presidential candidate next year. He was able to get former Gov. "Goodie" Knight of California to close up a Rockefeller for President California campaign headquarters after only two days of fledgling flight.

He has spoken recently in Chicago and Milwaukee, in Kansas and Nebraska. He came to Washington for meetings with Republican members of Congress, for a press conference in which he professed himself puzzled by Pres. Kennedy's policy on Cuba, for meetings with Republican women.

He has a tax program of his own as a substitute for Mr. Kennedy's. He would slash taxes more deeply and drop the idea of any immediate reforms in the revenue code. He managed on Apr. 10 to put himself on record with GOP members of the House as opposing a $450 million public works appropriation.

Those close to the governor acknowledge he is too intelligent not to realize that as of now he is the "front runner" for the GOP presidential nomination. Some of his associates believe he has not yet made the emotional commitment to seeking the job that will be necessary before the primaries next year. They represent him as believing earnestly that it would be a mistake for the Republican Party to "freeze" its presidential nominating situation this far in advance of the 1964 convention.

Mr. Rockefeller, on the other hand, is doing all the things a candidate would find it desirable to do if he had made up his mind to seek the nomination overtly. He is assuredly putting himself in a position to influence the selection of a candidate and the drafting of a platform. And he is devoting himself primarily to strengthening his affiliations with the party regulars, which has been where he was weakest.

* * *

AN INTERESTING FACT MAY BE observed in regard to the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections. The southern states are dragging their feet on ratification.

The Senate sponsor of the resolution to kill the poll tax by constitutional amendment was Sen. Spessard Holland of Florida. He was supported by other southerners who had argued for years that the amendment process was the only one legally available to the country.

There was another theory—that Congress had power through a simple statute to abolish the poll tax as a qualification in federal elections. Such a bill passed the House three times but was hung up in the Senate on the constitutional issue or purported issue. Finally Congress adopted the Holland theory, and the proposed amendment was duly approved and submitted to the several states.

Thirty states have now ratified—but only one of them in the South, Tennessee. The Mississippi legislature has rejected the proposed amendment. And across the wide sweep of the rest of the South there has been no action whatever.

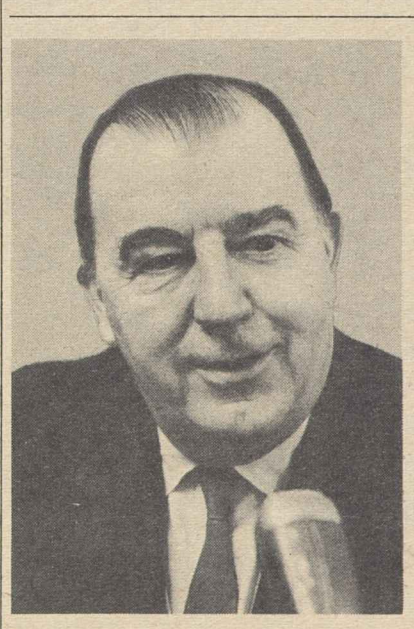
Neither of the Carolinas has felt impelled to ratify. Neither has Virginia, or Arkansas, or Louisiana, or Texas. Neither has Georgia or Alabama. Neither has Holland's home state of Florida.

* * *

THERE IS AN ISSUE of good faith that can legitimately be raised.

The poll tax is generally conceded to be an unwarranted restraint on free exercise of the franchise. In most state it has been eliminated by action of the legislatures. Only five states, all of them southern, retain the tax as a restriction on voting in federal elections.

It should not be left to the northern and western states alone to complete the process by which the tax is constitutionally abolished. There are, in fact, only eight states outside the South which have failed to ratify—barely enough for the minimum of 38 needed. It would be an appropriate gesture, surely, if southern states joined in the national movement to eliminate a long-established inequity.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONTRACTS, to be fair to contractors and workers, must be amended to cover fringe benefits for workers and lease arrangements by the federal government, which have replaced direct construction contracts in many instances. These principles were advanced by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), who were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

New Price-Fixing Law Found Slipping Through Congress

By Sidney Margolius

A **NEW PRICE-MAINTENANCE LAW** is slipping through Congress unnoticed and unprotested by the public which would have to pay higher prices as the result. This was the frank warning sounded at the annual conference of the Council on Consumer Information in Washington recently by a group of consumer-minded congressmen.

The proposed measure is called the "quality stabilization" bill. It is really the old "fair trade" law under a new name and "fair trade" itself is really price-fixing. If passed, "quality stabilization" would enable manufacturers to revoke the right of a retailer to sell their brand-name products if the retailer cut the prices.

"Quality stabilization" sounds like something desirable. But like the "right-to-work" name on anti-union legislation, it is an attempt to fool the public as to its real intent. In this case, the real intent is to limit competition among retailers and require all retailers to sell a manufacturer's brand at the same price if the manufacturer so desires.

The reason some manufacturers and retailers, especially in the drug industry, are pushing to get this new law is that fair trade laws have been declared unconstitutional in about half the states. In the other states, fair trade either was never enacted or is being ignored to a large extent by price-cutting retailers and manufacturers.

But "quality stabilization" could damage your pocket book more than the fair trade laws ever did because it would make it even easier for manufacturers to fix prices. The manufacturer would not even have to seek price agreements with retailers state by state. His fixed price would apply in all states, including those that previously never had a "fair trade" law.

The effect on prices you pay would be drastic. Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) warned the consumer conference that a shopping survey by the U.S. Justice Dept. indicated that prices of such goods as household equipment could be raised as much as 27.5 percent. Another serious effect would be to freeze prices of medicines at present high levels.

THE ALARMING FACT is the speed at which the bill is moving through the U.S. House of Representatives with no protest from the public. The public itself has had no warning and does not realize the danger. Dingell reported that he has had heavy mail from his own district in favor of the bill, but not a single letter in opposition.

Senators Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) also warned that the new price-fixing bill could be enacted before the public knew what had hit it, and that they too got heavy mail from businessmen against consumer legislation but little from consumers supporting their own interests. Metcalf reported that the "California Retail Druggist" published a "model" letter in favor of price-fixing laws that druggists could adapt to send to local newspapers.

The "quality stabilization" bill is being sponsored by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee, who has been trying for some years to get a price-fixing law passed. His bill is known as H.R. 3669, but 20 other identical price-fixing bills have been introduced by other congressmen.

The critical stage will come late in April when a subcommittee headed by Rep. Harley Staggers (D-W. Va.) holds hearings on it.

Government agencies which have the responsibility for fighting price-fixing are strictly against such laws. The Federal Trade Commission, Justice Dept. and Commerce Dept. all have attacked the "quality stabilization" bill as a price-boosting measure.

Lee Loevinger, assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Div. last year told a Senate Commerce subcommittee that "quality stabilization" would let manufacturers fix prices at high, non-competitive levels "calculated to yield what the traffic could bear." Moreover, under the proposed measure price-fixing could be extended to fresh produce, canned goods, clothing, gasoline, building materials, even meat and potatoes, Loevinger warned.

A revealing example of how you would have to pay more if "quality stabilization" passes is the dual price system now used by one manufacturer. This manufacturer's appliances, generally considered very high quality, now are sold under one name at cut prices and under another name at fixed prices.

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ACT, sponsored for four years by the Alaska AFL-CIO, is signed by Gov. William A. Egan as some of its backers look on. Behind the governor, from left, are: State Rep. William Sanders (R); Henry Hedberg, state COPE director; State Rep. Mike Gravel (D); State Sen. Nick Begich (D); William Bowman, member of Laborers Local 341 and of the NAACP board of directors, and State Rep. Joe Josephson (D).

More Food Needed:

A New World Goal—The End of Hunger

OF THE 3 BILLION PEOPLE in the world, it is estimated that between one-half and two-thirds lack sufficient food, either in quantity, or in kind, or both. These hungry people live mainly in the developing countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Their hunger is manifested in many ways. It produces constant social and political unrest, so that these represent lands in turmoil, lacking the means for stable government. It results in low economic productivity. Hungry people cannot work efficiently. The annual per capita income for the people of most of these countries is less than $100.

In many, over 80 percent live on the land, engaged in subsistence agriculture. Contrast this with the United States, where only 8 percent of the people engaged in agriculture produce more than the rest of the nation can consume!

A lack of food and proper nutritional standards also contribute to disease and a generally low standard of living. Of the 70 percent of the world's people who are sick or ill-housed or both, most reside in the food-deficient areas.

The same dismal effect is found on the level of education. Without food, people either do not go to school or derive little benefit from it, so that 62 percent of the world population remains illiterate. Science and learning mean nothing to children whose stomachs are empty.

Alleviation of the conditions which permit the majority of the world's population to be hungry, sick and illiterate is a primary concern today.

The job is not easy or it might have been done long ago. It is not simply a matter of feeding the hungry. Since 1954 the United States has distributed some $11 billion worth of farm products among 100 countries. This has had the important effect of preventing any major famine in these areas in the last eight years. It has fed hungry people and helped finance economic development projects.

Every human being is capable, with some training, of producing more than he can consume. Human resources are very inadequately used today. Likewise with natural resources. For example, the sea which covers 75 percent of the earth, contributes only about 1 percent of our food supply. Only one-tenth of the land area of the earth is now cultivated and much of that is only in partial use. Of 300 known varieties of crops, but 12 are used to supply 90 percent of our food.

There is absolutely no question that the earth can feed her people and support a population many times the size of the present one.

With this idea in mind, the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations embarked in 1960 on a five-year Freedom from Hunger Campaign. This campaign has a threefold objective: information and education to arouse world interest on the problem; research into causes and effects of world hunger; and action projects to initiate increased food production and improve nutrition among the developing countries.

In January 1962, the United States established a non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, in Washington, D. C. Its trustees include leaders in business, labor, agriculture, public service, education, and charitable organizations. Former Pres. Harry S. Truman is honorary chairman. Members include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice President Walter P. Reuther.

The role of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation is primarily educational, to focus greater public interest on the problem of world hunger. By this means, it is hoped to enhance the programs of those non-governmental agencies who already have established projects overseas.

This would permit these agencies to take on new long-range agricultural development work in keeping with the objectives of Freedom from Hunger, which are to help the people of the developing countries to help themselves to overcome their own food deficiencies.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Life in Modern House Is Tough, What With No Doors to Slam

WHAT DO PEOPLE who live in contemporary dream houses do when they feel like slamming doors? They haven't any doors to slam.

Of course, it's possible that they are so well-adjusted that they don't feel any need to slam doors. Maybe life in a dream house is so serene and relaxing that people never build up enough hostility to lose their tempers.

I'm in no position to judge because I don't live in a dream house. Our house has a lot of things wrong with it, and no wonder. It's nearly as old as I am, and there's bound to be quite a lot wrong with anything as old as that.

Our house isn't an all-on-one-level ranch house or a split-level modern. It's just a house. It hasn't a single picture window, and it doesn't have built-in, space-saving storage units or customized features. It has rooms instead of areas. Rooms are very old-fashioned, and they don't give you that spacious, free-flowing feeling that areas do. But rooms have one advantage. Rooms have doors. Real honest-to-goodness, slammable doors.

I suppose that life in a free-flowing area is a lot more soothing to the nerves than life in a boxed-in room. Still, even in a dream house, things must go wrong once in a while. And when things go wrong, I get mad at life. And when I get mad, I slam doors. It makes me feel better.

AND MODERN HOUSES are woefully lacking in doors to slam. Oh, there's probably a door or two somewhere in the house, but you might have to walk the whole length of the split-level to get to it. It wouldn't be the same as having a door right there at your fingertips when you needed it.

Modern houses not only don't have rooms, they don't have closets either. They have storage units with sliding doors that give a house a clean, streamlined look. But you can't slam a sliding door.

Of course, it's possible that even I might be sweet-tempered if I lived in a house that didn't have steps to climb and dust-catching molding and hard-to-clean window panes. Maybe if I had a kitchen with customized, step-saving features and organized work centers, I'd be so happy I wouldn't even want to slam doors.

But I doubt it. I'm afraid I'd never be as well-adjusted as all that. If I didn't have doors to slam, I'd probably throw things instead, which is much messier and more dangerous than slamming doors.

Grave Abuses in Securities Sales Hit

SEC Report Urges New Market Curbs

Grave abuses in the nation's securities markets have subjected the business community to sharp new criticism in a report by the Securities & Exchange Commission.

SEC Chairman William L. Cary, in transmitting the 1,600-page report to Congress, said that the picture it presents of the markets is not one "of pervasive and fraudulent activity," in contrast to the findings of the early '30s that led to enactment of existing federal securities laws.

"At the same time," he added, "the report makes clear that important problems do exist, grave abuses do occur, and additional controls and improvements are much needed."

He said the report "should not impair public confidence in the securities markets, but should strengthen it as suggestions for raising standards are put into practice."

The study, prepared by a special 65-man staff, contained more than 30 specific recommendations for changes in federal law and in the rules of the SEC and organizations in the industry, such as the New York Stock Exchange. The most exhaustive investigation of market practices in 25 years, it was ordered by Congress to determine if present laws and regulations are adequate to protect the interests of the estimated 17 million persons who own securities, many of them people of limited means.

A second installment of the report, which may contain further recommendations, is expected to be sent to Congress before June 1.

Sales Practices Hit

The first section was particularly critical of certain selling practices and the lack of adequate enforcement of self-policing measures undertaken by organizations within the securities industry.

It noted, for example, that while large dealers generally have been ethical in their sales techniques, "abuses have occurred which in some cases have rivaled those caused by boiler-room salesmen," who use high-pressure telephone tactics in pushing sales of low-value securities.

Cary's transmittal letter said that the SEC did not endorse every recommendation in the report "as our own," but accepts all of them "as a sound point of departure . . . for Congress, for the commission" and for the industry's own self-regulatory bodies.

Among the key recommendations of the commission itself were:

- Gradual extension to "over-the-counter" companies with at least 300 stockholders of the same disclosure requirements and restrictions on "insider trading" that now apply to listed firms. Stocks of the "over-the-counter" companies are not listed on the exchanges, but account for an estimated two-thirds of the securities business.
- Tighter qualifications for individuals entering the securities business by requiring them to meet minimum standards of "character, competence and financial responsibility."
- Establishment of minimum capital requirements for new brokerage firms.
- More flexibility to permit the commission to impose penalties on individuals and firms short of outright expulsion from the industry for minor violations of regulations, which now go unpunished in some cases.
- Dampening of the "speculative fervor" surrounding new "hot" issues that has led in some cases to sharp jumps in prices solely as a result of promotional technique of certain brokerage concerns. The SEC urged a requirement that all purchasers of newly issued stock during the first 90 days after the initial sale be given a prospectus outlining the financial condition of the company involved. The present rule requires delivery of a prospectus in the first 40 days of sale, but is not always enforced.
- Registration of private quotation systems with the SEC to insure greater accuracy in the published prices of over-the-counter securities and end "numerous abuses . . . perpetrated by stock brokers and dealers."
- Prohibition of the dissemination through market letters, brochures and other devices of irresponsible advice, exaggerated appraisals and "fanciful recommendations based on little more than mere rumor."

The report itself called for legislation establishing "criminal sanctions and civil liability for intentional or reckless dissemination of false and misleading statements" in company press releases and other public relations material, where the staff said it had found "abuses" violating the spirit if not the letter of the law.

"Where publicity perverts full disclosure, where the purpose or effect is manipulative, the impact of public relations becomes a matter of concern," the report added.

FIRST AWARDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE for chalking up more than 500 hours of volunteer political activity were presented to five members of the Women's Activities Div. of the Sullivan County AFL-CIO at a meeting in Newport. Four of the winners are shown (from left): Mrs. Lena Foisy, Mrs. Lorraine Palmer, Sec.-Treas. Robert Hobart of the New Hampshire AFL-CIO, who made the presentation; Mrs. Rita McGowan and Mrs. Ella Nelson. Absent when the photo was taken was the fifth winner, Mrs. Helen Filipowicz.

Canadian Election Pushes Liberals To Edge of Power—But No Further

(Continued from Page 1)

terializing appears remote at present.

Also during the campaign New Democrat Leader T. C. (Tommy) Douglas stated that the New Democrats would be prepared to support —for a period of two to three years under certain conditions—the group forming a minority government. He stated that such support would be dependent upon the new government's readiness to take vigorous steps towards getting the economy rolling and ending unemployment; improving social welfare programs by introducing medicare, expanded old-age pensions and unemployment insurance; and easing the tax burden on low income families.

'Avengement' Possible

While there are many ifs and buts in the situation, it is still possible the Conservatives could make some arrangement with the smaller partiies and thus stay in office. The Liberal Party, with strong backing from the big-city conservative press, has moved ideologically to the right.

Pearson declared during the campaign that social security must take second place to belt tightening and austerity. Douglas argued that economic recovery was more likely to be brought about by putting more purchasing power into the hands of low income groups.

Repeatedly he told campaign audiences:

"We believe in the trickle-up theory. Stimulate purchasing power at the bottom and benefits will rise throughout the economy. We do not believe in the trickle-down theory that helping the fat-cats at the top will eventually lead to some benefits trickling down to the rest of us."

This reiterated declaration indicates a fundamental difference in approach to economic problems between the Liberals and New Democrats that could be a stumbling block to any Liberal-New Democratic accommodation arrangement. However, such an arrangement is not out of the question if Pearson is prepared to give the necessary guarantees.

The campaign featured a massive drive by the Liberals in an attempt to plug the issue "stable government." The 1962 election only 10 months earlier, had created a "House of Minorities" with party standings of: Conservatives, 116; Liberals, 100; Social Credit, 30; and New Democrats, 19.

The Liberal Party, during the 1963 campaign, spent money lavishly on radio, television and newspaper advertising and campaign literature stressing the "stable government" theme.

Farmers Back Conservatives

At the start of the campaign a Liberal landslide seemed a virtual certainty. But Diefenbaker, deserted by three of his Cabinet ministers as his party was defeated in Parliament last February, fought a stubborn rear-guard action with almost solid support in the Prairie provinces as a result of long-term wheat-export deals with Red China.

The western provinces held and Conservative support in rural Ontario and to a lesser degree in rural Quebec stood up far better than had been anticipated.

Nevertheless, in the Apr. 8 voting, Diefenbaker lost 20 seats and saw the defeat of six members of his Cabinet. New Democrats, despite suffering the loss of three seats and gaining only one, improved their popular vote over the 1,030,000 gained in 1962. One seat was lost in the steel and coal city of Sydney, N. S.; the other two were dropped in Toronto and Vancouver with the gain being racked up in the steel city of Hamilton, Ont.

The New Democrats showed greatest strength in British Columbia, where they retained nine of the 10 seats won last year. British Columbia has a higher degree of union political activity than any other part of Canada. Among New Democratic MPs are 10 trade unionists, three school teachers, two lawyers, one doctor and a farmer.

Social Credit, the right wing anti-labor party with economic theories of printing-press creation of credit, were cut back sharply in Quebec, where they lost six of the 26 seats they won last June. The party's suprising upsurge at that time was a manifestation of French Canadian nationalism, which was attracted by such slogans as: "You have nothing to lose" and "You don't have to understand Social Credit to vote for it." Liberals cut into Social Credit support in Quebec this time.

NDP Gain in Quebec Vote

The New Democrats won a heavy increase in the popular vote in the largely French-speaking province although they gained no Quebec seats.

The political situation in Canada today is confused. Parliament cannot possibly meet before May 16 to grapple with the problems facing the nation. By that time party representation in the House of Commons may have changed from present standings and Canada may have another party leading the Administration.

The only thing certain is that Canada will again have a "House of Minorities," with no party daring to risk the wrath of the electorate in a third contest at the polls in less than a year.

Whatever government is in office at that time will have the task of piloting through the first national budget to be presented to Parliament in 18 months and justifying expenditures of between $5 billion and $6 billion which have been made without any authority.

7 Steel Firms Indicted On Price-Fix Charges

New York—Seven steel companies have been charged in two indictments by a federal grand jury here with illegal conspiracy to fix prices of specialized steel products.

One indictment accused five companies of fixing prices on wrought steel wheels for railroad locomotives and rolling stock, mine cars and other industrial equipment. Named by the grand jury were U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., Armco Steel Corp., Edgewater Steel Co. and Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp.

The five firms are the only producers of wrought steel wheels and have total sales of $60 million annually in the field, the indictment said.

Edgewater and Baldwin also were named in the second indictment—along with Taylor Forge & Pipe Works and Alco Products, Inc.—involving alleged fixing of prices of rolled steel pipe flanges and rings. The four firms do $10 million of business a year in these products, the grand jury said.

The indictments charged that both conspiracies began with secret meetings as long ago as 1948 and continued at least until 1961. The meetings allegedly took place at hotels and clubs in New York City, Pittsburgh and Hershey, Pa.

The seven firms were accused of fixing identical factory and delivered prices, submitting identical bids to such purchasers as the New York City Transit Authority, and correcting so-called pricing "mistakes" after first quoting non-identical prices to customers.

U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and three other companies were indicted by the same grand jury a year ago on charges of fixing prices for open die steel forgings. That case is still pending although five executives named in the indictment have paid fines totalling $44,000 after pleading no contest to the charges.

Factory Hirings, Layoffs Decline

Factory hirings and layoffs both dropped between January and February, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The hiring rate dropped from 36 per 1,000 to 32, about as expected for the time of year. Layoffs decreased somewhat more than seasonally from 22 to 16 per 1,000. The quit rate dropped as expected from 11 to 10 per 1,000.

Over the past six months, the BLS said, the over-all layoff rate has remained close to the same level after allowing for seasonal factors.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO and federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler are shown at the recent convention of the state central body in Baton Rouge. Behind Schnitzler, at the podium, are Victor Bussie, state president, and E. J. Bourg, next left, state secretary-treasurer.

Louisiana Labor Urged To Support Tax Cut

Baton Rouge, La.—Organized labor has a responsibility "to insist upon full employment of America's human resources," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared as he urged delegates to the Louisiana State AFL-CIO convention to support Pres. Kennedy's proposals for tax cuts to spur the economy and combat joblessness.

The nation's "central economic need," Wirtz said, is "to release the full potential of every individual both as a producer and as a consumer." He also saw two other areas of "current and increasing responsibility" for labor:

- Strengthening and improvement of "the process of private collective bargaining."
- The obligation "to help make free trade unionism the force for freedom in the world it has become in America."

Wirtz was among the chief speakers at the convention, which reelected Pres. Victor Bussie and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, taking particular note of the high level of joblessness in the state, urged an all-out effort to achieve the federation's goal of a 35-hour workweek as a means of increasing job opportunities. He stressed the AFL-CIO stand that a sizable tax cut concentrated in the lowest brackets should be enacted promptly to spur the economy.

Schnitzler, who heads the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, recalled that the federation had set forth a positive civil rights policy in its constitution at the time of merger. He described recent operations of the committee and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights in working with federation affiliates to end discrimination in the labor movement. Achievements, he noted, have included the merger of a number of segregated locals, contract clauses barring job discrimination, and efforts to assure equal opportunity in apprenticeship training.

He called particular attention to actions of AFL-CIO affiliates to implement the fair practice pledges 122 of them have signed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Among other speakers were Lawrence F. O'Brien, special assistant to Kennedy; Sen. Russell Long (D-La.); Gov. Jimmie H. Davis (D); Rep. Hale Boggs, the House Majority whip, and other members of the state's Democratic congressional delegation, Representatives Gillis W. Long, T. A. Thompson, and James H. Morrison; Ambassador deLesseps S. Morrison, U.S. representative to the Organization of American States, and AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John Livingston.

Major policy resolutions adopted included support for a shorter workweek, health care for the aged, extension of unemployment benefits, and participation of the state in the federal Manpower Development & Training Act program.

Oklahoma Per Capita Raised for 'Work' Fight

Oklahoma City—Delegates to a special convention of the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO here voted unanimously to step up their fight against a proposed "right-to-work" law and voted an increased per capita tax to help finance the program.

Oklahoma is a key target state of the "right-to-work" forces and petitions have been filed to submit a proposal to outlaw the union shop to a statewide referendum. Labor and a citizens' group fighting the "work" proposal have challenged the validity of the petitions in a case pending before the State Supreme Court.

The convention voted to raise per capita payments from 15 to 25 cents per month, starting in May and continuing through Nov. 30, 1964, "unless the so-called 'right-to-work' issue is disposed of at an earlier date."

The 10-cent increase will be earmarked for the "work" fight and kept in a special account.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Roy Tillman was named full-time coordinator of the program. He will be assisted by seven area directors assigned by their unions to full-time work on the campaign.

The convention-approved "program of action" charged that "the powerful economic forces" behind the "right-to-work" drive are "one and the same" as the "extreme right groups . . . Both, if successful, would result in irreparable harm to our democratic institutions."

Cross Guilty Of Stealing Union Funds

James G. Cross, former president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, was convicted in federal court in the District of Columbia on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The union was expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership. A new union, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, was chartered to serve workers in the bakery field.

Cross was accused of embezzling $35,000 in 1959 and of embezzling another $35,000 in 1960 to cover up the earlier operation. Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olsen and various vice presidents, including James Landriscina, were charged with conspiring to conceal the transaction by falsification of records. All have resigned or have been ousted.

Olsen was given a suspended sentence of one to four years on a plea of guilty and Landriscina received a suspended sentence and a fine.

Cross resigned from the presidency of the ousted union in 1961 and the union later cut off pension payments to him. At a B&C convention in January 1962 a new slate of officers was elected and a "reunification committee" was named to discuss merger with the ABC.

Air Crash Victims Honored by Pilots

Chicago—A veteran pilot who died in a plane crash last Nov. 30 was honored posthumously by the Air Line Pilots for "his outstanding contribution to the advancement of flight safety procedures."

The ALPA chose the late Capt. E. J. Bechtold as a recipient of the union's 1962 Air Safety Award.

Bechtold, who was killed in an Eastern Air Lines crash at Idlewild, N. Y., was the union's regional safety chairman and a leading expert in evaluation of new aircraft, air traffic control problems and accident investigation. The award was accepted by his widow, Edna, at a luncheon held during the ALPA's tenth annual Air Safety Forum.

The 1963 safety award was presented to Capt. R. N. Buck, Trans World Airlines pilot who has been active in safety work for 15 years. He is an advisor to the Federal Aviation Agency's Supersonic Aircraft Study Committee and has contributed to meteorology research and evaluation of navigation systems for transocean flying.

Union, government and industry experts took part in the forum.

Meany Makes Plea:

Red Cross Concept Urged to Aid Jobless

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the nation to extend "the concept of Red Cross humanitarianism into the market place" to cover the disaster that joblessness means to six American workers out of every 100.

Addressing the annual Murray-Green Award banquet, Meany drew the theme of his speech from the presence of this year's recipient, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross.

The federation president pointed out that the concept symbolized by the Red Cross goes far beyond "charity" in the old-fashioned sense and embraces the idea of "responsibility for anyone who is suffering from circumstances beyond his control."

The wide acceptance of that concept, Meany said, is evidence that civilization "is inching forward toward the ideal of true brotherhood." Therefore, he added, it is difficult to understand why that concept has not been broadened to encompass those in distress because of unemployment.

If a severe storm were to strike the New York area leaving six families in every 100 homeless, he observed, the Red Cross would immediately move into action and the nation "would be united in its concern, in its desire to help."

'Deep Worry and Distress'

"Yet as we meet here tonight, there is deep worry and distress in the homes of six workers out of every hundred, all across America," he continued. "It is not distress caused by the forces of nature; it is man-made, the result of the inability of our own society to meet its problems . . . I mean the problem of unemployment."

While it is not the kind of problem the Red Cross should handle, Meany said, "it should be a matter of just as much concern to the public as a natural disaster of similar proportions."

"And unemployment is a disaster; make no mistake about that," he declared. "It is a disaster to those who suffer from it, of course. More than that, it is a disastrous drain on our national strength, a disastrous reflection upon our position as the showcase of democracy throughout the world. . . .

"I hope that some day soon the American people will realize the dimensions of this disaster; and will realize that unlike hurricanes and earthquakes, it can be prevented by acts of man.

"When that realization becomes universal, when the Red Cross concept extends that far, the disaster of unemployment will be ended forever, and so will poverty in America.

"For we will then have translated disasters like unemployment out of the statistical class and into the area of humanitarianism; we will be thinking in terms of people, not percentages. And when we do, then the heart of America will make itself felt. Then we will have action—Red Cross-like action—and we will win this battle against misery, all of which is so needless, so unnecessary."

'Partners' in Service

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, said the presentation of the Murray-Green Award to Gruenther had special meaning in that it came from millions of trade unionists who, through the Community Service Activities program, had "long been partners in community service with the Red Cross."

The award was established by the AFL-CIO as a memorial to the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO, and the late William Green, head of the former AFL.

Beirne paid tribute to Gruenther's service to the nation during his military career and as Red Cross president, declaring:

"He tries to give the world the true impression of our country in humanitarian aspects. He believes that other countries see us not as a nation motivated by materialism, but as a humanitarian nation because we help those of other countries in troubled times."

Beirne also read a telegram from Pres. Kennedy lauding Gruenther as "an outstanding soldier-statesman" who "brilliantly personifies" the tradition of humanitarianism that has marked the nation's great military leaders.

In accepting the award, Gruenther said the $5,000 check that accompanied it would be used to bring members of African and Asian Red Cross societies to this country for study.

The award banquet climaxed the 8th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, which this year was devoted to discusion of the shorter workweek and constructive use of leisure.

CSA Dir. Leo Perlis, summing up the conference, said it represented the start "of our program to raise the standards of the use of leisure time for a better life for all."

GEN. ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, president of the American Red Cross, second from right, receives the gold medal of the 1963 Murray-Green Award from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, left, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee. Also shown are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who spoke at the award dinner, and Leo Perlis, right, director of community service activities.

Biemiller Tells Congress:

Cold War GI Education Bill 'Matter of Simple Justice'

Congress should provide education and training benefits for veterans of "cold war" military service as "a matter of simple justice" and as a means of "bringing new skills and greater education to hundreds of thousands of young people who would not otherwise be able to get them," labor has urged.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate subcommittee that the "Cold War GI Bill" introduced by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) would not be an "experiment" because the success of the World War II and Korean War programs has demonstrated "what this bill can do for the veterans and for the nation."

Under the two previous bills, Biemiller noted, some 3.4 million veterans attended college, 4.4 million entered schools below the college level, and 2.6 million learned skills through on-the-job training.

"This has all been an inestimable gain to the United States," he added, "an investment that has paid off in higher achievements and higher earnings for the veterans. Those higher earnings have, in turn, yielded an estimated $1 billion a year in additional tax revenue to the federal government."

The Yarborough bill, being considered by the Veterans Affairs subcommittee of the Senate's Labor & Public Welfare Committee, would provide vocational as well as academic readjustment benefits.

Emphasizing that many young veterans "face the likelihood of prolonged unemployment in an economy which has little need for additional unskilled labor," Biemiller declared:

Skilled Workers Needed

"It is important to these veterans and important to the nation as a whole that they learn job skills which can equip them for jobs in modern industry . . . America needs skilled workers just as surely as it needs teachers and doctors."

Many of today's veterans have served "under conditions closely resembling war" in Berlin, Viet Nam, Laos and other danger points, he noted.

"All of them," he emphasized, "have had their lives disrupted by the unusual demands which the times have placed upon the individuals."

Because of such factors as draft deferment for college students, "youth from low-income backgrounds are more likely to be drafted," Biemiller declared. The Yarborough bill, he pointed out, "would make it possible for thousands of economically deprived young people to attend college or learn valuable skills."

Noting that the proposed act, like its predecessors, would offer educational assistance on a "non-competitive basis," Biemiller said labor considers that "all to the good." He added:

"Most existing scholarship programs are competitive and designed to assist young people with the best intellects. But America needs to educate and train its second bests and its third bests too. This bill can accomplish that better than any existing or proposed scholarship plan."

While the bill is not an "aid to education" measure, it would bring about "an impressive set of secondary benefits," Biemiller noted.

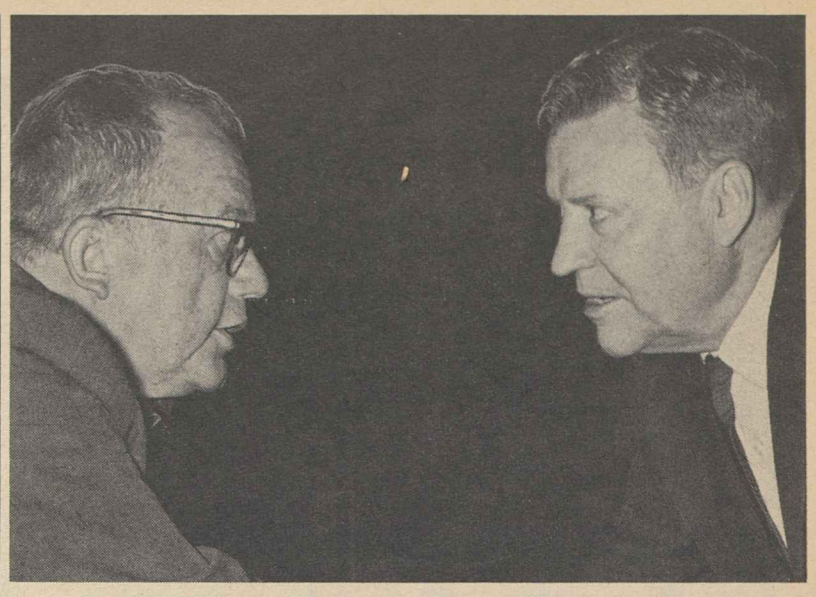
Meets All Needs

He pointed out that Congress for several years "has been struggling to find formulas which will satisfy both public and private institutions, church-controlled and secularly-controlled schools."

"Here is one bill that provides a completely satisfactory method," he declared.

To those who charge that readjustment aid to "cold war" veterans marks "a radical departure" from the practice of limiting benefits to war veterans, Biemiller replied that "compulsory peacetime military service is itself a radical departure from the traditions of the past."

With Biemiller at the hearing was Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.



LABOR'S SUPPORT of a GI Education bill for veterans of today's "cold war" was expressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at Senate hearings. At right is Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), sponsor of the GI bill. Thirty-eight other senators have co-sponsored the measure.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Transit Job Security

Before approving federal grants and bond guarantees to help cities improve and develop urban transit facilities, the Senate adopted a labor-supported amendment assuring the job security, collective bargaining rights and existing benefits of transit workers affected. The amendment, by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.), was adopted 52-41. Following is the rollcall:

FOR WORKER SAFEGUARDS

DEMOCRATS 43

Anderson (N. M.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	McNamara (Mich.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Morse (Oreg.)
Bible (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Muskie (Me.)
Brewster (Md.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Neuberger (Oreg.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (Mo.)	Pell (R. I.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Edmondson (Okla.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Engle (Calif.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McGovern (S. D.)	Williams (N. J.)
Hart (Mich.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Young (O.)
Hartke (Ind.)		

REPUBLICANS 9

Aiken (Vt.)	Cooper (Ky.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Beall (Md.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Case (N. J.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)

AGAINST WORKER SAFEGUARDS

DEMOCRATS 20

Byrd (Va.)	Hill (Ala.)	Robertson (Va.)
Church (Ida.)	Holland (Fla.)	Russell (Ga.)
Clark (Pa.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Lausche (O.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Monroney (Okla.)	

REPUBLICANS 21

Allott (Colo.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Smith (Me.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Miller (Ia.)	Tower (Tex.)
Fong (Hawaii)	Morton (Ky.)	Williams (Del.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	Mundt (S. D.)	Young (N. D.)

Dry Cleaning Pact Saves Long Peace

New York—A new contract giving wage increases and improved social benefits to 3,500 dry cleaning and dye workers has been signed by the Clothing Workers' Cleaners & Dyers Joint Board and two employer groups.

The settlement averted a strike that would have breached 25 years of amicable bargaining between the union and the associations, and covers employes of more than 30 major establishments. About 1,500 additional men and women who work in independent neighborhood, on-the-premises cleaning and dyeing shops also will benefit, as their employers traditionally sign agreements that follow the pattern set by the associations.

Manager of the joint board is Jack Cohen.

The contracts run for three years and provide wage increases of 5 cents an hour in each year for hourly workers; $3 this year and $2 in each of the other years for salaried employes; $3 each year for chain store drivers, whose hours also will be reduced without loss of pay; and $3 this year and $2 in each of the remaining years for wholesale drivers.

Hospitalization coverage was broadened to include children as well as employes and their spouses, and daily room benefits were increased by $3. Pensions were boosted from $35 to $40 a month.

Nova Scotia Unifies Human Rights Laws

Halifax, N. S.—The Nova Scotia legislature has consolidated all human rights legislation into one law and broadened it to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in the rental of apartments.

The apartment legislation applies to buildings with more than four self-contained dwelling units.

Discrimination also is forbidden by the legislation in any public place, in newspaper and radio advertising, and by employment agencies and businesses.

Strict U.S. Protection Urged for Migrants

Legislation regulating crew leaders and contractors of migrant farm workers—"the poorest, the most exploited of all working people in the United States"—is "long overdue," the AFL-CIO told a House Labor subcommittee.

A statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and testimony by Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters and chairman of the federation's farm labor legislation subcommittee, strongly endorsed bills sponsored in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and in the Senate by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

"Exploitation" of migrant workers and their families by crew leaders has been a "real tragedy," Biemiller declared. He noted that "this is the third time in three years" that the AFL-CIO has testified for a crew leader registration bill. During the 87th Congress, a similar bill was unanimously passed by the Senate, twice approved by the House committee, but blocked in the Rules Committee.

Mayer, whose union includes agricultural workers, described the crew leader as "the migrant's bridge to a world which the migrant often does not understand and one which is often hostile to him."

Federal and state investigations, he said, have uncovered abuses by crew leaders including:

- Collecting travel expenses from workers when they have already been paid by the employer.
- Abandoning crew without providing means of transportation back to their homes.
- Underpaying workers and pocketing the difference.
- Misrepresenting crop conditions and exaggerating anticipated earnings.
- Traffic in marihuana and prostitution.
- Overcharging for housing rental and maintenance.

Noting that the legislation is endorsed by the Kennedy Administration and had previously been endorsed by the Eisenhower Administration, Mayer declared:

"This legislation has had as much bipartisan support as could be wanted for any bill. It is legislation whose need is so widely recognized that it would be a tragedy if the House did not pass it this year."

Consumer Protection Goal in Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—The Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO, at its fourth convention, called on the legislature to enact a "minimum" seven-point program to protect consumers against usurious installment credit practices.

"It is a bitter irony," the convention observed in a resolution, "that because of outright fraud or deceptive advertising, packaging concealment or by whatever device, the wage earner, the pensioner, the unemployed worker is subjected to systematic and unrestricted shrinkage of the limited dolars at his disposal."

A dramatic highlight of the convention was a memorial service paying tribute to James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education until his death Apr. 19 and for 13 years president of the former Pennsylvania AFL.

Joseph F. Burke, former co-president of the State AFL-CIO who conducted the service, described McDevitt as "truly a child of labor" and lauded his leadership in promoting vigorous labor participation in political affairs.

In another ceremony, Pres. Harry Boyer presented the State AFL-CIO's first "Good Citizen" award to Milton J. Shapp, chairman of the Jerrold Corp., citing particularly his survey of the state's economic, industrial and cultural growth needs.

Gov. William W. Scranton (R) praised labor's support for industrial development in the state and cited statistics showing that the labor productivity in Pennsylvania is "as high or higher" than in any other state in the nation.

Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies, described the establishment of the coordinator's office to fill a need created by the expanding role of central bodies in carrying out labor's legislative and political policies.

In internal actions, the delegates increased the monthly per capita tax from 3 cents to 4 cents and adopted policy resolutions supporting enactment of federal civil rights legislation, equitable reapportionment of the state legislature, health care for the aged, a vigorous COPE program at all levels, adequate state funds for adult education, the AFL-CIO call for an immediate $10 billion federal tax cut in the lowest brackets, and opposition to the merger of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads.

Wilderness Plan Okayed:

Youth Bill Approved After Senate Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

would pay half the wages of the young people employed up to $20 a week.

On the final passage rollcall, 43 Democrats and seven Republicans voted for the twin programs; 20 Republicans and 14 Democrats were opposed.

The closest call came when a motion to strike out the Youth Conservation Corps was defeated 47-41. Republicans, who had attacked the program as "extravagant" and charged that conservation camps were an "outmoded" New Deal concept, also lost 50-37 on a motion to substitute an expanded vocational training program.

Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.), in an admitted effort to kill the bill by provoking a southern filibuster, introduced anti-discrimination amendments which were tabled on motions by Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.). Earlier Congress had been assured by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and other Administration officials that no racial discrimination would be permitted in the program.

The wilderness bill, similar to one passed by the Senate last year, faces the same obstacle which blocked enactment of the legislation in the 87th Congress—the all-out opposition of the chairman of the House Interior Committee, Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.).

2 Amendments Beaten

Colorado's two Republican senators, Gordon L. Allott and Peter H. Dominick, tried unsuccessfully to amend the Senate bill so as to leave the door open to further mining, oil and gas exploitation, grazing and lumbering on public lands.

The Senate bill permits the President to designate additional areas of public land as "wilderness," subject to congressional veto. The Senate rejected, 49-35, an Allott amendment which would have required the President to seek permission from Congress before adding to the wilderness area.

Supporters of the legislation estimated that the present 8 million acres now classified as wilderness, wild or canoe land would eventually be expanded to more than 30 million acres under the bill.

The Senate bill defines wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

In other congressional developments:

- A House Agriculture subcommittee approved a bill extending the "bracero" program—under which Mexican farm laborers are brought into the United States each year—for an additional two years, making no change in the existing law. Labor and religious groups had called for an immediate end to the program; the Administration had sought a one-year extension coupled with major reforms, and grower interests had asked extension of the program plus elimination of moderate reforms made last year.
- Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who headed a presidential advisory commitee on the U.S. foreign aid program, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he thought additional cuts could be made in Pres. Kennedy's pared-down budget request. But he warned against a "stroke of the ax" approach and said the U.S. must not break commitments to other nations.

Poll Tax Ban Pushed By Meany

A "highest priority" effort to secure passage this year of the anti-poll tax amendment in eight more states has been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to eliminate the voting barrier before the 1964 elections.

Meany wrote the presidents of eight AFL-CIO state bodies where legislatures are still in session and passage is possible asking them "to exert every possible effort to bring about favorable action." The states are Florida, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Maine, New Hampshire, Arizona and Delaware.

The anti-poll tax amendment has been adopted by 30 states to date. Under provisions of the U.S. Constitution, a three-fourths majority of the states must adopt the amendment to make it law—or 38 states.

Of the 30 states taking favorable action only one southern state—Tennessee—is represented. Mississippi has rejected the amendment and the other southern states have not taken any action. The poll tax as a qualification to voting still exists in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas.

Meany wrote the eight state AFL-CIO presidents that ratification of the amendment "is a matter of the highest priority to the AFL-CIO."

"The poll tax is an arbitrary and indefensible restriction on the right to vote," he said. "It must be struck down where it still survives, if we are to carry through our determination to insure every American his full and equal rights as a citizen."

SILVER HELMET AWARD for Americanism was presented by AMVETS to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a Washington, D.C., luncheon. The presentation was made by former National Commander Marshall Miller, left. At right is the luncheon chairman, Rudolph Pesata, also a past commander.

Public Works Funds Restored by House

(Continued from Page 1)

local money to supplement federal grants.

Republican charges that the program was a "boondoggle" drew sharp fire from Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), who last year steered the accelerated public works authorization through the House.

Taking the floor in the House, he shouted angrily at the Republicans: "Don't call it a boondoggle."

Twenty-six percent of the workers in Minnesota's Mesabi Iron Range were jobless last winter through no fault of their own, he said. Blatnik added grimly:

"If there had been an ad for six miners to work all day in mines filled with water, 600 men would have been waiting at 4 a.m. in subfreezing temperatures."

House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), reportedly "furious" at the committee's surprise action, charged the Republicans with "blind opposition" and warned that the public "will be closely watching" the House vote "to see who is for more jobs and who is for mere talk."

Administration leaders had anticipated that the public works money—the biggest single item in a catch-all supplemental appropriations bill—would have no trouble getting through the full Appropriations Committee after a subcommittee had trimmed the $500 million request to $450 million.

With no advance indication of a fight, several Administration supporters were absent when the full committee met for a scheduled Friday session.

The situation changed dramatically when Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), who has been at odds with the Democratic leadership, and four southern Democrats voted with a solid bloc of 17 Republicans to eliminate all public works funds.

Democratic leaders and the White House rallied a quick counterattack, launched with Kennedy's blast the next day, continuing with strategy meetings over the weekend and McCormack's sharp attack on the GOP from the steps of the White House after a breakfast meeting with Kennedy on Apr. 9.

With Rep. Albert Thomas (D-Tex.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee, supporting the restoration of funds and the amendment putting the money back in the bill offered by another veteran committee member, Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), the battle became primarily a party contest.

The first test came on a teller vote with the House meeting as a Committee of the Whole. The amendment to put back the $450 million carried 202-172. The victory was assured by the later 44-vote margin scored on the rollcall, in which 208 Democrats and 20 Republicans voted for the public works funds, and 151 Republicans and 33 Democrats opposed it.

Meany Given 'Silver Helmet' By AMVETS

The trade union movement "has truly exemplified Americanism in action," the American Veterans of World War II and Korea declared in a citation presenting the AMVETS Americanism Award to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Under Meany's "strong leadership," the AMVETS said, American labor "has opposed anti-democratic forces in the United States and throughout the world."

The veterans' group presented its Silver Helmet Americanism award—a replica of a GI helmet—to Meany at a Washington, D. C., luncheon.

Meany told the luncheon gathering that he accepted the award "in behalf of the AFL-CIO, which is dedicated to the free way of life."

Silver helmet awards in other fields were presented to Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Dr. Winfred Overholser. A special award also went to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for its work on the Telstar satellite.

Meany was chosen for the Americanism award, AMVETS said, "in recognition of a lifetime's active devotion to the combined development of individual dignity and collective responsibility as bulwarks of democracy and freedom for all groups of society."

Tanganyika Workers Win New Benefits

Transport Workers in Tanganyika have won contract improvements including annual leave of 21 days with pay; a 42-hour week; overtime pay, sick leave and advance dismissal notice or a month's severance pay.

4-13-63

Dental Bill Insurance Won in Pact

Utica, N.Y.—A comprehensive dental insurance plan has been negotiated by Meat Cutters Local for some 5,000 members and their families in 42 upstate New York counties and several communities in northwestern Pennsylvania.

The plan is believed to be the largest of its kind in the Northeast, said Samuel J. Talarico, who is an international vice president of the Meat Cutters as well as president and business manager of the local. The local has contracts with major food chains and packing plants in the area.

It permits free choice of dentist and includes payment of benefits for all charges, including a full or partial allowance for dentures, up to a maximum of $500 per individual or $1,500 per family per year. The plan has no fee schedule, but does have a $25 deductible per person for each calendar year with a maximum of three deductibles a year per family. Beyond the deductible amount, the plan will pay 80 percent of all dental expenses incurred during the year.

Talarico said preliminary discussions of the program have been held with the New York State Dental Society and meetings also are planned with local dental societies.

Florida Railroad Defies Order to Cancel Rules

The Florida East Coast Railroad has refused to cancel a unilaterally imposed set of employe work rules and the National Mediation Board has asked the Justice Dept. for a ruling on the railroad's failure to comply with an executive order of the President.

At the same time the Florida Railroad & Public Utilities Commission ordered the FEC, struck by non-operating employes for almost three months, to resume full service at once or show cause by Apr. 15 why it should not be fined up to $5,000 a day for violating a state law.

The Mediation Board, which has been meeting in Washington with FEC labor and management to help end a strike of 11 non-operating unions, directed the railroad to withdraw its work rules notice until a special emergency board, appointed Apr. 3 under the Railway Labor Act, has reported back to Pres. Kennedy.

NMB Member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., said the Florida East Coast replied that it was not bound by the presidential order because it had withdrawn Mar. 12 from group bargaining with operating unions. O'Neill then asked the Justice Dept. to decide whether the railroad had violated the President's order and if so, to recommend legal remedies.

The railroad's Apr. 3 action in putting rule changes in effect unilaterally immediately triggered another strike, this time by members of four operating unions—Trainmen, Conductors & Brakemen, Firemen & Enginemen, and Locomotive Engineers.

The dispute goes back to management's refusal to give non-operating employes the same wage increase of 10.28 cents an hour granted last June to workers on other Class I American railroads, 192 in all. The non-op unions, representing 1,350 FEC workers, blame the impasse on the railroad's board chairman, Edward Ball, 74, who is also chief trustee of the $500 million Alfred I. duPont estate.

The FEC has attempted to run trains with crews composed of supervisors and has announced it will begin hauling potatoes out of North Florida Apr. 15.

Other rail developments were:

- Heads of the five operating unions urged Kennedy's emergency board, at its first meeting Apr. 11, to help mediate the work rules disputes between the railroads and rail brotherhoods, to make its proceedings an "extension of the bargaining table, as intended by the authors of the Railway Labor Act."
- Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association, testifying before two Interstate Commerce Commission examiners, said the proposed merger of the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems would result in immense harm to jobs, service and facilities needed by the public.

Leighty said the unions are convinced that "no set of conditions . . . could protect the public interest" if the merger is approved, but submitted a set of steps that could be taken to protect rail employes.

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IAM, Boeing Reach Strike-Eve Accord

HUNDREDS OF POUNDS of clothing have been gathered by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 99 to aid the more than 20,000 Negroes dropped by Mississippi local officials from federal surplus commodities rolls. The Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) charges the action was in retaliation for efforts of Negro citizens to register for voting. Inspecting the clothing, from left, are Douglas Levin, manager of Local 99; Elizabeth Phillips, a local member; Marvin Rich and Bob Gore, with CORE community relations programs; James Arkord, Local 99 committee member.

Units Still Voting on New Pact

By Eugene A. Kelly

Negotiators for the Machinists reached a tentative settlement on the eve of an Apr. 15 strike deadline set by the union in its long dispute with the Boeing Co. over a new three-year contract covering 40,000 aerospace workers.

After nine months of negotiations and more than 50 bargaining sessions, the settlement was called by a union spokesman "in almost every respect the best ever negotiated" at Boeing, which makes the Minuteman missile under government contract.

The same source said the contract would give Boeing workers benefits totaling $14.5 million in the first year of the proposed pact, in addition to retroactive pay averaging $153 per man, or about $6 million.

The settlement was taken by the IAM to affected workers, with the results of ratification votes by members at Boeing plants across the nation still unclear as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

With the vote at Wichita, Kan., and three small installations not yet known, the incomplete tally was 8,350 for ratification, 5,135 opposed.

At the largest Boeing installation, Seattle-Renton, the members voted 8,283-4,691 to accept the proposed new pact. The IAM unit in Wichita, where 4,000 members are eligible to vote, adjourned its meeting without balloting but scheduled another session.

(Continued on Page 3)

Joint Committees Set Up:

Ford, GM Accept UAW Study Plan

Detroit—Two major auto makers, General Motors and Ford, have accepted a proposal by the Auto Workers to set up joint study committees to meet a year in advance of 1964 contract negotiations.

The committees are not empowered to bargain but will "explore certain prospective issues relating to the negotiations," union and management spokesmen said in joint statements.

At exploratory meetings here the parties agreed to the study committee idea and designated subcommittees to meet again to formulate "ground rules" and to report back later to the full committees.

After the GM session, the joint statement said "the parties now have homework to do on the most effective way of proceeding." The Ford-UAW joint statement reported that union and company "share the view that this study committee can make a constructive contribution by doing preparatory work in advance of the negotiations."

In proposing study committees to meet well before negotiations, Reuther and the UAW executive board had invited the leading auto and agricultural implement makers to meet with the union.

Reuther noted that management and the UAW will be faced in 1964 negotiations with a "host of technical issues" and also with the obligation to "develop imaginative and effective new solutions to serious and urgent" new problems.

Union Proposed

The "enormous complexity of the problems we face," Reuther wrote the manufacturers, "seems to dictate that we go to the bargaining table in 1964 better prepared than ever before." He said labor-management relations are "facing a crisis which may well determine whether free collective bargaining may survive" and urged a redoubling of effort to prove it can work.

The union had asked that the study committees start work by July 1 on such issues as unemployment, displacement of workers, methods to cushion the impact of technology, and ways of raising living standards.

The UAW will meet Apr. 25 with Chrysler Corp. representatives and on a date not yet set with American Motors to explore the study committee proposal. Four farm implement firms have indicated interest in the plan but no meeting dates have been set. They are Harvester, John Deere, Caterpillar and Allis-Chalmers companies.

The union has named Reuther; his administrative assistant, Irving Bluestone, and Nat Weinberg, UAW director of special projects, to both committees. Appointed to the Ford committee were Dir. Ken Bannon with Nelson Samp and Stanley Rowe of the UAW Ford Dept. The GM group includes Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Ernest J. Moran and Frank James of the union's GM Dept.

For management, Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton heads the GM committee and Vice Pres. M. L. Denise the Ford committee.

Kerr-Mills Inadequate, House Told

The Kerr-Mills program, highly touted by the American Medical Association as the answer to health care for the aged, has failed to do the job, top Administration leaders told a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Wilbur J. Cohen, assistant secretary for legislation of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, told the House group that "the net effect of the Kerr-Mills program has actually been to increase medical care for old people very negligibly."

The states which have taken advantage of the program of matching federal-state funds had programs of their own in operation, he said, and those which needed new laws, new money and new authorization have ignored the new federal program.

He and HEW Sec. Anthony Celebrezze stressed that the department has tried to convince the states they should pass the legislation needed to take advantage of the program, but that only 27 states have acted. The Kerr-Mills program was passed in 1960 and legislatures were urged to act to become eligible for the matching federal grants.

Figures for January 1963 disclosed that the number of elderly persons aided during the month totaled 116,000 out of the total population of 16.5 million "senior citizens." Four states with 28.2 percent of the elderly population expended 80.4 percent of the funds —New York, California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The average expenditure per re-

(Continued on Page 7)

Wage Cut Ban Pressed:

Tight Equal Pay Bill Urged by Schnitzler

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to write into the Administration's equal-pay-for-women bill "a specific provision forbidding any reduction in wage rates" as a result of wage equality.

"Equalization through wage cutting would make a mockery of the purpose of equal pay legislation," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Schnitzler emphasized labor's strong support for a federal equal pay law, declaring there is "substantial evidence" that many women workers are paid less than men for the same work.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), wound up its hearings on the bill with testimony from union, Administration, religious and other public witnesses for the measure, and statements by employers and business groups in opposition.

Some highlights:

- Dorothy Haener of the Women's Dept. of the Auto Workers charged that wage discrimination provides a "bonus for economic chiselers to the disadvantage of employers who refuse to exploit the economic and social disabilities of women in order to cheat them by paying substandard wages."
- Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said federal legislation is needed because state laws in this field are "fragmentary" and have "not materially changed the unequal pay pattern evident throughout the nation." He termed the Administration bill "moderate and flexible."
- Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson declared that in both low-

(Continued on Page 7)

Rise in Non-Farm Employment Gains Momentum, Report Shows

The Labor Dept. has dispensed cautious optimism with its report that the pickup in non-farm payroll employment "gained momentum" between February and March.

A rise of 257,000 jobs over the month pushed non-farm employment to 55 million as of mid-March, the department said in issuing its detailed job report. This was 1 million higher than a year ago and an all-time high after adjusting for seasonal influences, the department added.

There were several signs of improvement in the job picture, but a department spokesman warned against letting the wish father the thought that the economy is out of trouble.

Earlier, the Labor Dept. had reported that the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment had returned to 5.6 percent after spurting to 6.1 percent in February. Some 4.5 million workers remained unemployed.

The over-the-month job rise was "considerably better than usual for this time of year, with most of the gain concentrated in manufacturing and trade," the report noted.

Non-farm employment has improved in the past two months by 300,000 jobs over the January level, after adjusting for seasonal influences and the effect of the dock strike, the report added.

Manufacturing jobs rose to 16.6 million in March, the report said, an increase of 60,000 from February "instead of the usual decline."

Non-manufacturing areas scored gains of nearly 200,000 "or twice the expected seasonal job increase," the report said. Retail trade jobs were up by 48,000 to 8.4 million instead of dropping; construction was up by 66,000 to 2.3 million; service jobs rose by 26,000 to 7.8 million; state and local government rose by 26,000 to 7.2 million.

The job gains in manufacturing, spread rather evenly through assorted industries, represent "a sign of some firmness in the economy," stated Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s job statistics expert.

However, he noted, manufactur-

(Continued on Page 8)

Special Panel Hunts Solution In Rail Dispute

Chicago—A blue ribbon Presidential Emergency Board has begun closed-door mediation sessions here in a final effort to settle the bitter railroad work rules dispute without "the calamity of a national stoppage."

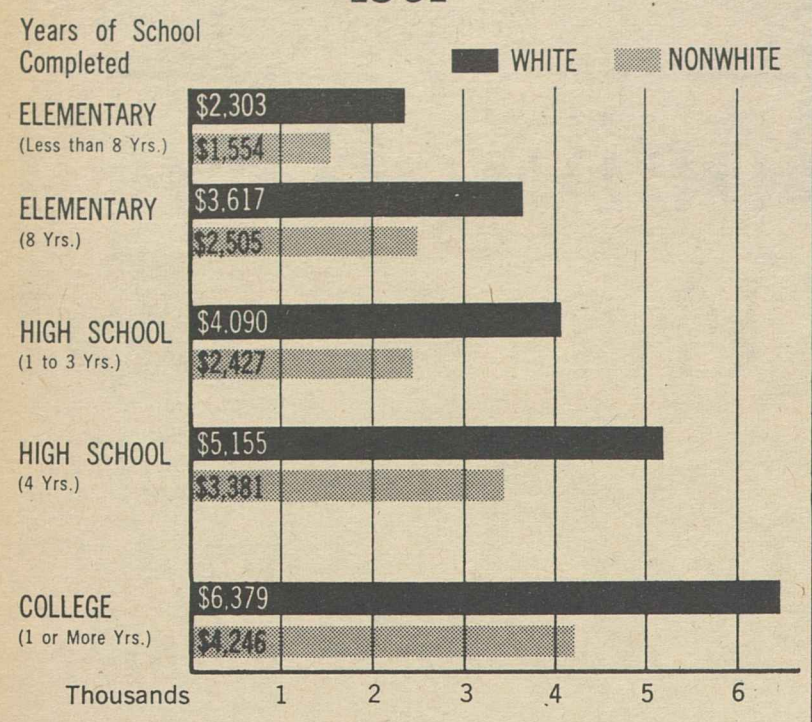
Board Chairman Samuel I. Rosenman, a former judge and New Deal adviser, asked both sides to dispense with the customary "full-dress testimony" and come up with "realistic ideas" for breaking the long bargaining stalemate.

Pres. Kennedy named Rosenman, Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California and Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin to the emergency board he set up after railroads sought to put into effect unilaterally a drastic rewriting of work rules, including elimination of tens of thousands of jobs. Appointment of the board preserves existing conditions for 60

(Continued on Page 2)

Average Income of Men By Education and Color

1961



SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Bottle Industry Sets Up Permanent Arbitrators

Atlanta, Ga.—Eight prominent arbitrators will serve as a permanent panel of impartial umpires to settle labor disputes in the glass container industry under an agreement reached by the Glass Bottle Blowers and the employers' trade association.

The unique panel will resolve disputes arising out of contracts covering 77 plants of 28 glass container manufacturers. Selection of an arbitrator from the panel to hear each case will be made by the Tribunals Division of the American Arbitration Association on a rotating basis.

Named to the panel were: David L. Cole, John T. Dunlop, Harry J. Dworkin, James J. Healy, Paul M. Hebert, Elmer E. Hilpert, Bert L. Luskin and Richard A. O'Neill.

A joint statement of GBB Pres. Lee W. Minton and J. Thomas Rimer, Jr., labor relations director of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, declared:

"The union and the manufacturers have become increasingly concerned with the long delays in the settlement of grievances. The creation of this panel will expedite the handling of grievances by eliminating the delay experienced in the past in the selection of an arbitrator on a case-by-case basis. To this extent, employers and union members will be better served in the settlement of grievances in a timely manner."

Announcement of the new system was made at a meeting in Atlanta of the industry's Labor-Management Committee, made up of top union and company officials who meet periodically on labor relations problems.

Ground for Fair Exhibit Broken in Washington

A battery of silver spades bit into a plot of earth temporarily housed in the Senate conference room in the Capitol of the United States—and ground was officially broken for one of the major exhibits at the 1964-65 New York World's Fair.

The ground had come from the fair site at Flushing, L. I., and had been specially cut and transported to Washington. The ceremony took place in the Capitol to symbolize the national scope of the exhibit, called the "House of Good Taste," in which some 200 U.S. firms and their employes are expected to participate.

The spades were wielded by various people with active interests in good housing. Among them were Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), chairmen of the Senate and House housing subcommittees; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz; Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republicans; Assistant Sec. of Commerce Herbert W. Klotz; officials of the fair and the "House of Good Taste" project, and representatives of many of the manufacturers.

The housing exhibit is described by its backers as a showcase of ideal-living American homes. Three homes will be erected on the fair site—one traditional, one contemporary and one modern—according to designs of three of the country's most prominent architects, Royal Barry Wills Associates of Boston, Jack Pickens Coble of New York and Edward Durrell Stone of New York.

Mrs. Randolph Dies After Long Illness

Mrs. Lucille Greene Randolph, wife of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, died at the family home in New York after a long illness.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a telegram of regret to Randolph said they were "keenly aware that at such a moment, no words are adequate; we can only assure you of our fullest sympathy and that of all your friends and colleagues" in the AFL-CIO.

The funeral services were held in New York, with Reg. Dir. Michael Mann representing the AFL-CIO.

Socially, Politically Explosive:

Jobless Rate Among Youth Creating Crisis for Nation

High unemployment among youth could become socially and politically explosive if jobs are lacking for the 26 million youngsters entering the labor force during the 1960s, the AFL-CIO has warned.

"The Coming Crisis: Youth Without Work," an article in the April issue of the American Federationist, describes how the postwar baby boom has grown into today's problem of youth without opportunities.

During the 1960s, the analysis by the federation's Dept. of Research observes, the U.S. will feel the impact of the largest labor force increase of any decade in its history. By 1970, the labor force will total 85.5 million or 12.6 million above 1960; half the rise will be among youths 24 and under.

As the babies of the 1940s reach working age, they are having an increasing impact on society, the survey says. In 1960, over 2 million new young workers became jobholders and job-seekers; by 1965, it will be 2.5 million a year; by 1970, 3 million a year.

"This big expansion in the number of young people in the labor force, when considered in combination with the present high rate of unemployment among young workers, is cause for concern," the AFL-CIO researchers declare.

"Unemployment currently is very high for the labor force as a whole, but it is two to three times worse for young people. And with 26 million new young workers entering the labor force in the 1960s, unemployment can become a dangerously explosive problem in the next few years."

Stacking additional cards against youth, the analysis adds, are such problems as increased automation which requires more education and training; the job shift away from goods-producing to service industries wiping out traditional first-experience jobs, and persistent racial discrimination.

2 Million Idle in 1962

The article estimated nearly 2 million youths were unemployed or underemployed in 1962.

Some 1 million were counted officially as jobless—actively seeking work but unable to find it; another 400,000 between 16 and 24 were "not in school, not at work and not keeping house and not seeking jobs, even though they were physically able to work"; more than 400,000 additional were working part-time because full-time work was unavailable.

The article pointed out that jobless and frustrated youth provided a good base for Hitler in pre-war Germany.

"Any totalitarian movement—be it Nazi, fascist or Communist—directs its efforts toward those who have grievances, whether real or imaginary," the article declared.

"And in the United States, in the years ahead, the grievances of our rapidly-expanding youth population can be quite real indeed—if they are denied a reasonable chance for jobs.

Jobless Rate Soars

"The dangers of large-scale unemployment among youths is not only a matter of economic hardship and deprivation and wasted manpower. Even more important is the fact that it represents a potential threat to society—not only in street gangs, crime and delinquency—but in even more serious forms."

The Dept. of Research says there can develop "a threat to our way of life" not only from unemployed youth but from future adults embittered by their lack of youthful opportunities.

The jobless rate for the nation was 5.6 percent in 1962, the analysis notes. But for youths aged 16 to 24, the rate was 11.3 percent or double the national figure. For teenagers—the 16-19 age group which includes high school graduates and school dropouts—the rate was 14.5 percent or nearly triple the national rate.

Non-whites are at a special disadvantage, the article says.

"Forced into crowded slums and lacking in equal opportunity to compete on the basis of ability, too many non-white youngsters are being robbed of any motivation to stay in school," the article declares.

The result is that in 1961 the jobless rate for non-white boys aged 14 to 17 was 25.4 percent compared to 13.3 percent for white boys the same age. Lack of education and the existence of discrimination in employment may keep the non-white in low-skilled work if he finds employment.

If the influx of 26 million youngsters into the labor force, of whom 7.5 million will be school dropouts, is not to become "a social problem loaded with dynamite" and lead to war with society, a full-scale attack must be made on the causes of unemployment, the AFL-CIO declares.

Program Spelled Out

The analysis urges programs to combat unemployment and underemployment of adults, thereby providing conditions which would motivate and enable young people to continue in school; an overhauled vocational education system and "rapid progress" in equal job opportunity.

But all will come to naught, the article says, unless it is recognized that "the most urgent need is for an increase in the number of job opportunities."

The federation report calls for "vigorous" federal action to stimulate the economy through tax cuts for low and middle-income groups, an expanded public works program and such school-to-work bridges as the Youth Employment Opportunities bill now moving through Congress.

Joblessness of Youth 'Social Dynamite'

Youth unemployment has all the makings of "social dynamite," declared Dr. James Conant, former president of Harvard University, in discussing his findings for the National Committee on Children and Youth.

"In a slum area of 125,000 people, mostly Negro," he said, "a sampling shows that roughly 70 percent of the boys and girls between ages 16 and 21 are out of school and unemployed. When one stops to consider that the total population in this district is equal to that of a good-size independent city, the magnitude of the problem is appalling and the challenge to our society is clear."

Mediation Board Hunts Work Rules Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

days of fact-finding, mediation and bargaining.

"There is so little time," Rosenman said as the board began its work. He said it would "exert all possible effort and influence to get the parties together for bargaining and negotiations—and to keep them together until agreement is reached."

Direct negotiations between the railroads and the five "operating" unions broke off June 22, 1962, when management insisted that any work rules settlement be "within the framework" of recommendations made last year by a study commission. Management walked out of the negotiations when the unions refused the proposed limitation on the scope of bargaining. A final effort at direct negotiations last month ended with management bolting after less than two hours of talks.

Rosenman told both groups that the board members consider their key function "to help the parties settle their differences by themselves and among themselves." Later he told newsmen:

"Everybody is sort of inflexible at the beginning. We expected that. But both sides are taking second looks at their positions."

In other rail developments:

- The Railroad Yardmasters reached agreement with 80 railroads on a retroactive increase generally similar but not identical to that negotiated last year by other non-operating unions. Yardmasters will receive an $8 monthly increase retroactive to Mar. 3, 1962, and a further 2.5 percent increase retroactive to May 1, 1962.
- The Justice Dept. still had under consideration federal action to force the Florida East Coast Railroad—where non-operating unions have been on strike since January—to withdraw unilateral work rules changes affecting operating employes.

The operating unions, which had been respecting picket lines of the shop crafts, joined the strike when the work rules changes were announced. The National Mediation Board ordered the company to withdraw its rules changes, but the railroad has refused to comply.

'Top' and 'Bottom' Retire at Same Time

Lynn, Mass. — The "top" and "bottom" of United Shoe Workers Local 2 are retiring after 50 years and will be guests of honor at a banquet Apr. 25.

Elected for 30 consecutive terms as business agents of Local 2, Joseph D. Hanley represented workers in "top of the shoe" operations and Richard M. Tobin handled "bottom" processes. This year they are retiring together.

The two hired out as "room boys" at $3.50 a week in the early 1900's, stayed through the boom years of 1915-16 when 100 shoe factories had jobs for 14,000 workers, and won union office for the first time in the early depression years. They have been handling grievances and helping set piece rates ever since in the factories, now down to eight employing about 2,000 union members.

NLRB Backpay Order:

UAW Members Get $113,000 in Firings

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Management of the Delaware, O., company not only laid the 22 off unfairly in 1958, the board said, but has failed to comply with an NLRB order and court enforcement decree to reinstate five of the 22 to their former or substantially equivalent positions.

Instead, the three-man panel said, the company declined to reinstate a worker who asked for two weeks' notice time for his successor employer; reinstated another at a job paying 40 cents an hour less than his former job, which was given to a worker with "many years less seniority;" and assigned a former stockroom assistant to work in a water-filled ditch without boots.

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The dispute has been before the board since July 19, 1960, when the company was found to have committed an unfair practice in firing the 22 UAW members. The employer was directed to offer "immediate and full reinstatement" to the 21 living employes and make them whole for loss of pay.

A year later the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals entered an order enforcing the back pay and reinstatement provisions of the board's ruling, and hearings then were held to set the amount of backpay due.

The company argued that only 7 of the 22 were entitled to back pay and that the remaining 15 could not be reinstated because employment was not available for them. The examiner found, and the board agreed, that jobs were available for all 22 during their backpay periods.

NEGOTIATORS for the Machinists paused for a picture with federal mediators after reaching tentative agreement in Washington on a new contract covering 40,000 employes of the Boeing Co. Left to right are: Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; Mediation Commissioner Albin L. Peterson; IAM Rep. E. A. Springer of Seattle, Wash., and IAM Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon.

1,500 Win First Pacts In New York Hospitals

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Another agreement negotiated by the local marks a sharp change in labor-management relations at New York Medical College's Flower & Fifth Ave. Hospitals—sites of bitter strikes for recognition in 1959 and 1962.

The hospital management not only recognized the union and reached agreement on a three-year contract, but also declared its conviction that "unions in hospitals . . . contribute to improved operation and service."

Dr. Ralph E. Snyder, dean of the college and president of the medical center, added:

"The principle of unionism is an established part of our society and the acceptance of this principle by hospitals cannot be further denied in good conscience."

The agreement provides a first year 10-cent hourly raise for all workers, plus fringe benefits including medical care and life insurance.

All unresolved disputes, including renewal, will be submitted to a permanent arbitrator.

Recognition of the union as bargaining representative of the 225 employes followed a membership card check conducted by State Supreme Court Judge Abraham J. Gellinoff.

A few days earlier, in another major breakthrough, Local 1199 won recognition as representative of non-professional employes at the Long Island Jewish Hospital in a five-year contract.

The agreement, which contains an annual wage reopener and an arbitration procedure, raises the minimum rate 15 cents an hour and provides a general first-year increase of 10 cents—half payable as of Apr. 1 and the remainder effective July 1.

Hospital Pres. Jack S. Liebowitz said the wage increases will result in "a greatly increased operating deficit for the hospital."

Apprentice Panel Named In Bias Fight

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has named representatives of labor, management, minority groups and the general public to a 15-member Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship and Training. Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning will serve as chairman.

Labor members are Joseph Corcoran, education director of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Sec.-Treas. A. J. Rohan of the Pressmen; Al Burch, assistant research and education director of the Operating Engineers, and Machinists Grand Lodge Rep. Alec Bauer.

Management representatives are Ford Motor Co. Vice Pres. Charles Patterson; Joseph Eichler, California contractor, and Executive Dir. William Dunn of the Associated General Contractors.

Committee members from minority groups are the Rev. Walter Janer of New York; Emanuel Muravchik, director of the Jewish Labor Committee; Chester Lewis, board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dean John Welch of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Dolores Huerta, a member of the California legislature.

Public appointees are Mayor Stanford Brookshire of Charlotte, N. C., and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer of Washington, D. C.

Kennedy To Speak at IAM Jubilee

Pres. Kennedy will be one of the main speakers at the 75th anniversary banquet of the Machinists, IAM Pres. Albert J. Hayes has announced.

The anniversary celebration will be held in Washington on May 5, the date in 1888 on which 19 machinists huddled out of sight in a locomotive pit in the Atlanta, Ga., roundhouse of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad—now part of the Southern—and organized what was to grow into one of the country's largest unions.

Other speakers will include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The Washington dinner will be one of 340 separate observances of the union's diamond anniversary.

As part of the celebration, the IAM has published a 96-page digest-style family magazine, Your Union Today, which contains articles and pictures about the union and its history and aspirations.

"As union members," Hayes writes in an article in the booklet, "we dedicate our efforts to the welfare and well-being of the people, the family people, the working people of the United States and Canada."

Copies of Your Union Today are available at 35 cents each from the IAM at 909 Machinists Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Strike Action Taken by URW In Tire Plants

Akron, O.—Rubber workers at Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone plants around the nation have voted overwhelmingly to grant strike authorization to union negotiators engaged in contract talks at Columbus, Cleveland and Dayton, O.

Contracts for some 50,000 employes of the three big firms are due to expire at midnight Apr. 20 unless extended.

The union has asked management to include an "economic productivity sharing" plan, sabbatical leaves, and an automation study committee in new pacts, along with improvements in wages and supplemental unemployment insurance benefits.

Contract negotiations also are being held in Cleveland for 3,500 employes of General Tire. The URW expects to open negotiations early next month for 24,000 employes of the United States Rubber Co.

IAM Units Balloting On New Boeing Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Lodge 2061 at Cape Canaveral, Fla., voted against ratification, 171-55.

In the Philadelphia area, Auto Workers employed at Boeing's Vertol Div. walked out for 16 hours, then returned to the bargaining table at the request of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Some 4,200 Vertol workers are represented by the UAW.

The Boeing negotiations were the last in a series that grew out of a decision by the IAM and the UAW to make improved job and income security their major goals in 1962-63 contract negotiations with the aerospace industry.

The proposed settlement includes these improvements:

- Wage increases of 11-14 cents retroactive to Sept. 16, 1962, plus additional increases of 5.5 cents to 9 cents in September 1963 and again a year later.
- Allotment of an additional 4 cents an hour for correction of inequities, consolidation and upgrading of jobs, and other changes to bring the Boeing wage structure closer to the rest of the industry, as the union phrased it.
- A job evaluation plan to be worked out by a joint committee in the next six months, with an estimated $3.2 million in additional wage hikes to be put into effect after the plan has been approved.
- A new cost-of-living clause calling for annual adjustments up to 3 cents an hour when living costs rise.

The new pact does not contain the union shop that IAM members voted for in a previous referendum by a margin of 73.8 percent, but the present maintenance of membership contract clause was retained.

In addition, it was agreed that all employes newly hired, recalled or transferred into the bargaining unit who do not join the IAM must write to the union and management saying they do not wish to join, and failing that, must become members by the 60th day.

The tentative settlement also provides that pension benefits be increased to $2.25 per month for each year of service, with minimum pensions of $50 monthly; that Boeing add $1.88 per month per employe to the health and welfare plan toward increased costs; and that the union will have a voice in setting travel and relocation pay for workers traveling to Boeing plants and missile bases on company business.

A key issue was a company performance analysis plan. Under the old agreement, one group of workers was ineligible for recall in cases of layoff. The new terms eliminate this exemption, and workers downgraded or subject to layoff in the future will be eligible for rehiring based on seniority and group rating.

In the long struggle for better aerospace contracts, union members at most major plants set several strike deadlines but postponed them at the request of Pres. Kennedy, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz or the federal mediators when negotiations stalled.

Last January, when all companies except Boeing had agreed to accept settlements recommended by presidential emergency panels, a Kennedy-appointed board urged Boeing to "show a sense of responsibility comparable" to that shown by the union.

NLRB Kills Bias Charge Against Local

Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board has found no merit in a charge by 18 employes of the Atlantic Steel Co. that Steelworkers Local 2401 failed to give fair representation to Negro workers at the plant.

The union had in fact used its bargaining strength to eliminate disparities, he said.

Rothman denied an appeal from the refusal of the NLRB regional director in Atlanta, Ga., to issue a complaint based on charges that Local 2401 acquiesced in disparate wage rates for white and Negro workers, and agreed to a seniority system which confined Negroes to unskilled jobs.

The complainants alleged that Negro lift truck operators received lower pay than whites. The evidence showed that all operators except one were at the same wage level, and that one, who was in a higher classification because of a special safety factor, was a Negro.

Also rejected was a charge that a contract change secured by the union did not eliminate prior discrimination. Rothman found that the facts did not warrant the conclusion that the union was responsible.

On the contrary, a number of Negroes had availed themselves of new job opportunities under a rule change secured by the union, he said.

Sea Officers Win Pay Hike in Brazil

London—Officers of the Brazilian Merchant Navy who went on strike last winter over wage "favoritism" allegedly shown other seamen by government authorities have, according to the Intl. Transportworkers Federation received substantial wage boosts in an agreement that followed a return to work.

Time to Buckle Down

THE FIRST SESSION of the 88th Congress returns to work next week after its Easter recess with the tempo expected to pick up sharply after initial organization and committee hearings.

In a flurry of activity before the recess the Senate beat back a series of crippling amendments and passed by a 50-to-34 vote the Administration's youth opportunities bill. A few days earlier it had adopted an Administration-backed bill to preserve wilderness areas, also defeating attempts to limit the scope of the measure.

The budget-slashing conservative coalition suffered a stinging defeat when the House voted 228 to 184 for $450 million in funds previously authorized for the public works program. This was the first important test of the coalition's attempt to scuttle the Administration's budget proposals.

The pre-recess votes hold out promise for the next few months but the power of the coalition is a major factor on the Hill. There are indications that both the youth opportunities and wilderness measures will have difficulties in House committees and that the House Appropriations Committee, despite its defeat on public works on the House floor, is ready to slash other key spending measures.

The visits with congressmen and senators during the Easter recess must be followed up with a continuing flow of letters and communications supporting the programs that will create jobs and meet the critical social welfare needs of the nation.

Hospital Costs

IN AN ARTICLE marking the 10th anniversary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare this month, attention is focused on the "unusual increase in the cost of medical care."

The overall Consumer Price Index, the article by HEW leaders notes, rose from 93.2 to about 106 during the past decade. During this same period, the index for medical care increased from 83.9 to 115.

The analysis of the medical care index reveals that physicians' fees were consistent with the overall increase, and prescriptions and drugs declined somewhat, but the hospital daily service charge component rose from 74.8 in 1953 to 131 in 1963. In dollars this means that hospital care now averages more than $35 a day.

This "dramatic increase" in the cost of medical care is fundamental to the problem of providing hospital care for the aged under the social security system. The high cost of providing medical care, and especially hospital care, for the elderly can only be met by building up the needed funds under an insurance system during the productive working years.

Forty Years After

FORTY YEARS AGO as the nation was emerging from the trials and strife of World War I the Amalgamated Clothing Workers under the leadership of the late Sidney Hillman established the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Hillman expressed the philosophy of labor banking as "the desire of labor to participate more fully in the economic life of the community and the nation, to accept responsibilities, and to receive whatever benefits may come from accepting those responsibilities. . . ."

In its 40-year history, the Amalgamated Bank, one of the few that survived the flurry of labor banks in the 1920s, has fulfilled the role Hillman laid down for it. It is an efficiently-run, soundly-based, growing institution contributing to the establishment and maintenance of social consciousness in business affairs.

AFL-CIO News

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'It's Been a Tough Winter'

Federationist Asks:

How Is Your Library Doing? If It's Like Most, Not Very Well

Apr. 21-27 will be marked throughout the country as National Library Week. What's the state of the nation's repositories of learning? The following excerpt from the April 1963 Federationist article, "The Need for Modern Libraries," provides some answers.

TAKE A GOOD LOOK at your public library. If it is typical of those in many communities, it was built more than 50 years ago. Because of population shifts, it is located in an inconvenient part of town. It needs again as many librarians as are presently on its staff. Its annual budget is less than half of what would be needed to maintain minimum standards of acceptable service. It needs about 20,000 more books.

With facilities constructed before World War I, it is trying to meet the needs of an expanded population and increased demands from the community for its services. Its shelf space and reading rooms are crowded, badly designed and poorly lighted.

If this is what your community public library is like, then you may be surprised to know that you have better library services than are available to a majority of your fellow Americans!

There are 18 million Americans who have no libraries available to them at all. This is approximately equal to the total population of the 22 smallest states. It means one of every 10 Americans is completely without library service.

But there are also another 110 million Americans who are served by libraries which do not meet even minimum standards of adequacy.

Library construction has come to a near halt since the end of the Andrew Carnegie grants which made it possible to build libraries in many communities. Fewer than 4 percent of the public libraries presently in use have been built within the last 20 years. Eighty-five percent were built before 1920. At present rates of construction, our library buildings would be replaced only once every 500 years.

The U.S. Office of Education estimates that approximately $80 million a year is needed between now and 1970 for library construction.

It takes more than a building and a collection of books to make a library. The books are of little use unless there are librarians who can guide readers to the books that contain what they want to know. There are now about 59,000 professional librarians employed in the United States. To provide even minimum library service, there is a need, according to the American Library Association, of more than 100,000 additional professional librarians.

Clearly, one of the reasons there is a shortage of librarians is the low salary which generally prevails. A professionally trained librarian must have a degree in library science. This involves a five-year college program, equivalent to a master's degree. Yet surveys of the U.S. Office of Education indicate that few communities offer librarians a starting salary as high as $5,000. Median starting salaries range from $4,428 in communities with a population between 35,000 and 50,000 to $4,675 a year in those cities over 500,000 which spend more than $500,000 a year on their library budgets.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES ARE, if anything, in a more serious plight than the community public libraries. Ten million pupils—one-fourth of those enrolled—attend public schools having no school library. And, among those schools which do have libraries, there is an average of only one librarian for every 1,700 pupils, as opposed to the standard of the American Library Association which recommends a ratio of one librarian to 300 pupils.

University and college libraries, which one might expect to be among the best in the nation, also are in a deplorable condition. There are several excellent university libraries, including that at Harvard which has approximately 7 million volumes. But these are the exceptions. More than half the colleges and universities in America fail to meet the modest standard of 50,000 volumes in their collections.

In recognition of the serious need for better library services, Pres. Kennedy has included in his education proposals provisions to improve the nation's libraries. During the first year, a total of $45 million would be made available to community libraries and additional grants of $40 million would be provided to university and college libraries for construction and the purchase of books.

The American Library Association estimates it costs an average of $3 per capita to provide adequate library service. To establish libraries where none exist probably would be even more expensive. But even at the $3 figure it would cost $54 million just to provide libraries for the Americans who do not have them. This is more than the total proposed in the Administration bill.

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As part of the celebration, the IAM has published a 96-page digest-style family magazine, Your Union Today, which contains articles and pictures about the union and its history and aspirations.

"As union members," Hayes writes in an article in the booklet, "we dedicate our efforts to the welfare and well-being of the people, the family people, the working people of the United States and Canada."

Copies of Your Union Today are available at 35 cents each from the IAM at 909 Machinists Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Strike Action Taken by URW In Tire Plants

Akron, O.—Rubber workers at Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone plants around the nation have voted overwhelmingly to grant strike authorization to union negotiators engaged in contract talks at Columbus, Cleveland and Dayton, O.

Contracts for some 50,000 employes of the three big firms are due to expire at midnight Apr. 20 unless extended.

The union has asked management to include an "economic productivity sharing" plan, sabbatical leaves, and an automation study committee in new pacts, along with improvements in wages and supplemental unemployment insurance benefits.

Contract negotiations also are being held in Cleveland for 3,500 employes of General Tire. The URW expects to open negotiations early next month for 24,000 employes of the United States Rubber Co.

IAM Units Balloting On New Boeing Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Lodge 2061 at Cape Canaveral, Fla., voted against ratification, 171-55.

In the Philadelphia area, Auto Workers employed at Boeing's Vertol Div. walked out for 16 hours, then returned to the bargaining table at the request of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Some 4,200 Vertol workers are represented by the UAW.

The Boeing negotiations were the last in a series that grew out of a decision by the IAM and the UAW to make improved job and income security their major goals in 1962-63 contract negotiations with the aerospace industry.

The proposed settlement includes these improvements:

- Wage increases of 11-14 cents retroactive to Sept. 16, 1962, plus additional increases of 5.5 cents to 9 cents in September 1963 and again a year later.
- Allotment of an additional 4 cents an hour for correction of inequities, consolidation and upgrading of jobs, and other changes to bring the Boeing wage structure closer to the rest of the industry, as the union phrased it.
- A job evaluation plan to be worked out by a joint committee in the next six months, with an estimated $3.2 million in additional wage hikes to be put into effect after the plan has been approved.
- A new cost-of-living clause calling for annual adjustments up to 3 cents an hour when living costs rise.

The new pact does not contain the union shop that IAM members voted for in a previous referendum by a margin of 73.8 percent, but the present maintenance of membership contract clause was retained.

In addition, it was agreed that all employes newly hired, recalled or transferred into the bargaining unit who do not join the IAM must write to the union and management saying they do not wish to join, and failing that, must become members by the 60th day.

The tentative settlement also provides that pension benefits be increased to $2.25 per month for each year of service, with minimum pensions of $50 monthly; that Boeing add $1.88 per month per employe to the health and welfare plan toward increased costs; and that the union will have a voice in setting travel and relocation pay for workers traveling to Boeing plants and missile bases on company business.

A key issue was a company performance analysis plan. Under the old agreement, one group of workers was ineligible for recall in cases of layoff. The new terms eliminate this exemption, and workers downgraded or subject to layoff in the future will be eligible for rehiring based on seniority and group rating.

In the long struggle for better aerospace contracts, union members at most major plants set several strike deadlines but postponed them at the request of Pres. Kennedy, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz or the federal mediators when negotiations stalled.

Last January, when all companies except Boeing had agreed to accept settlements recommended by presidential emergency panels, a Kennedy-appointed board urged Boeing to "show a sense of responsibility comparable" to that shown by the union.

NLRB Kills Bias Charge Against Local

Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board has found no merit in a charge by 18 employes of the Atlantic Steel Co. that Steelworkers Local 2401 failed to give fair representation to Negro workers at the plant.

The union had in fact used its bargaining strength to eliminate disparities, he said.

Rothman denied an appeal from the refusal of the NLRB regional director in Atlanta, Ga., to issue a complaint based on charges that Local 2401 acquiesced in disparate wage rates for white and Negro workers, and agreed to a seniority system which confined Negroes to unskilled jobs.

The complainants alleged that Negro lift truck operators received lower pay than whites. The evidence showed that all operators except one were at the same wage level, and that one, who was in a higher classification because of a special safety factor, was a Negro.

Also rejected was a charge that a contract change secured by the union did not eliminate prior discrimination. Rothman found that the facts did not warrant the conclusion that the union was responsible.

On the contrary, a number of Negroes had availed themselves of new job opportunities under a rule change secured by the union, he said.

Sea Officers Win Pay Hike in Brazil

London—Officers of the Brazilian Merchant Navy who went on strike last winter over wage "favoritism" allegedly shown other seamen by government authorities have, according to the Intl. Transportworkers Federation received substantial wage boosts in an agreement that followed a return to work.

Time to Buckle Down

THE FIRST SESSION of the 88th Congress returns to work next week after its Easter recess with the tempo expected to pick up sharply after initial organization and committee hearings.

In a flurry of activity before the recess the Senate beat back a series of crippling amendments and passed by a 50-to-34 vote the Administration's youth opportunities bill. A few days earlier it had adopted an Administration-backed bill to preserve wilderness areas, also defeating attempts to limit the scope of the measure.

The budget-slashing conservative coalition suffered a stinging defeat when the House voted 228 to 184 for $450 million in funds previously authorized for the public works program. This was the first important test of the coalition's attempt to scuttle the Administration's budget proposals.

The pre-recess votes hold out promise for the next few months but the power of the coalition is a major factor on the Hill. There are indications that both the youth opportunities and wilderness measures will have difficulties in House committees and that the House Appropriations Committee, despite its defeat on public works on the House floor, is ready to slash other key spending measures.

The visits with congressmen and senators during the Easter recess must be followed up with a continuing flow of letters and communications supporting the programs that will create jobs and meet the critical social welfare needs of the nation.

Hospital Costs

IN AN ARTICLE marking the 10th anniversary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare this month, attention is focused on the "unusual increase in the cost of medical care."

The overall Consumer Price Index, the article by HEW leaders notes, rose from 93.2 to about 106 during the past decade. During this same period, the index for medical care increased from 83.9 to 115.

The analysis of the medical care index reveals that physicians' fees were consistent with the overall increase, and prescriptions and drugs declined somewhat, but the hospital daily service charge component rose from 74.8 in 1953 to 131 in 1963. In dollars this means that hospital care now averages more than $35 a day.

This "dramatic increase" in the cost of medical care is fundamental to the problem of providing hospital care for the aged under the social security system. The high cost of providing medical care, and especially hospital care, for the elderly can only be met by building up the needed funds under an insurance system during the productive working years.

Forty Years After

FORTY YEARS AGO as the nation was emerging from the trials and strife of World War I the Amalgamated Clothing Workers under the leadership of the late Sidney Hillman established the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Hillman expressed the philosophy of labor banking as "the desire of labor to participate more fully in the economic life of the community and the nation, to accept responsibilities, and to receive whatever benefits may come from accepting those responsibilities. . . ."

In its 40-year history, the Amalgamated Bank, one of the few that survived the flurry of labor banks in the 1920s, has fulfilled the role Hillman laid down for it. It is an efficiently-run, soundly-based, growing institution contributing to the establishment and maintenance of social consciousness in business affairs.

AFL-CIO News

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'It's Been a Tough Winter'

Federationist Asks:

How Is Your Library Doing? If It's Like Most, Not Very Well

Apr. 21-27 will be marked throughout the country as National Library Week. What's the state of the nation's repositories of learning? The following excerpt from the April 1963 Federationist article, "The Need for Modern Libraries," provides some answers.

TAKE A GOOD LOOK at your public library. If it is typical of those in many communities, it was built more than 50 years ago. Because of population shifts, it is located in an inconvenient part of town. It needs again as many librarians as are presently on its staff. Its annual budget is less than half of what would be needed to maintain minimum standards of acceptable service. It needs about 20,000 more books.

With facilities constructed before World War I, it is trying to meet the needs of an expanded population and increased demands from the community for its services. Its shelf space and reading rooms are crowded, badly designed and poorly lighted.

If this is what your community public library is like, then you may be surprised to know that you have better library services than are available to a majority of your fellow Americans!

There are 18 million Americans who have no libraries available to them at all. This is approximately equal to the total population of the 22 smallest states. It means one of every 10 Americans is completely without library service.

But there are also another 110 million Americans who are served by libraries which do not meet even minimum standards of adequacy.

Library construction has come to a near halt since the end of the Andrew Carnegie grants which made it possible to build libraries in many communities. Fewer than 4 percent of the public libraries presently in use have been built within the last 20 years. Eighty-five percent were built before 1920. At present rates of construction, our library buildings would be replaced only once every 500 years.

The U.S. Office of Education estimates that approximately $80 million a year is needed between now and 1970 for library construction.

It takes more than a building and a collection of books to make a library. The books are of little use unless there are librarians who can guide readers to the books that contain what they want to know. There are now about 59,000 professional librarians employed in the United States. To provide even minimum library service, there is a need, according to the American Library Association, of more than 100,000 additional professional librarians.

Clearly, one of the reasons there is a shortage of librarians is the low salary which generally prevails. A professionally trained librarian must have a degree in library science. This involves a five-year college program, equivalent to a master's degree. Yet surveys of the U.S. Office of Education indicate that few communities offer librarians a starting salary as high as $5,000. Median starting salaries range from $4,428 in communities with a population between 35,000 and 50,000 to $4,675 a year in those cities over 500,000 which spend more than $500,000 a year on their library budgets.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES ARE, if anything, in a more serious plight than the community public libraries. Ten million pupils—one-fourth of those enrolled—attend public schools having no school library. And, among those schools which do have libraries, there is an average of only one librarian for every 1,700 pupils, as opposed to the standard of the American Library Association which recommends a ratio of one librarian to 300 pupils.

University and college libraries, which one might expect to be among the best in the nation, also are in a deplorable condition. There are several excellent university libraries, including that at Harvard which has approximately 7 million volumes. But these are the exceptions. More than half the colleges and universities in America fail to meet the modest standard of 50,000 volumes in their collections.

In recognition of the serious need for better library services, Pres. Kennedy has included in his education proposals provisions to improve the nation's libraries. During the first year, a total of $45 million would be made available to community libraries and additional grants of $40 million would be provided to university and college libraries for construction and the purchase of books.

The American Library Association estimates it costs an average of $3 per capita to provide adequate library service. To establish libraries where none exist probably would be even more expensive. But even at the $3 figure it would cost $54 million just to provide libraries for the Americans who do not have them. This is more than the total proposed in the Administration bill.

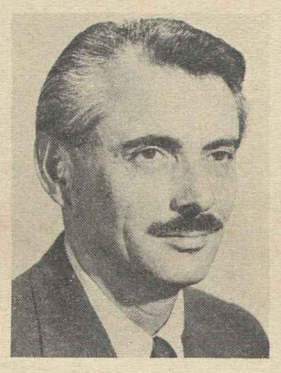
Morgan Says:

Radical Right—Temporarily—Takes Over Wyoming Politics

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

OUT IN WYOMING where the deer and the antelope play, the John Birch Society is becoming more and more at home on the range. In fact the political machinery of this supposedly sovereign state has been captured for all intents and purposes, temporarily at least, by the radical right and the bubbling Birchers are boasting that this triumph is only the beginning. Their reported strategy is to concentrate on the smaller states—Wyoming's total population is less than 350,000—and expand their power from there.



Morgan

They are not, of course, about to take over the republic. In fact, there are some indications they may already have overplayed their hand in Wyoming—with the bankroll for their infiltration efforts allegedly coming in part from disgruntled wealthy Texans and other out-of-state sources. However, they could wreak a certain amount of havoc among moderates of both parties in states where they managed to get a foothold. Obviously one of their prime targets in Wyoming is Sen. Gale McGee, a member of the Democrats' successful Senate class of 1958 who is up for reelection next year.

Under right-wing radical auspices this is what the Wyoming legislature has just done in solemn session:

- Called for the creation of a so-called "court of the union" consisting of the chief justices of the 50 states which would, in effect, supplant the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Memorialized Congress to repeal the arms control act under which the Disarmament Agency was established.
- Memorialized Congress to get the United States out of the United Nations and the United Nations out of the United States.
- Called for the abolition of foreign aid.
- Passed a so-called "right-to-work" law which, of course, does not give anybody the right to work but does, in effect, punish organized labor.
- Reapportioned the senate to increase the imbalance of rural representation—moving precisely in the opposite direction from one national trend started by last year's Supreme Court decision in protection of urban voters.

Two years ago, about the time the right-wing drive started, the legislature went on record for repeal of the federal income tax.

The emasculation of the powers of the Supreme Court is a favorite ploy of the radical right and some other legislatures, including South Carolina's, have similarly resolved. There have been other attempts by state legislative action to attack "federal" power and, in a kind of Balkanization process, increase "states' rights."

Some emotional efforts have been made too to hoist the isolationist flag of nationalism. For instance, the Texas Senate tentatively approved a bill to prohibit the flying of the United Nations flag on any state building. But no legislature so far has gone so whole-hog.

It seems obvious that money talks out where the buffalo and the political mavericks roam. According to information reaching McGee's office, more than a dozen Wyoming radio stations—roughly half of the total number of commercial stations in the state—are paid from $700 to $1,000 a month each to broadcast taped programs of such right-wing spokesmen as Dan Smoot, ex-Gen. Edwin Walker and an Oklahoma evangelist named Hargis.

THE BIRCHERS et al not only succeeded in influencing the Wyoming legislature. They have, with reportedly some success, gone after control of local school boards, parent-teacher associations and civic groups. They have been shrill in their denunication of proposals for fluoridation of city water supplies—one of the best known public health methods to cut down tooth decay in children—and they have also effectively opposed mental health clinics, on the wonderful brainwashing pretext that such operations are the basis of brainwashing.

That traditional rural haven for extreme conservatism, the Farm Bureau, is said to act as a kind of clearing house in Wyoming for the right-wing political drive. The bureau claims a membership of 9,000 families. It distributes, among other things, handsome leather-bound copies of tracts of an extremist outfit called Americans for Constitutional Action.

Things have gone to such ridiculous extremes that McGee has been denied permission—temporarily at least—to speak in the auditorium of the University of Wyoming, where for 12 years he taught history and political science. Ostensible reason: he is a "politically controversial" figure. One leading educator had his job threatened after he did permit the senator to speak on his campus.

The radical conservatives in the country at large have had a fatal tendency in the past to overreach themselves in their sad and absurd frustrations, but this is not an automatic guarantee that they will bury themselves on the lone prairie.

Washington Reports:

Mrs. Neuberger, Kuchel Urge Federal Action on Air Pollution

FURTHER FEDERAL ACTION to control and restrict air pollution was urged by the Republican whip, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), and a leading Democrat, Sen. Maurine Neuberger (Ore.), in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Pres. Kennedy, in his recent health messages, reporting on the program, said:

"Economic damage from air pollution amounts to as much as $11 billion every year in the United States. In some 6,000 communities, various amounts of smoke, smog, grime or fumes have reduced property values and endangered life itself."

Mrs. Neuberger pointed out that air pollution causes agricultural losses as well. She cited the instance of fumes from aluminum plants on the bank of the Columbia River in Oregon—"a stone's throw from the state of Washington. Suppose Washington had air pollution control and Oregon didn't? You could see what would happen to the vast orchards, apple, cherry and pear, in the great Yakima Valley."

Kuchel explained that he had first introduced legislation for federal participation in the problem of air pollution 10 years ago, and in 1955 backed the first federal bill that was approved by both houses.

"The federal government today by law," said Kuchel, "has a responsibility in connection with air pollution problems through the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The surgeon general must hold regional meetings on the subject . . . and have finances necessary to enter into contracts with private institutions for research."

BOTH SENATORS asserted that action is now needed regarding fumes from automobile exhausts.

Kuchel declared that within the next several years "no new automobile may be sold in the state of California unless it has an attachment to reduce fumes to a set tolerance."

Mrs. Neuberger reported that the automobile industry has been cooperative in planning for fume reducing appliances.

"They are faced with the inevitable in California where the tremendous density of cars is more than 2 per population," she said.

Mrs. Neuberger's bill would include enforcement provisions, while Kuchel's would leave implementation to the states and municipalities.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE KERR-MILLS ACT, which the American Medical Association says provides a fine program of health protection for retired people, has been in effect in South Carolina for a while, and the operations of the program have been analyzed by the state's senior senator, Olin D. Johnston.

The state has about 150,000 people 65 years of age or older, and "two-thirds of them are indigent"—that is, they have less than $2,000 a year in income if married and less than $1,200 if living alone. "Others are merely poor," remarks Johnston.

How many of the state's aged retired people—indigent or merely poor—get help under the AMA-touted provisions of the Kerr-Mills Act when they are sick and need hospital care? As of last December, "only 587" of them, Johnston reported.

Under the Kerr-Mills program, "an aged person with life insurance worth $1,500 gets no help."

"A person with savings of $600 gets no help."

A person can make himself eligible by cashing in his insurance and spending all his savings to provide his own health care for a short period. But "how long will it be before he is knocking on the door for every type of welfare relief?" asked the senator. Once he has pauperized himself, he will have scarcely any other choice.

Along the line to achieving the exalted state of pauperdom, thus making himself eligible for Kerr-Mills assistance in meeting the heavy costs of sickness during old age, the citizen also had the privilege of being investigated "practically [as in] a police state, where bank accounts are checked, deposit boxes opened, life insurance examined, possibilities of employment looked into," Johnston commented.

* * *

JOHNSTON THEN TURNED his attention to the alternative Anderson-King bill, which he supports, and which would provide insurance protection earned by employe-employer social security contributions "over the 40 or so years of a working lifetime" and covering hospital and nursing-home expenses "during the fewer years of old age."

The Anderson-King program has been "maligned, attacked, distorted and misrepresented" as no other major domestic proposal of recent years, Johnston charged.

The distortions include a claim that it "would dictate to the patient what doctor he could use." They include a claim that its cost "would double social security taxes." These things are "not true," the senator said.

On the contrary, the Kerr-Mills program is the one that interferes with so-called free choice of physician. Its supporters "should admit that recipients cannot go to their own doctor but have to go to a clinic to get care," Johnston said.

"They should admit that no care at all is provided for a sick person at home, and that not over 40 days a year of hospital care or 90 days of nursing-home care is provided."

* * *

THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE "so shortsighted as to place our free enterprise system in jeopardy by refusing to meet the challenge of the time with sensible legislation," Johnston continued.

The Anderson-King bill "encourages people to build up their savings and pensions and attempt to work a little after retirement if they can," he observed.

Then when the older man or woman gets sick, he would "automatically be qualified" for hospital benefits "as with any insurance plan . . . even if he had some resources" saved up across the years.

"Working and saving is what our system depends upon," and the Anderson-King bill "works well with this system," said the senator. It pays the heavy hospital bills of elderly retired people "without making welfare cases out of them." It "asks people to contribute, to pay toward and to earn their benefits." And they get the benefits without having to endure humiliating investigative techniques; "the only examination a [person] will have to meet is the medical one when he enters the hospital."

The senator's report to his constituents made the issues clear.

AIR POLLUTION which threatens property, crops and health, and even causes death, must be the subject of new legislation in Congress this year, especially in regard to automobile fumes, Sen. Maurine Neuberger (R-Ore.), left, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (D-Calif.) asserted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

House Vote on Public Works Funds

Here is the rollcall vote by which the House restored $450 million for job-creating public works projects in areas of heaviest unemployment. The vote was 228-184. Democrats voted 208-33 to appropriate the funds; Republicans voted 151-20 against.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the motion was a right vote (R), while a vote against was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
AL Andrews (D) R
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) A
AL Huddleston (D) R
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) R
AL Selden (D) R

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) PW
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Vacancy
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown, Jr. (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) A
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) PW
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) R
9. Fuqua (D) PW
10. Gibbons (D) W
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) R
4. Flynt (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) PR
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) PR
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. MacDonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) R
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) A
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) W
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) W
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) PW
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) W
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) W
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) PR
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) A
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) A

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) R
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) A
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Nygaard (R) W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO
AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Walter (D) PR
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) PR
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Gavin (R) R
24. Weaver (R) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) R
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) R
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) A
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

'62 'Year of Failure':

Labor Urges Speed On 'Peaceful Atom'

The AFL-CIO has told the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that labor is disturbed by the Kennedy Administration's "failure to move forward" in development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed AFL-CIO dissatisfaction in a letter to Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), chairman of the House-Senate committee which is conducting its annual review of developments in the atomic energy field.

Except for the congressional authorization last year for production of electric power from waste steam from the Hanford, Wash., plutonium reactor, "we regard 1962 as another year of failure," Biemiller declared.

Despite a study by the AEC which concluded that the development of nuclear electric power "should be vigorously pursued," Biemiller said, "the AFL-CIO still finds a lack of will, a lack of determination to follow through. . . . We want to see the Administration and the commission start working and fighting for programs to achieve these objectives."

Expressing concern that "civilian nuclear power development is being downgraded by the Administration," Biemiller noted that the President's science adviser, Dr. Jerome Wiesner, had told the committee of plans for "still another Administration energy study." Biemiller commented:

"The AFL-CIO does not oppose the idea of having still another study of the nation's energy resources, but we believe such a study is perfectly compatible with concomitant action on a program to accelerate development of civilian nuclear power."

He said the AFL-CIO still stands by recommendations it made last year, including:

- Creation of a Division of Peaceful Nuclear Development within the Atomic Energy Commission.
- Unified program development, backed by "adequate" resources, to achieve national goals for use of atomic energy.
- Stronger emphasis on "advanced reactor concepts" by the AEC.
- Establishment of "a large-scale demonstration reactor program to be undertaken completely by the Atomic Energy Commission."

Bay State Broadens Ban on Housing Bias

Boston—Massachusetts has strengthened its fair housing law by extending coverage to include a ban on discrimination in the sale or lease of all homes and apartments, except two-family dwellings occupied in part by the owner.

The previous law applied only to multiple dwellings or housing developments. The strengthening amendment was strongly supported by the State AFL-CIO.

Youth Opportunities Bill Rollcall Vote in Senate

The Senate passed the Administration and labor-supported Youth Opportunities bill by a 50-34 vote, after defeating a series of crippling amendments. Following is the rollcall on final passage:

FOR PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 43

Anderson (N. M.)	Gruening (Alaska)	McNamara (Mich.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bible (Nev.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Moss (Utah)
Brewster (Md.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R. I.)
Clark (Pa.)	Long (La.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Engle (Calif.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Williams (N. J.)
		Yarborough (Tex.)

REPUBLICANS 7

Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Fong (Hawaii)		

AGAINST PASSAGE

REPUBLICANS 20

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Beall (Md.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Pearson (Kans.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Carlson (Kans.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Williams (Del.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Miller (Ia.)	

DEMOCRATS 14

Byrd (Va.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Russell (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Lausche (O.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Hill (Ala.)	Robertson (Va.)	

Paired for passage: Hayden (D-Ariz.) Long (D-Mo.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), McIntyre (D-N. H.), Scott (R-Pa.), Smathers (D-Fla.), Young (D-O.).

Paired against passage: Allott (R-Colo.), Bennett (R-Utah), Ellender (D-La.), Holland (D-Fla.), Simpson (R-Wyo.), Sparkman (D-Ala.), Young (R-N. D.)

AMALGAMATED BANK of New York, established 40 years ago by the Clothing Workers, was "rededicated" to continued social progress as AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler cut the symbolic ribbon. Left to right: Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the late ACWA Pres. Sidney Hillman; Richard Gottlieb, whose mother had the bank's first account; ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; Schnitzler; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Maxwell Brandwen, managing director of the bank; Mrs. Della Gottlieb, the first depositor, and ACWA Vice Pres. Louis Hollander.

Potofsky Rededicates Bank on Anniversary

New York—Leaders of labor and high public officials helped "rededicate" the Amalgamated Bank of New York to "continued pioneering in the field of social progress" as New York's only labor bank marked its 40th anniversary.

At ribbon-cutting ceremonies Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers noted that in four decades the union's bank had grown from a small establishment to a highly-regarded financial institution with resources of over $115 million.

The bank has rolled up an impressive list of "firsts"—low-interest "character" loans to working people; financial backing for low-rent housing projects; professional investment counsel for union accounts; and a determination to maintain the lowest interest rates on personal loans in New York.

In the past decade, its volume of consumer loans has risen to more than $10 million.

Potofsky and Maxwell Brandwen, the bank's long-time managing director, ascribe its success to a prudent investment policy and a determination to build business by serving the needs of working people.

Recognition of the bank's service to unions and their members, as well as to the general public, was voiced in tributes from Mayor Robert Wagner (D) and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R).

The AFL-CIO was represented at the bank's rededication by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Pres. George Meany, in a message, said the ACWA should be "congratulated on the success of this unique achievement."

Also present for the ceremony were Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO Council; city and state officials.

The bank was created by the ACWA at the urging of the late Sidney Hillman, first president of the union, who believed labor should "participate more fully in the economic life of the community."

Credit Union Assets Rise by 13.3 Percent

Assets of credit unions chartered by the federal government increased 13.3 percent during 1962 to a total of $3.43 billion, Dir. J. Dean Gannon of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions announced.

The number of such credit unions rose by 3.5 percent, or 361, to a year-end total of 10,632, while members' shares or savings went up 13 percent to more than $3 billion and averaged $431 per member at the end of the year, Gannon said.

Loans to members increased 14.1 percent to $2.56 billion, with dividends paid rising 6.1 percent to $108.7 million.

Kerr-Mills Inadequate, House Told

(Continued from Page 1)

cipient ranged from $14.18 in Kentucky to $410.45 in Illinois, with an average of $215.62.

Another top HEW official took sharp issue with an AMA report which asserted that three-fifths of the over-65 population has hospital insurance and said there is "every evidence" that the remainder will soon be given "ample opportunity to obtain such coverage."

HEW Under-Sec. Ivan A. Nestingen retorted that "the simple fact is only about 10 or 15 percent of the health costs of older people are reimbursed by insurance." Furthermore, he said, most of the older people who need protection most—"those with the lowest incomes and those most likely to be ill"—do not have it. Only one-third of the aged with incomes under $2,000 or over age 75 are insured.

Nestingen labeled "completely false" the AMA claim that 93 percent of the elderly live in states that have Kerr-Mills programs. The actual figure, he said, is 57.8 percent and "barely one out of a hundred of the aged in these states" receives any benefits.

Hospital Progress, official journal of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States, in a comprehensive report on Kerr-Mills, says that a survey of states with medical assistance for the aged laws shows "many changes and revisions are being made in an attempt to make the law work-

There is general agreement, says the magazine, that "the use of the law is limited" and more effective legislation is being sought.

The AMA has strongly supported the Kerr-Mills approach in its bitter opposition to programs for hospital care for the aged through the social security system.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported the social security approach noting the inadequacies of Kerr-Mills in handling the problem of medical care for the elderly.

Ban on Wage-Lowering Asked in Equal Pay Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

paid fields and highly skilled occupations, "women have the short end of the stick." she added:

"I believe that the right to receive equal pay should be placed on our statute books along with other measures designed to free workers from want and injustice. Our democratic principles call for this action."

- A spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union, Sonia Pressman, said the bill would be "a move in the right direction of equalizing women's rights." She stated:

"If an employer pays some of his employes less money for equal work because they belong to a union, he knows that he does so in violation of the laws of the United States. If an employer pays some of his employes less money because they are women, let him likewise know that he does so in violation of the law."

- James B. Carey, testifying both as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told the committee that most women work because of "necessity." He warned that "the age of automation could bring with it a low-wage economy geared to the rising female labor supply" unless federal legislation prohibits discriminatory wage practices.

- Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks of the Office Employes cited a recent study by the National Office Management Association of 1,900 companies which disclosed a "widespread policy" of wage discrimination. One-third of the firms surveyed "reported a double-standard pay scale for male and female office employes," he said.

Schnitzler urged the subcommittee to strengthen the Administration bill by expanding coverage as well as spelling out protection against wage cuts.

The bill, he said, should be "made into a more fully effective instrument for eliminating pay discrimination on account of sex."

Congress, Schnitzler said, has "a responsibility to make sure that the high-sounding principle of equal pay is not turned into a hollow slogan" through weaknesses and exclusions in the bill.

Woodworkers Form Furniture Council

Toronto, Ont.—The Woodworkers have organized a new Furniture Council to link all locals in the industry in Eastern Canada, to plan for further organizing and to coordinate contract objectives. E. H. Griffith of Owen Sound, Ont., Local 20499 was elected chairman.

Douglas Sets Hearings:

Congress to Probe Rise in Steel Prices

The nation's steel industry has put into effect selective price increases ranging from $4 to $7 per ton on flat-rolled steel products —items currently in heavy demand.

The initial price increase move was touched off by Wheeling Steel Co. on Apr. 9. Two days later Pres. Kennedy issued a statement asking the steel industry to hold the price line on across-the-board increases but noting that there might be a necessity for "selective" price adjustments.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, announced that the committee would open hearings next week on steel prices, profits, production, unit labor costs, raw material costs and the effects of foreign competition.

Douglas said the committee's intention is to lay a groundwork of fact and detail on which all parties could agree so "that opinions, results and recommendations would so far as possible reflect an informed view of the problem."

He added that in view of the selective price increases he hoped the hearings could have a salutory effect in helping to inform Congress and the public of the actual facts concerning the price hikes.

Typical of the raises put into effect were those by the industry's leader, U.S. Steel, which announced boasts averaging $4.85 per ton on products representing 29 percent of its production. The company increased hot-rolled steel and strip prices by $4 a ton, cold-rolled sheet and strip prices $5 a ton and galvanized sheet steel $7 a ton.

General Pattern Set

Other companies fell into this general pattern, give or take $1 or so. The flat-rolled products are used in automobile and other manufactured products.

A year ago U.S. Steel and other major companies put into effect across-the-board increases after signing an agreement with the Steelworkers. Kennedy strongly opposed the rise and denounced it in strong terms, influencing the industry to rescind it three days later.

At that time Inland Steel Corp., Armco Steel and Kaiser Steel Corp. held out against the price hike. This past week they went along with the industry generally. Inland Steel, a key to the 1962 rollback, said that the increases "are well justified by market conditions and satisfactory profit margins."

The White House has not commented on the price increases since the President's statement of last week asking the companies to hold the price line on a general across-the-board hike.

BRAZILIAN TRADE UNIONISTS, participants in the training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, were addressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a session held in the AFL-CIO headquarters building.

Experts Tell Co-op Story To Brazilians

Top experts on cooperatives and credit unions have shown 32 Brazilian trade union leaders how cooperative principles can help workers and their families.

The weeklong program was organized and sponsored by the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The course, a combination of lectures and discussion sessions, was designed to familiarize the students with cooperative principles and methods of implementing them. The guest lecturers were experts in their fields.

Fernando Chavez, chief of the cooperative department in the Organization of American States, discussed how the cooperative movement can benefit union members and their families.

Robert Bonham, regional cooperative adviser for the Agency for Intl. Development, discussed the relationship between United States government objectives and the development of cooperatives in Latin America.

Roger Wilcox, president of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing, Inc., talked about housing cooperatives and unions.

Dwight Townsend of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. discussed methods of setting up housing cooperatives.

Carlos Matos, director of the international department of the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, discussed credit union organization and administration.

Borrowing for Schools Seen at 'Danger Point'

Most communities throughout the United States are at the "danger point in terms of borrowing for their schools," an AFL-CIO spokesman revealed.

In a radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education said a recent survey shows that "the states that most need federal aid are usually the states that are committing the greatest part of their incomes now to education."

The survey, based on figures supplied from government and private educational agencies, pinpoints the discrepancies of educational opportunity throughout the country.

"Because of the discrepancies in the per capita incomes of the states," Sessions continued, "some states are spending three times as much per pupil on their education as other states."

Southern and midwestern states, because of their low incomes, devote more of their state budgets to education than other areas of the country, the survey shows.

Using New York State's ranking educational expenditures as a guide, Sessions said it "would take an additional $8 billion a year" to place the other states on the same level. Salaries for teachers in New York are the highest in the country, averaging nearly $7,000, Sessions continued, due "in large part because New York City teachers have organized and won collective bargaining rights."

The answer to the educational needs of the country is twofold, the former member of Cornell University's faculty said—more effort by the states coupled with a "comprehensive" program of federal aid to education.

Citing present limited federal aid programs, Sessions called for a "more general" program in which states can meet the real needs in their school systems. Such a program, he continued, would get congressional approval if the public "will put some pressure behind it."

Questioned about a recent magazine article in which Commissioner of Education A. F. W. Ford of Arkansas maintained that the tendency toward equalized income reduces the need for federal aid, Sessions answered, "I don't think we can base our educational policy on tendencies . . . and Arkansas is a perfect example of this." Not only is Arkansas one of the bottom states in terms of income, he noted, but "its schools are in most regards far below the schools throughout the nation" and its teachers the "poorest paid" in the nation.

Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business, and G. K. Hodenfield, education writer for Associated Press, questioned Sessions.

4-20-63

Non-Farm Job Rise Gaining Momemtum

(Continued from Page 1)

ing jobs, after making adjustments for seasonal changes, were up by 132,000 since January but still were 159,000 below last June's level of 16.9 million.

Asked if non-farm employment had been lifted from the plateau on which it had been stalled since mid-1962, Goldstein replied:

"We have to be very careful not to let our hopes affect our thinking."

One government expert called the attention of reporters to the fact that non-farm jobs had shown gains last year through July and then leveled off the remainder of the year. He said it would not be surprising if this were repeated.

"There is just not enough spunk in the economy," he added.

Half the increases registered in the manufacturing sector were tied to the metal-producing and metal-using industries.

It was indicated that some of this job gain may be attributed to increased steel production caused by buyers hedging against then anticipated price increases or a possible strike this summer.

Workweek Up

The March job report also noted the factory workweek had edged up to 40.1 hours, virtually unchanged from November but a little lower than year-ago levels. Overtime hours were at 2.6 hours in March, the same as a year ago.

Average hourly earnings were $2.44 in March, up a penny from February.

Weekly earnings were up 64 cents to $97.84. Both totals were about 2 percent higher than a year ago.

AFL-CIO Staffer James Drury Dies

San Francisco — James Drury, AFL-CIO field representative in Reg. XXII, died Apr. 14 in Kaiser Hospital, Oakland, of cancer. He was 57, and lived in suburban San Bruno.

A native of Chicago, he was a member of the National Maritime Union and had been an NMU organizer and port agent in Mobile, Ala.; Baltimore and San Francisco prior to joining the staff of the former CIO in 1948. He assisted in the servicing of many unions and was active in political education and community affairs.

Funeral services were held in the Chapel of the Highlands, Millbrae, with burial in Colma. Surviving are his widow and three children.

NLRB Again Censures Largest Textile Chain

Burlington Industries, Inc., again has been cited by a National Labor Relations Board examiner for unlawful interference with a union organizing campaign and has been directed, subject to final board approval, to reinstate a union adherent fired after testifying in a previous unfair labor practice hearing.

Trial Examiner Charles A. Ricci upheld charges by the Textile Workers Union of America that Burlington supervisors at the Vinton Weaving Co. plant in Vinton, Va., suddenly had fired Charles Wright last year after six years of satisfactory service. Ricci recommended that he be recalled to work and be compensated for lost pay, plus interest at 6 percent.

The charge against Burlington, the nation's largest textile firm, was the third in a series growing out of a TWUA organizing campaign in 1962 at the Vinton plant.

The labor board set aside an election TWUA lost, 184-226, and another examiner found the firm had fired other employes for union activity and recommended they be ordered reinstated.

Last year the TWUA charged that Burlington has had until recently an "almost unbroken record" of breaking unions and avoiding contract relations with them.

In a recent case the NLRB ordered the company to give severance pay to workers stranded in Rossville, Ga., after TWUA won an election and the firm closed the plant.

18 More Members Get 25-Year Buttons

New York—Quarter-century buttons have been given by the Tile & Marble Setters Helpers Local 35 to 18 more members to bring the total so honored to 120.

The gold button program was started in 1945. The union also gives special recognition to 50-year members.

Specialty Worker Editor Dies

Nashville, Tenn.—Arthur C. Evans, editor of the Pressmen's publication, the Specialty Worker, died suddenly while attending the Southern Conference of Printing Specialties & Paper Products Unions here. He was 52, and lived at Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

A member of the union for 33 years, he was born in Sioux City, Ia., and worked on the Sioux City Journal for 30 years before becoming assistant editor of the Specialty Worker in 1958. He was named editor in 1961.

Surviving are his widow, three sons, two daughters, his mother, three brothers and two sisters.

Union Labor Life's Assets Up 3 Percent

Baltimore—Assets of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. increased 3 percent in 1962 to $43.4 million, Pres. Edmund Tobin reported at the annual meeting.

Total insurance in force rose to $1.23 billion and claims payments to living policyholders reached a new high of $49.7 million, he said. The company is now licensed in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

Added to the board of directors at the annual meeting were Presidents Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers and William J. Hall of the Photo Engravers. Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks was named to the executive committee.

Speaking at the meeting, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a member of the board, cited the recent deaths of three union members who left their families without adequate funds because the only protection they had was their group insurance.

"Personal life insurance is the fundamental means for protection," he said. "We won the fight for a living wage and a saving wage and it is necessary that all group insurance programs should merely supplement the personal insurance of trade union members."

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House Votes Kennedy Bill On Aid to Medical Schools

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY and Jay Lovestone, the federation Dept. of International Affairs publications director, discuss labor objectives and interests in an impromptu conference with students in Los Angeles. The students were brought together by the Coro Foundation, a private organization backed by labor, management and university sources, which makes it possible for young people to spend several weeks at a time as interns working with union officials, businessmen and teachers.

Wirtz Asks Newspaper Peace Talk

By John M. Barry

Union and management leaders in the newspaper industry, who frequently differ sharply, are in generally favorable agreement on a proposal by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that they get together in an effort "to remobilize" one of the oldest traditions of collective bargaining in the country.

Wirtz, addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its annual meeting in Washington, called for a sort of "summit" meeting of the presidents of international newspaper unions and "representative publishers of comparable stature."

Such a group could lay the groundwork for the future" and discuss problems of the type that led to the long newspaper shutdowns recently in New York and Cleveland, he said.

He observed that the subject of automation in the newspaper industry, as one example, "cries out today for constructive, cooperative consideration."

Elmer Brown, president of the Intl. Typographical Union, commented that the ITU is "in accord with any top-level meeting" of the kind proposed by Wirtz and that his only suggestion in a recent discussion with the secretary was that it should involve the "policy-making people" from both sides, not "office boys or labor relations managers."

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild said the ANG "is ready and willing to participate in any conference or council that will smooth the path to more effective bargaining."

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen described Wirtz's proposal as "an excellent idea," adding that any such meeting "is not time wasted if it's with the top people." Automation, DeAndrade said, is one of the topics that should be discussed "both as to its introduction and as to its effects."

In New York, Bertram A. Powers, head of the ITU's "Big 6" local whose dispute with the city's major dailies led to the 114-day strike and lockout, had earlier advocated establishment of a joint labor-management board to consider problems confronting the city's newspapers and their workers, including the introduction of automation.

On the management side, F. M. Flynn, publisher of the New York Daily News — one of the struck newspapers—also had suggested a top-level conference of management and union leaders in the industry.

Wide support for the parallel proposals of Wirtz and Flynn was expressed among the 1,500 publishers and newspaper executives arriving in New York for the annual

(Continued on Page 2)

AMA Loses On Student Loan Issue

By David L. Perlman

House Democrats rallied behind the Administration and passed a $205 million aid to medical education bill, including a student loan provision which had been vigorously fought by the American Medical Association.

It was the first new Kennedy program to reach the House floor this year and the margin of House victory was the biggest the Administration has had on any controversial issue in the 88th Congress.

Final passage was by a one-sided 288-122. The key vote—on retaining low-cost long-term loans to medical and dental students—gave an impressive 239-171 victory for the President. On that roll call, Democrats voted 206-33 for the loans; Republicans 138-33 against.

Administration forces made one concession to pick up votes for the bill. They agreed to drop a provision "forgiving" up to half of the amount owed by a medical student who, after graduation, practiced in an area of "doctor shortages."

3-Year Program

As sent to the Senate, the bill authorizes a three-year program of matching grants for construction and expansion of medical, dental and other health profession schools. The student loan provision would allow students who would not otherwise be able to afford the heavy expense of a medical education to borrow up to $8,000 for a four-year course. Repayment would be over a 10-year period, beginning three years after graduation.

The AMA, which supported the construction funds, called on the House to defeat the loan provision of the bill.

The AMA operates its own program of loans to medical stu-

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany at Conference on Extremism:

Communists, Radical Right Denounced as Twin Evils

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined Gov. Edmund G. Brown and other California leaders in an attack on communism and ultra-right-wing organizations as dual enemies of democracy.

The men spoke at a unique two-day conference on extremism sponsored by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor in cooperation with the AFL-CIO national Departments of Education and International Affairs.

The conference was designed to give an in-depth study of the dangers both to the labor movement and to democracy generally from communism and the ultra-right.

The participants agreed that communism is more of an external danger, while the ultra-right in this country presents the greater internal danger to the nation.

But, Meany said, this nation must be aware that it is the Communists here, though few in number, who are aiding the Communist governments of major world powers and hence represent the most serious threat to this country.

American democracy never can be fully secure at home nor can it defeat the totalitarian enemy from without as long as race discrimination, mass unemployment and poverty "plague millions of our citizens," Meany said.

Unions First Target

It is well known, he said, that dictators of the right—fascists, Nazis, and Falangists, and dictators of the so-called left—the Communists—always make the trade unions the first target for domination and destruction.

For this reason, he declared, "labor has a greater stake in the preservation and promotion of freedom than any other section of our national community.

"Without democratic institutions there can be no free trade unions: without free trade unions, democracy cannot last long," he continued.

Labor's role in the "struggle between democracy and despotism" is not new, he noted, pointing to an AFL convention resolution adopted in 1886 calling for national independence and democracy for the Cuban people.

Meany recounted labor's continuing fight against totalitarianism through the rise of Hitler, World War II and the postwar struggle to aid free trade unions in many nations of the world.

"American labor will continue to be in the forefront of the fight

(Continued on Page 5)

25-Cent Package Won In Rubber Settlements

Akron—The Rubber Workers have reached tentative agreement on new two-year contracts with three major tire companies in talks extended beyond the union's Apr. 20 strike deadline.

First breakthrough in this year's round of rubber industry negotiations came in a settlement at Columbus with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. on a wage and fringe benefit package the URW values at 24 to 25 cents an hour.

This was quickly followed by agreements with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co. Details of the two pacts, while comparable to those of the Firestone settlement, were withheld until they could be reduced to contract language.

A key provision of the Firestone agreement is establishment of a joint study committee of union and company representatives to discuss a variety of matters affecting the parties, including the URW's bargaining objectives and the problems posed by automation.

(Continued on Page 2)

Kennedy Stresses Need For Hospital Care Bill

Pres. Kennedy has reaffirmed the Administration's strong support for hospital care for the aged through social security and expressed his "strong conviction" that Congress should have an opportunity to vote on the program.

The President stressed the need for the legislation in accepting an award from the National Council of Senior Citizens at the White House at a ceremony at which he designated May as Senior Citizen Month.

He told a group of 175 representatives of senior citizen organizations and others working in the field of aging, "I think your support, your presence here, is a welcome reminder of this legislation, its necessity, and I hope from this meeting and from our work during the month of May that legislative results will come."

A hospital care for the aged bill has been introduced in the House and Senate and is awaiting hearings in the House Ways & Means Committee, which is currently engaged in executive sessions on a tax reduction measure. The com-

(Continued on Page 11)

Raises Won Up to $17 At Hospital

New York—A first-year wage increase of $8.75 to $17 a week, plus free meals and a 37.5-hour workweek, has been won by 400 employes of Doctors Hospital here in a first contract with Building Service Employes Local 144.

The three-year agreement provides additional increases of 10 cents an hour in the second and third years.

Other features of the agreement, Local 144 Pres. Peter Ottley said, include 9 paid holidays, including the worker's birthday; family hospitalization insurance; life insurance; overtime pay after 7.5 hours in a day, and a provision that all discharges are subject to arbitration.

The minimum wage over the contract period jumps from $1.15 to $1.60 an hour.

Local 144 won bargaining rights in an election early in January and Ottley said the agreement is the 141st negotiated by the union, covering 8,000 workers in New York hospitals and nursing homes.

High Court Upholds IBEW Charter Action

The U.S. Supreme Court has left in effect an appeals court decision that the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had the power to revoke the charter of a local that had engaged in a strike without authorization of the IBEW president and to charter a new local in its place.

The court denied an appeal by former IBEW Local 28 of Baltimore from the decision of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which had upheld the IBEW and reversed a lower court ruling ordering the local's charter restored. The international has chartered a new local in Baltimore, Local 24.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman welcomed the high court's action. He commented that the international "had discharged its responsibilities in this case notwithstanding the legal difficulties created by the Landrum-Griffin Act and the psychology the act has engendered creating the mistaken belief that the international union's disciplinary powers had been completely disintegrated."

Ship Officers Join Automation Study

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots have asked all members to cooperate in a research study for use in evaluating proposals for shipboard automation.

First step in the study, Pres. Charles M. Crooks said, is for the 11,000 deck officers in the union to respond to a questionnaire covering their family status, education, their present maritime license and qualifications, past employment, and future job preferences.

The Maritime Cargo Transportation Conference of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council will cooperate with the union on the project. The conference said it will "examine the characteristics of the maritime work force, its utilization under current and proposed systems, and the relation between manpower and total systems costs."

Rear Adm. E. G. Fullinwider (Ret.), the conference executive director, said the study is "an effort to obtain information that will permit the government, and maritime labor and management, to approach the problems of automation in a constructive fashion."

STRESSING THE UNEMPLOYMENT that would result from drastic cuts in the budget, Pres. Kennedy drives home the point with a chart in his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington. The chart is one of several the President used to defend and explain his economic policies.

Rubber Union Settles With 3 Major Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

A union spokesman said the study should enable the URW and Firestone management to arrive at future settlements "more easily."

Ratification Votes Set

The new two-year agreement is to be submitted for ratification to the 17,500 workers at Firestone plants in eight cities—Akron, Des Moines, Los Angeles, Memphis, Pottstown, Pa., New Castle and Noblesville, Ind., and Fall River, Mass.

URW Pres. George Burdon, who took part in the final phases of the bargaining, expressed satisfaction over the settlement, which he said would benefit Rubber Workers and the communities in which they live.

"This was uppermost in the minds of the committee members throughout the negotiations," Burdon said.

The agreement includes wage increases of 13 to 16 cents an hour over the two-year span, with a number of inequity adjustments accounting for variations among the eight plants. Initial boosts will become effective June 10.

The pact increases the amount and duration of supplemental unemployment benefits and adds a new provision for supplemental workmen's compensation benefits. Under the latter, the company will make added payments to an injured worker, beyond his state benefits, to assure him a total income of 80 percent of his average wage.

Other improvements include stronger provisions relating to outside contractors and to seniority rights, payment for grievance time, reductions in probationary periods, and a guarantee of reinstatement without loss of seniority for employes who enter the Peace Corps.

The union is continuing talks which started Apr. 8 with General Tire Co. Negotiations with U.S. Rubber, largest firm in the industry, are scheduled to open June 6.

Wirtz Proposal Backed For Newspaper Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

ANPA Pres. Irwin Maier, publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, reported that Wirtz had accepted a telegraphed offer to meet with him to discuss new means of reaching labor-management agreements in the industry, but a date and place are still to be set.

'Alternative' Suggested

Maier suggested that one alternative to strikes might be a "no-strike, no-lockout agreement among publishers and union leaders, combined with a 'labor court' consisting of management, labor and a 'third force' representing the public."

In reply, however, Wirtz repeated his suggestion that labor and management "should themselves take the first steps toward exploring new approaches and procedures without government of public participation."

The interest of the publishers in automated equipment was evidenced by an afternoon-long, closed-door presentation in pictures and words of technological developments in the industry.

Thomas V. H. Vail, vice president of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, later predicted that "several big papers" would introduce computers in their operations within the next year. Computers already are in use on a few papers to set type, package and address bundles of papers, keep circulation and financial records and issue bills and receipts, even though they are in operation only a few hours a day.

Maier, addressing the first open session of the meeting, said that "certainly our employes have the right to humane consideration." He suggested that "few if any publishers would countenance the wholesale and abrupt dismissal of long-service employes because of the introduction of improved mechanical equipment."

He added, however, that the point had been reached where increased wage and fringe costs could be absorbed only if they are at least partially offset by more efficient production methods.

In his speech to the editors, Wirtz said he saw "clear signs" on both sides of the newspaper bargaining table "of the increasingly obvious axioms of automation."

These axioms, he said, are "that the improvement of production processes cannot be held back but must be pressed to the limit; that full consideration must be given the established job rights which the new processes affect adversely; and that the accommodation of the interests of operating efficiency and employe equity demands bilateral decision-making as part of any established collective bargaining relationship."

Kennedy Tells Editors:

1 Million Lost Jobs Price of Budget Cut

A $5 billion slash in the proposed federal budget "would cause 1 million fewer jobs by the end of the fiscal year," Pres. Kennedy has warned the nation's editors.

A cut of that scope would offset all benefits of the proposed tax cut, the President added in his address to the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington. If that lower level of expenditures were maintained in the future, he emphasized, "it would eventually cause not only a recession, but an even greater budgetary loss which comes from a recession."

The President described the $5 billion budget cut proposal as one which "many have suggested," but without using names. It was understood he was replying to proposals of former Pres. Eisenhower and New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, the possible GOP presidential candidate in 1964, who have called for budget cuts ranging up to $15 billion.

In a question-and-answer period after his prepared address, the President aimed his reply directly at Eisenhower. He said:

"I am strongly against the wholesale budget cuts of the kind that have been talked about, $5, $10 and $15 billion. I can think of nothing more ruinous to the security of this country and our economy, and I think that those who advocate it were in many cases architects of the fiscal and monetary policies which brought us into a recession in 1958, a $12.5 billion deficit in 1958, the largest outflow in the period of three years of gold and dollars amounting to nearly $12 billion, and a recession in 1960. We hope to do better."

The President's prepared address dealt with an explanation, and defense of his economic policies and tax cut proposal. The right way to achieve a balanced budget, he said, "is to seek first a balanced economy."

He stressed the need for tax reduction, adding again that "wholesale cuts" in the budget would have a "deflationary effect on the economy."

On current economic developments, the President said:

"I think we are fortunate not to have had a turndown this winter or spring, which would have meant that the program we recommended was inadequate."

Sullivan Appointed To Education Board

New York — Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes has been appointed to the New York City Board of Higher Education by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Sullivan succeeds Joseph Geist, who resigned, and will fill out a term that expires in 1968. The board, with 22 members, is the governing body for the city university system.

Unfair Labor Charges Filed at Record Rate

Unfair labor practice charges are being filed at a record-breaking rate with the National Labor Relations Board, but voluntary settlements in 79 percent of cases filed and backpay settlement agreements also are heading toward new records, Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman has reported.

Charges by unions, workers or employers that the labor law has been violated totaled 10,222 in the first nine months of fiscal 1963. That rate if continued will set a new record by June 30, an estimated 14,100 charges as against the all-time record of 13,479, made in fiscal 1962.

Rothman commended the NLRB regional staffs for their performance and cited these favoring factors despite the record high intake of new charges:

- Approximately four out of every five meritorious charges are settled by voluntary adjustments between the parties.
- Backpay restitution is running ahead of other years and seems likely to reach a new record of $2.5 million by June 30.
- Time required to process an unfair practice charge has been reduced by an average of more than three months—from a median of 143.5 days in calendar 1958 to 48 for the first three months of calendar 1963.
- Regional directors issue decisions in union representation cases in a median of 42 days from the filing of an election petition, compared to the 87 days required before the NLRB gave directors authority to proceed on their own in such cases.

Other details:

The unfair practice charges filed in nine months represented an increase of 4.2 percent over the 9,807 filed in the comparable period of fiscal 1962.

Complaints issued by the general counsel's office in the first nine months of fiscal 1963 totaled 1,150, compared with 1,470 in all of fiscal 1962 and 1,161 in fiscal 1961. Rothman estimated that 1,600 complaints will be issued in fiscal 1963.

With a steadily rising case load, voluntary settlements have increased since 1959 from about 48 percent of meritorious charges to the present 64 percent. Another 15 percent have been adjusted privately by the parties involved, subject to NLRB regional office approval.

Backpay settlements for the last nine months have exceeded $1.96 million, as against $1.75 million collected for employes during all of fiscal 1962. The totals have been rising steadily since 1958, when $761,000 was collected to reimburse workers for unfair practices.

Rothman pointed out that time required for formal NLRB hearings often "deeply hurts a person deprived of his legal right," but cautioned that a settlement that does not achieve a substantial remedy of illegal conduct is "a detriment rather than a benefit."

Shoe Union Vote Re-Elects Officials

Sec.-Treas. Angelo G. Georgian and five national directors of the United Shoe Workers have been reelected in a national referendum.

All the winners are incumbents and were chosen without opposition. More than 15,000 members cast ballots. The term of Pres. George Fecteau has another year to run.

In OCAW Ads:

Shell Oil Co. Hit on 'Refusal to Bargain'

Pasadena, Tex.—The Shell Oil Co. has "stubbornly refused" for more than 15 months to bargain with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers on a new contract with 2,200 workers here, the union charged in advertisements scheduled to appear Apr. 24 in six key U.S. newspapers.

The OCAW pointed out that for seven months before the workers in OCAW Local 4-367 voted to strike, the union attempted to negotiate a contract and "even continued to work" after the contract had expired.

Since the strike began Aug. 19 last, the union said, it has continued to ask Shell to "sit down and talk with us" but "Shell has consistently refused to bargain."

"Shell has told us it proposes to operate this plant as it sees fit in its sole judgment . . . without consultation with the union" which has "successfully represented these employes" for more than 40 years, the OCAW asserted in ads prepared for the Washington Star, Chicago Daily News, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Houston Post, Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Chronicle.

Pointing out that Shell's parent firm is owned abroad and that the American subsidiary is the company's most profitable holding, the union said it does not "wish to raise a point against foreign invasion of American markets, believing as we do in free world trade," but does believe that Royal Dutch Shell "should engage in free collective bargaining, as provided by U.S. law," and concluded:

"We believe the public should think about this when buying gasoline and other petroleum products, and when evaluating American policy in dealing with foreign-owned enterprises."

The union ads related that the OCAW has not sought government intervention, has not sought abridgement of the free collective bargaining process in any way but has "simply sought to negotiate an agreement."

The Cyanamid strikers, on the picket line from Nov. 14 to Apr. 15, secured a new three-year contract with raises of 7 cents each year; the extension of recall rights after layoff from 18 months to 24 months; and agreement that labor and management shall request dismissal of contempt of court charges filed against seven pickets.

The Oil Workers and other unions won new contracts providing 5 percent wage increases at other Shell installations and those of the Socony-Mobil Oil Co. after strikes that lasted as long as eight months.

A common factor in each of the long-drawn-out struggles was a management drive to change contract language so as to give the companies unilateral control of working conditions, job assignments and premium pay.

The effect of such demands would have been to put marked emphasis on what the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in a handbook stressing a drive for "management rights," called for—the right to shift workers from job to job, to cut the number of workers for economic reasons, and to remove significant protections from the area of arbitration.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called attention last Nov. 18 to the drive and urged support of workers faced with the threat of heavy job cutbacks because of automation and economy layoffs.

Highly-automated refineries such as those in Pasadena can continue operating with the help of supervisors and strikebreakers, the OCAW and other unions have conceded.

OCAW Says Thanks For Strike Support

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight has expressed thanks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for help given in recent strikes against the Mobil Oil Co. and the American Cyanamid Co. He asked union members who have turned in Mobil credit cards to reinstate them, and urged continued support of a strike against Shell at Pasadena, Tex.

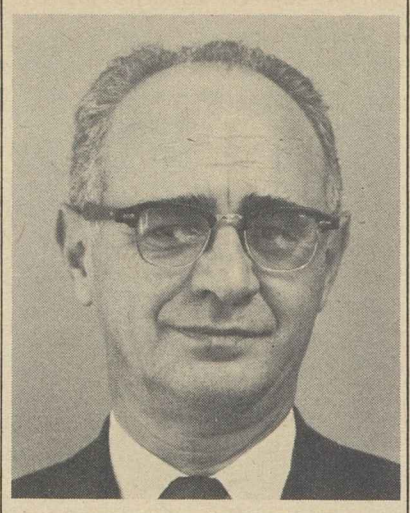
The Cyanamid strike which saw 450 workers out from Nov. 15 to Apr. 15, secured raises of 7 cents each year for three years; a clause extending recall rights after layoff from 18 months to 24; and a joint agreement to request dismissal of contempt of court charges against 7 pickets.

UNITY ON THE PICKET LINE is demonstrated by members of the five unions whose 1,600 members have been on strike since Mar. 11 against Kingsport (Tenn.) Press, one of the biggest U.S. publishers of hard-bound books. The five unions and their representatives, using the slogan "We went out together, we'll go back together" are, from the left, Typographical Local 940, Electrotypers Local 175, Machinists Lodge 1694, Bookbinders Local 82, and Pressmen's Local 336.

Ordman New Counsel Of NLRB

Pres. Kennedy has appointed Arnold Ordman, a career attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, as the NLRB's next general counsel.

Ordman, 51, is currently chief legal aide to NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch. He will succeed Stuart Rothman, an Eisenhower appointee whose four-year term expires May 13. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.



ARNOLD ORDMAN

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the labor board's responsibility is divided, with the general counsel given direction of the NLRB's field staff and final authority to decide whether unfair labor practice complaints will be issued. The general counsel's office also represents the labor board in enforcement proceedings in federal courts. The board performs the judicial function of deciding the merits of complaints on the law and the facts.

Ordman has been on the NLRB staff since 1946 and served as a trial examiner from 1959 until he became McCulloch's legal adviser in 1961. He is a Democrat but has not been active in politics. The general counsel's salary is $20,000 a year, the same as NLRB members, although $500 less than the chairman.

A 1936 graduate of Harvard Law School, Ordman practiced law in Salem, Mass., and joined the NLRB staff after wartime service in the Navy.

Kingsport Strikers Call Areawide Rally

Kingsport, Tenn.—Members of five striking unions, on the picket line since Mar. 11 against the Kingsport Press here, have called a rally of all unions in East Tennessee to mobilize support in their struggle against the big publishing company's "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining policy.

The rally, arranged by a committee representing the striking unions and others in the railroad, trucking and mining industries of Tennessee, has been called for Apr. 28 in the Johnson Memorial Stadium here.

Rally sponsors want to tell the story of the strike to everyone willing to listen. They have invited representatives of the national AFL-CIO, various international and local unions, and the Tennessee State AFL-CIO.

"We're striking against a company that practices Boulwarism," said a spokesman at the headquarters of the Allied Kingsport Press Unions. "We went out together and we'll go back together."

Union men use the term "Boulwarism" to describe a policy which a National Labor Relations Board examiner has found to be an unfair labor practice—making one "firm but fair" offer in bargaining, and refusing to change it in any substantial way. The technique is named after Lemuel R. Boulware, former General Electric Co. vice president whose "take-it-or-leave-it" policy was found to have been the unlawful cause of the 1960 strike of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against GE.

The strikers say the company hasn't "budged" since it made an inadequate offer in negotiations Feb. 6. The Pressmen, Bookbinders, Machinists and Electrotypers walked out after several more weeks of trying vainly to get a more acceptable offer—and the Typographers joined them officially Apr. 10. Previously the printers had observed the picket lines and were represented at allied union meetings.

Pres. A. J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen has said the major issues include wages, vacations, workweek reduction on certain shifts, seniority and equipment manning. Management has offered wage boosts well below industry standards, he said.

Management has tried, without conspicuous success, to operate the plant with strikebreakers. Company products include the World Book, published by Field Enterprises, Chicago; the Book of Knowledge, and novels distributed to book dealers by Grosset & Dunlap. Before the strike the plant printed some 40 million books a year and had been dealing with employe unions for 40 years.

Poll Tax Ban Ratified by 2 More States

Florida and Iowa have ratified the proposed constitutional amendment banning poll taxes in federal elections, making 32 states which have done so.

Six more ratifications are needed in order to meet the constitutional requirement for three-fourths of the states to ratify an amendment.

Earlier this month, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had urged state labor bodies in eight states where the amendment had not yet been ratified to make a "highest priority" effort to obtain ratification. Florida and Iowa were among the eight states.

Pres. Kennedy had wired governors of all states urging quick action on ratifications so that the poll tax ban can be effective in time for the 1964 elections. Five states — Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas—impose a poll tax as a voting requirement.

Ratification has been approved by one house of the legislature in Delaware, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Only one state — Mississippi — has rejected the proposed amendment, although the Arizona, South Dakota and Wyoming legislatures adjourned without acting on it. Florida and Tennessee are the only southern states which have approved the amendment, which was adopted by Congress last year.

Ohio COPE Leader Joins Staff of IUD

Columbus, O.—Mrs. Jane Adams, state director of the Women's Activities Division of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, has resigned to become a field organizer for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

NLRB Issues Ruling On Cold Type Process

A dispute between three unions on the Philadelphia Inquirer over use of a new "linofilm" machine has resulted in a split decision by the National Labor Relations Board awarding the work to employes who are represented by the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

The publisher installed new photocomposition equipment last year and decided that typographers should operate it. The Newspaper Guild filed a claim that the work, which includes darkroom development of film and sensitized paper, should be done by photographers. The Photo Engravers also claimed jurisdiction.

NLRB Chairman William M. McCulloch and member John H. Fanning agreed with the employer that the printers should do the work, for these reasons: photocomposition is a substitute for the "hot metal" process in which the printers operate a linotype machine; typographers would be displaced from jobs if they lost jurisdiction whereas the other unions would gain jobs. Member Philip Ray Rodgers voted to uphold the publisher, but for different reasons.

Member Boyd Leedom dissented, saying the majority decision is a venture into new territory without precedent in jurisdictional cases and opposing award of new work requiring new skills to employes who formerly did work requiring different skills. Member Gerald A. Brown agreed with Leedom's conclusions but cited other reasons.

In another dispute over jurisdiction, four board members ruled against the ITU and in favor of pressmen represented by Pressmen's Local 6 at the Bejal Printing Co., St. Louis. McCulloch did not participate.

AT A WARSAW GHETTO MEMORIAL RALLY in New York, more than 1,500 persons paid tribute to the Jews who rose against the Nazis in wartime 1943 and were slaughtered. Speakers included survivors of the massacre plus Executive Dir. Benjamin Tabachinsky of the Jewish Labor Committee, sponsor of the rally; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.); Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; James Farmer, director of the Congress of Racial Equality; and representatives of free world governments and trade union movements.

Liberty Key to Labor Progress, Meany Tells World's Workers

"The first requisite of labor's progress is labor's liberty," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to workers abroad who annually celebrate their "labor day" on the first of May.

The significance of May Day "has never been more apparent than in this era of global struggle between freedom and communism," he continued in a message prepared for broadcast to workers in other lands through the Voice of America radio network.

Acknowledging that May Day "traditionally has great significance for workers in most parts of the world," Meany pointed out that each time "we restate labor's goals, the more obvious it becomes that their fulfillment is possible only in a free, democratic society."

"Perhaps that is why the forces of totalitarianism, communist and fascist alike, have consistently sought to pervert May Day to their own ends," the federation president declared.

The totalitarians "make it an occasion for a parade of military might, rather than human betterment. They have tried—and are still trying—to draw attention from the concept of progress through independent collective action by offering in its place the concept of a 'pie in the sky' society in which the omnipotent state will bestow material blessing upon the needy," he said.

The most pressing need of workers in most of the world, Meany observed, is for "the necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter."

"Communism's first false promise is to provide those necessities, quickly and easily. That is the basis on which the Communists seek the support of the downtrodden.

"But the promise is indeed false, and the price is exorbitant," he declared.

"No dictatorship, communist or any other kind, dares to unleash the genius of its people for the improvement of their own lot," he warned.

"The whole purpose of a totalitarian state is to preserve and strengthen the regime; nothing else matters. A tyrant must have guns; bread and meat can wait, and the wait never ends."

Drawing a contrast between workers behind the Iron Curtain and the free workers of the West, Meany pointed out that in the communist satellites "shabbiness and despair give testimony to communism's failure."

Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba "has been an even greater disaster than the brutal dictatorship it replaced," he said.

The price exacted of workers, when communism "does not even fulfill its basic promise," is "silence," Meany said.

"Silence in the face of injustice; silence in the face of oppression; silence when the needs of the workers cry for action."

"Can anyone imagine a silent labor movement?" Meany asked in his broadcast message.

"But this is the Communist formula: A labor movement that cannot be independent of government policy; that cannot bargain collectively; that cannot strike."

'A Silent Citizenry'

"And there is a silent citizenry, too," he continued. "Vote for one slate of candidates—or be silent. Agree with the edicts of the state—or be silent."

"I do not claim that there are no shortcomings in free societies, including that of the United States," the federation president told the world's workers. "But in these free societies, through free and independent trade unions, workers can pursue the constant quest for a better life.

"Unhampered by rigid ideological concepts, unfettered by the tyranny of an all-powerful ruler, they can shape their nations in whatever way is best fitted to their circumstances.

"Thus it is evident, now as always, that the first requisite is labor's liberty. In that spirit I offer the May Day greeting of the AFL-CIO to workers everywhere."

'Portable' Pension Plan Considered in Ontario

Toronto, Ont.—A "portable" pension plan providing minimum benefits at the rate of $2 per month per year of work has been introduced in the provincial legislature by the government of Premier John P. Robarts.

The proposal has the general approval of organized labor, with criticism of some specific details. It came six months after the Ontario Federation of Labor had presented a brief outlining a pension plan to a legislative committee.

It provides benefits of $80 a month after 40 years of service and $70 a month after 35. It would apply to maximum wages of $4,800 annually to employes of all Ontario firms with 15 or more employes.

Payment into a trust fund would start at age 30 for each worker, so the minimum $80 pension would become due at age 70. The cost could be split between employer and employe, or the employer could pay all.

The plan would become effective under the proposal on Jan. 1, 1965. The weekly cost for a worker aged 30 to 45 and earning $4,800 a year would be $1.39; for an employe aged 45 to 55 it would be $1.84; and for one over 55 years it would be $2.75.

Money would be paid into the trust fund by the employe and could not be withdrawn; employer payments would be vested in the employe after 10 years of service.

The plan would be administered by an Ontario Pensions Commission. OFL Sec.-Treas. D. F. Hamilton said his main concern was about who would control the vested funds. He strongly advocated a public corporation rather than a private one.

Organized labor's criticism covered the basic $2 per month, which it feels is too low; the pensionable age, which it feels should be 65 rather than 70; the exclusion of workers in firms with fewer than 15 employes, and the requirement of the waiting period for full vesting.

AFL-CIO Asks Fund Hike:

New Concepts Urged In Vocation Training

The AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed legislation to expand and modernize vocational education, but has warned that the new program would have only an "inconsequential impact" unless Congress provides more money than the Administration has requested.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Labor subcommittee that the proposed $73 million ceiling on vocational training grants—of which only $16 million would be "new money"—is "completely inadequate."

Biemiller urged Congress to authorize a first-year appropriation of at least $150 million to launch the new vocational program, with the amount rising annually until it reaches $400 million in the fifth year—the figure recommended to Pres. Kennedy by an advisory board of consultants. The panel included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Education.

"No one can seriously believe that for an additional amount of $16 million, vocational education throughout the United States can be expected to train substantially more people in more fields for more occupations, to construct modern and well-equipped area schools, to train more teachers and to build an effective guidance and counseling program," Biemiller declared.

He warned that "either Congress makes available enough money . . . or the proposed legislation will be just a piece of paper which will have an inconsequential impact on our classrooms and will train relatively few of our unemployed youths and adults."

Changes Seen Few

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin and Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan, declared that existing federal vocational education programs have "changed very little in the first half of this century."

He noted that one half the students in federally-aided vocational classes are taking home economics, another one-fourth are learning agricultural occupations, and less than one-fourth are training for work in industry or business.

Only nine states had federally-aided programs to train office machine repairmen, only 11 states train electric appliance repairmen, and only six states train heating and air conditioning mechanics, Biemiller noted. Federal funds presently cannot be used at all for training in office occupations, he pointed out. He added:

"We do not have enough teachers who are adequately acquainted with new materials, new production techniques and new job requirements. Poor vocational guidance and counseling often fail to direct our young people to occupations for which they are best equipped and for which jobs are in demand."

The problem, Biemiller said, "is not merely the lack of funds itself but what it has done to vocational educators. The starvation of vocational education has affected the imagination of the people who are responsible for administering, planning and teaching vocational education programs."

Training for Need

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, supports the "flexible structure of vocational training" proposed by the Administration. Under it, he said, vocational training "would be built around people and their occupational needs in today's labor markets. Vocational education would be more available to high school students, high school graduates and dropouts, youths and adults at work or unemployed who need training or retraining . . . and slow learners who cannot successfully follow regular vocational education programs."

Biemiller urged the subcommittee to improve the Administration bill by clearly providing for advisory councils representing employers, labor, agriculture, education and the public at national, state and local levels.

He warned that the labor market cannot absorb all of the untrained people who are available only for unskilled jobs but more workers will be needed in jobs requiring training and education. "Our vocational education system must match the people who need jobs to the jobs which seek people," he emphasized.

8,300 Macy Employes Win Raise, Hours Cut

New York—Major gains have been won by more than 8,300 members of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in five Macy's stores here in a new two-year contract ratified by the workers.

RWDSU Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky headed a 24-man negotiating committee which won general wage increases of $5 a week in two steps; a reduction in hours effective next Feb. 1, and other benefits.

He listed these improvements:

- A work week of 37.5 hours at no loss in pay for a period excluding Oct. 15-Jan. 15 of each year, when the 40-hour week prevails.
- Additional wage boosts up to $17.50 a week over the term of the contract for 3,000 workers in a wage structure based on job groupings.
- Employer-paid health plan benefits for workers who have retired since March 1953, and pension benefit increases up to a level of $96.25 a month instead of the present maximum of $55, excluding social security benefits.

The existing union health plan was expanded to include hospital benefits covering infants, psychiatric care, full allowances for private rooms, and repeated hospitalization for the same ailment.

With job security improvements added to a contract considered among the best in the industry, employes with 15 years of service may draw their regular salaries for a year during reductions in force, and those with 5 to 15 years of service may draw 120 days' pay.

Other improvements were secured for major appliance salesmen, commission sales people, and "Saturday only" workers.

London Bus Drivers Ask Cut in Hours

London—A claim for a sizable wage increase and the 40-hour workweek has been made to employers by unions representing 70,000 busmen on municipal transport lines outside London. All now work 42 hours a week.

As Congress Probes Price Rise:

Steel's Unit Payroll Costs Reported 'Stable' Since '58

Payroll costs per unit of steel production have remained relatively stable since the industry last boosted its prices in 1958, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress was told as it opened an inquiry into the latest series of steel price increases on selected products.

Leon Greenberg, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, produced government statistics and charts showing that in the 1958-62 period employment costs per unit of steel output rose at an average annual rate of six-tenths of 1 percent.

A day later, Arnold E. Chase, chief BLS expert on prices, presented data showing that the price of raw materials used to produce steel had declined nearly 10 percent since 1957.

The stability of unit labor costs in steel over the past five years was one of two major points emphasized by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), committee chairman, following Greenberg's presentation.

Douglas also stressed the need to draw a sharp distinction between total employment costs per output unit and wage costs per unit among production workers.

Most of Greenberg's material was presented in terms of total employment costs, and Douglas pointed out that wage earners "have no control" over the number of clerical, technical and executive personnel hired by management. The committee chairman made it clear that the total payroll figure included the salaries and expenses of all steel executives, including company presidents.

Two charts presented by Greenberg showed that steel labor productivity had risen substantially more among wage employes since 1940 than among all of the industry's employes, and that unit labor costs over the same period were about 11 percent higher if all employes are considered than if only wage-earning production workers are taken into account. On the index used by the BLS the wage cost per unit went up from 235.5 to only 236.5 over the entire 1958-62 period.

This led Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) to raise the question whether the steel industry is "loading up its overhead with drones" in the non-production work force.

Representatives of both the steel industry and the Steelworkers declined Douglas's offer to hear immediate comments on Greenberg's testimony. Meyer Bernstein of the USWA, however, said the union would reserve detailed comments for a written statement following the hearings, but that it "questioned the validity of much of the material" presented so far.

Comparison Questioned

Under questioning by Douglas, Greenberg acknowledged that in attempting to compare the productivity rise in steel with that of the entire non-farm economy, BLS had drawn on the Commerce Dept.'s estimates of gross national product in presenting the non-farm figures, and that these thus included services as well as commodity production.

As Douglas put it, if a doctor merely raises his fees, he is considered more productive in the GNP estimates.

The BLS figures showed that in the 1958-62 period the costs of all employment per man-hour rose on the average 3.9 percent a year in steel against 3.6 percent in the non-farm economy. But output per man-hour was up 3.3 percent a year against 2.4 percent elsewhere. The combination meant an average rise in unit labor costs of 0.6 percent in steel against 1.2 percent in the non-farm sector.

Greenberg agreed with Douglas that his charts indicated that "other things being equal" unit labor costs in steel should decline with greater utilization of the industry's production capacity. Steel was operating at less than 65 percent of capacity in 1962, the charts showed.

Greenberg reported that the number of production workers in steel had declined from 88 percent of total employment in the industry in 1940 to only 80 per cent in 1962.

The Steelworkers estimate that U.S. Steel—biggest in the industry—now employs only an estimated 192,000 production workers, the lowest number since depression-year 1934.

Morse Says ILO Faces New Era of Activity

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization is at "one of the critical points of its history" where it may be possible to swing into "a new and larger orbit of action," ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse declared in his report to the 47th session of the Intl. Labor Conference.

Morse's report, which will set the theme for next June's conference of worker, employer and government delegates from ILO member nations, calls for serious consideration of how best the ILO can adapt its structure and activities to rapidly changing world conditions while remaining committed to peace and freedom.

"The task of the ILO," he said, "its reason for existence as a world organization, is to work toward the fuller realization" of three basic principles of "universal value"—freedom of labor, in other words, respect for the worker as a person; freedom of association; and the primacy of social objectives.

The practical meaning of freedom of association is apparent to workers whose conditions are determined by collective bargaining, Morse observed. He added, however, in an apparent allusion to the Communist countries, that:

"It has now become important to consider how this principle can be given real specific content in a society where basic decisions affecting employment, incomes, and living and working conditions are taken through a central plan."

The same question is posed, he noted, "in an economically underdeveloped society in which trade unions are weak and such industry as exists is mainly owned and operated by the state."

Backs Faupl Suggestion

Morse endorsed as a "sound idea" the suggestion of U.S. Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl at last year's conference that the ILO establish a technical assistance program to promote human rights. Such a program, the director general said, should not be a "separate branch" of the ILO, but "an activity infusing all the ILO's work, and especially its operational work in the developing countries."

"The goal of fuller recognition of human rights is as important as the satisfaction of social needs," he declared.

In an effort to suggest priorities for ILO activity, Morse listed five problem areas currently challenging the organization and its member countries:

- Improvement of worker skills and fuller utilization of the labor force for economic development.
- The distribution of incomes and its relation to general economic and social objectives.
- The growth of trade unions and labor relations in developing countries.
- Current issues affecting the status of the worker and his employment conditions.
- The implications for labor in automation and other forms of advanced technology.

Morse said the coming conference would prove of "inestimable value" if it achieves but two objectives: "a clarification of the extent of common agreement upon the purposes of the ILO in the world today, not as to fundamental principles, but as to their meaning in action in present world conditions;" and secondly, "a clearer view of program priorities."

UAW Gives $25,000 To French Strikers

Detroit—The Auto Workers sent an additional contribution of $20,000 to the striking French coal miners shortly before their long walkout ended.

The money raised the total UAW gift to the strikers to $25,000 and was sent to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a result of its appeal for funds. In a cable, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther asked ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu to extend to the strikers and supporting organizations "our pledge of continued solidarity."

Pact Rejected, IAM Resumes Boeing Talks

Negotiators for the Machinists continued meetings with the Boeing Co. in Seattle after union members employed by the huge aerospace firm voted 9,591 to 8,723 to reject a proposed contract settlement submitted for ratification.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, IAM negotiators reported "no progress" and the company issued a statement that it had "no intention" of changing its previous offer which the workers turned down.

The vote of the Machinists at Wichita and three other smaller Boeing locations went heavily against the proposed settlement, which had been worked out after nine months of negotiations and an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction. The employes continued work pending an acceptable settlement even after the T-H injunction expired Apr. 15.

Principal objection of the workers was to a so-called performance analysis system under which supervisors "rate" employes under their control every six months, an IAM spokesman said.

In the Philadelphia area, Auto Workers employed at Boeing's Vertol Div. walked off the job briefly, but then returned to work and ratified a proposed contract agreement.

A BARGAINING AGREEMENT between the Navy and the Marine Engineers now protects about 400 union engineers employed on 37 ships in the Atlantic operating area of the Military Sea Transportation Service. Shown at the signing in New York are MEBA Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon (left) and Rear Adm. Frank L. Johnson, area commander.

Reds, Far Right Scored By Meany, Gov. Brown

(Continued from Page 1)

against all enemies of freedom," he said, adding:

"We will fight them because of our revulsion to what they stand for—and because we cherish the great values of democracy which they seek to destroy."

Gov. Brown said change can be brought about without extremism, and that "our democratic form of government is strong enough to resist the attack of misguided zealots."

Working with organized labor, the governor said, his administration has been able to achieve substantial progress on progressive programs which are the true answers to extremism of any nature.

Brown said that today the voice of the far left in America has faded to a whisper, while up and down the state "the voice of the far right sounds harsh and strident, and it is the right-wing radicals who dominate the extremist scene."

Like Meany, Brown compared the similarity of attitudes of extremists, citing as an example the denunciation of the United Nations by the far right as a "front for Russia" and by Communists as a "front organization for American imperialism."

The ultra rightists, Brown said, are full of hatred toward not just communism, but toward liberalism, the Supreme Court, Vice Pres. Johnson, income taxes, the nation's press, former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman and "labor bosses."

Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs publications director, suggested the conference not call communism the "far left."

Says Reds "Reactionaries"

They are the "reactionaries," he declared, who may try to hide themselves in the left-wing movements of the nation.

He also declared that "peaceful coexistence is not an instrument of peace in the hands of the Soviets, but an instrument of total war designed to weaken the enemy and make him more ready to succumb."

California Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk said that democracy has long been under attack from extremists, but "I would not have it any other way. We cannot silence them and we must not silence them if democracy itself is to survive."

Los Angeles Organizing 'Well Launched'—Meany

Los Angeles—The AFL-CIO organizing drive here has been "well launched, but it is too early to make any predictions about its ultimate success," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here after a conference with participants in the campaign.

He met with Dir. John Livingston of the federation's Dept. of Organization; Franz Daniel, coordinator of the drive here and assistant to Livingston; W. J. Bassett, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Labor Federation, and nearly 300 other active workers in the drive.

The federation issued a formal report on the campaign at the close of the first quarter, saying that if it is successful it will be used as a pattern for organizing campaigns in other parts of the nation.

The report showed 66 factories and other business firms unionized either through National Labor Relations Board elections or a cross check of signed cards.

The report showed 14 elections were lost, four still undecided. The total of 66 plants employ some 3,000 workers in hotels, restaurant, and manufacturing industries while another 2,000 new members were reported for state, county municipal and federal employes.

The 56 participating unions have nearly doubled their full time organizing staffs. They had 89 on the payroll at the beginning of the year, and now have 175 it was reported.

The President as Educator

PRES. KENNEDY'S address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, updating the editors' sadly neglected economic education, is what the country needs more of.

Simple exposure to the economic facts of life in the 1960s is the only antidote to the budget-cutting poison that has seeped into attempts to discuss rationally and intelligently the economic ills the nation faces.

Everyone can agree that waste and inefficiency cannot be tolerated in handling government funds. But there must be wider understanding of the government's role as the balance wheel in setting the course of the nation's economy.

The President told the editors, for example, that if federal expenditures had kept on a plateau last year—the policy adopted by the Eisenhower Administration in 1958—"a recession, in my opinion, would not have been avoided, just as it was not avoided in 1958."

The federal budget is the key to government programs and policies, but it is also an economic instrument that can determine whether the nation will enjoy a prosperous growth or stagnation and recession.

To engage in a budget-slashing spree and spread economic illiteracy is to sap the nation's strength and vitality. That most of the budget-cutting talk is based on hopes of political advantage compounds the crime.

While there is some hope that the President's educational talk to the editors will produce a greater understanding of our economic problems in the nation's press, he should not stop with the editors. He should carry the story of the relationship between the federal budget and jobs, economic growth and recessions, directly to the people.

The budget cutters cannot be dislodged from their cliche-held fortress without a concerted effort.

To Go to College

BY THE END of the current school year American unions will have distributed over a half-million dollars in scholarship aid, mostly to qualified students who lack the funds to secure college educations.

The annual award of AFL-CIO merit scholarships symbolizes this ever-increasing effort by organized labor to make higher education available to those qualified but because of their financial status denied the opportunity to develop their capabilities.

The trade union movement's scholarship aid role is an expanding one. But the scope of the problem is far beyond the means of the labor movement or any other organization. The problem is national and the solution must be national—the concept of federal aid to higher education.

The AFL-CIO has long fought for federal aid to education at all levels, including colleges and universities, as the only answer to the challenges of our complex society and the need of every American child to fulfill his possibilities to the utmost.

Federal aid to higher education without a properly financed and supported system of education at the elementary and secondary levels would solve only part of the problem and on a temporary basis.

As we near the end of another school year, the best gift the nation can give to the Class of 1963 at all school levels is a federal aid to education program—a gift that will insure a better education for the classes still to come.

AFL-CIO News

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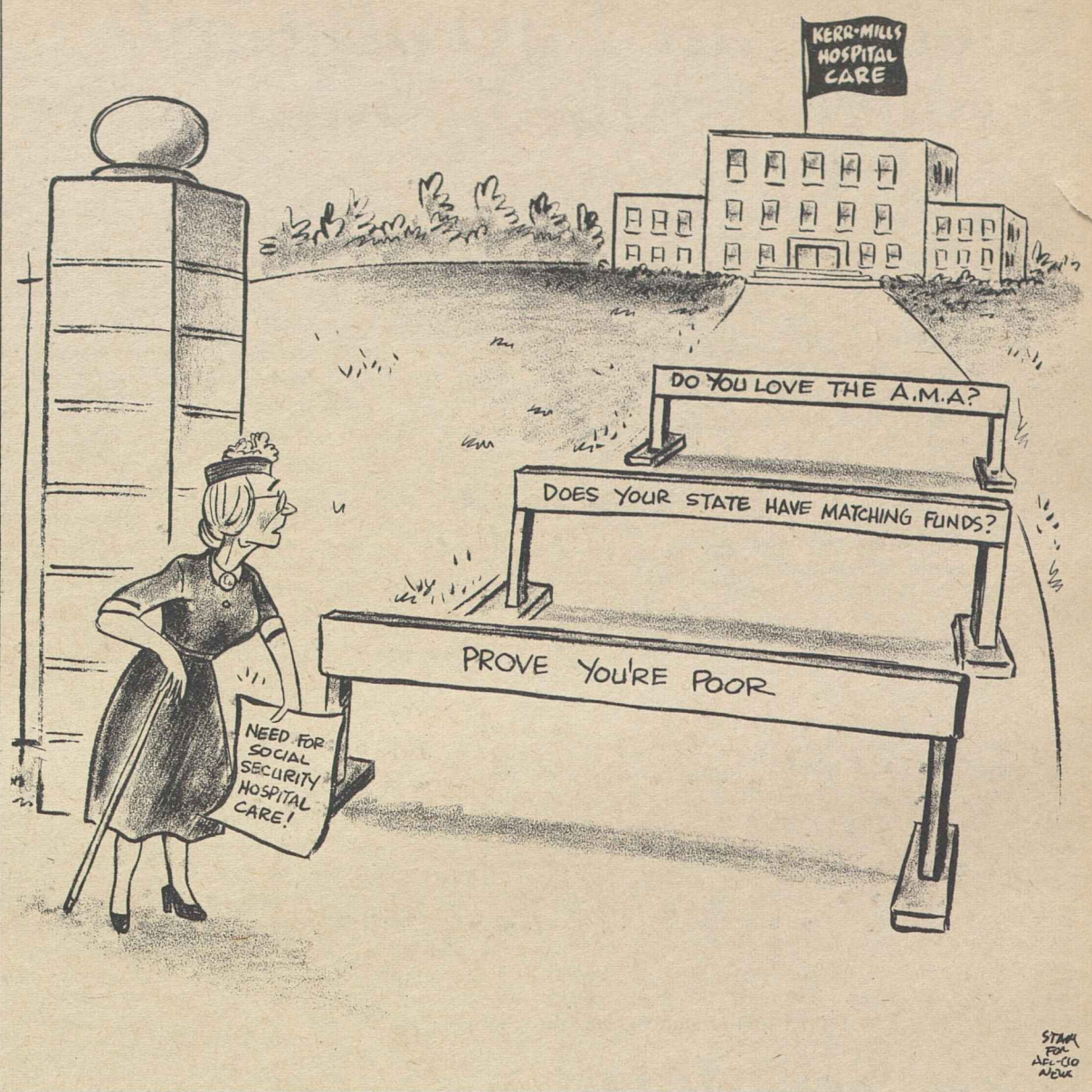
To the Admitting Room



STAMP FOR AFL-CIO NEWS

Continental Paradox:

African Political Independence Curbs Trade Union Freedoms

The following is excerpted from an article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor April 12, 1963:

By Arnold Beichman

The iron hand crush'd the Tyrant's head
And became a Tyrant in his stead.
WILLIAM BLAKE

PROBABLY NO SINGLE major organization in the United States has been as undeviatingly anti-colonial in spirit and deed as has the American labor movement.

The American trade unions soon after World War II forged links with African independence movements much to the discomfiture of European governments with overseas possessions and even, on occasion, to the unconcealed irritation of some European labor organizations.

There were times when American labor leaders differed sharply with the U.S. government on colonialism. They were as critical of a Truman Administration for its erstwhile support of France in 1950 over Tunisia's independence as they were later during an Eisenhower Administration when the anti-colonial spotlight shifted to Algeria. An African independence leader who found the doors of the State Dept. closed to him could always be sure of a warm welcome at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C.

This anti-colonial position created extraordinarily cordial relationships between American labor leaders and the budding trade unionists of Africa. The relationship prospered through the formation and growth of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which strongly supported African independence movements.

If only one achievement could be accorded this anti-colonialist tradition, it is that it thwarted the Soviet claim that communism alone was the true friend of colonial peoples. Africans themselves noted during the last decade that the French Communist Party, for example, muted its support of Algerian independence when Moscow's foreign policy considerations demanded a "soft line" towards France. Free labor, particularly the AFL-CIO, not being the captive of any particular foreign policy, could spurn opportunism and stick to its anti-colonial ideology.

With this as the historical background, one can understand the deepening anxiety of the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU that some of the newly independent countries of Africa are moving in a one-party direction. This has created a situation where African trade union organizations no longer have the same freedom which, paradoxically, *most of them enjoyed* under a colonial regime. It would seem that the strike which an African labor leader once endorsed enthusiastically as a blow for "uhuru" (the Swahili word for freedom) is now considered a threat to a country no longer administered by Whitehall or the Quai d'Orsay.

FREE LABOR'S CONCERN was recently expressed by Omer Becu, ICFTU general secretary, following the convention of the Algerian labor federation which he attended as an invited guest. There he saw—and later commented upon quite critically—how the regime of Premier Ben Bella took over the control of the hitherto independent federation.

A few weeks ago, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a statement entitled "There is no substitute for freedom." It characterized as "most distressing" what it called "the highhanded and repressive measures recently taken against trade unions in Algeria, Libya, and Tanganyika." In singling out these countries, it was only listing the most recent violators of what the western free labor movements regard as the right of trade unions to be independent of government dictation. The AFL-CIO could also have included in its criticisms Ghana, Guinea, Sudan, and Mali where worker groups are led by government-approved or selected officials.

Deploring the transformation of African unions into "mere vehicles of the government or of the only political organization which they allow to exist," the AFL-CIO insisted that:

1. Economic growth and political stability in the new countries can be facilitated "by encouraging free trade union organization."

2. Only free trade unions "can give the workers that feeling of participation in the economic growth of the nation."

"Freedom means much more than a multiple party system in politics and government," said the AFL-CIO declaration. "It means freedom of conscience, a free press, freedom of association, freedom to organize into genuine trade unions. With all their imperfections and the mistakes they may make, the free trade unions have everywhere proven to be the most effective and democratic instruments for overcoming poverty, ignorance and disease."

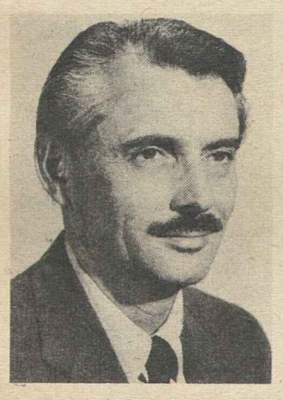
Morgan Says:

There Is No Quick, Cheap Way To Get Rid of the Cuban Problem

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., DST.)

PRES. KENNEDY cleared the air slightly in the Cuban crisis but so brooding and beclouded has the atmosphere become that the issue drags on, distracting our attention and our energies from larger problems. There is nothing magnificent about our obsession with Castro. We seem at times to be so utterly hypnotized by the subject that nothing else matters. Unfortunately, as we should have sense enough to know, the end of communism in Cuba, when it comes, will still leave us with almost the same bulging bagful of worries that we had before.



Morgan

What we forget, or refuse to remember, is that there is no cheap, quick way to get rid of the Cuban problem. The President reminded the country of that in his question-and-answer session with the American Society of Newspaper Editors exactly two years minus one day after he had to report to the same group on the tragic fiasco at the Bay of Pigs, which is perhaps still the greatest and most painful mistake of his Administration.

The curious, cutting irony of the situation is that the country was, by all appearances, more solidly behind the President then in the anguish of the affair for which he shouldered the blame, than it is now in the wake of his October triumph of forcing Khrushchev to dismantle the Soviet offensive missile threat.

Why has Kennedy's success in his grave test of will with Moscow become so blurred in less than six months that it is almost forgotten in the angry allegations and swirling anxieties that remain? There are several ingredients to the answer. One is, I suspect, that we Americans have come to regard the Cuban problem not only as a threat to our security but an affront to our honor. Rather in the manner of a wronged husband we are demanding not only justice but vengeance for the deception. That attitude in turn has made us especially receptive to the dramatic and not always responsible criticisms of the Administration's Cuban policy.

But the Administration itself surely must share the glame for the befuddlement. For though government policy, as the President told the editors, does not embrace either invasion or blockade under present circumstances, some of the Administration's actions, or at least its gestures, have encouraged the conclusion that some time, somehow, we would stage some kind of repeat of the charge up San Juan Hill. Though the President declared that nobody in the government ever promised exile leaders or anybody else that the U.S. would launch another invasion of Cuba, the Administration apparently never made that crystal clear.

Indeed the tone if not the substance of Kennedy's ASNE speech two years ago was that of a man determined to see that wrongs were righted. And the President's appearance before the ransomed "freedom fighters" in Miami's Orange Bowl last Dec. 29 was so drenched with emotion, so choked with the gorge of militant patriotism that his embrace of the social revolutionary principles behind the Alliance for Progress and his implied warning that reactionaryism must not be returned to Cuba, these vital aspects of his speech went virtually unnoticed.

It was almost as if the Administration, committed to an undramatic course of increasing multiple pressures against Castro, couldn't bear to renounce completely the romantic course of a "war of liberation."

ADMITTEDLY the feuding factions among the Cuban exiles have been exceedingly hard to deal with. Exiles always are. It remains to be seen whether the withdrawal of Dr. Jose Miro Cardona from the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Council will make U.S. relations with the exiles any more realistic. Our embarrassing fact is that a large number of the exiles in Florida are not really interested in the social reforms called for under the Alliance for Progress and do not recognize the delay in democratizing Cuba gave a major assist to the Communist takeover.

One thing is clear. The Cuban issue, having been complicated by politics, will become an increasingly dangerous political issue in the 1964 presidential campaign unless the Administration can restore with the consistent and candid execution of its policy the public confidence it has lost since the triumph of last fall.

It is true that the President has said before that there is an issue here larger than Cuba, and it is the security and welfare of the hemisphere.

But he will have to say it again and he will have to explain again, to North Americans and South Americans alike, that the removal of a Communist regime in Cuba does not in itself guarantee the salvation of the hemisphere—that indeed one of the best ways to assure a short life for Castroism is to quicken the peaceful social revolution in the rest of Latin America which the Alliance for Progress stands for, and without which free societies in our Pan-American neighborhood will fall.

Washington Reports:

Moratorium on Rail Mergers Backed by Douglas and Cooper

PROPOSED RAILROAD MERGERS, like that of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, should be held up pending congressional investigation of railroad finances and the effect of mergers on communities and rail employes, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) both have declared.

Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on nearly 700 radio stations, Douglas said that while some mergers may be found justifiable, "it is not at all certain that the railroads are in the difficult situation that they say they are."

"I think we need to know," he said, "whether there is excess fat in railroad financing, whether excessively high salaries are being paid to too many vice presidents, to learn who really owns or controls the railroads."

Cooper, speaking on the same program, declared that when Congress passed the Transportation Act of 1958 to help the railroads, "we did so believing that some of the systems were on the verge of bankruptcy."

"But reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicate that railroads have had net profits in 1954, 1955 and 1958, which were higher than in other periods," he said. "We need the facts."

He said he was concerned about what mergers would mean to workers, communities "the economy of the country, the national security."

"WE HEAR THE WORD 'featherbedding' a lot, and it has a certain meaning to many people," he declared, "but I think we have to consider what it means to the safety of the railroads, to service to the people."

"People talk about excess operating crews, excess people in freight and passenger stations," remarked Douglas, but not about excess executives or "the big commissions the banking and issuing houses make out of the railroads."

He recalled that the railroads didn't always do well when they were financed by the Wall Street bankers, Morgan and Kuhn-Loeb, "but the two banking houses did."

He said he favored the resolutions offered by Senators Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) to delay railroad mergers until a congressional investigation is completed."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES in this country is the emphasis devoted by the daily press to such a speech as former Vice Pres. Nixon gave on the Cuba issue to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The play was big and splashy.

Mr. Nixon was beaten for the presidency in 1960, although narrowly. He was beaten again, not so narrowly, when he ran for governor of his home state of California last year. He renounced future political races, in a welter of self-pity and despair, in a press conference ranting at the political reporters whom he accused of disliking him personally.

No realistic reporter took Nixon at his word and wrote him off as a Republican figure. He has long-established connections within the party, including its money givers; he might easily come to occupy a role such as that which former Gov. Dewey played in 1952 in floor-managing the bitter convention fight to take the Republican nomination away from Sen. Taft and name Gen. Eisenhower for the race.

But Nixon's Cuba speech was a type with the sloganeering of the early Eisenhower years, when there was talk of "unleashing" Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan to invade mainland China.

Nixon favored a new "freedom doctrine." He favored some kind of "unleashing" of the Cuban exiles whose hit-and-run raids on Soviet shipping obviously might involve this country in a confrontation with the Soviet Union not at our choice of time and nature. He wanted to apply only the "minimum" force needed to uproot Castro's regime, but also "whatever action is necessary" to reduce the Soviet beachhead in Cuba.

This is mere verbalizing without content. So was Nixon's further comment that the Kennedy policy toward the Soviet Union is one of "containment." As a matter of strict fact, the Eisenhower policy for eight years was precisely that—containment—and it began with an armistice in Korea accepting division of the country because Mr. Eisenhower saw no other way to end the shooting.

Responsible Democrats recognized this and did not hamper Mr. Eisenhower with partisan and vain attacks. And it passes understanding that the daily press should treat a partisan Nixon speech as if it were the profound utterance of a rising party leader.

It must be acknowledged, parenthetically, that the editors tried first to get a fresh Republican voice—such as Gov. Rockefeller or Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania or Gov. Romney of Michigan—as the chief GOP spokesman, and settled for Nixon when the others preferred not to expose themselves in April 1963 to a national editors' audience.

* * *

I. LEE POTTER, the Republican National Committee's director for southern state activities, professes optimism about southern party gains in the near future, and with some measure of reason.

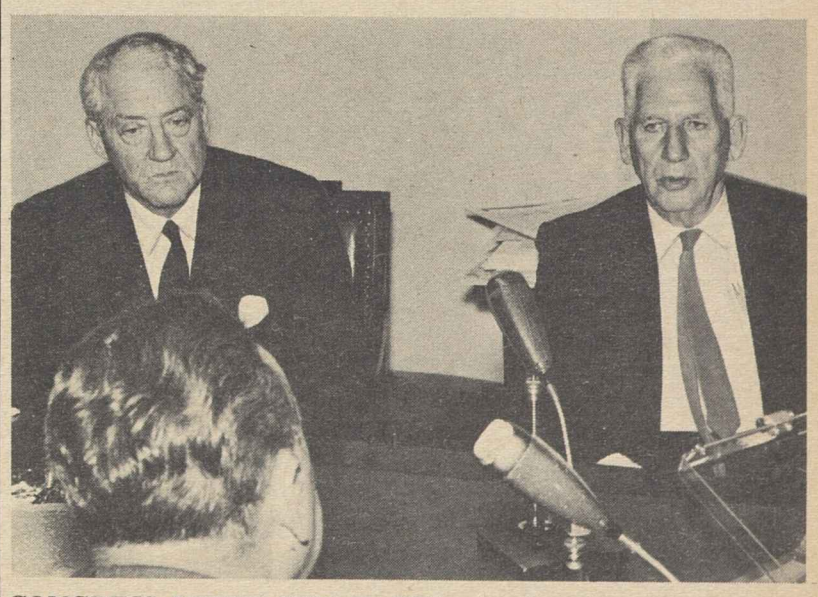
Potter points out that the GOP scored substantial gains in Florida in winning state legislative seats in 1962; that it almost won two additional Virginia districts in the House; that it actually won five additional southern seats; that it almost defeated Sen. Lister Hill in Alabama; that conservative Democrats in Texas are increasingly breaking with the Democratic Party and enrolling openly as Republicans.

Potter can even point to new Republicans in Mississippi, where a former Democratic lawyer intends to run for governor on the GOP ticket and a state senator, elected as a Democrat, has switched to run for lieutenant governor.

The other side of the coin is the hopeful note of pleasure among liberal and moderate Democrats as the reactionaries depart. They see a chance, at last, to get more affirmative and forward-looking Democratic candidates.

The Virginia AFL-CIO newsletter observes with tentative optimism that ranking Democratic spokesmen are suggesting openly that "hybrid" party members, who either actively or passively already support the Republican ticket in national elections, should go all the way.

"If a genuine two-party system" emerges, it comments, "it is bound to be an improvement."



CONGRESS NEEDS THE FACTS on railroad finances and the effect on workers and communities before further mergers are permitted, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), left, and Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) agreed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Penny Saved in Supermarket Worth More Than Penny Earned

By Sidney Margolius

MANY FAMILIES still do not realize how useful consumer knowledge and effort can be in advancing their financial standing. Often you hear people say that it doesn't pay to spend too much time shopping, that you spend more on gas than you save. Nothing could be more wrong.

Actually the average woman spends money in a supermarket at the rate of $19 an hour. In contrast, her husband earns an average of $2.50 an hour—the average industrial pay.

If you can work more efficiently at your buying, and save perhaps 10 to 15 percent of your spending, you often can earn by knowledgeable shopping and planning, almost as much as on the job.

This is not to say that we should all quit our jobs and just shop. We need some capital to start with. But most families never will make much progress unless they work as carefully at their jobs as consumers as they do in their jobs as earners.

The plain fact is that we're all usually better trained as "earners" than as "buyers." Our young women are trained to be secretaries, airline hostesses, even machine operators, but not in how to compare installment fees or even, sometimes, in how to buy a chicken if it has not been cut up into parts. Our young men can build space ships but can't figure out how to buy insurance.

We live in a very complicated money world, with many pressures on us. The result, in many families, is a dribbling away of resources. We're surfeited with frozen TV dinners and roll-on deodorants but have great difficulty achieving our main aspirations of better education for our children, more adequate housing, security from unemployment and often even adequate medical care.

If you're in this situation, you need a program to help stop waste of family resources. The buck you earn leaves you only 70-80 cents after taxes. The buck you save is a whole one. In this department's experience, gained from many personal interviews and correspondence with families all over the country, the most-frequent money leaks are:

- Constant payment of high finance charges on installment purchases, often resulting in a habitual loss of 5 percent of a family's entire income.
- Overspending for food, with some families feeding themselves nutritiously for as little as $1 a day per person, and others in the same neighborhood and income bracket spending as much as $1.75.
- High housing and household operating costs, including surprisingly heavy outlays for utility bills, fuel and household supplies such as overpriced brand-name cleaning products.
- Burdensome car expenses, with many families spending noticeably more than 12 percent of after-tax income, which is a safer limit for all car expenses, including depreciation.
- Unnecessarily large expenditures for insurance because of expensive weekly payments instead of putting the money aside and paying annually, or buying the wrong type of insurance, or insuring wife, children and mother-in-law instead of concentrating on Papa.
- Heavy spending for commercial recreation, such as bowling.
- Overpayment of income taxes (about a third of the families interviewed pay more taxes than they need to, because they don't understand all the tax rules).

Granted that the income-tax laws are so complicated as to be rigged, in effect, in favor of higher-income taxpayers who can hire tax specialists. Still, taxes, installment fees, insurance and nutrition are no more difficult to master than some of the complicated tasks you have to do on your job.

MANAGING YOUR MONEY to avoid installment buying except when absolutely necessary is the first target for many families. It is a fact that the installment buyer helps subsidize the cash buyer.

The biggest day-to-day savings your family can make are in your supermarket shopping. The average supermarket shopper spends just a little over 20 minutes on each shopping trip. The money-saving technique is to take the weekend supermarket ads and plan your meals around each week's specials, and also, compare specials offered by different stores. People get into the habit of buying at a favorite supermarket. But supermarket managers themselves say they respect most the shopper who looks for the specials.

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A COMMENDATION for labor's role in supporting the nation's 2,000 United Fund and Community Chest campaigns was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Ralph Henry Smith, left, executive director of the National Capital Area, United Givers Fund, and Robert V. Donahoe, associate executive director, right. A framed scroll recounts how the AFL-CIO membership, through local unions, local and state central bodies, state and national committees, and the labor press "contributed substantially to the health and welfare of millions of American families."

Brown Maps Program:

Consumer Protection Pushed in California

CALIFORNIA'S Gov. Edmund G. Brown has mapped a comprehensive program to aid and protect the consumer.

In a special message to the legislature, Brown dealt with four major fields—credit, packaging and labeling, consumer services and unfair selling practices—in announcing his "Consumer Policy for California."

"It will be controversial," the governor admitted. "It will be a target of special interests with powerful lobbies.

"But if the public interest is to be served, if our free enterprise system is to remain strong, and if we are to fulfill the expectations of our democratic society, the rights of our democratic society, the rights of the individual—as a consumer—must be maintained."

His program borders closely on some of the legislation being pushed by Democratic liberals in Washington. It calls for, among other things:

1. A "price of credit" law, similar to the "truth in lending" proposal, which would require full disclosure of the total simple annual interest contained in all credit contracts.
2. A reduction in charges of automobile financing.
3. A study of the feasibility of reducing the legal maximum rate in revolving charge accounts to 18 percent.
4. The elimination of referral selling.
5. Requiring statements of quantity on the principal display panel of all packages.
6. Elimination of odd-size loaves of bread in favor of half-pound, pound and pound and a half loaves.
7. Legislation "to crack down hard on cheating in both electronics (television, radio, phonograph) repairs and automobile parts."

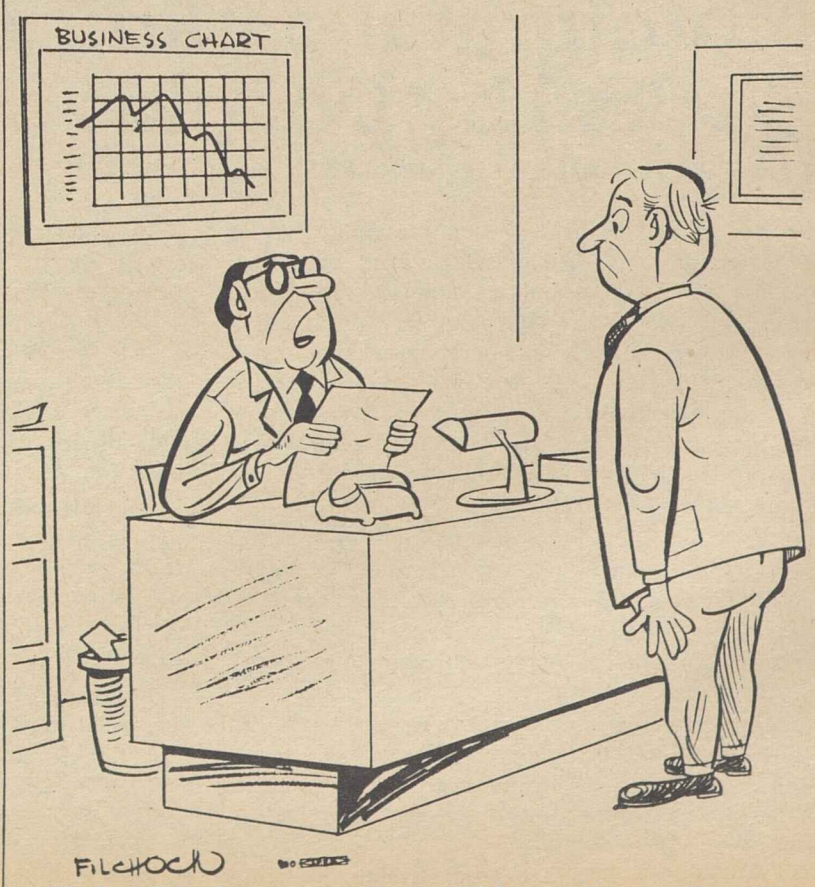
Brown called on all "honorable businessmen" to "help combat dishonest competition and work out proposals to protect both the consumer and the conscientious businessman from the unscrupulous operator."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Unconscious, Subconscious (Conscious, too) Kicked in the Id

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE are scared of thunder and lightning, and some shudder at mice and snakes and bats,
But me, I recoil from Freudy cats.
Freudy cats are people who can't carry on a casual, matter-of-fact conversation
Because every subject leads them into complicated, psychoanalytic dissertation.
No matter what topic you mention, be it the Common Market, the Dodgers or the four no-trump bid,
They've got a theory about it, involving traumas, guilt complexes, feelings of aggression, death wishes or the unconscious id.
They see Oedipal complexes underneath every bed,
And they're always probing for peepholes into the dark, secret recesses of your head.
If you mention that chocolate ice cream is a dish you really enjoy,
They pounce on your remark as an unconscious confession that you wish you'd been born a boy.
To these psychological Peeping Toms, nothing is as simple as it seems.
Everything is fraught with back-to-the-womb complexes, sado-masochistic impulses and Freudian dreams.
According to them, if you're nice to your mother, you unconsciously hate her,
And if you kick your mother in the shins, you're suppressing an Oedipal desire to date her.
They've rolled all human fears, hopes, fancies and foibles into one all-encompassing diagnosis:
NEUROSIS.
They're always giving you knowing looks and sharp penetrating glances which make you feel positively undressed,
But you don't dare blush because that would be an admission of secret guilt feelings which you've suppressed.
Now don't get the idea that I'm scornful of psychiatry in general because I'm not.
I think that Sigmund Freud was one of the greatest men who ever lived, and we all owe psychiatry a lot.
But I don't think that people ought to go around practicing psychiatry on the strength of a few scraps of knowledge
That they picked up from watching a TV program or reading a magazine article or taking a course in Elementary Psych in college.
I, personally, have deep-seated feelings of doubt
That they have the faintest idea what they're talking about.
And that's why instead of suppressing my feelings of hostility and aggression, I'm going to flip my lid,
And give the next Freudy cat I meet a good, swift kick in the id.



"In fact, if business gets any worse I'll have to let my wife go."

AFL-CIO Submits Recommendations:

Radiation Safety Standards Asked Under Walsh-Healey

The AFL-CIO has proposed sweeping revision of the safety and health standards governing employers under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, including a broad section setting forth standards of safety and health in industries handling radioactive materials.

In addition, the federation urged Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to establish a labor-management advisory committee to undertake a continuing review of the Walsh-Healey standards for the purpose of periodic revision.

In submitting the proposals to Wirtz, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed that they represented "the official recommendations" of the federation to bring up to date the general safety sections published Dec. 28, 1960, and the radiation sections first issued by the Labor Dept. last Aug. 17.

Meany's letter said the AFL-CIO "urgently recommends" adoption of the proposed revision of both sections to become effective no later than Aug. 1, 1963.

In calling for establishment of the advisory panel, Meany noted that safety and health "is not a static matter."

Continued Review Needed

"With the constant change in national codes of the American Standards Association and other code-writing authorities," he said, "the Federal Safety and Health Standards should be revised at least every two years to keep up to date."

Such an advisory committee, he continued, would offer valuable technical assistance to the department's Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions "in promulgating safety and health standards that will substantially reduce injury and death to the workers of the United States."

Copies of the 94 pages of AFL-CIO recommendations are being distributed to international union affiliates and state central bodies. They are available to others on request from John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, at federation headquarters.

The proposed revisions are the product of several months effort by the safety committee, headed by Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh. The group was aided by a subcommittee of its own under Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers and the Staff Subcommittee on Atomic Energy & Natural Resources.

The general safety sections deal with such areas as buildings, scaffolding, elevators, lighting, ventilation and industrial machinery. They incorporate current codes of the ASA and other authorities where these were available and up-to-date. Where such codes were unavailable, or were found to be inadequate themselves, the federation drew up detailed recommendations to bring Walsh-Healey safety standards into line with current needs and practices.

The radiation sections are derived largely from the Atomic Energy Commission's Standards for protection against Occupational Radiation which now cover an estimated 70,000 workers in plants using AEC-owned radioactive materials under license.

Inclusion of these standards in the Walsh-Healey regulations would extend their protection to some 95,000 additional workers employed by AEC prime contractors, plus up to 2 million others working for federal contractors in plants using radioactive materials not controlled by the AEC.

In the last category are such radiation sources as isotope radiation gauges, industrial x-ray machines, particle accelerators, high voltage electronic vacuum tubes and other materials and devices, which the AFL-CIO proposals assert "have long been in need of regulation under a comprehensive set of standards."

The federation's proposals set forth the general position that any kind of man-made radiation can produce harmful effects on human beings and that the proposed standards have therefore been prepared "with the purpose of affording the strongest possible safeguards to workers exposed to occupational radiation."

"Every effort shall be made to keep the exposure of workers to ionizing radiation at the lowest possible level, and unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation shall be avoided," the proposed regulations declare.

"These standards will be subject to continual review with the goal in mind of reducing occupational radiation hazards to workers to the fullest extent possible."

The AFL-CIO recommendations thus reject the so-called threshold concept which holds that a minimum ascertainable dose of radiation exposure is required before harmful effects are produced in human beings.

At the same time, the proposals recognize that a requirement forbidding any radiation exposure at all would be impractical and harmful to the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses. They therefore set forth the same "maximum permissible dose" levels that the AEC requires of its own licensees.

Other Safeguards

In addition, the recommended revisions would extend to the Walsh-Healey Act these other safeguards, which the AFL-CIO after a two-year effort persuaded the AEC to include in its own standards:

- Precautionary measures, such as surveys of hazards, the use of personnel radiation monitoring equipment, the posting of caution signs and instruction of personnel.
- Procedures governing the storage of radioactive materials and the disposal of waste.
- Maintenance of exposure records and permanent preservation of such records, to be made available to employes and former employes on request.
- A requirement for the posting of a notice to employes setting forth their rights to obtain copies of their exposure records, reports of any overexposure and a final radiation history when separated, and their rights to inspect the employer's safety procedures and file complaints.
- Provision for prompt reporting of overexposure and incidents leading to breakdowns or overexposure.
- A prohibition against exemption of any contracting employer from the regulations unless he files a written request with the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions or with the AEC, whichever applies, and it is determined that such exemption will not result "in lessening necessary safeguards to workers and property."

TWO TRADE UNION SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS pay a visit to Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court. Shown, left to right, are Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, which provided the scholarships; Judy K. Lash, Missoula, Mont.; Justice Goldberg; and A. Michael Collins, Overland Park, Kan. Miss Lash and Collins are the first to receive Operating Engineers scholarships established as a memorial to Joseph J. Delany, the union's late president. A third scholarship, to be announced later, will go to a Canadian. The scholarships, worth up to $1,500 a year for four years, go to sons and daughters of Operating Engineers' members.

FOUR-WEEK INSTITUTE for union staff members in the South was held on the University of North Carolina campus. These students and faculty members taking a break between classes are, from left: John Parker, a Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union representative in Alabama; George T. Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Lock J. Parker, a RWDSU representative in Virginia, and Joseph Mire of the National Institute of Labor Education which sponsored the program.

Unique Study Course Draws Union Staffers

Chapel Hill, N. C.—Eighteen full-time union staff members—all from the South—studied under experts in fields ranging from history and economics to organizing problems, and learned from each other, in a unique four-week course at the University of North Carolina.

The program was sponsored by the National Institute of Labor Education, aided by a grant from the New World Foundation. Prof. Ronald Donovan of the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations served as director, with George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education as co-director.

In sessions which typically lasted from 8:45 a.m. to 9 p.m., with Saturday classes three out of four weeks, the union staffers studied the labor, political and economic history of the South, explored civil rights problems and delved into community relations.

They developed reading speed in a special workshop, sang and studied labor songs and folklore, studied labor law and organizing techniques.

A day was devoted to a presentation of labor's economic program by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger. Another day saw the group participating in a Conference in World Affairs sponsored by the university. An unscheduled instructor was Assistant Sec. of State G. Mennen Williams, who addressed the group while on a visit to the university.

Guernsey described the four-week institute as "the most successful inter-union staff training program I have ever seen." He said it was "the first time anything like this has ever been done in the South."

The participants came from 12 unions, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Machinists; Communications Workers; Papermakers & Paperworkers; Transport Service Employes; Chemical Workers; Textile Workers Union of America; Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; State, County & Municipal Employes; Oil Workers; Auto Workers, and Clothing Workers.

Court Upholds Airline Pact Arbitration

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that contract arbitration awards in the airlines industry are enforceable in the federal courts under the Railway Labor Act.

The high court thus put such awards on the same level as those issued under contracts covered by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The decision, written by Justice Byron R. White, upholds the claim of the Machinists on behalf of six members fired by Central Airlines, Inc., in 1958 and reverses the U.S. District Court of Northern Texas and the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The case was remanded to the District Court for a hearing.

The union members were fired after refusing to attend disciplinary hearing without having an IAM representative present. The union carried a grievance to a board of adjustment, which split 2-2. A neutral referee then ruled in favor of the union position but the airline refused to comply, saying state courts had jurisdiction. The IAM then asked the federal court to enforce the referee's award.

NLRB Cites Teamsters in Assault Case

An unfair labor practice complaint has been issued by Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board against Local 777 of the expelled Teamsters for what was called a "brutal assault" on a witness called to testify at an NLRB hearing in Chicago.

Rothman said the complaint is based on a charge that Louis Lebron of the Crown Metal Co. was beaten by two agents of Local 777 after leaving the NLRB office in the Chicago Loop where he was to testify about challenges in an election conducted by the board.

The local, Rothman charged, has a record of "engaging in violence and otherwise coercing employes." Despite an NLRB order and a court decree in another case—Checker Cab Co., Chicago—the union has "persisted in the illegal conduct" enjoined by the decree and a contempt action is being considered, he said.

Rothman, asserting that no organization can remain free unless its membership is free, said "those who base their power and so-called leadership on brutality and intimidation pose a real and immediate danger" to society and free labor.

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests.

PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY BOARD in the railroad work rules dispute brings together chief negotiators for railroad management and the Locomotive Firemen in an effort to end the long impasse in negotiations. Around the table, clockwise, are: Guy W. Knight and James E. Wolfe, rail management spokesmen; Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger and Chairman Samuel I. Rosenman of the Emergency Board, and Pres. H. E. Gilbert and Assistant Pres. S. C. Phillips of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

More Jobs, Better Training Asked For 700,000 Out-of-Work Youth

A presidential committee has called for "immediate, bold and imaginative action" to improve job opportunities and training for the nation's youth.

In a report subscribed to by leaders in education, labor, business and public life, the President's Committee on Youth Employment warned that inaction will doom hundreds of thousands of youngsters to "failure and frustration."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany served on the 34-member committee, which was headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and included seven cabinet-level officials. Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University, was vice chairman.

Also on the committee were Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Mrs. Mildred M. Jeffrey, community relations director of the Auto Workers.

Committee members painted a grim picture of some 700,000 out-of-school, out-of-work youth, competing for a dwindling number of unskilled jobs. If the current rate of youth unemployment persists as the work force rises, their number will grow to 1.5 million by 1970, the report warned.

To meet the "immediate needs" of unemployed youngsters, the committee called on employers and unions to re-examine hiring, training and promotion policies "to see how they can better employ young people." It urged expansion of apprenticeship opportunities and cooperation in "pre-apprentice training."

Non-Discrimination 'Vital'

In all employment programs, the committee emphasized, the elimination of discrimination against minority groups is "vital."

To make it possible for school dropouts lacking even basic education skills to obtain and keep jobs, the committee called on local school systems to develop "crash programs" in reading, writing, speaking and the use of numbers.

The committee urged prompt enactment by Congress of the two programs in the Administration's Youth Employment bill—a Youth Conservation Corps and a "hometown" job program in the cities.

This recommendation was protested by two commission members—Donald J. Hardenbrook, board chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Richard Wagner, chairman of the executive committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. However, other employer representatives on the committee agreed with the committee recommendation.

Five committee members, including Beirne and Mrs. Jeffrey, said the endorsement should have been even more specific and opposed a committee recommendation that the immediate program be limited to a $100 million appropriation each year for three years.

The committee also recommended lifting the present 5 percent limitation on the use of Manpower Development & Training Act funds for youth training allowances.

State Studies Asked

"To develop public understanding of the problems of youth employment and the close relationship between employment and effective education and training," the committee urged governors and mayors to establish continuing commissions on the problems of youth.

The committee emphasized that "underlying all efforts to help youth is the need for expansion of the economy." Unless job opportunities are increased, "it is unrealistic to expect that jobs for youth will be substantially increased," the report noted.

In the long-range area, the committee called for greater federal, state and local resources for education, improved vocational counseling and training, with modernization of federally-assisted vocational training programs. A recommendation that consideration be given to "minimum and carefully safeguarded" modifications in child labor laws "to help youth acquire suitable work experience" drew a strong dissent from Haggerty, who viewed it as a step backwards.

Both the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM representatives on the committee, while expressing general agreement with the long-range goals, took exception to all references to additional federal funds for education.

Pres. Kennedy responded to the report with a statement declaring that "no nation can neglect the development of its young people without courting catastrophe."

Calling for passage of the Administration's Youth Employment bill—now bottled up in the House Rules Committee—the President cited the report as evidence that "we as a nation are not doing all that we can" to help youth prepare "for a complex and ever-evolving domestic economy."

NLRB Asked To Reconsider Pay Decision

The Ladies' Garment Workers has announced that it will ask reconsideration of a National Labor Relations Board order directing it to give retroactive pay increases to some union employes who are members of the Federation of Union Representatives.

A three-man board panel affirmed a finding by Trial Examiner George A. Downing that the ILGWU had interfered with the rights of staff members to organize. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom also voted to order the ILGWU to make its employes whole for lost earnings, plus interest at 6 percent, because of the "unlawful withholding of automatic" pay increases.

ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler said the ILGWU was "gratified" at that portion of the report which found that two FOUR officers had not been unlawfully treated and added:

"The ILGWU will be asking for reconsideration in the matter of retroactive pay for some staff members since the pay increase subsequently granted to staff was of such a character as, in effect, to cover the period from Jan. 1.

"The ILGWU continues to maintain as a matter of major principle that union officers as distinguished from union employes are not properly a unit for collective bargaining purposes." It said this claim is still before the NLRB in another case and has not been fully decided.

Danish Government Asks Wage Freeze

Copenhagen—The Danish government has submitted legislation to Parliament proposing a freeze on wages, prices and dividends for a two-year period, and a ban on strikes. The government also proposed to reduce taxation and enact a compulsory savings scheme.

In Speech to Press Club:

Leighty Hits 'Myth' Of Rail Poverty

A spokesman for rail unions "complimented" railroad management for having done "a really remarkable job of brainwashing the American people" but took newspapers and their editorial writers to task for not having done better at "probing behind an industry's propaganda to get at the facts."

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association told Washington, D. C., newsmen at a National Press Club luncheon that the railroad industry's claim of "poverty" is a "myth."

He said the railroads have unleashed a "massive propaganda drive" claiming "they are on the brink of financial disaster . . . and that, because of so-called 'featherbedding,' they are being forced by greedy union leaders to pay excessive labor costs."

"The facts," Leighty declared, "dispute every one of these claims."

The industry is "in the healthiest financial state in its history," he said. Between 1951 and 1961, its operating revenues enabled it to reduce its long-term debt by nearly $1 billion and invest an average of $1 billion a year in plant—while dividends went up.

Leighty charged that railroads, through bookkeeping changes, are able to conceal their "true financial situation, when it serves the purposes of the corporation to do so."

He noted that the Interstate Commerce Commission voted to permit the Chesapeake & Ohio to acquire stock control of the Baltimore & Ohio after the latter reported losing $31 million in 1961. He added:

"I ask you if it doesn't seem most unusual that B&O operations were profitable through 1960 and again in 1962," ran a deficit "that year, and only that year," when the acquisition proceedings were pending?

Congress Can 'Help'

Congress can "help" the railroads, he said, by declaring a moratorium on mergers and thus "save many railroads from the results of the industry's own folly."

Instead of "cutting back service," railroads "should hustle for new business to use railroad plant to full capacity," Leighty declared.

Railroads, he said, "should stop chasing the merger 'will-o-the-wisp' which is at best a temporary palliative and ultimately means less railroad plant, service and profits. Our country is growing. It needs more railroad service, not less, to meet the needs of an expanding economy."

Leighty pledged that if the railroads "get back to trying to give the public the kind of service to which it is entitled, the railroad unions will do all in their power to cooperate."

While management is complaining about "featherbedding," he said, the railroads "have enjoyed the benefits of an increase in output per man-hour of labor twice that of American manufacturing industry as a whole."

In 1960, he said, railroads were handling 61 percent more business with 60 percent fewer employes than in 1921.

Rules Settlement Possible

In response to questions, Leighty said he believed that "hard negotiation and mediation" can bring about settlement of the work rules dispute.

His own belief, he said, is that locomotive firemen "are absolutely essential to safe and efficient railroad operation."

From the press, in reporting and commenting on railroad news, Leighty asked:

"Just tell the people the truth, the whole truth."

Education Official Named by UAW

Detroit—Melvin A. Glasser of the Brandeis University faculty has been named director of the Social Security Dept. of the Auto Workers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced.

He will take office June 2 and will succeed James Brindle, who has become president of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Glasser, born in 1915, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1935 and has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Adelphi College.

He has served as dean of university resources and visiting professor at the Florence Heller School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis, where he joined the staff in 1960.

MEASURES TO HALT discrimination against women workers are discussed by three members of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. From left, Dr. Richard E. Lester, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

AMA Report Hit:

Cost Dilemma Cited In Aged Care Plans

The AFL-CIO's social security director took sharp issue with claims of the American Medical Association that social security hospital insurance for the aged is not needed because most persons over 65 already have commercial health insurance.

"In the first place, we know that between 50 and 60 percent of the people over age 65 have incomes of $1,000 a year or less," declared Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank in a network radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting system.

In view of this low income pattern, he continued, the cost of comprehensive medical care "is, for most older people, prohibitive."

Cruikshank cited as an example the "Plus 65" plan widely advertised by private insurance companies in Connecticut a few years ago. The cost of this plan—$408 per couple per year—"obviously is prohibitive for a couple having an income of only $2,000 a year, or even $3,000 or $4,000 a year," he said.

He agreed that there are plans available to elderly people for as little as $6 and $7 a month, "but when you look at them you'll find that the benefit is around $7 or $8 a day for 10, 15 or maybe a maximum of 30 days of hospitalization," compared with charges averaging around $20 to $30 a day.

Thus, Cruikshank said, if premiums are held down, so are benefits; if benefits are set "where they mean something and provide real care, then the costs are out of reach of people on a retirement income."

'Impossible Dilemma'

The high cost of health care, he noted, also is at the root of the "impossible dilemma" that confronts the states in implementing the Kerr-Mills program of medical care for aged persons who qualify under a means test.

Half the states, he pointed out, so far have not put into operation any program under Kerr-Mills, which requires matching state expenditures as a qualification for federal aid. And there are wide benefit variations in the 25 states and three territories that do have Kerr-Mills plans.

To illustrate, he referred to Kerr-Mills operations for January in the neighboring states of Illinois, where the average expenditure for 604 cases was $410, and Kentucky, where the average for 2,300 cases was $14.

In other words, one in every 127 of Kentucky's old people got aid, compared with one of every 1,600 in Illinois, Cruikshank observed, adding:

"Every state is confronted with this dilemma: should you do as much as the act permits for a few people or should you just do a little bit—$14 worth in Kentucky—for as many people as possible?"

Neither approach, he declared, meets the need.

Nevertheless, he said, the AFL-CIO supports the Kerr-Mills program, but only as "a second line of defense" to establish a floor of care for public assistance recipients.

The "first line" should be a social program, such as that provided in the Anderson-King old-age hospital insurance bill, Cruikshank asserted.

This approach, he noted, would be the same as is now used for retirement payments, where social security old age and survivors insurance is supplemented by public assistance programs "to back up those who fall between the meshes of that net."

Insurance Boom Predicted

Furthermore, he said, just as the OASI program led to more business for the life insurance firms following its enactment in 1935, so would the Anderson-King bill prove a boon to commercial companies writing health insurance. Once the heavy burden of basic hospitalization costs is covered by a federal program, he suggested, there will be a sharp growth in private supplementary plans for doctors' services and other medical needs not covered by the proposed legislation.

The Anderson-King bill, which embodies the Kennedy Administration's old-age hospital insurance program, would offer persons over 65 a choice of three benefit schedules: up to 90 days of hospitalization with $10 daily deductible up to a maximum of $90, no deductible at all with a maximum of 45 days of hospital care, or a deductible amounting to 2.5 times the average daily cost for up to 180 days hospitalization.

The bill's chances in the current Congress, Cruikshank observed, depend to a large extent on the chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), who "could swing the balance one way or the other" to meet "the evident wishes of the American people for protection in this area."

He noted that changes in the committee's membership had added two supporters of the social security approach, a significant gain over the lineup against the bill which prevented it from reaching the House floor for a vote last year.

In addition, he said, certain members of the committee who withheld their support last year are now suggesting—without committing themselves on the merits of the bill—that the House should have a chance to vote on it.

"So there is a possibility—and I don't say that it is more than a possibility—that the bill might be reported out for action even without a majority of the committee being committed to its contents," he said.

Cruikshank predicted that when the measure does reach the floor, "a good majority" of House members would vote for it, reflecting the "overwhelming number" of election victories by Anderson-King supporters where health care was a "clear-cut" issue last November.

Member of IBEW Dies on Thresher

Kittery, Me.—George J. Dineen, member of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 2071 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was on board the atomic submarine Thresher when it sank in the Atlantic Ocean recently with the reported loss of 129 lives.

A lead mechanic, Dineen, 40, was on board with other civilians and the Navy crew during the sub's test cruise. He leaves his wife and three children at their home in Biddeford, Me.

IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman said in a letter of condolence that Dineen was a hero who died for his country and that his death "was not in vain."

SENIOR CITIZENS backing the Anderson-King bill for social security hospital care hear Pres. Kennedy in the White House Rose Garden pledge renewed backing of the program and a conviction that the people support it. At the President's right is former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.), president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

4 U.S. Bands Record for Arts Center

The four major bands of the U.S. armed services have recorded souvenir albums of marches and patriotic music which will go on sale early in May for the benefit of the National Cultural Center in Washington.

The recordings were made by the Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force bands and will carry the label of RCA-Victor.

In a unique cooperative effort, the Defense Dept. made the services of the bands available and RCA did the recording with the aid of the Musicians, the Radio & Television Artists and the arts center itself, of which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a trustee. Everybody involved waived fees and royalties for the benefit of the center.

The recordings include such favorites as "The Stars & Stripes Forever" and "Semper Fidelis," played by the Marine Band—the "President's Own" band; "Anchors Aweigh," with the boatswain's pipe and the ship's bell from the U.S.S. Meredith, and the "National Emblem March," by the Navy Band; "The Army Goes Rolling Along" and "Sabre & Spurs," by the Army Band, and "Air Force Blue" and "Falcons' Victory" by the Air Force Band.

The albums were recorded with RCA's new "Dynagroove" process and will carry nationally advertised list prices of $3.98 monaural and $4.98 stereophonic. Special bulk prices may be had by civic and fraternal organizations by writing to the National Cultural Center at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Nicholas Kirtzman Of ILGWU Dies at 67

Cleveland—Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, the union's Ohio-Kentucky regional director and an active member for 40 years, died recently, in St. Luke's Hospital.

He was born in Russia in 1896 and came to the U.S. in 1913, becoming a tailor in New York. He joined Local 9 and held a wide variety of local and joint board posts. He was active in fighting the Communists who sought control of the union in the 1920s, was manager of the Allentown, Pa., Joint Board during World War II and came to Cleveland in 1950.

Surviving are his widow, Mania; a son, Paul; a daughter, Lillian, and six grandchildren.

Kennedy Stresses Need For Hospital Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee has indicated hearings will be held on the hospital care bill when it has completed action on the tax legislation.

Fits Needs Best

The President told former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) president of the senior citizens organization, that the White House meeting "gives us all a welcome opportunity to restate our strong support of the concept which was first expressed in the legislation introduced by Congressman Forand, and which has been strongly supported in the last session of the Congress in the Anderson-King bill, and which is strongly supported by this Administration and particularly by me, which is medical care for the aged under a system of social security."

The President commented that "any other system of assistance to them [the 18 million elderly Americans] in meeting their medical problems will be inadequate, has been inadequate, and I believe that the system best in accordance with their desires, fitting their needs best in a traditional American framework is the legislation we propose."

The President's reference to "other systems" was apparently to the Kerr-Mills Act of federal grants to the states for medical assistance for the aged, which has failed to meet the problem according to latest government analysis of the program.

Forand expressed the thanks of the senior citizens for Kennedy's efforts on behalf of many programs for the aged as well as hospital care. The National Council of Senior Citizens represents 1.5 million members in 1,500 older peoples clubs throughout the nation.

Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Bill Signed

Pres. Kennedy has signed into law a bill granting a federal charter to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and expressed his confidence that the American people will respond generously to appeals for support of the organization.

The foundation, under the terms of the charter, will work in the areas of Mrs. Roosevelt's principal interests: relief of the poor and underprivileged; promotion of public health; promotion of economic welfare; and furtherance of international good will.

An initial goal of $25 million has been set for a one-time campaign to be completed by Oct. 11, 1964, the 80th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Roosevelt, who died last year.

Present at the ceremony were members of Mrs. Roosevelt's family and trustees of the foundation. The President remarked that Mrs. Roosevelt "would be pleased to know that her friends and associates have chosen this way to continue her work, especially because it enables all citizens to take part in deeds rather than just words."

UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson will serve as chairman of the foundation, Philip M. Klutznick will be national campaign chairman and Hyman H. Bookbinder, a former AFL-CIO legislative representative now on leave as special assistant to the secretary of commerce, will serve as foundation director.

Labor representatives on the board of trustees include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and federation Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, David Dubinsky and Joseph D. Keenan.

Southern Fireman Honored by Union

Raleigh, N. C.—Maurice Piercy, Southern Railway fireman who spotted a rock slide inside a tunnel and gave the alarm that saved his 16-car train from derailment, won an award from his union and commendations from this state's Gov. Terry Sanford (D).

Vice Pres. A. M. ("Chub") Lampley of the Firemen & Enginemen gave Piercy a plaque and $250 in cash as winner of the BLF&E's safety award for March. A later ceremony in the governor's office was attended by state legislators, union representatives and others. Piercy, 42, lives in Andrews, N. C.

The fireman saw shadows ahead when his train entered the Cowee Tunnel near Dillsboro, N. C., last Jan. 30. His shouts led Engineer R. C. Brendle to stop the train at the edge of a large pile of rocks. Piercy now is eligible for the union's yearly award, along with 11 other monthly award winners.

Major Administration Victory:

Medical School Aid Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

dents—at a higher interest rate than the proposed government program—and claimed it didn't know of any needy student unable to complete medical school because of lack of money.

The American Dental Association split with the AMA on the loan issue and endorsed the entire bill.

Loans Backed by Labor

Labor had strongly supported the program from the start, and had urged that "100 percent forgiveness"—the equivalent of scholarships—be given students going into "shortage" areas and public service.

Before approving the measure, the House voted down a Republican-sponsored anti-discrimination amendment which Democratic leaders charged was an effort by opponents to kill the bill. The voting bore this out, with most congressmen who were against the bill voting for the amendment and most supporters opposing it.

The genesis of the medical school bill—which was billed as a "health" measure rather than an "education" program—was a proposal by Kennedy in February 1962 for a 10-year $677 million program which included scholarships for approximately one-fourth of all medical and dental students.

Given Priority

A trimmed-down bill was approved by the House Commerce Committee late last year but failed to reach the House floor before adjournment. The committee, headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), gave top priority to the measure this year and reported it by a near-unanimous 21-1 vote.

The AMA launched its attack on the loan provision after the committee had approved the bill, and the apparent strong bipartisan support disintegrated in the face of organized medicine's disapproval.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the $450 million the House had voted for emergency public works projects designed to provide jobs in areas of heavy unemployment. Republicans said they will try to trim the amount on the Senate floor.
- Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman sent to Congress an Administration proposal to expand the food stamp plan into a $360 million a year program to benefit four million needy Americans.
- A Senate subcommittee, winding up hearings on a "truth-in-packaging" bill introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), heard Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers reiterate labor's support for the bill. Beirne, testifying for the CWA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said misleading packaging "has made intelligent shopping almost impossible unless the consumer is a combination scientist, engineer and detective."
- The Senate passed an Administration-backed bill providing federal funds to establish water resources research institutes at land-grant colleges and state universities.

Living Costs Rise Slightly in March

The consumer's cost of living rose slightly in March, the Labor Dept. has announced.

The Consumer Price Index edged upward by one-tenth of 1 percent to 106.2 percent, the record high. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.62.

The department said increases in the prices of used cars, clothing and certain housing items offset a drop of four-tenths of one percent in food prices.

The March CPI will mean a wage hike of 1 cent an hour for some 40,000 workers whose union-negotiated escalator clause is tied to the March index; most are in aerospace. Another 25,000 workers will receive varying increases.

AMA Says It Spent $250,000 in Elections

The American Medical Association's political arm spent nearly $250,000 in last year's congressional elections in its campaign to defeat supporters of the Kennedy Administration's old-age health care plan, according to reports just filed with Congress.

This, however, represents "only that part of the iceberg that shows above water," commented Pres. Aime J. Forand of the National Council of Senior Citizens, which is the forefront of the drive to enact hospital insurance for the aged under the social security system.

Forand said a fair estimate of the total AMA effort to defeat the proposed legislation would set the overall sum at "more than $7 million." He predicted, however, that the AMA drive will fail and that the House Ways & Means Committee this year will report out a social security health care bill which will win the approval of Congress.

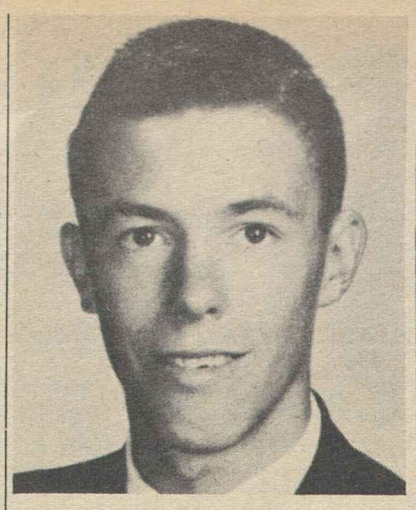
The AMA itself is prohibited by federal law from giving financial aid to political candidates, but a separate organization—the American Medical Political Action Committee—was set up in 1961 with headquarters in Chicago.

AMPAC's report to Congress showed 1962 income of $256,474 and disbursements of $248,484. Last year, as in 1961, it received a $50,000 contribution from the AMA.

Other Spending Cited

State medical political committees, however, are not required to report their expenditures under the federal Corrupt Practices Act, Forand emphasized. Spending by state AMPACs, the AMA's own public relations campaign against social security hospital insurance, and the efforts of state medical societies and individual doctors on the AMA's behalf more than add up to the council's $7 million estimate, he said.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO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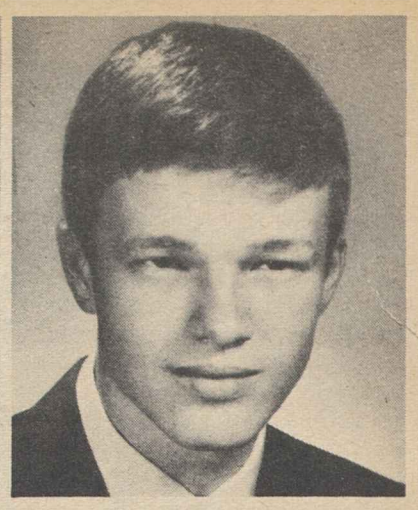
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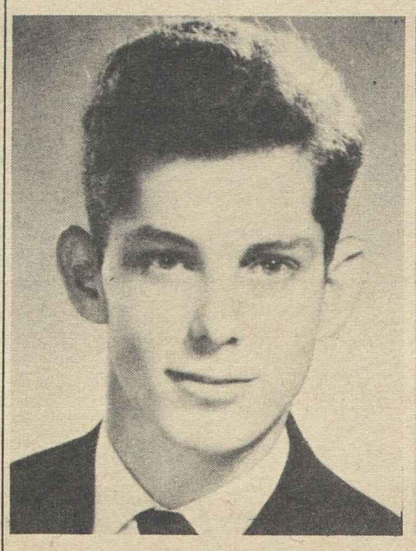
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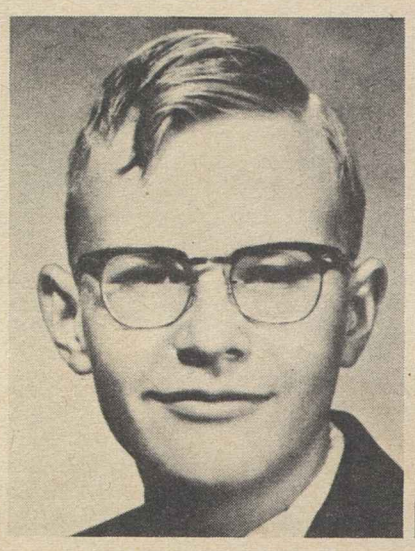
ALLEN THOMSON

RENEE E. STERN

AFL-CIO College Scholarships Awarded 6 High School Seniors

Six more youngsters will enter college this fall on AFL-CIO scholarships, marking the fifth year the federation has helped outstanding high school graduates continue their education.

This year's winners, as were the 24 who preceded them, were chosen by the AFL-CIO from among finalists in competitive tests given by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. Youngsters from both union and non-union families were eligible.

Each scholarship is worth up to $1,500 a year—depending on individual need and actual expenses of students—for a full four years at the college of the student's choice. Four boys and two girls have been chosen for the 1963 scholarship awards.

In a letter to the winners, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed confidence that the continuation of their education "will enrich our society" as well as develop the talents of the students.

He told them that the AFL-CIO supports legislation providing federally-financed college scholarships to qualified high school graduates and "looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop the full measure of their capabilities, regardless of their financial status." Meany added:

"In this interim period when so many young people are deprived of this opportunity, the AFL-CIO is happy to demonstrate its interest in furthering education opportunities through these scholarship awards."

The scholarship winners are:

Judy Carol White, Tulsa, Okla., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neville E. White. Judy ranks first in her class at McLain High School and has made the honor roll every year. Her father is a longtime active member and former officer of Operating Engineers Local 948.

Through church projects, Judy has done considerable volunteer work with handicapped children. Her wide range of school activities includes dramatics, the Red Cross and the school yearbook. She is also an expert baton twirler, a member of the Latin Club and secretary of the senior class. She plans to attend Oklahoma State University and to teach — either history or the teaching of handicapped children.

Michael R. Ehrick, Findlay, O., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Ehrick. He is in the top 10th of his class at Findlay High School and plans to enter California Institute of Technology with the help of his AFL-CIO scholarship. Michael gets up at 4:30 each morning to deliver newspapers, takes advanced courses in mathematics, earns top grades in the sciences, serves on the Student Council and is a member of the track team. He also finds time to be active in community and church affairs.

William Sherill Jacobs, Lithonia, Ga., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jacobs. He heads his class at Lithonia High School and plans to enter Swarthmore College this fall.

William is active in church affairs and is interested in ideas and athletics. In school he is a member of the track, tennis and wrestling teams, the French Club, the Future Teachers of America, and the Student Council. Books which have influenced him include Alan Paton's Cry the Beloved Country, Will Durant's works on philosophy, Henry Thoreau's Walden, and Arthur Koestler's Darkness at Noon.

Craig Peterson, Mason City, Ia., who lives with his step-father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Purcell. Craig delivers papers in the morning, works in a supermarket after school and on Saturdays, and is "the best student" his mathematics teacher at Mason City High School ever had. His step-father is a charter member of the Packinghouse Workers Local 38.

Craig, who plans to major in science at Iowa State University, ranks first in his class, plays in his school band and in the Mason City Band, is president of the Math Club and a member of the Student Council. He built his own "ham" radio set and sold it to raise money for college.

Allen Thomson, Bisbee, Ariz., son of Mr. and Mrs. Captain A. Thomson. Allen plans to major in nuclear physics at the University of Arizona. His father, well-known in railroad union circles, is a former local chairman and legislative representative of the Railroad Signalmen and is now gravely ill with cancer. Allen shoulders a heavy burden of home responsibility since his mother is a victim of multiple sclerosis.

A top student at Bisbee High School, he is doing advanced work in science, assists on the school yearbook, covers sports for his hometown paper and has participated in his school's Chess Club, Science Club and Latin Club. Last summer he attended a two-week Engineers and Scientists Institute at the University of New Mexico and won a scholarship to the three-week journalism workshop of the Arizona Interscholastic Press Association.

Renee E. Stern, New York, N. Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stern. Renee plans to major in child psychology and languages at Barnard College. She is graduating from the Bronx High School of Science, one of New York's top schools, where she edits the French journal, contributes to the school newspaper and is regarded as an excellent satirical cartoonist. Renee has spent considered time assisting elementary school children who require special tutoring. Her father is in active member of Local 1790 of the Textile Workers Union of America. Both her parents came to the United States as refugees from the Nazis.

4-27-63

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Joblessness Remains High As Rate Hits 5.7% in April

THIRD GRADUATING CLASS of the American Institute for Free Labor Development hears AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany express thanks for a gift presented to the institute by the 32 students, all from Brazil, and is advised to "push development of free trade unions." Left to right: Ambassador of Brazil Roberto Campos; Meany, with gift map of Brazil; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, toastmaster; and Institute Dir. Serafino Romualdi. **(See story Page 4)**

Long-Term Idled Still at 1.4 Million

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's high-level unemployment picture remained unimproved in April as the jobless rate moved up to 5.7 percent, according to the Labor Dept.'s summary job report.

A total of 4.1 million were jobless, down by 400,000 as expected from March.

The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was up from March's 5.6 percent and meant that 57 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking jobs and could not find them.

The 5.7 percent rate for April also was above the 5.6 percent for the same month a year ago; the postwar low for the month was 2.7 percent in April 1953.

In terms of both unemployment and underemployment, the Labor Dept. reported that "the proportion of labor force time lost through unemployment and reduced hours remained at 6.6 percent (seasonally adjusted), unchanged from March or from April a year ago."

On the job side, the Labor Dept. reported improvements in the nonfarm sector for the third straight month.

Total Jobs Up

Total employment rose by 900,000 to 68.1 million in April, a rise slightly larger than the usual substantial increase at this time of year, the report said. The continued pickup in non-farm jobs pushed that total to 63.4 million; farm jobs increased as expected to 4.7 million.

Counted in the employed total, the report pointed out, were 2.2 million non-farm workers on short workweeks for economic reasons; half usually worked full time, the other half had been unable to get regular fulltime jobs.

This total of underemployed has remained at 2.2 million for the past three months, the report added, the same as a year ago and a little lower

(Continued on Page 2)

'Progress' Yields $80 At Kaiser

Fontana, Calif.—Employes of Kaiser Steel Corp. covered by the company's "fruits of progress" agreement with the Steelworkers received added pay averaging nearly $80 for the first month the plan was in operation.

The union and the company announced jointly that total savings in material, supply and labor costs during March amounted to $962,000 below the 1961 base set by the agreement.

Under the savings plan, 32.5 percent of this total is earmarked for distribution to the 3,930 covered employes. While the USWA said it had made no detailed breakdown as to the effect on individual workers, it was estimated that the distribution amounted to an average of nearly 55 cents an hour over regular pay.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the union was "gratified" by the first report on the sharing plan, but as to predictions that it would become a model to be applied throughout the steel industry, he said, "we prefer to analyze all the factors involved."

The union represents about 6,500 production workers and 500 clerical-technical employes at Kaiser's Fontana, Calif., plant. A number

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Tells Congress:

23 Percent of AFL-CIO Funds Spent in Cold War 'Front Lines'

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO is fighting in the "front lines" of the cold war—spending 23 percent of its income overseas—because free trade unions abroad are vital to freedom here, Pres. George Meany told members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Meany testified on American labor's special contribution to the worldwide battle to preserve and develop free institutions—the direct worker-to-worker international contact which, he emphasized, is possible only through a trade union movement independent of government control.

The battle is being won, he told a subcommittee headed by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.).

The large-scale AFL-CIO effort, Meany said, is necessary to help carry out "the simple purpose" of the trade union movement—"raising the standards of the workers of the United States." When workers and their unions lose freedom in other nations, he said, the freedom of the American trade union movement is likewise menaced.

Unions are the "first victims" of any dictatorship, he emphasized.

To the subcommittee, which is holding hearings on "the U.S. ideological offensive" in the cold war, Meany outlined the practical help—in training, equipment and money—which the AFL-CIO itself and through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions gives to trade union movements in emerging countries and to unions fighting Communist efforts to control labor movements in free nations.

He spoke of ICFTU colleges and institutes in Africa and Asia. He described the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, with a board which includes leading businessmen and educators.

Part of Capitalism

The American trade union movement, Meany emphasized, is "part and parcel" of the capitalistic system. Under this system, he said, U.S. unions have "done more for the worker" than any other trade union movement in history. But he stressed that the AFL-CIO's concern in its international activities is with "the idea of freedom, not freedom with our system.

"I would rather sell the principle

(Continued on Page 12)

New U.S. Pay Raises Sought by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to vote a new round of pay increases for 1.6 million federal employes to keep their salaries "comparable" to pay scales in private industry.

The proposed increase averaging better than 3 percent would be on top of a raise government workers are scheduled to receive next Jan. 1.

Under the Salary Reform Act of the 87th Congress, the President is required to submit annual salary adjustment recommendations based on "comparability" surveys by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Kennedy told Congress that action to implement the salary recommendations "is critical to the rights and reasonable expectations of federal employes." He added:

"By our actions in this year's test we can demonstrate that the government has sincerely committed itself to the twin proposition of fair treatment of its employes and adequate compensa-

(Continued on Page 12)

IAM Members to Vote On New Boeing Accord

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Machinists, acting at the request of Pres. Kennedy, have scheduled another vote on a Boeing Co. contract proposal, setting 3 p.m. Friday, May 10, Pacific Daylight Time, for the simultaneous balloting.

The vote, IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes said in Washington, has been scheduled at the President's request following changes in and clarification of its previous offer by the Boeing Co.

The company's last contract offer had been rejected twice in nationwide balloting and a walkout scheduled for May 2 at Boeing aerospace plants in the Seattle-Renton, Wash., and Wichita, Kan., areas, along with Minuteman missile installations at 12 scattered locations.

Hayes made his announcement of the new vote following receipt of this telegram from Kennedy:

"The continuation of the dispute between the Intl. Association of Machinists and the Boeing Co. is of

(Continued on Page 3)

THE NEED FOR LONGER and more intensive training programs was the theme of a two-day conference on labor education sponsored in Washington by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. The 80 participants were about evenly divided between union and university labor educators. Shown here are left to right: Frank Fernback, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Hy Kornbluh, director of the labor education program at the University of Michigan-Wayne State University; Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the federation's Dept. of Education; Herbert Levine, director of labor education at Rutgers University.

Labor's Objective:

Funds for Colleges Urged by Meany

Amherst, Mass.—Organized labor's number one objective with respect to higher education is that it be "liberally available" to assure that every young person is educated "to the full extent of his ability," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a symposium marking the Centennial Charter Day of the University of Massachusetts.

At a convocation earlier in the day, Meany received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the university. Honorary LL.D. degrees also were conferred upon Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who gave the convocation address; Charles F. Avila, president of the Boston Edison Co., and James K. Pollock, Mursin professor of political science at the University of Michigan, both of whom also took part in the symposium.

Dr. John W. Lederle, president of the university, received a surprise honorary doctorate from Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan, conferred by its president, Dr. Harusada Suginome.

Hokkaido has something of a "sister" relationship with the University of Massachusetts, since it was founded in 1876 by the third president of the Bay State institution, William S. Clark, who took a leave of absence for that purpose.

In his address, Meany recalled that at the AFL-CIO's conference a year ago on equal opportunity for higher education he had called for a massive effort to establish "as a matter of national policy" the principle that "individual ability should be the only ceiling on the opportunity for higher learning."

He observed, however, that while the goals expressed at the conference had won general approval, "in all honesty, very little progress has been made toward their attainment."

'Harder Than Ever'

In some respects, he suggested, "it is harder than ever" for the children of working people to obtain a higher education on the same basis as the children of business and professional families. The burgeoning college-age population, rising tuition costs and admission standards have had the effect, he said, of limiting higher education increasingly to "young people of proven genius or of comfortable wealth."

"We do not think this is what the nation wants, or what it must have," Meany declared.

The only practical solution, he asserted, is "greater public support from both state and federal governments"—a higher commitment to public education rather than "bargain-basement solutions to our school problems."

He expressed support for the Kennedy Administration's proposals for a program of federal aid to colleges and universities, but said the appropriations being considered are "skimpy" when measured against the need.

Education is an "investment in the nation's future," the AFL-CIO president declared, "not a product that should be paid for by the immediate consumer, like a car or a suit of clothes."

'Concern of Society'

"We do not expect that the costs of maintaining the fire department will be carried only by those people whose houses catch fire," he observed, and "the same approach should be taken toward education."

"I believe that it should be the proper concern of our society as a whole that every young person is educated to the full extent of his ability," he declared.

"The danger is not that America will go bankrupt by making such an investment. The danger is a far more disastrous kind of bankruptcy by not making it."

Meany called, too, for expansion of the system of junior colleges and community colleges that has proved successful in California. This, he said, "is one way to make higher education more democratic than ever before."

He noted that colleges and universities have served to stimulate the economic development of communities in which they are situated. He urged them, however, to carry this community leadership further by being equally diligent in seeking solutions to major social problems—such as the impact of automation on workers and health care for the aged—through "the spirit of free inquiry."

Urges Worker Education

As a final point, Meany urged a wider recognition by universities of the part they can play in worker education through extension programs like those at Rutgers, Cornell and Wisconsin universities.

Thus, he observed in summary, labor expects of higher education "that it be available—available to young people whether or not they have high incomes and unusual intelligence; available to the whole community in terms of leadership for economic and social progress; available to working people to help them do better as union members, as producers and as citizens.

"This is the role we hope each public university will seek to fulfill. And we will do our utmost toward that end by continuing our campaign to provide for institutions of higher learning the broad public support they must have if our country is to be equal to the challenge of the future."

Jobless Rate Stays Up, Reaches 5.7% in April

(Continued from Page 1)

than the last half of 1962.

The longterm unemployed—those looking for work unsuccessfully for 15 weeks or longer—hung at 1.4 million, the same as in March and about the same as a year ago. The figure included 700,000 persons who had been out of work continuously for over half a year.

The 1.4 million longterm jobless total for April is double the total of 706,000 for April 1957, before the last two recessions; it is six times larger than the 242,000 total of April 1953, postwar low for the month.

The report said that the decline of 400,000 to a total of 4.1 million unemployed occurred almost entirely among adult men, in line with the normal seasonal change. It observed, too, that 3.5 million—or 87 percent of the unemployed—were looking for fulltime jobs in April.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rates for both adult men and adult women were virtually unchanged over the month and the year. The rate for married men dropped to 3.3 percent from 3.7 percent a year ago.

The jobless rate for teenagers, however, stood at about 15 percent in April, somewhat higher than a year ago, the report observed.

The Labor Dept. also reported that the total labor force again increased more than seasonally to 74.9 million, "continuing the advance recorded during the past six months." The labor force totaled 1.2 million more than in April a year ago.

Meany Hits Guiana Bill As Unfair

Condemnation of a proposed new law that would "establish government controls which would strangle the British Guiana free trade union movement and deprive workers of their hard-earned rights" has been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Pres. Richard Ishmael of the British Guiana Trade Union Council.

The law, proposed by the government of Prime Minister Cheddi B. Jagan, would authorize the minister of labor to designate any union he chose as the bargaining agent of any group of workers, and would require employers to bargain

The BGTUC has tied up sugar and rice plantations, bauxite mines and public services with a protest strike, and the proposed legislation has been condemned by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Caribbean Congress of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress.

"In the spirit of free trade unionism," Meany said in his message, "we pledge our full support to the preservation of free and democratic trade unionism and to secure the fullest benefits for all workers. Free and independent trade unionism must be promoted and maintained."

Hillman Honors Given Writers and TV Teams

New York—Sidney Hillman Foundation awards for the best work of 1962 in the mass communication field have been presented to two authors, a newspaper editorial writer from the South, and two television program teams.

The $500 cash awards, 13th in an annual series created by the Clothing Workers in memory of the union's first president, were presented to the winners at a luncheon. The awards went to:

- Michael Harrington for his book The Other America, called by the judges "a lucid and pentrating study of poverty" in the United States.
- Margaret Parton for writing Sometimes Life Just Happens, published in the *Ladies Home Journal* and called a "thoughtful and humanitarian . . . defense of the Aid to Dependent Children program."
- Ira Harkey for editorials in the Pascagoula, Miss., *Chronicle* which scored Gov. Ross Barnett for trying to bar James Meredith, Negro student, from enrolling in the University of Mississippi.
- John Keats, David E. Wilson and George Dessart for the documentary program, "Conformity," presented on WCAU-TV, Philadelphia; and Warren Wallace for the documentary, "Superfluous People."

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky presented the awards and said the winners have "willingly embraced controversy and demonstrated the courage to deal honestly and forthrightly with truths that are often unpleasant to hear."

Speakers at the award ceremony included Howard K. Smith, ABC television commentator and one of the three Hillman Foundation award judges.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner told the gathering that the forces of social progress, led by Hillman and other ACWA stalwarts, have made "great and historic gains" but "we must clearly recognize that today we have much further to go than we have come."

Harkey was applauded when he said he had "committed many foul un-southern crimes" when he "wilfully agreed with the Negro Mississippian that he is entitled to the rights of citizenship" and was "committing the most inexcusable crime" by aiding and abetting "Yankees in recognizing and honoring my un-southern villainy."

Factory Earnings Edge Up in March

The factory worker's take-home pay rose slightly in March after a two-month decline from December's record level, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Small gains in the workweek and average hourly earnings caused a rise to $86.11 in take-home pay for the factory worker with three dependents and to $78.43 for one without dependents. This is 50 cents above the February total and $1.10 above a year ago.

Because of the one-tenth of 1 percent rise in the cost of living between February and March, real earnings advanced by 42 cents and at $81.08 for the worker with three dependents, were 13 cents higher than a year ago.

Kaiser 'Progress' Pact Pays $80 in First Month

(Continued from Page 1)

of the workers, however, have not yet exercised their option to join the sharing plan and give up existing incentive systems.

The plan was worked out over a three-year period by a "Long Range Committee" composed of union, company and public representatives. The nine-member committee was set up following the 1959 steel strike, in which Kaiser broke with other producers to reach agreement with the USWA and end the 104-day dispute.

It guarantees Kaiser workers receive at least as much in wages and fringe benefits as employes of other steel companies and also a monthly distribution of their share of cost savings. Individual sharing benefits vary according to base pay.

The four-year plan, which may be canceled at the end of the period by either company or union, effectively does away with contract deadlines on wages and other economic matters by removing the total amounts of money allotted to these benefits from the area of collective bargaining dispute. Normal bargaining procedures are followed on all other matters, however.

Auto Workers Sue:

$12 Million Damages Asked of 'Runaway'

Detroit—The Auto Workers have filed suit for $12.7 million damages in Wayne County Circuit Court against a company which "ran away" from a three-year contract with Local 831 by moving to Greenville, Tenn., last summer.

The firm is the Avis Industrial Corp., which shut its Hurd Lock plant in Almont, Mich., and hired new employes at its new plant in Tennessee. The union has asked the court to award damages covering lost wages, pension benefits, health and accident insurance payments, and other benefits lost by the 310 Almont plant workers.

The union contends the company was legally bound to meet the terms of an agreement with the UAW and its Almont local. The contract, signed three years ago, is for a term ending next Nov. 1.

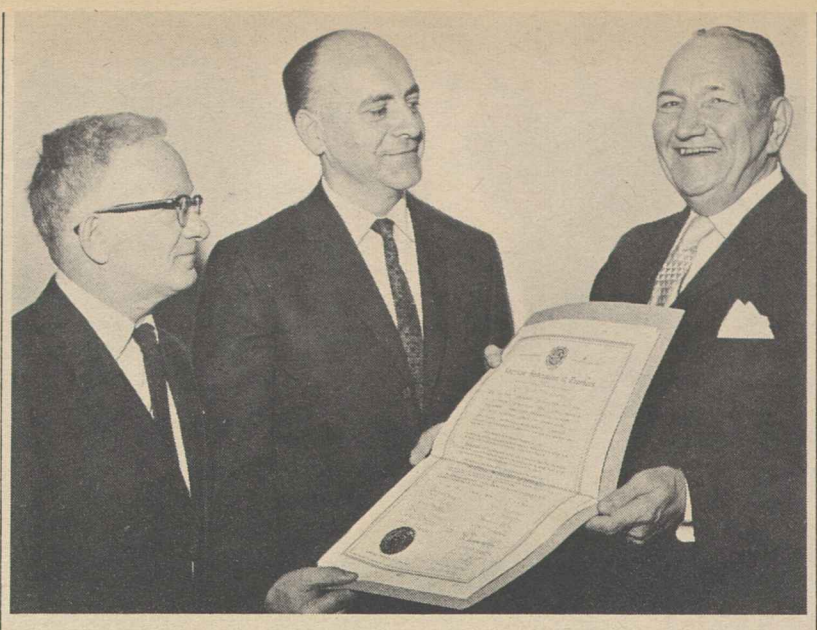
UAW Regional Co-director George Merreli said that when the contract was being negotiated in 1960, the union heard rumors of a possible move to Tennessee and asked management to agree that in the event of a relocation, employes not wishing to transfer would be given separation pay based on years of service. The company refused, saying no plant removal was being contemplated.

Later it became known that the service department was to be moved and then the entire plant if that seemed advisable. The union voted to accept a pay cut of 42 cents an hour to keep the plant in Almont, the company accepted the wage cut but refused to change its plans, according to the union.

The suit charges that management notified the union on Sept. 12, 1961, that it was moving South and would allow the contract to lapse. Almont employes were willing to move but were not given the opportunity, the union said.

Several other suits have been filed against "runaway" employers by unions or workers. A key case involved the UAW and the Gemmer Manufacturing division of the Ross Gear & Tool Co., which left 716 employes behind when it moved from Detroit to Lebanon, Tenn. An appeals court ruled against the workers on the basis of the language of the contract.

Another major case grew out of the action of the Glidden Co. in closing its Durkee Famous Foods plant at Elmhurst, N. Y., in 1957, and moving to Bethlehem, Pa. A suit for damages was filed by workers who claimed their job rights survived the expiration of the contract. The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower-court decision against the workers. Recently U.S. District Judge E. L. Palmieri cleared the way for a second appeal to the appellate court by holding Glidden liable for damages.



TEACHERS' UNION CHARTER is presented to a new local of 300 New York City college professors at a New York ceremony. Pictured left to right: Pres. Charles Cogen of the United Federation of Teachers; Dr. Israel Kugler of New York City Community College, president, AFT Local 1460; and AFT Pres. Carl Megel, who signed the charter. Greetings were sent to the new local by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, head of the Industrial Union Dept.

Local Aides Named to Join Merger Talks

Chicago—Merger discussions between the Photo Engravers and the unaffiliated Lithographers were expanded to include 29 officers of locals representing about two-thirds of the 60,000 combined membership of the two unions.

IPEU Pres. William J. Hall and ALA Pres. Kenneth J. Brown were co-chairmen of a day-long conference bringing together local leaders and international officers of the two organizations to explore the terms of the proposed merger agreement and approaches to merger on the local level.

The conference approved the expansion of the merger committee by the addition of the presidents of IPEU and ALA locals in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Mineapolis-St. Paul.

The executive councils of both unions have responded favorably to the proposed merger agreement, drafted by a subcommittee of executive officers of the two organizations. Conventions of the IPEU in August and the ALA in September are scheduled to consider the proposal. If they approve, it will be submitted to referendum votes of the entire membership of both unions.

Convention Dates Set By 4 Labor Bodies

Four union organizations have set convention dates since the last convention calendar appeared in the AFL-CIO News. They are:

Seafarers, May 6-10, Washington, D.C.; Georgia State AFL-CIO, May 15-18, Savannah; Ohio State AFL-CIO, May 26-28, Cleveland; and Idaho AFL-CIO, June 10-12, Lewiston.

'Share-Wealth' Policy Proposed in Textiles

New York—The executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America has called on southern textile manufacturers to "share their signal prosperity" with their employes by putting into effect immediate and substantial across-the-board wage increases and fringe benefits.

The 22-member council, meeting here in quarterly session, pointed out that there has been no increase in southern textile wages since March 1962, despite the fact that corporate profits have been averaging 23 percent more than in 1961—a rate equivalent to a profit of 50 cents an hour on each worker's labor.

In another action the council, noting the recent purchase by Deering Milliken Inc. of seven Textron plants in the Carolinas, urged the Senate and House Judiciary committees and the Dept. of Justice to take steps to "prevent giant textile companies from obtaining a monopolistic stranglehold" on the industry.

In the matter of wages, the TWUA council said, the failure of southern employers to give their workers any share in recent profits is "inexcusable."

Poor Wages Worsen

The wages of textile workers have fallen from a 13 percent deficiency in 1948 to a point 30 percent below the national manufacturing average wage, now at $2.43 an hour, the board said. The disparity in fringe benefits is even greater and the gap, in the absence of any new benefits in 1963, is bound to widen, said the council.

Indications are that 1963 will be a "substantially profitable year" for textile employers, said a resolution citing increased worker productivity, a $25 million estimated annual tax saving from depreciation, "imminent changes" in the two-price cotton system, and possible further tax reductions.

The council called on Congress to enact the Talmadge-Humphrey bill as "the best way to achieve a one-price cotton system."

It said the bill, introduced by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), would reduce the domestic cost of cotton by 25 percent, lead to an increase in mill consumption of at least 10 percent, and create job opportunities for 35,000 cotton textile workers.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the refusal of southern employers to share their good fortune flies in the face of time-tested American principles.

The resolution on mergers pointed out that four big firms—Burlington, J. P. Stevens, Cannon Mills and Deering Milliken—have boosted their share of basic textile employment from 10 percent in 1953 to 24 percent in 1963. It concluded:

"It is time for the appropriate agencies of government to review this threatening situation and take action to prevent the industry's giants from obtaining a stranglehold" on the economy.

Freeman Offers to Aid Members in Baltimore

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in a letter to all members of the IBEW's former Local 28 in Baltimore, has offered personally to assist them in transferring their memberships to other locals of the union.

Freeman's letter followed the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to review an appeal from a lower court decision upholding his revocation of Local 28's charter because it refused to end an unauthorized strike against Baltimore electrical contractors.

The IBEW president noted that each present active member of Local 28, except those subject to disciplinary action under the union's constitution, "is freely entitled to apply for membership" in any IBEW local, including the new Local 24 chartered by the international to replace Local 28.

He noted that neither he nor the international has control over any local's actions in passing on applications for membership. Nevertheless, he offered to use his "best efforts" as international president to persuade each IBEW local in the United States to accept one or more members of the former Local 28 into membership. IBEW members may work in any city that has work available no matter where their "home local" is situated.

Special Card Offered

Freeman further offered to issue a special card from IBEW headquarters to those Local 28 members unable immediately to gain admission to another local. This would continue the member's traveling privileges until June 30, 1964, or until he is admitted to another local.

Such a card would require the member to pay only the per capita tax to IBEW, which, Freeman noted, "may seem unfair" to other members of the union who also pay dues to their locals. He emphasized, however, that the international was willing to make this arrangement only on a temporary basis.

With regard to Local 28's funds and property and the interests of its members in pension trust funds, Freeman proposed that a corporate trustee be named to administer such funds. He noted that the pension fund had been described in testimony as actuarially unsound and suggested that the general funds of the local be used to bolster it.

Union Upheld In Operation Of Trust Fund

Los Angeles—A U.S. District Court judge has dismissed a suit by the Food Employers Council to remove the office of a jointly-administered health fund from the headquarters of Retail Clerks Local 324 on the ground that its location there violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

The management association also contended that payments to the union for services rendered in data processing and other technical work violated the act's prohibitions against employer payments to unions or their representatives.

Judge Jesse W. Curtis, Jr., dismissed the suit on both counts.

The employer group conceded that there was never any question of the honesty of the fund operation, but argued that its location in the union's Buena Park headquarters violated the law.

Local 324 maintained that moving the fund office, which has been operating at union headquarters since 1951, would result in higher administrative costs and mean reduced health benefits for the 10,000 local members and their families.

IAM Members to Vote On New Boeing Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

grave national concern. Any interruption of operations at the Boeing facilities at this time would have a serious impact on the defense posture of the nation. In view of the most recent developments and proposals in these negotiations since the last vote, I urge that the IAM withhold its announced strike action and resubmit this matter to the union membership."

The union and management had gone back to the bargaining table after Boeing workers voted to reject a contract settlement reached on the eve of a previous strike deadline, set for Apr. 15.

Principal objections of the workers had centered, the union said, on a so-called performance analysis system under which supervisors "rate" each employe every six months. The objections were most vocal at the Boeing plant in Wichita, where a proposed new three-year contract was overwhelmingly defeated in the previous vote conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The announcement of a modified proposal was the latest development in more than nine months of negotiations marked by more than 50 meetings of union-management bargaining committees.

Boeing negotiations were the last of a series with major aerospace firms. All others came to terms earlier with the Machinists and the Auto Workers, who had agreed more than a year ago to make improved job and income security their major contract goals.

The Boeing talks were so prolonged that union members were on the verge of walking out on several occasions but each time postponed strike action because of pleas by Pres. Kennedy, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Last January, when all firms except Boeing had agreed to accept settlements recommended by presidential emergency panels, a Kennedy-appointed board urged Boeing to "show a sense of responsibility comparable" to that shown by the union.

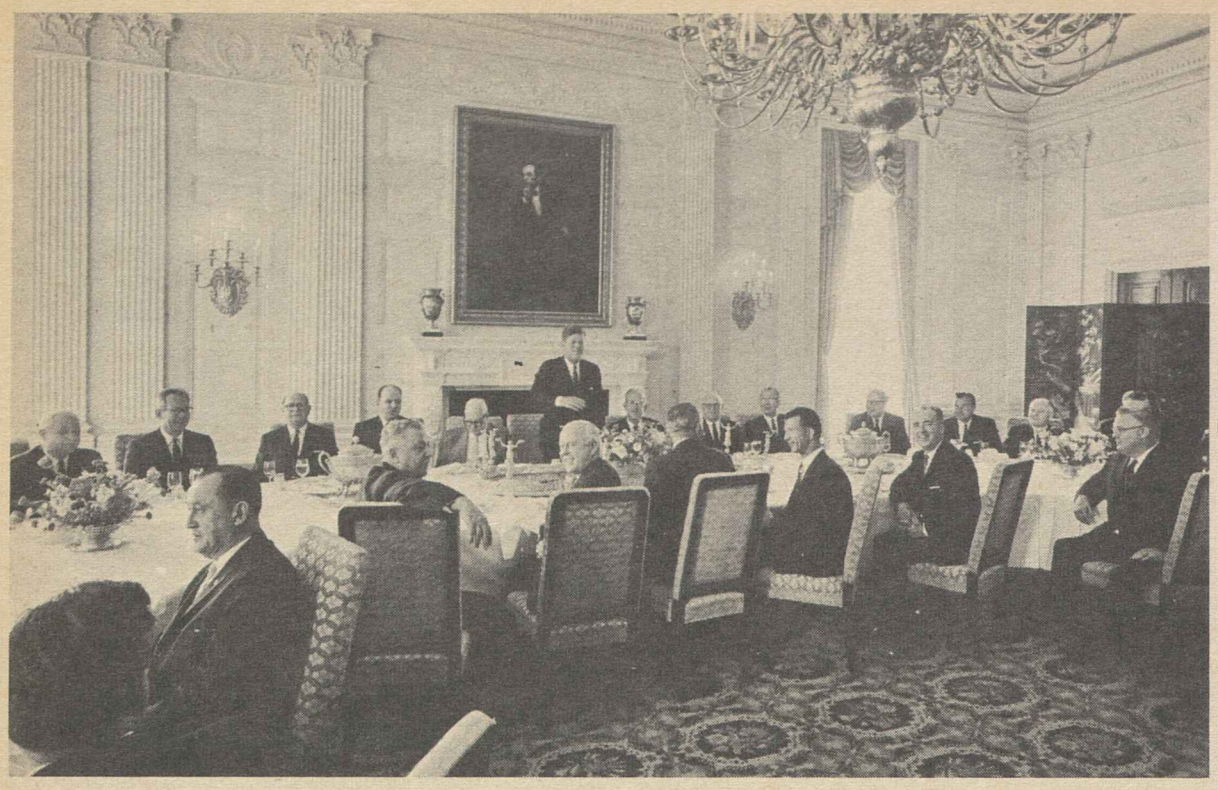
That admonition brought no change in management's refusal to permit a vote on a union shop clause. Another walkout was averted only when Kennedy secured an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction against a strike.

Joint Study Held Needed at GE

San Francisco—General Electric Co. stockholders heard a union leader say at their annual meeting here that joint exploration of the facts and figures necessary for good faith collective bargaining could "result in a mutually satisfactory contract agreement by next Sept. 1."

The union man was John Callahan of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, chairman of the union's GE Conference Board. He said the company will have to accept the idea of the union as a joint participant in setting wages, hours and working conditions if it is to enjoy amicable labor relations.

The present three-year contract expires next Sept. 30. Last month a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner reported that GE was responsible for a 1960 strike because it engaged in bad-faith bargaining.



LUNCHEON AT WHITE HOUSE April 24 gave union officials from across the country chance to renew acquaintance with Pres. Kennedy, Vice Pres. Johnson and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Guests included presidents of AFL-CIO affiliated unions, state federations and city central bodies, Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Unions Key to Freedom, Kennedy Tells Students

Democratic trade unions are "a mighty weapon in the common struggle against poverty, ignorance and disease," Pres. John F. Kennedy assured the third graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in a message read to the class by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at commencement exercises in Washington.

Three women and 29 men from Brazil were in the class which received diplomas from Meany and greetings from top leaders of labor, industry and government. The class was the third to take intensive training in a joint labor-management project aimed at developing democratic unionists from Latin America.

In his message, Kennedy congratulated the graduates and said the Institute program is "dedicated to the proposition that free and democratic trade unions are keystones in the arch of political democracy." He added:

"Your unions and ours can help elevate the people of Brazil, and of all the Americas, to a richer and fuller life of peace with justice."

Meany had one bit of advice for the graduates at the ceremony in the International Inn: "Push the development of free trade unions."

The graduates presented an embossed map of Brazil to the institute as a mark of thanks and expressed their appreciation to Institute Dir. Serafino Romualdi and other instructors in a graduation address made for the class by Canuto Machado Coelho Filho of Sao Paulo.

To Defend Rights

Expressing the graduates' intention to defend the rights of workers in Brazil and to fight against efforts at subversion by international communism, the speaker saluted the "magnificent example of dedication to trade unionism" given by Romualdi and his staff—Dir. of Education Sam Haddad, Assistant Dir. Clifford Valenciana, interpreters Pepe Sueiro and Lewis Dodd, student counselors Jose Estrada and Domingo Lamadriz, and others.

Other speakers included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who was toastmaster; Ambassador of Brazil Roberto de Oliveira Campos; Pres. J. Peter Grace of W. R. Grace & Co., chairman of Institute trustees, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Among those present also were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Joseph Keenan, who is also secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Ambassador Hails Unions

Ambassador Campos asserted that free trade unions are "vital to orderly development through reform rather than revolution" and urged the graduates to help improve relations between the U.S. and Brazil. The group could, he pointed out, be "an active power" in Brazil's future.

Wirtz praised the institute as "one of the best things in our country" and told the graduates they were returning "as 32 ambassadors who can say to the people of Brazil that the people of the U.S. seek the same good things — better wages, better working conditions, and a better life for their families."

One of the graduates is Heloise Montenegro da Silva of Rio de Janeiro, president of the Union of Midwives of the state of Guanabara. She described the union as "the only exclusively female union" in the world and said it hopes some day to engage in bargaining.

IAM Names 10 Winners of Scholarships

The Machinists have awarded college scholarships to 10 of 819 candidates who competed in the annual judging for IAM grants.

The winners, chosen by a committee of educators not connected with the union, included eight high school students and two IAM members with families of their own.

Each scholarship pays $1,000 a year for four years of study in any accredited college. The program is financed by contributions from the IAM and its affiliates.

In announcing the awards during Machinists' Month, marking the 75th anniversary of the union's founding, IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes stressed the need for federal and state legislation to keep tuition low and to provide more community and two-year colleges and technical institutes as well as more scholarships "for students who really need them."

Unionists Guests of President

Pres. Kennedy was host at a recent White House luncheon given to renew acquaintances with a number of leaders of international unions, AFL-CIO departments and state and local central bodies.

Other guests included Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

The international union presidents included Russell K. Berg, Boilermakers; David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Alex Rose, Hatters; John H. Lyons, Jr., Iron Workers; H. E. Gilbert, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; John J. Grogan, Shipbuilders.

Also, Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; E. C. Hallbeck, Postal Clerks; G. E. Leighty, Railroad Telegraphers; George Burdon, Rubber Workers; Elmer Brown, Typographical Union; William D. Buck, Fire Fighters; Karl W. Griepentrog, Allied Industrial Workers.

Also, Howard Coughlin, Office Workers; William J. Pachler, Utility Workers; Felix C. Jones, Cement Workers; George Baldanzi, United Textile Workers; George Fecteau, United Shoe Workers.

Others included Pres. C. J. Haggerty, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and the following central body officers:

Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, California; Pres. H. S. Hank Brown, Texas; Pres. W. F. Strong, Maryland-D.C.; Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, New York; Pres. Victor Bussie, Louisiana; Executive Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle, Kentucky; Pres. J. C. Turner, Washington, D.C.; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., New York City; Sec. Oscar A. Ehrhardt, St. Louis.

AP Labor Reporter Takes Federal Post

Norman Walker, dean of labor reporters in Washington, has resigned from the Associated Press after 29 years of service to assume a new post with the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Some 50 labor reporters were joined by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a surprise farewell luncheon.

Writ Sought Against FEC:

Rail Panel Steps Up Mediation on Rules

New York—A presidential emergency board, with time running out, stepped up its efforts to mediate the railroad work rules dispute and avert a nationwide strike.

Chairman Samuel I. Rosenman told newsmen both parties "are trying seriously to avoid a strike," but said the operating unions and rail management "are almost as far apart as when we started."

The board moved its operations from Chicago to New York and scheduled, for the first time, a full-dress negotiating session bringing together officials of the railroads and the five unions involved.

Meanwhile, in a related development, the Justice Dept. filed for a federal court injunction to force the Florida East Coast Railway to withdraw the unilateral work rules changes it imposed on operating employes during a strike by "non-op" unions.

The department said the imposition of new work rules was barred when Pres. Kennedy set up the present emergency board. This froze the status quo for 60 days. The railroad, struck since Jan. 23 in a "non-op" wage dispute, claims that it withdrew from national bargaining before the emergency board was created.

In its injunction suit, which was being heard in U.S. District Court in Washington, D. C., as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Justice Dept. said the railroad's "illegal" action is delaying settlement of the "non-op" strike and will "substantially reduce the chances" of settling the national work rules dispute.

The operating unions, which had previously been respecting the shop crafts' picket lines, joined the strike when the work rule changes were put into effect.

The emergency board has until May 11 to report to the President and thereafter both parties must negotiate for 30 days before being free to take unilateral action.

Rosenman said the board plans to keep the parties negotiating "day and nights and weekends in an effort to reach a settlement." Serving with him on the panel are University of Wisconsin Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger and Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California.

While the most publicized issue in the dispute is the railroads' efforts to eliminate the jobs of most locomotive firemen, union and employer negotiators are far apart also on pay and mileage rules, job assignments, and union proposals for night and holiday pay and job protection.

Profit-Sharing Cited By UAW to Industry

Detroit—Profit-sharing is one of the ways in which auto manufacturers can divide a portion of their "fabulous earnings" with the workers who made them possible, Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther said here.

In a press conference following closed meetings of the union's General Motors Conference and Ford Conference, Reuther said it would be an "unconscionable crime" for the industry to raise prices next year in the face of mammoth profits.

Profit-sharing is a device and not a goal, Reuther told reporters who asked if delegates to the two conferences had voted to ask for plans similar to one at American Motors under a contract with the UAW.

Contract goals in 1964 negotiations will be based, the UAW's chief negotiator said, on the needs of the workers and their families. Workers are entitled to their equity whether they get it in the form of wages, fringes, or profit-sharing, he said.

GM has just reported first-quarter profits of $414 million, Ford $121.3 million and Chrysler $36.2 million. Under the profit-sharing plan now in effect at American Motors, every GM worker would have received more than $900 last year, Reuther said.

The union also issued a pre-conference statement to the effect that in addition to its profits, Ford gave its executives $41.9 million in bonuses this year—eight times the $5 millions paid in wage increases to workers for increased productivity.

In another development, the union and American Motors heads agreed at a meeting Apr. 26 to establish a joint study committee well in advance of 1964 contract negotiations. Ford and GM previously had agreed to advance study of the problems.

Meany Hails Alliance Of Labor, Armed Forces

The "partnership" of the country's workers with the Armed Services was cited by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message urging all unions to participate in the observance of May 18 as Armed Forces Day.

"The slogan of Armed Forces Day, 'Power for Peace,' is one to which the labor movement heartily subscribes," he wrote in a letter to all national and international affiliates, state and central bodies, and directly affiliated locals.

"As you realize, union members are closer than most other civilians to the defense establishment. We literally created the tools which the men in uniform must have to keep America safe and free.

"It is most appropriate, therefore, that we all take part as fully as possible in the observance of Armed Forces Day and in the various 'open house' events that will be held at military installations during the period of May 11-19."

This annual celebration "is an opportunity to demonstrate" the "partnership," Meany said.

"I urge you to join in the program in your area and to encourage your members to attend as well," he added.

Fact Sheet on 88th Congress:

Federal Spending Means More Jobs

Fiscal Policy 'Powerful Tool' To Boost Lagging U.S. Economy

WITH SPENDING by the U.S. government at 20 percent of our yearly national income, the federal budget clearly has a tremendous impact on the American economy and on job opportunities for American workers.

Thus, fiscal policy—which means federal taxing and spending policies—can be a powerful tool to boost our lagging economy to the $600 billion mark and to cut down continuing high unemployment— or vice versa.

A net increase in federal spending expands demand for goods and services and results in bigger production and in more jobs.

A net increase in federal tax revenue has just the opposite effect. It cuts effective demand for goods and services and results in less production and fewer jobs.

The AFL-CIO is calling for an expansionary fiscal policy, including a $10 billion tax cut for low-income and middle-income families. But the good effects of the tax cut would be destroyed if federal spending is also cut. Therefore, the AFL-CIO urges that federal spending be maintained or increased beyond its present level.

Right after World War II, Congress enacted a landmark piece of legislation, the Employment Act of 1946, to assert the will of the government to prevent a recurrence of the human tragedy and economic loss resulting from the great depression of the 1930s.

In this law, Congress declared that it is the responsibility of the federal government "to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

To the extent that joblessness persists, to the extent that production and purchasing power lag behind our full employment potential, the federal government falls short of its responsibility. In meeting this responsibility properly, the federal budget has a double role.

First, it is an agenda of purposes and priorities in the form of a plan for the conduct and financing of the public business.

Second, it is the most powerful single tool we have for linking the private and public sectors of our economy in a common effort to achieve and maintain national prosperity.

'A Tool to Help'

When the economy is operating at full blast, when manpower is in short supply, when industry cannot produce fast enough to meet the demands of consumers who have extra cash jingling in their pockets, shortages and production bottlenecks cause prices to rise rapidly.

Such an era provides an inflationary situation. In such a time, sound fiscal policy calls for cutting back on postponable government spending and for bigger taxes to cut down excess demand for goods and services. In a period of inflation, sound fiscal policy will produce a surplus of income over outgo in the federal budget. Tax receipts will exceed federal spending and the tax surplus will reduce inflationary pressures.

But in a time of recession, when millions are out of work, when our economy is far below its full employment potential, sound fiscal policy will produce an excess of federal spending over federal tax revenue to increase purchasing power, to increase effective demand for goods and services.

Such an excess of outgo over income is labeled a "budget deficit," but it is really an investment in economic growth, an investment in jobs. Thus federal spending helps boost production and create jobs by expanding the nation's purchasing power.

In the last 10 years, the American economy has slowed down from the fast Korean War expansion rate to a sick snail's pace, interrupted by three recessions and marked by continuing high unemployment in excess of 5 percent for the past five years. The average yearly increase in total national production in 1953-62 was only 2.7 percent, whereas in 1947-52 it was 4.8 percent.

If we had made full use of our growing labor force and our increasing productive capacity since 1953, our growth rate would have been at least 4 percent a year. In the 1960's, our expanding labor force and the spread of automation will increase our potential growth rate to 5 percent a year.

The Kennedy Administration, the AFL-CIO has said, should call for an increase in public spending in addition to its proposals for a substantial tax cut to boost private spending, economic growth, and job opportunities.

The AFL-CIO wants improvements in the Administration tax proposals so that cuts will be concentrated in low-income and middle-income brackets and will be concentrated in one year instead of spread over three years.

Unfortunately, so far there is no clear commitment to a compensatory fiscal policy of federal spending to counteract the swings of the business cycle, to stimulate faster economic growth, and to provide more jobs.

Growth Restricted

In fact, the operations of the federal budget too often restrict economic growth. Instead of running a surplus in good times and a deficit in bad times, there has been excessive, unjustified emphasis on balancing the budget at all times.

These misplaced budget-balancing efforts have failed. In fact, they contributed to large budget deficits in the 1950s. They have also deprived the American people of essential public investment in schools, hospitals, highways, housing, and other public services.

The last AFL-CIO convention declared:

"A special, flexible public works program should be adopted that could be instituted quickly to counter recessionary declines of economic activities.

"Federal funds should be available for temporary grants-in-aid to the states and local governments to enable them to step up their public works programs of construction, repairs, and maintenance, when unemployment is at high levels.

"The President should have authority to institute such grants-in-aid when unemployment increases beyond a specified level and to maintain the program until economic activities rise towards full employment."

Fortunately, in 1962 the 87th Congress enacted a one-year $900 million job-creating emergency public works acceleration program along the lines urged by the AFL-CIO. This program provides federal aid to states and local communities to help them build essential public works—and thus helps create more jobs for American workers.

Congress appropriated the first $400 million for this program in 1962, and in 1963 Pres. Kennedy asked the 88th Congress to appropriate the remaining $500 million. The House Republican Policy Committee opposed any funds for the job-creating emergency public works program. In a key vote, the House voted 228 to 184 to spend $450 million for this program.

Voting for funds to continue the program were 208 Democrats and 20 Republicans. Voting against this job-creating federal spending were 151 Republicans and 33 Democrats. The Senate then approved the funds by a 60-26 vote.

The AFL-CIO calls for continuation of the accelerated public works program through fiscal 1964 with enough money to put more men to work on urgently needed federal, state, and local public works.

The fight in the House over the public works appropriations was a key skirmish in the 1963 "battle of the budget." This battle started, however, on Jan. 17 when Kennedy sent to Congress his proposed budget for fiscal 1964, the year that starts July 1, 1963, and ends June 30, 1964. It continued when he asked Congress to enact a $10 billion tax cut, spread over three years, to boost the economy. But his proposals would bring a tax cut of only $3 billion in 1963. The AFL-CIO believes that a tax cut of $10 billion in 1963 is needed.

Deficit Proposed

In his traditional administrative budget, Kennedy predicted federal spending of $98.8 billion and federal revenue amounting to $86.9 billion in fiscal 1964. This would result in a $11.9 billion excess of outgo over income.

Using a cash budget (see box on this page), the President predicted total cash spending by the federal government in fiscal 1964 of $122.5 billion, total cash income of $112.2 billion and a resulting cash budget deficit of $10.3 billion.

In his budget message, Kennedy pointed out that a substantial part of his proposed spending for fiscal 1964 might properly be considered investments, which could be carried separately in a capital budget.

In the "battle of the budget," conservatives accuse the President of "fiscal irresponsibility" in asking for a tax cut and, at the same time, keeping federal spending up.

A group of Republican congressmen called for a $10 to $15 billion cut in the 1964 budget. Former Pres. Eisenhower and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, a potential contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964, also called for a $10 billion cut in the 1964 federal budget.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.), challenging Republicans to tell where they would cut the budget, declared:

"If an effort to cut $10 or $15 billion is successful, it will be a real threat to our economic stability. It would mean more people out of work at a time when unemployment still is a critical problem."

Kennedy warns that big cuts in federal spending will mean the loss of many jobs. On Apr. 19, he said:

"I am strongly opposed . . . (to) the wholesale budget cuts that have been talked about, $5, $10, and $15 billion. I can think of nothing more ruinous to the security of this country and our economy."

As our national income goes up, federal tax revenues go up also. Those who fear bigger federal spending often fail to realize that our growing economy can easily afford increases in the federal budget. Federal spending ever since 1952 has averaged about 20 percent of our gross national product (GNP) or national income. It is no larger now.

In a $500 billion economy, 20 percent is $100 billion. But 20 percent of a $600 billion economy would be $120 billion. Even with the heavy costs of national defense and domestic welfare, the nation would find the burden easier.

Furthermore, expansion of the economy toward the $600 billion mark reduces the burden of the federal debt. Most of this debt stems from World War II—it rose from $37 billion in 1938 to $270 billion in 1946.

Burden Eased

Rising national income has already eased the relative burden of this debt considerably. In 1946 the debt was more than 130 percent of our annual national income. In 1962 it was only 55 percent of a much bigger national income.

As a nation, we are like a man who was earning $5,000 a year while owing a debt of $6,500 in 1946 and now is earning $13,000 a year while carrying a debt of $7,000.

We expect families to go into debt when they invest in a home. We expect corporations to go into debt when they invest in new machinery. We should also expect the federal government to go into debt when necessary to invest in job-creating economic growth which promotes national welfare and prosperity.

A shortsighted policy of trying to balance the budget at all times is self-defeating. Eisenhower sincerely tried to balance the federal budget every year he was in office. But his attempt to do this in 1957 was a basic cause of the 1958 recession which produced a record peacetime deficit of $13 billion in fiscal 1959.

An intelligent fiscal policy, therefore, depends on the state of the national economy. In boom times it will restrain inflation with higher taxes and budget surpluses. But when productive capacity far exceeds output, when millions are looking for jobs, federal spending is a vital tool to expand purchasing power, to promote economic growth, and to open up more job opportunities.

Fact Sheet Series On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page another in a series of Fact Sheets on issues before the 88th Congress—a study of the federal budget. The first was on tax policy.

Reprints of these Fact Sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Kennedy Calls the Budget An Investment in Future

"Until we restore full prosperity and the budget-balancing revenues it generates, our practical choice is not between deficit and surplus but between two kinds of deficits: between deficits born of waste and weakness, and deficits incurred as we build our future strength.

"If an individual spends frivolously beyond his means today and beyond his prospects for earning tomorrow, this is a sign of weakness.

"But if he borrows prudently to invest in a machine that boosts his business profit, or to pay for education and training that boost his earning power, this can be a sources of strength, a deficit through which he builds a better future for himself and his family, a deficit justified by his increased potential.

"As long as we have large numbers of workers without jobs and producers without markets, we will as a nation fall into repeated deficits of inertia and weakness.

"But, by comparison, if we enlarge the deficit temporarily as the by-product of our positive tax policy to expand our economy, this will serve as a source of strength, not a sign of weakness.

"It will yield rich private dividends in higher output, faster growth, more jobs, higher profits and incomes; and, by the same token, a large public gain in expanded budget revenues.

"As the economy returns to full employment, the budget will return to constructive balance."

—Pres. Kennedy's Jan. 21, 1963 Economic Report to Congress

Main Types of Budgets Used by Governments

Administrative budget. This shows the money coming into the U.S. Treasury's general fund each year, mostly from taxes on personal income and corporation profits, and the money paid out as a result of annual appropriations by Congress.

Cash budget. This shows all cash income and outgo including, in addition to items in the administrative budget, money paid into the social security and highway trust funds, money paid out in social security benefits and payments for interstate highway construction.

Capital budget. A number of other nations, but not the U.S., have a separate budget to distinguish long-term investments which will bring benefits in future years from current expenditures. The AFL-CIO has urged the use of a capital budget to give a more accurate picture of government spending.

A Tax Cut Now

REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATION spokesmen of an economic pickup in the first three months of the year are as welcome as the warming spring after the severe winter. But the signs of mild improvement are being badly misread by economic illiterates willing to sacrifice all on the altar of 19th Century theory.

A wide variety of economists have been noting for some time that the Council of Economic Advisers' estimate of the gross national product for 1963 was understated and conservative when presented in January. The CEA report also contained an estimated total value of goods and services produced in a range with a high and a low after its 1962 estimates were found to be somewhat optimistic when the final figures were in.

The first quarter improvement and pickup in the economy is within the range of the council's estimates. But granting that the second quarter may see further improvement, the basic question of a tax cut concentrated in the low and middle-income brackets is still an overriding necessity.

The past few years have proved conclusively that a rise in the GNP, especially a mild one, has not resulted in reducing unemployment. In 1962 the GNP rose and the unemployment rate remained basically unchanged.

In order to give the economy a shot-in-the-arm to pick up the lagging growth rate and bring the joblessness rate down sharply, a tax cut of greater scope than that proposed by the Administration is a top priority.

The real danger is that if a pickup of the size registered in the first quarter leads to a limited tax reduction, the pickup will fizzle out and the economy will return to its sideways crawl—or worse, turn downward into a recession.

It has been demonstrated beyond challenge that to make a dent in the intolerably high unemployment rate a sizeable and sustained increase in economic activity is necessary and a sharp rise in the GNP required. Without a tax cut of $10 billion put in the hands of consumers, the economy will crawl along while millions of Americans will suffer the poverty, bitterness and frustrations of unemployment.

Slipped Image

THE AMERICAN Medical Association has carefully been nurturing an image of reasonableness and moderation to cover its bitter-end opposition to health care for the aged. But the image slipped down around the AMA's ankles as it fought and lost a campaign to prevent federal loans to medical students as part of a medical education measure.

An indication of how far the AMA has departed from reality and is a prisoner of its own propaganda is that the American Dental Association refused to go along with the AMA and backed the bill with its student loan provision.

Passage of the measure, with the key rollcall providing a 68-vote margin for the Administration on the first new program to reach the House floor, reflects a rising concern with all aspects of medical care and education in Congress.

The vote on the medical education bill indicates clearly that if the health care for the aged bill is reported out of the House Ways & Means Committee, it will command a majority vote on the House floor.

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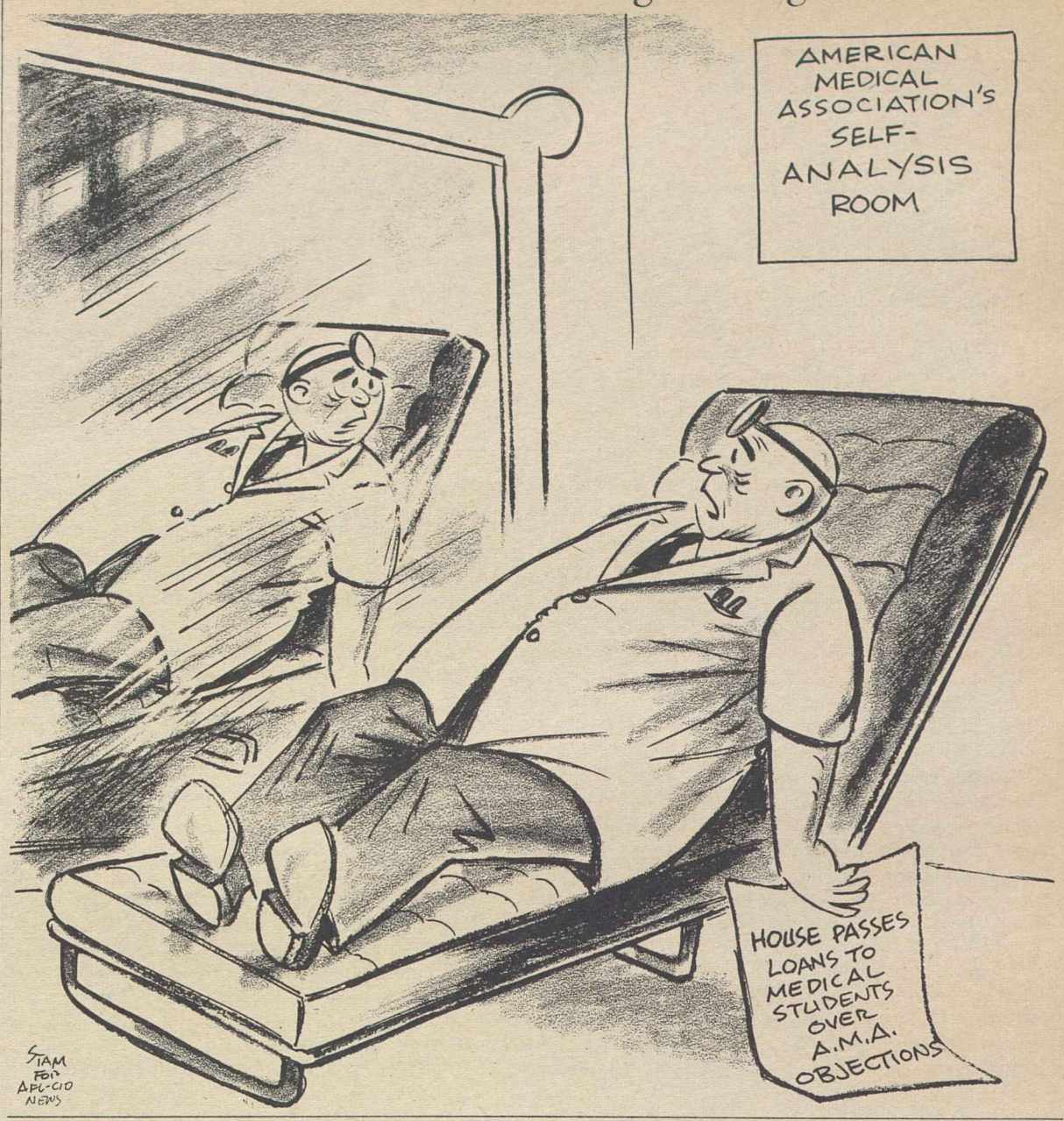
'I've Never Had This Sinking Feeling Before'



Assisted by AFL-CIO:

Histadrut Afro-Asian Institute Nurtures Growing Democracies

A TOTAL OF 353 STUDENTS from more than 40 countries have availed themselves of the full curriculum of Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies & Cooperation, now in its third year.

The AFL-CIO played a key role in the creation of the institute by providing moral and material support. Scholarships underwritten by the AFL-CIO and its international and national unions have enabled the enrollment of students who otherwise would have been unable to attend.

The institute's fifth semester, ending in April 1963, was attended by 51 students from Basutoland, Western Cameroon, Iran, Kenya, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Surinam, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. They included seven under the age of 25; 17 in the 25-30 age group, and only two past 45 years of age. Seven of the students were women.

Alumni on their return to their home countries have become advocates of the principle that trade unionism is indispensable to the formation of democratic society, and should cooperate with but not be the instruments of government.

Many alumni hold high political office or occupy key positions in the trade union and cooperative movements in their countries.

Albert Ganzumba has just been elected minister of economic affairs in the Congo's Kwilu province, which with its 1.4 million inhabitants is the most populated of the 17 Congo provinces. Ganzumba has asked the institute "to find us . . . a man with a good and solid experience in economic development," and "to give two or three of my officials an opportunity to study at the Afro-Asian Institute."

From Amravati, India, alumnus S. T. Deshmukh reports that he is in charge of 500 cooperative units. Ram Tiaji, another institute graduate, manages cooperatives embracing 120 villages with 750,000 inhabitants in India.

Jumane Y. A. Gwao is on loan from the labor movement to the Tanganyikan Local Government's Service Commission. Three other graduates are area commissioners, including Mrs. Idi Lubumba, the only woman in such a post. Ten alumni are serving as development officers in Guinea. Others hold important positions in Uganda, Rhodesia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo and Nigeria.

Johnson Keragori, Kenya, has been re-elected president of the Kisii Farmers Cooperative Unions; Denthie Dembele, of Mali, has been appointed director of a regional farm.

The institute has stressed everywhere the importance of giving women a role in labor and cooperative organizations and in government.

Phyllis Wanjiru reports from Nairobi that in May 1962, a Women's Workers' Committee was formed under the guidance of the Kenya Federation of Labor and that "great and keen interest is being shown by women in the labor movement."

REPORTS TELL of the role of graduates in advancing trade unionism and cooperation in their countries. The Congolese Free Trade Union Federation writes:

"Our Labor Education Center held its first seminar on trade union education from Nov. 27 to Dec. 20, 1962 . . . Two of your former students have made a great impression. . . . We hope that it will be possible for the manager of our center to join your 1963 course."

S. N. Okpi, assistant registrar, Cooperative Division, Enugu, Nigeria, reports: "I came back from the seminar armed with the full advantages of the rural multi-purpose farmers Cooperative societies. . . . We are enrolling one cooperative officer for your institute's six-months cooperative course starting in December 1963. . . . Could you also enroll the manager of our biggest Marketing Union?"

Joseph-Henry Nion, supervising agricultural units in the Upper Volta, writes: "I must say that my stay in Israel helped me very much in finding a solution to the technical difficulties involved in establishing these societies."

In contrast to experience of African students elsewhere, Simao Andrade Freitas, Angola, reports a typical reaction of students at the Tel Aviv Institute: "A foreigner cannot long feel homesick in this really friendly atmosphere. . . . People of all ages speak to you and on the first occasion invite you to their homes."

A group of 120 Nigerians has formed an Association of Nigerian Ex-Students of Israel Institutions of Learning. Alumni from French-speaking West Africa have formed an association called Shalom (Hebrew for Peace).

Sekar Oliver of Malaya has summarized: "The most important thing—these aid programs are offered without strings attached."

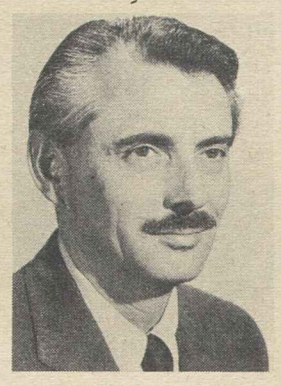
Morgan Says:

Effusions from Frantic Fringe Make McGee's Hate File Bulge

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

TRITE AS THE PHRASE "write your congressman" may sound, Americans by the thousands continue to inundate their elective officials, from the President down, with letters of advice and protest. Indeed hardly any known official in Washington escapes mail from the citizenry, the target and the flow depending on the issue.



Morgan

Most of this outpouring of public sentiment is sincere, some of it is helpful and very little of it is ignored. It probably doesn't have anything to do with the beginning of the baseball season, but some governmental recipients think they detect a slight increase in the "kill the umpire" type of communication condemning the Kennedy Administration.

The White House is getting a little more "hate" mail now than during the first few months of the New Frontier, nearly all of it from right-wing sources and a good deal of it obviously inspired by organized groups. These effusions from the frantic fringe, demanding action today against tomorrow and in favor of yesterday, undoubtedly serve as important safety valves to let off the steam of frustration and thus avoid more drastic action but sometimes the verbal mauling of their victims is pretty violent.

Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming, for example, has a bulging file of "hate" mail, some of it from his home state but a lot from many other parts of the country especially Southern California and the South. His office attributes this dubiously widespread attention and its common denominator of vitriolic content to the fact that McGee is one of a small band of liberal senators, class of 1958, who have been marked for defeat in 1964 by individuals and organizations of the radical right.

Much of this kind of mail attacks the senator personally but some of it appears to regard everything that has happened in Washington since the days of William McKinley as an unmitigated disaster.

One of McGee's own constituents, in Lander, Wyo., wrote, "I am so far to the right of John Birch and Berry Goldwater that it makes them look like Liberals." He spelled the Arizona senator's first name not with an "a" but an "e" as in huckleberry. "Were I running the U.S.A.," this gentleman went on, "public schools would stop with the 9th grade and I wouldn't even allow the government to handle the mail."

"When," demanded a resident of Savannah, Ga., "can we ever overcome the damage done to this country by Roosevelt?"

A man in Los Angeles updated his wrath and pinpointed it on McGee. "I am amazed," he wrote, "that the people of Wyoming would elect such a consummate ass."

A resident of Lomita, Calif., obviously just as angry, managed to be a little more delicate. "I sincerely hope," he said, "you will pardon me for not doing you the honor of referring to you as a jackass; after all Christ rode into Jerusalem on one of these exalted beasts." But when he came to the senator's appearance on a television show discussing the John Birch Society, the Lomita citizen let his restraint slip. "You conducted yourself exactly as I had expected you would," he wrote, "like a Wyoming sheepherder with his brains knocked out."

Which may or may not have inspired a citizen in Cleveland to write McGee: "Dust off that one brain cell of yours. The U.S. should get out of the UN and the UN should get out of New York."

From San Pedro, Calif., came a darkly implied warning in the allegation that "your Socialist record is becoming well known," while a householder in Denver simply demanded to know: "What have you ever done besides being a politico?"

Without further explanation a Wyoming voter charged, "you was elect only through the deceit and treachery of Drew Pearson."

REFLECTING perhaps more than just his own isolated frustration, a man in Casper, Wyo., wrote his senior senator not long before income tax time: "I object to all this leagle-fleagle gobbly-gook. I object to the interference in my daily life and the theft of what I earn by the federal tax man. I object to the waste, inefficiency and general stupidity of the whole Washington mess."

And an anonymous woman in Cincinnati who identified herself only as "an old American lady," exhorted McGee and presumably everybody in Congress to "pray, pray, pray! Save us from destruction! Save us from the democrats! Save us from this awful spending and waste! Save us from the moon and nonsense! Save us from the old age medical bill and school bill! Save a billion people condemned to slavery by democrats!" In each instance she spelled Democrats with a small "d". In a postscript she said, "I note your voting record is very poor. Your are anti-American."

A man in West Palm Beach, Fla., got down to cases. "Senator," he wrote McGee, "take hold of yourself and accept the fact that the Almighty created you of the superior white race, apart from other races, the same as pure-blooded livestock."

Ah well, we're strange animals, all of us.

Washington Reports:

Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill Seen Sure of Action This Year

LEGISLATION that will require employers to pay women an equal wage for equal work will pass Congress this year, according to a Democratic and a Republican member of the Senate.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) said that Republican opposition of last year "has folded." He was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO program heard on almost 700 radio stations. On the same program, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said chances of passage this session "are excellent—I think this legislation stands well with my colleagues, and it certainly stands well with the country."

McNamara quoted Dept. of Labor surveys which showed that among managers and officials, women's wages are 40 percent of those paid men; among electrical workers, they average about 69 percent, and for service workers, women get 53 percent of the wage paid men.

"We are dealing here with almost the fundamental freedom," Javits declared. "We have brought the condition of women in our country to the point where they are entitled to the same consideration as men."

"I believe this discrimination exists because of an old, now out-moded belief that because men are the breadwinners they should be paid more," McNamara said. "While this may have been true many years ago, the fact is that today a substantial number of women are their own sole support. In fact, more than 4.5 million families are now headed by women."

BOTH MEN TURNED aside the argument that because of absenteeism and turnover, an equal pay bill would make employers hesitate to hire women.

"There may be some adjustments," said McNamara, "but on the whole, whatever dislocation may take place will be more than balanced off by the wage improvements that will result."

The bill, introduced by McNamara, would require all employers of more than 25 persons to pay an equal wage to those doing comparable work.

"The closest analogy that comes to mind is the Davis-Bacon Act, where in respect to federal government contracts, the prevailing wage rate must be paid in a community," he declared.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SPRING IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL is often a time of pure delight and this spring has been among the loveliest—a season of fine blooms in forsythia and magnolia, redbud and dogwood, tulips and azaleas. This annual renewal and refreshment is accompanied, regularly, by the sprouting here of all sorts of conferences, conventions and political gatherings—and it is very good for Americans from all over the country to make a pilgrimage once a year at least to their nation's seat of government.

One tends to notice, though, that everyone seems to pack along the same set of preconceptions he developed back home, and to go home again without having visibly modified them. The result is sometimes the adoption of weird and exotic resolutions by groups that apparently haven't the slightest idea what they are talking about.

The Daughters of the American Revolution each year spy grave dangers of subversion and undefined menace. One would think that if the subverters were as potent as the Daughters insist, they would long ago have succeeded in their nefarious plots against the commonweal.

This never happens, but the Daughters keep on passing resolutions against them after hearing the same old right-wing conservative speeches from, usually, the same group of speakers—Senators Thurmond of South Carolina, Tower of Texas, and the lately-mellowing Goldwater of Arizona. It gives the Daughters a sense of eager participation and, presumably, does no harm.

But what shall we say about the executive committee of the National Federation of Republican Women, which suddenly passed a resolution urging Congress to repeal the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Act?

This law passed by Congress just two years ago, said the GOP federation of ladies, "relinquishes in a three-stage, nine-year program the full military force of the United States to the United Nations. . . ."

Now this is really something and Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey, a rising Democratic leader, acknowledges that he was "astounded and alarmed." His "first thought," he says, was to get in touch with two of his New Jersey colleagues in Congress—both Republicans—who had cosponsored the Arms Control Act, Sen. Clifford Case and Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen. He felt they ought to be notified they "had helped lure the nation into a subversive plot."

But then he remembered that the bill passed the House with 290 votes and the Senate with 73 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy with no apparent qualms. So he read the act again—just to make sure his recollection had not slipped.

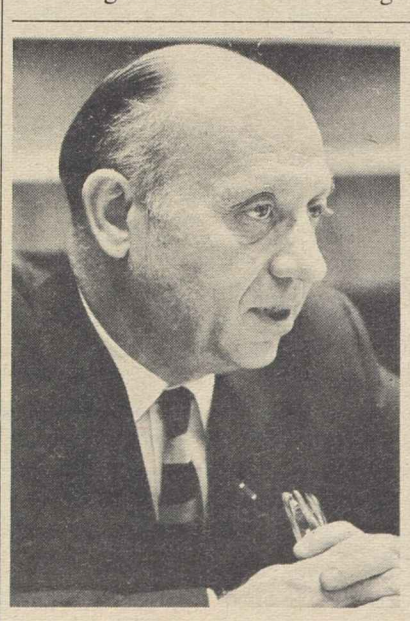
"To my intense relief, I found that we had not relinquished the armed forces of the United States, to the United Nations under a three-stage, nine-year program. In fact, I found no mention of the United Nations or a three-stage program or even a one-stage program," Thompson confided in a newsletter to his constituents.

His supposition must be that the Republican Women's executive committee had made a terrible mistake and confused our Disarmament Act with the John Birch Society's declaration of principles or some other such document, he remarked, but he is going to let Case or Frelinghuysen "break the sad news" to the GOP ladies. "I really can't bear to hear a woman cry," he said.

* * *

AT THE SIDNEY HILLMAN Foundation Awards luncheon, the distinguished news analyst, Howard K. Smith, made the announcement of the winners—one of whom is a Mississippi editor, Ira Harkey, who from the front line trenches fought the actions of Gov. Ross Barnett on James Meredith and the state university. Smith assured Harkey that he was in close harmony with the spirit of our times, and added this observation:

"I watch on television those films of Birmingham and Greenwood, and I see those cordons of big strong policemen, some with crash helmets, some with snarling police dogs, all with clubs and revolvers strapped to their belts. And I see an old Negro woman approach the registration office and several of the policemen take hold of her, turn her arm behind her back and pushed her to the paddy wagon. And I say to myself, what a pitifully unequal battle. Those poor policemen haven't got a chance on earth against that old woman."



WOMEN WILL GET "equal pay for equal work" legislation in this Congress, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), author of the Senate bill, agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

'Easier Money' Means Savings On Mortgages, Auto Financing

By Sidney Margolius

"EASIER MONEY" is good news for your family. The greater availability of lending money this year is pushing down closing fees and mortgage rates on homes, and finance charges on cars and other goods.

However, the new trend also requires new planning for family savings. The record-high interest rates now being paid to savers by many banks and savings and loan associations may have to be trimmed. If the banks and associations can't charge as much on loans, they don't pay as much on savings accounts.

In many parts of the country, home-seekers and families who want to refinance present mortgages now can find both larger loans and lower rates. This trend stems largely from policies instituted by the Kennedy Administration shortly after it took office. First the Administration reduced the rate of FHA mortgages to 5.24 percent (plus an additional one-half of 1 percent for mortgage insurance). The reduction from the previous 5.75 percent saved homeowners $5 a month on a 30-year, $15,000 mortgage, or a total of $1800.

But the Administration also made more mortgage money available through the Federal National Mortgage Association, and this action has proved to be a real boon. Today in some cities, especially in the East, banks and insurance companies are offering mortgages for as little as 5 to 5.5 percent with the lower rates available to mortgage-seekers who can make substantial downpayments. In the Midwest, too, both the mortgage rate itself and the number of "points" or bonus home buyers or sellers often must pay have been reduced from as many as three or four points two years ago to as little as one point now.

A "point" is really an extra fee of 1 percent of the face amount of a mortgage. It has the effect of charging you more while seeming to keep the interest rate itself low. Two points are the equivalent of an additional one-fourth of 1 percent interest.

Some lenders now are offering conventional mortgages for even less than the FHA rate, although families which afford only small down payments usually find an FHA mortgage easiest to get. Actually it may be time for the Administration to cut the FHA rate again. Lenders are guaranteed against loss on FHA loans by the mortgage-insurance premium you pay.

If you are looking for a mortgage, the new trend calls for wider shopping to make sure you get the advantage of today's lower rates. Compare three ways: find out not only the interest rate each lender will charge, but also the number of points and the amount of closing costs. The more you can put down, the lower your mortgage costs will be.

People seeking to refinance mortgages for such needs as home improvements or children's education also are helped. Your mortgage still is the cheapest way to borrow money. A mortgage rate of 6 percent is a true per-annum 6 percent, since the interest is charged only on the declining balance. But a personal loan of $6 per $100 is really a per-annum rate of approximately 12 percent, since the fee is charged on the original amount of the debt.

FINANCE CHARGES on new cars especially have been forced down by "easier money." The chief competition is among credit unions, banks and finance companies. In many large cities, finance charges have dropped to $4.50 to $5.50 per $100 of debt on direct loans. This is about 50 cents per $100 less than a year ago. Often you get the best deal now by shopping for a loan among such cash lenders rather than arranging your payments through a finance company.

One danger in the new trend is the new longer terms being offered by lenders, with many offering 36 and even 42-month contracts compared to the safer 30-month plans. Longer terms may seem to make payments easier, but also cost you more interest.

Some banks and associations already have trimmed interest rates paid on savings accounts from the 4 and 4.8 percent widely available recently. A number of savings and loan associations in California and other West Coast areas still offer 4.8 percent but are feeling the pressure of declining rates.

As a result of this situation, Government "E" bonds take on new attractiveness for small savers. The bonds pay only 3.75 percent, but this rate is guaranteed for approximately eight years. However, "E" bonds still are not suitable for short-range savings—money you expect to draw on soon. Not until the third year do savings bonds reach 3 percent.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Not Even a Cup of Tea Can Solve Some Mathematical Problems

By Jane Goodsell

I'VE TAKEN ALGEBRA, geometry and trigonometry, but I can't figure out the answers to these problems. Can you?

1—A "giant" size box of detergent contains 9 pounds, 13 ounces and sells for $2.59. The "economy" size contains 3 pounds, 2.5 ounces and sells for 79 cents. The "large" size box contains 1 pound, 8.5 ounces and sells for 41 cents. Which is the best buy?

2—A lady drives downtown to shop. She has a choice of four lots in which to park her car: Parking Lot A charges 35 cents for the first hour and 25 cents for each additional hour; Parking Lot B charges $1.50 for all-day parking; Parking Lot C charges 35 cents an hour, but gives one hour free if a minimum purchase of $1 is made at a certain store; Parking Lot D charges 20 cents for each hour. Which lot is the best bargain?

3—How can you divide three ice cream bars equally among four children?

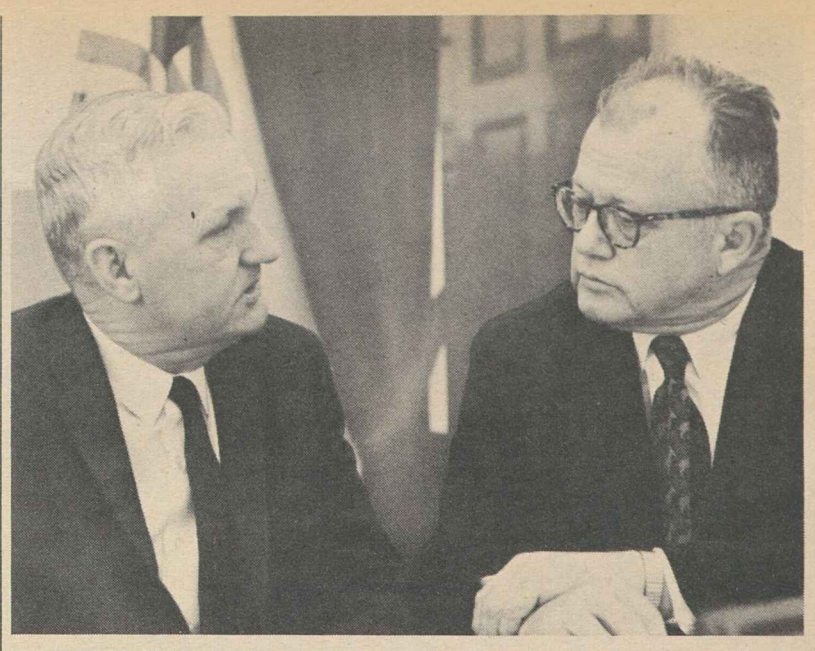
4—A housewife buys a 48-inch loveseat to fit into a space that measures exactly 49.5 inches on her yardstick. When the loveseat arrives, it is an inch too wide to fit into the space. Why?

5—Two second graders start walking to school at 8:30. The school is four blocks away. The tardy bell rings at 9. The children arrive 10 minutes late. How is this possible?

6—Subtract a check for $69.95 from a bank balance of $38.17.

7—In order to pay the laundry man, Mother borrows $1.26 from Child A, who had owed Mother 53 cents. Child A also owes 24 cents to Child B, who owes Mother 12 cents. Child A insists that Child B borrowed $1.25 from her last Christmas and never repaid it. Child B protests that she did, too, pay it back. Who owes what and to whom?

8—A hostess invites four couples for a 7 o'clock dinner party. Knowing that none of the couples wants to be the first to arrive and that each couple is aware that none of the other guests wants to arrive first, what time should the hostess put an eight-pound roast beef, which requires 2.5 hours of cooking time, into the oven?



LABOR'S SUPPORT of an expanded, modernized vocational education program was emphasized by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, right, in testimony before a House Education & Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), left.

'Part Folk Myth . . .'

Pamphlet Answers Attacks on Welfare

"WHAT'S A CHISELER? Anybody on public welfare, many people may answer. Part folk myth, part propaganda—and all ignorance—this blanket of public disapproval and misunderstanding is periodically spread over both the innocent and the few guilty on relief rolls."

Public Welfare, a new Public Affairs pamphlet, is an attempt to clear away such misconceptions and to explain what public welfare is and how adequate programs—which cover social security as well as direct assistance—benefit not only the recipients but the entire community. The author is Emma Harrison, who writes on social welfare topics for the New York Times.

Miss Harrison reminds the reader that attacks on unwed mothers and unemployed newcomers in a particular community still leave the question of "need" unanswered. The approach she urges in seeking a solution stresses rehabilitation.

"When the public yells 'chiseler,' " she writes, "when newspapers and magazines expose 'welfare frauds' . . . no one stops to think: Many people on public assistance never had the chance to become responsible human beings."

Her recommendations stress three aspects:

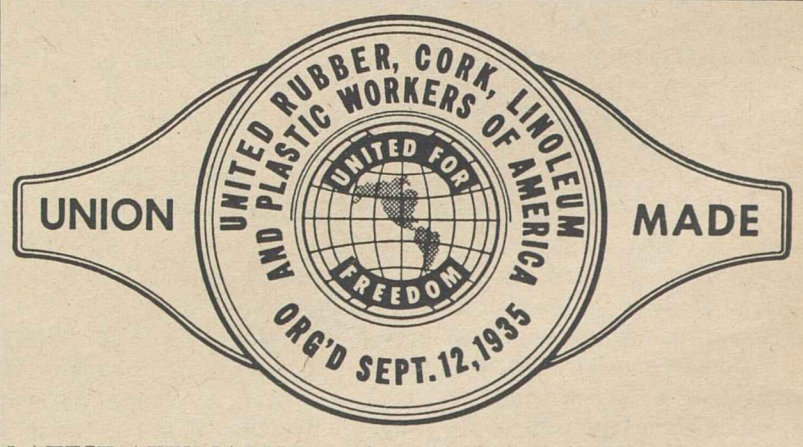
"More programs designed to meet individual needs, to encourage incentive, to restore or introduce to job or career opportunities, to educate. . . . More money and manpower. . . . Training programs to fill the startling void of well-trained personnel in a field where people of the highest skill and understanding are demanded. Better public understanding of what better public welfare programs can mean for all."

In answer to the understandable question of why there is need for welfare programs in a period of relative prosperity, Miss Harrison points to some of the disruptive forces in our increasingly complex life:

"The increasing need for mobile workers who come and go with the tides of crops and industry. . . . The population 'explosion' caused both by higher birth rates and by medical progress that finds more people alive beyond retirement years with growing, unmet needs. . . . Uneven opportunities—because of race, national origin, educational background, or locality—that limit the horizons of many people who aspire to participate in our 'affluent society.' . . . Greater need for additional income in families has also increased the number of women in the labor field, resulting in such related problems as the need for day care for their children."

The pamphlet offers a clear, succinct interpretation of public welfare; how it is related to other more visible public resources such as schools, parks, fire protection; its basic principles, and how time and money spent for rehabilitation can eventually reduce a community's expenditures for public assistance.

Public Welfare is available at 25 cents each; quantity rates are available from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.



LATEST AFFILIATION to the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. is the Rubber Workers, whose union label is shown above. The URW joined the department just in time for the annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, which will be held in the St. Louis Arena for six days beginning May 17.

Overall Approach Stressed:

TVA-Type Planning Called Key to Jobs

The success of the Tennessee Valley Authority in revitalizing an entire region holds a significant lesson for the nation as it attempts to solve present-day problems of depressed areas and unemployment, the AFL-CIO points out in an article in the April issue of its monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

The lesson TVA teaches, the article observes, lies in its comprehensive approach to resources development—"just as the problems are interrelated, so must be the solutions, and overall planning must be combined with grass roots cooperation."

Extending this concept to the current problems of economic stagnation in depressed areas and rural regions calls for "a policy of national planning with national goals of full employment, higher productivity, economic growth and stability" achieved through a "multi-purpose, integrated approach and a revitalized administrative organization," the magazine suggests.

The article, "TVA, the Controversial Success," was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as a Labor's Economic Review feature.

It traces TVA's growth and achievements in the 30 years since its creation during the first 100 days of the New Deal as, in the words of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, "a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed with the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise" for the general development of the Tennessee River Valley.

What TVA Has Done

The story of how TVA has met its goals, the article suggests, is best told in examination of some of its achievements:

- Its power system of dams and large steam electric plants makes up the world's largest electric utility, with an installed capacity of 12 million kilowatts.
- Domestic consumption of electricity in the valley is more than twice the national average, with 98 percent of the farms electrified as against 3 percent in 1933.
- Under the direction of the act creating it, TVA has sold electricity at the lowest possible price. Its rates have consistently declined over the years and "continue to do so now against the national upward trend in consumer electricity costs."
- Its "low-rate yardstick" has benefitted 1.5 million consumers in the seven-state region and has, by example, forced down rates of utilities in nearby areas.
- It has encouraged expanded river traffic, through improved inland navigational facilities, at a transportation cost saving of about $21 million a year.
- Through its dams, it has averted $180 million in flood damages since 1936 on the Tennessee system and downstream on the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
- It led the way, joined by the states, the Forest Service and private landowners, in a vast program of reforestation, improved management and fire protection that has built up forest lands in the region to some 14 million acres.
- With the states, it helped wipe out malaria, and its 10,000 miles of reservoir shoreline now boast camping, swimming and boating facilities which have turned the region into one of the nation's great recreational areas.
- Its water control and navigation system and its low-cost power have helped locate $800 million worth of new industry along the river.
- It stimulated the first real gains for the labor movement in the valley through a labor relations policy which in 1935 led to the first recognition by any federal agency of the right of workers to bargain collectively.

The act establishing TVA required it to pay "not less than the prevailing rate of wages" to its employes, with "due regard" to rates secured by bargaining.

Workers in private industry in the area, however, have not fared so well, the Federationist notes. Wage data TVA collected in 1962 showed manufacturing workers in the region were earning about 75 percent of the nationwide average wage.

"Although TVA helped to establish a base," the article observes, "wages in the region must be raised more rapidly by means of more widespread and intensive trade union organization."

IUE Members Study Impact of World Affairs

New York—A call for a "people-to-people" approach to world peace, with the labor movement providing the leadership, was sounded by Pres. James B. Carey in a speech at the union's Intl. Affairs Conference here.

"Let's try this 'person-to-person' contact, family-to-family," he said. "Let's have this economic and intellectual interchange. Let's have some IUE families in a Russian city and some Russian families in Syracuse and Dayton."

IUE Acting Sec.-Treas. George Collins, the keynote speaker, urged an IUE membership "second to none, an interested, informed membership capable of arriving at more practical solutions, intelligent decisions" on the problems of an uneasy world.

Dr. Frank Graham, UN special mediator for India and Pakistan and a former U.S. senator from North Carolina, endorsed Carey's proposal for a "people-to-people" quest for world peace.

Dir. Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers' Intl. Affairs Dept. called disarmament a "bread and butter issue" which the country "dare not leave to the professionals alone." He moderated a panel discussion on disarmament between Herman Kahn, physicist-mathematician director of the Hudson Institute; Roger Hagan, Harvard University historian and editor of the Council for Correspondence; Robert Crane, of the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University, and Amitai Etzioni, Columbia University sociologist and director of the Council for the Gradualist Way to Peace.

Among other speakers were Norman Thomas, six-time Socialist candidate for President; Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Dr. Robert Alexander of Rutgers University; James Loeb, former U.S. ambassador to Peru; Pres. Samuel Hayes of the Foreign Policy Association, and Seymour Finger, economic and social adviser to the U.S. mission to the UN.

COLLEGE COUNSELING PROGRAM of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 in New York drew hundreds of parent-members and their sons and daughters at a recent session. At top, Dean Charles C. Cole of Lafayette College (facing camera, left) and Richard D. Rooney, assistant secretary of admissions at Hamilton College, talk informally about getting into college and staying there. Below, more high schoolers and their parents ply the experts with their questions.

Dream of College Takes Shape For Children of Hotel Local 6

New York—The meeting had long since ended but they were still drifting out—sober-faced parents with sons or daughters, pairs of oddly subdued teen-agers, all still mulling over the answers they had received and the questions they had asked:

"Must I be at the top of my class to get admitted?"

"Can I go after military service?"

"If one turns me down, does that hurt my chances with others?"

"Should a student specialize on entering, or do you think there is more value in liberal arts?"

There were signs, too, that minds had been made up with surprising speed in the wake of this third college counseling session held by Hotel & Club Workers Local 6 for the high-school-age children of their members. Take, for instance, the dialogue between two elated boys who tore themselves away from the meeting with obvious reluctance:

"I never thought that college was for me," said one. "I had to be dragged here. Seemed to me that other people, rich people, DIFFERENT people went to college. Now I see that I can go, that I can find a college and work my way through—and that I'm good enough to do it."

'. . . I Can Get Advice'

"It wasn't just that I learned more about how to pick a college or how to find out what I want to know," said the other. "Now I know I can get advice. I know I can use the guidance counselors at school and the other places they told me about. I used to shy away from 'em—but not any more."

Local 6 had its first college counseling session a year ago. Experts talked about careers, admission requirements, where and how to get scholarships and other financial aid, and answered questions by the hundreds. It was such a sensational success that two repeats had to be held in a little more than 12 months.

A Record of Concern

By the way of background, it might be explained that Local 6 has had a concern with education and family problems for a long time. One of its early officers, the late Gertrude Lane, has been honored with a memorial scholarship which helps sons and daughters of local members go on to college. The local has devised a number of ways to raise the needed thousands of dollars and this year the number of grants was increased, thanks to the generosity of the cooks and waiters, the pantrymen and bartenders, who make up the membership.

The third counseling meeting was held in the local's auditorium, which also is a memorial to Miss Lane. The experts from the colleges who discussed various aspects of preparing for higher education were Richard Plaut, assistant director of admissions at Columbia University, who talked about entrance requirements; Richard D. Rooney, assistant secretary of admissions at Hamilton College, who discussed financial aids; and Dean Charles C. Cole of Lafayette College, who drew a broad picture of "who should go to college."

Then Rachel Gottfried and Patricia Henson, both daughters of waiters and winners of Local 6 scholarships, told what it is like to be in college. A student is freer in college than he is in high school, they emphasized—but unless he buckles down and really works, his college days won't last long.

After the formal presentations of the experts and the scholarship winners came a discussion. When that was completed, parents and children gathered in knots around the speakers. The questions became more specific, vague hopes became more definite—and many a foot was set for the first time on the path to a college degree.

Where to Write

Unions interested in establishing similar programs might find it helpful to draw on the experience of Local 6, which can be had by writing to William B. Mahoney, Hotel & Club Employes Local 6, 305 West 44th Street, New York City 36.

Material on financial aid and labor-sponsored college scholarships may be obtained from Dir. Larry Rogin, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

House Vote on Medical Student Loans

Here is the rollcall vote by which the House defeated an attempt to kill the student loan provision of the aid to medical education bill. The vote was 239-171. Democrats voted 206-33 to keep the loan provision; Republicans voted 138-33 to eliminate loans.

On labor's scorecard, a vote to keep the loan section in the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote for deletion was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA

AL Andrews (D) W
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) R
AL Selden W

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Shelley (D) PR
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) R
12. Talcott (R) PW
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County

17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Vacancy
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) PR
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT

AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) R
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) R
9. Fuqua (D) R
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) A
4. Flynt (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) A
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO

1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS

1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) PR
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE

1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) R

MARYLAND

AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN

AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) R
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) R

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA

1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) PW
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R) W
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) PW
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) PW
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) W
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City

6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) A
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) PR
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) PR
4. Cooley (D) PR
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegav (D) R
7. Lennon (D) A
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Nygaard (R) W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO

AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) A
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) PW
9. Ashley (D) PR
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) W
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Duncan (D) W

PENNSYLVANIA

6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Walter (D) PR
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R) R
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS

AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) A
22. Casey (D) R

UTAH

1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) R
2. Hardy (D) R
3. Gary (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) PW
5. Tuck (D) PW
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R) W

Consumers Would Pay More:

AFL-CIO Opposes Price-Setting Bill

Consumers would have to pay higher prices under a so-called "quality stabilization" law, the AFL-CIO has charged.

Labor's continued opposition to legislation enabling manufacturers to control the retail prices of brand-name products was emphasized by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a statement to a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee.

If the bill became law, Biemiller said, "the right of the consumer to shop for the lowest price on a distinctly identifiable product would disappear."

Labor's warning that any type of "fair trade" legislation would mean higher prices was backed up by the head of the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div., Assistant Atty.-Gen. Lee Loevinger.

Loevinger, expressing the Administration opposition to the measure, told the subcommittee:

"The Dept. of Justice has found by economic surveys that consumers in states with so-called 'fair trade' laws pay from 19 to 27 percent higher prices than consumers in states without such laws.

"Projecting an average price increase of 20 percent for all sales that may be covered by the operation of a national price maintenance law shows that it would cost the American consumer billions of dollars and have a powerfully inflationary effect."

Biemiller urged the subcommittee to "explore less dangerous and dubious routes to the preservation of small business."

Strengthen FTC

Such alternatives, he said, might include strengthening of the Federal Trade Commission's powers to deal with "genuinely predatory price cutting" and such other small business aids as tax benefits, loan programs and encouragement of pooled purchasing arrangements.

Biemiller noted that the rate of business failures has been "consistently higher in states with fair trade laws." Chain stores and other large merchandisers, he pointed out, can offer lower-priced products under private labels which are identical to the price-protected brand merchandise, thus putting small business at a competitive disadvantage.

"In industries where price competition has been successfully eliminated for all practical purpose . . . the consumer's remaining protection—namely, competition among resellers—will have been sealed off by this bill," Biemiller stated.

He noted that the quality stabilization bill introduced this year—with an impressive array of sponsors—has been improved to meet some of the complaints raised in previous hearings. It now excludes prescription drugs and sales to government agencies, charitable and certain other nonprofit organizations.

"While we appreciate this effort to mitigate some of the most objectionable features of this bill, this in no way alters our opposition to it on general grounds," Biemiller declared.

Labor's interest in the bill, he said, is "from the standpoint of the consuming public of which wage-earner families form so large a part.

"All impartial evidence," Biemiller emphasized, "has indicated that prices of consumer retail products would rise substantially if federal resale price maintenance were to become law."

SUCCESSFUL ENDING of contract negotiations between the Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. brings smiles at contract-signing time in Columbus, O. Left to right, URW Special Rep. Robert Garber; URW Skilled Trades Dir. Edward Elkins, and Firestone Industrial Relations Dir. J. V. Cairns. The union won a benefit package of 24 to 25 cents an hour from Firestone, and also from Goodyear and B. F. Goodrich companies.

Schnitzler Asks Rise In Area Aid Funds

An Administration bill to increase federal help to depressed areas has labor's full support, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reaffirmed before the Senate Banking & Currency Committee.

Schnitzler said the number of new jobs created through area redevelopment programs has not been "spectacular," but added:

"We never expected that at this point it would be. Most distressed areas were a long time going down, and it will require time—as well as aid and much effort—to restore them to good health."

A chief difficulty, he emphasized, has been "the inadequate overall rate of growth of the American economy."

Schnitzler said it is "highly encouraging" that the backlog of applications for area redevelopment loans "is sufficiently large to now require an increased lending authorization."

He urged the committee to approve the Administration proposal to raise the authorization for redevelopment loans and grants from the present $379.5 million ceiling to $835 million. A companion bill has been approved by the House Banking & Currency Committee.

Earlier Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges had told the committee that local projects already approved by the Area Redevelopment Administration will result in the creation of 39,000 new jobs.

Urging approval of the expanded authorization, he said:

"Without this additional legislation, much of the forward thrust of this new program will be blunted."

Schnitzler also urged the committee to close a loophole in the law which he said has enabled some private firms receiving federal loans to avoid complying with the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements in constructing facilities.

It was the intent of Congress, he pointed out, that federal funds "not be used to depress existing wage levels."

7 Electrical Firms Settle In Price Fix

Seven electrical equipment manufacturers have agreed to pay the Tennessee Valley Authority and other federal agencies a total of $272,450 in settlement of triple-damage civil anti-trust suits resulting from the 1960 price-fixing conspiracy cases.

Last year the General Electric Co., which was named in all of the damage suits filed by the government, paid $7.47 million in settlement.

The seven companies in the latest out-of-court settlement, and the amounts they agreed to pay, are: Wagner Electric Co., $96,000; McGraw-Edison Co., $70,000; Moloney Electric Co., $60,000; Joslyn Manufacturing Co., $20,500; Southern States Inc., $12,500; Lapp Insulator Co., $7,850; Ohio Brass Co., $5,600.

Civil suits are still pending against Westinghouse Electric Corp., Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Federal Pacific Electric Co., H. K. Porter Co., and Schwager-Wood Corp.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy noted that some 1,800 private suits are pending against companies involved in the price-fixing conspiracy and expressed the hope that settlements reached on the government suits "may help encourage equitable settlements of the private damage suits."

Dayton Labor Plans Apartment for Elders

Dayton, O.—The Dayton-Miami Valley Area AFL-CIO plans to build a $2.78 million, 11-story apartment building for senior citizens on an 11-acre tract here.

The project has been approved by the Community Facilities Administration but the Zoning Board of Appeals must still review a request for variance.

Labor Advisers Back Youth Training Report

Management, labor and the public must recognize "the need to invest in the education and training of youth today for the effectiveness of the labor force tomorrow," the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has declared.

The tripartite group informed Pres. Kennedy of its endorsement of recommendations made by another White House advisory unit—the Committee on Youth Employment.

The youth report, the labor-management group said, should "be given the most immediate and serious attention by all segments of the society." The statement continued:

"Despite their deep interest in this situation, management and labor cannot resolve this problem alone. It calls for review by those at all levels of government, and particularly by state and local authorities, of their policies and practices affecting the availability of employment opportunities to youth."

Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, chairman of the labor-management advisory group, told a news conference that both union and employer members "generally" supported the youth committee's call for "immediate, bold and imaginative action" to improve job opportunities and training for young people.

Voice Group Loses Philadelphia Vote

Philadelphia—Over-the-road truck drivers in four locals of the ousted Teamsters voted 4,893 to 2,550 to retain the IBT as their bargaining representative, rejecting a bid to join an independent group known as the Voice of the Teamsters which indicated it would seek affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

It was the second vote conducted by the National Labor Relations Board among the group of 8,200 freight truck drivers and helpers represented by Teamsters Locals 107, 312, 331 and 470.

Last November the Voice group, was narrowly defeated in the first election, 3,870 to 3,274. The NLRB set aside the vote on the ground that violence had influenced the result. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

Pay Raise Given Up To Aid Unemployed

Detroit—Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 58 have offered to give up a 25-cent hourly raise and to put the money in a pool from which eligible unemployed members would draw $50 a week, plus unemployment insurance, effective next Nov. 1.

Electrical contractors have agreed if contract language can be worked out satisfactorily. The raise was due May 1. About 650 of the local's 2,000 members are out of work.

'Chet' Dusten Retires from Regional Post

Chester C. Dusten, director of AFL-CIO Region XXI with headquarters in Portland, Ore., has retired after 25 years of organizing activity in the Pacific Northwest.

Assistant Reg. Dir. Claude Shaffer has been named acting director. He is a member of Grain Millers Local 61 in Portland.

Dusten joined the Woodworkers while working in a logging camp near Vernonia, Ore., in 1935 and became president of the local three years later. In 1940 he joined the IWA staff as an organizer and with George Brown, then also an IWA organizer and now legislative director for the Oregon AFL-CIO, played a major role in unionization of the Weyerhaeuser and Long-Bell lumber mills at Longview, Wash.

He became a field representative for the former CIO in 1942, working in Oregon, and in 1947 was named regional director for the state. At the time of the AFL-CIO merger he was appointed director of Region XXI.

Dusten, whose home is in Beaverton, a Portland suburb, has been active in campaigns to develop the power, irrigation and navigation potential of the Columbia River. He was a member of the Regional Manpower Board during World War II.

'Packing' Election Rolls Charged to Newspaper

Los Angeles—Accusing the Los Angeles Times of "a calculated campaign" to delay negotiations with the Pressmen until a new representation election is possible, the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO charged that the paper is advertising for and proposes to hire "scores" of new pressroom apprentices "with a view to packing the election rolls."

A resolution adopted by the central body said this was the same technique followed by Times management a year ago "in a vain effort" to defeat the Pressmen in the original election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Local 18 won the vote, 204 to 169 with 16 ballots challenged, to become the first union ever certified among Times employes.

"Procrastinating and destructive tactics" by management since then have prevented agreement on a first contract with the paper, which has been an open-shop stronghold throughout its 86-year history, the country federation declared.

It pledged its "full support and resources" to the Pressmen in their year-long bargaining effort and called on union members and other citizens to cancel subscriptions in protest against the Times' anti-union policies.

Unions in New York Back Fluoridation

New York—The New York City AFL-CIO has thrown its support behind Mayor Robert F. Wagner's efforts to secure authorization for fluoridation of the city's water supply to cut tooth decay among children "by more than half."

Chairman Michael Sampson of the council's Community Services Committee pointed out that only New York and Los Angeles among the 12 largest cities have failed to adopt fluoridation and that it has worked successfully in those cities which have installed it.

ILGWU to Take Appeal to Courts

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers said that as an issue of "basic principle" it would continue to test "the inappropriateness of a union recognizing a union of policy-making union officers."

The statement, carried in *Justice*, ILGWU publication, followed a decision by the National Labor Relations Board upholding a trial examiner's finding that the ILGWU had refused to bargain with the Federation of Union Representatives, a group made up of staff employes, and was guilty of an unfair labor practice.

The board's decision, reached unanimously by a three-member panel, also upheld the trial examiner, Samuel M. Singer, in ordering the ILGWU to bargain with FOUR for the purpose of negotiating a collective bargaining agreement.

The ILGWU had previously indicated in a declaration that it would, if necessary, carry an appeal on the issue to the federal courts.

'Economy Bloc' Defeated 60-26:

Senate Beats Down GOP Drive To Slash Public Works Funds

The Senate crushed a Republican attempt to slash the emergency public works appropriations—$450 million earmarked for job-creating projects in areas of heavy unemployment—and passed a supplemental money bill .The 60-26 vote was the latest in a succession of defeats for the GOP's "economy bloc."

Three weeks earlier, the House had overridden its Appropriations Committee to approve the public works money—the second installment of the $900 million emergency program authorized last year.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), backed by GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), had sought to slash $200 million from the appropriation. Dirksen, referring to proposals for a new round of accelerated public works, told the Senate: "If this is the way to get the country moving, we are moving in the wrong direction."

The budget-cutting amendment, however, got the votes of only 21 Republicans and five Democrats, while 53 Democrats and seven Republicans opposed the slash.

Both labor and the Administration have strongly supported the program. The added $450 million will create about 220,000 jobs.

The economy issue was less clearcut in House action on a compromise $5.4 billion omnibus appropriations bill carrying funds for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several smaller agencies, including the National Labor Relations Board.

The House Appropriations Committee had made a paper cut of nearly $310 million from the President's budget request and voted $119 million less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. However, the heaviest cuts were made in areas of statutory grants to states, which must be made up through supplemental appropriations later if the committee's estimate of costs proves low.

A floor battle to restore a $10 million committee cut in grants to help communities control water pollution failed largely because of Democratic absenteeism on the vote. The motion, by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), lost 147-124.

A Republican motion to recommit the bill was shouted down on a voice vote and the only success the economy-bloc had in trimming the bill below the committee recommendations came when Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.) moved to cut in half a $14,000 entertainment allowance for an international conference of social security officials. This was done by a 75-72 vote.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Banking & Currency Committee approved an Administration bill to authorize an additional $456 million in loans and grants under the Area Redevelopment Administration's program to assist depressed areas.
- The Senate voted $30 million to stock civil defense shelters. The House had eliminated all funds for the program and the Administration had sought $62 million in the supplemental appropriations bill.
- A House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), began hearings on a labor-backed fair employment bill.
- **Pres. Kennedy renewed a request for legislation to broaden the base for political contributions. He proposed to Congress alternative plans of a credit against federal income taxes of 50 percent of contributions to a maximum of $10 or a tax deduction of all political contributions up to $500.**
- A Senate Labor subcommittee held hearings on a series of bills aimed at improving conditions of migrant workers, most of which were passed by the Senate last year but died in the House. Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.) is chief sponsor of the legislation.
- A Senate Judiciary subcommittee completed its hearings on a "truth-in-packaging" bill introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.). Hart said the testimony produced "irrefutable" evidence that "the packaging and labeling revolution of the past decade has resulted in competitive practices that are bad for the economy, bad for the businessman and bad for the consumer."
- A Senate Education subcommittee, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), began hearings on the Administration's omnibus school aid program. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz warned the committee that "unless and until the educational system is strengthened," unemployment problems will "get worse."

Meanwhile the House Education & Labor Committee reportedly planned to split the Administration's education package into a college aid bill and a "little omnibus bill" covering most other proposals.

New U.S. Pay Raises Sought by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for recruitment and retention purposes."

The President noted that unions representing government employes had complained of the "time lag" between BLS surveys and the effective date of salary adjustments based on the surveys. Terming the union comments "thoughtful and constructive," Kennedy promised that top Administration officials will review these problems with employe organizations.

The recommended increases would vary widely by grade, but would amount to slightly more than 3 percent for most postal workers and a large group of classified employes.

No increase was recommended for the numerically small group of classified workers in the two lowest pay grades, and increases for top-paid government career executives would depend on whether Congress raises the salaries of agency and department heads. An advisory group is currently studying executive pay levels.

The 1962 pay act provided an average 8.6 percent raise for postal workers, with an additional 2.6 percent raise on Jan. 1, 1964. Classified employes received an average 5.5 percent immediate raise, with another 4.1 percent in 1964.

The two-step increase was a compromise from the Administration's original plan to spread the raise over 39 months. Congress also voted larger raises for lower-paid workers than the Administration had asked.

In what Kennedy termed "the most important federal employe pay legislation in 40 years," Congress wrote into law the principle of annual salary adjustments based on comparability with private employment.

Blue collar, hourly-paid workers are not affected by the salary legislation, since their wages are set by wage boards on the basis of prevailing rates in the areas where they work.

Benefits Asked for 250 Displaced by Imports

The Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, with the AFL-CIO a proponent of Pres. Kennedy's Trade Expansion Act of 1962, has become the first federation affiliate to apply for benefits under the act for workers who lost jobs as a result of increased imports from foreign countries.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey and Gen. Counsel Benjamin C. Sigal petitioned the U.S. Tariff Commission for payment of adjustment benefits to 250 former employes of the Philco Corp. in Sandusky, O., on the ground that the company had shut down the plant as a result of its importation of transistor radios from Japan.

Carey emphasized that the petition "is not to be interpreted as a reversal of IUE's staunch belief in the relaxation of trade barriers."

"We have always been keenly aware that we cannot expect something for nothing, and that as in this case, some workers may be adversely affected," he said. "On balance, we must remember, the advantage—both in the electrical industry and for all industry combined—is on our side. Electrical exports outweigh imports 3 to 1."

Carey said the Sandusky closing was "particularly tragic" because many of the workers, members of IUE Local 701, had worked all their adult lives at the Philco plant and would find it difficult to obtain other work in an area of high joblessness.

If the Tariff Commission rules that the jobs were lost because of a rise in imports resulting from U.S. tariff concessions, the workers will be eligible for:

- Readjustment allowances equal to 65 percent of their average weekly pay for up to 52 weeks (subject to a ceiling of 65 percent of national average factory pay and to deduction of 50 percent of other wages earned or unemployment insurance benefits).
- Relocation allowances to help cover moving expenses of those taking jobs in other cities.
- Training in other needed skills with cash allowances during the training period.

Citizenship Group Elects McDonald

New York—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, an AFL-CIO vice president, was elected a vice president of the American Immigration & Citizenship Conference at a meeting of the board of directors following the recent annual conference in New York.

FIFTY YEARS of great comic showmanship brought Jimmy Durante a Page One Award in entertainment from the Newspaper Guild of New York. Shown making the presentation at the Guild's Press Club recently are Local Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker, left, and Pres. Wilfred E. Alexander.

AFL-CIO World Role Described by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

that underlies our system than the system itself, because I imagine that people would resent us trying to impose our system upon them," he added.

"We don't tell these people that they should try to imitate our trade unions. We just try to show them what we do. But we do impress on them that the only effective trade union is a free trade union. That means a union free from government control. . . . If you don't have trade union freedom, you don't have freedom in any other segment of the society.

"Little by little," Meany said, "we are winning the cold war." The Communists, he emphasized, "make mistakes" which help our efforts. But he warned that "the Soviet timetable is 'infinity' " and "we have to keep wide awake and keep fighting."

He termed the attitude of most U.S. business interests in Latin America today "very progessive by contrast with what has gone on in the past." But he warned that countries whose governments are controlled by a handful of wealthy families while the mass of the people live on the edge of poverty "could go Communist overnight."

There is "no future," he said, in countries where the average income is only $150 a year.

'Fair Game' for Reds

"Until we can get these countries to help their own people, they are fair game for Communist propaganda," he said.

Meany traced labor's deep roots in international worker movements dating back to the late 19th century when the exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress was begun.

He told the subcommittee how U.S. labor had helped set up anti-Nazi organizations only 10 weeks after Hitler assumed power in Germany—"six years before the American people as a whole realized the menace to our way of life."

He spoke of labor's help in reestablishing trade union movements in France, Germany and Italy in the aftermath of World War II—assistance in uniting the various democratic unions and frustrating Communist takeover of the European labor movement.

He related American labor's long interest in building an independent Latin American labor movement and told of the birth and development of the ICFTU and its regional affiliates. He spoke of the practical help given African union movements—jeeps to get around in, multigraph machines and realistic training in such areas as grievances, contracts and basic economics.

If the people sent to these countries were employes of the U.S. government, "they would lose their usefulness right away," Meany said. Many of the workers in the developing nations, he emphasized, "are distrustful of all governments—they have never had a government under which they had a happy experience."

Questioned about his dissent from the recent Clay Committee report recommending a trimming back of U.S. foreign aid programs, Meany said he would deal with that in a scheduled May 22 appearance before the committee on the foreign aid authorization bill.

He emphasized he was for an increase in aid programs and when queried as to his priority between more money for foreign aid and more money for education, retorted:

"I think America is big enough to do all these things."

Labor Opposes Bias Ban Repeal

A spokesman for the Greater Washington Central Labor Council has testified that the council opposes repeal of a "public accommodations" ordinance in Montgomery County, Md., and instead prefers "continuance and improvement" of the law, which makes it illegal for businessmen to deny service to patrons because of race.

The labor council is "opposed to discrimination anywhere," said Raymond Munts, who represented Council Pres. J. C. Turner, and believes that all persons, regardless of race, "should have the same rights of access as any properly behaved citizen."

Munts was one of nearly 100 witnesses who spoke against repeal at a hearing called by the Montgomery County Council in an area bordering Washington, D.C.

Labor Urges Action to Halt Job Bias

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Congress Pressed on FEP Law

By David L. Perlman

Congress should act to "put the whole weight of the federal government . . . behind the principle and practice of equal employment opportunities," the AFL-CIO has urged.

While legislation can't cure prejudice, "it can eliminate discrimination," the federation stated in House testimony emphasizing labor's strong support of a fair employment bill introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). The Roosevelt bill would prohibit job discrimination because of "race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry or age" and would set up a commission to enforce the ban.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, told a House Labor subcommittee that "by far the most widespread and most agonizing discrimination is perpetrated against Negroes" and "the type of discrimination that does the most damage, both to its victims and to the nation, is job discrimination."

Harris, who was joined at the witness table by Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, said a federal fair employment law would get at the "root" of discrimination.

Most Negroes are still "trapped in city ghettoes," he said, "by their own poverty, brought about by limited job opportunities," as well as by exclusion policies.

Chance of Job Basic

Equalization of educational opportunities, he noted, cannot be fully effective until Negro youngsters are motivated to continue their education by the prospects of jobs which will match their training.

Harris told the subcommittee that unions have succeeded in writing non-discrimination provisions into nearly one-fourth of major collective bargaining agreements.

Within the trade union movement, he said, "ancient citadels of racial discrimination—which, al-

(Continued on Page 11)

World Oil Workers Move To Back Shell Co. Strikers

New Group Asks Fast Tax Slash

A single comprehensive bill to reduce individual and corporate taxes by $10 billion has been urged by "The Citizens Committee for Tax Reduction and Revision in 1963."

The 40-man group—representing a broad cross-section of leaders in small business, labor, agriculture, housing, education and aging and welfare—declared its sole purpose was "to gain widespread public understanding and acceptance of the national need for prompt and effective action in this session of Congress to achieve a meaningful revision of federal income tax laws."

This revision would include "a substantial net tax reduction of individual and corporate taxes totalling about $10 billion, a substantial part to take effect as early as possible in 1963."

The seven representatives of the AFL-CIO on the committee in a separate statement declared that they joined in the committee's statement of principles be-

(Continued on Page 2)

PRES. KENNEDY LED the nation in hailing the Machinists' 75th anniversary as vivid proof that the progress of a nation is linked with the progress of a strong trade union movement.

Tribute from Kennedy:

Machinists Honored At Diamond Jubilee

By Saul Miller

The 75th anniversary of the Intl. Association of Machinists is dramatic evidence that the nation's progress and a free, strong trade union movement are inseparably linked.

That was the theme of the IAM's diamond jubilee banquet in Washington which heard Pres. Kennedy declare:

"A free, active, progressive trade union movement stands for a free, active progressive country." The Machinists "have represented one of the most powerful forces for progress . . . one of the most powerful forces for the future that we now have." **(See box this page.)**

The jammed and overflowing banquet hall at the Sheraton-Park Hotel heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany measure the IAM against the basic principles of trade unionism and declare:

'America At Its Best'

"The Machinists are not just labor at its best; they represent America at its best." The IAM is dedicated to the basic trade union proposition "that the ultimate objective of a union, in improving the lot of its members, is to improve and strengthen the nation as a whole." **(See excerpts on Page 6.)**

The more than 2,400 local leaders of the IAM, joined by representatives of government, labor and industry, heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz review the history of the union from its founding in an Atlanta, Ga., locomotive pit on May 5, 1888, by 19 machinists and declare:

"It is a very real honor to come here to salute the members of a union who have been the builders of democracy's past and who are today the architects of its future."

And they heard IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, who presided at the anniversary banquet, dedicate the union to the "challenges of tomorrow." He said:

"It is important that we accomplish the ends we seek, not merely for our own gratification, but as living proof to all of the peoples of the world, all those who yearn to be free, that individual enterprise is synonymous with social justice and that within the structure of democracy lies man's best hope to achieve economic justice, political equity and personal dignity."

One of Largest

The union noted that from the handful of machinists who formed the association in 1888 it has grown to one of the largest in the AFL-CIO and that "more than 1 million men and women work under IAM agreements in 15,122 plants and shops throughout the U.S. and Canada."

Pres. Kennedy, paying high tribute to the trade union movement, said it was no "accident" that there has not been a depression between

(Continued on Page 4)

Aid Pledge Extended To OCAW

Houston, Tex. — Leaders of four world oil unions, pledging "foreign aid" to an American union, have voted full backing to the 2,200 Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers on strike against Shell Oil Co. here since last Aug. 19.

That backing will include strikes by foreign Shell workers if necessary, union leaders said at a press conference called by the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers after a visit to the OCAW picket lines at nearby Pasadena, Tex.

The delegates from abroad noted "with amazement," they said, that Shell management is attempting to impose working conditions at Pasadena "inferior to those prevailing in our own countries," and expressed "grave concern" lest those inferior conditions then be "exported" to Shell installations in their homelands.

First IFPW Aid for U.S. Union

The IFPW is a trade secretariat associated with the Intl.. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with affiliated oil unions in 73 free world nations. In its nine-year history, the IFPW has gone to the aid of unions in so-called "underdeveloped" countries on numerous occasions. This time, for the first time, a U.S. union is a beneficiary.

Participating in the conference were officers of oil unions in the Netherlands, Venezuela, Trinidad and Curacao, in the Netherlands Antilles. All bargain with Shell. They agreed on this four-point program:

- The delegates will make immediate representations to Royal Dutch Shell, parent firm of Shell Oil, protesting the U.S. situation.
- A conference of all oil unions

(Continued on Page 3)

Why Unions? Kennedy Answers at IAM Fete

Pres. Kennedy gave the nation a clear and concise answer to the question "Why Unions?" in his address to the IAM's 75th anniversary banquet in Washington. This is what he said:

"Those who may find fault with the labor movement today in the United States, as they find fault with so many things in this country, need only look abroad—in Latin America, in Europe, in all parts of the world—and see labor unions controlled either by the Communists or the government, or no labor unions. And when they find either one of those three conditions, they find inevitably poverty or totalitarianism.

"Therefore, I think it is a fair judgment to make that a free, active, progressive trade union movement stands for a free, active, progressive country. And that is the kind of country I am proud to be President of."

"One of the great things about this country has been that our most extraordinary accomplishments have not come from the government down or from the top down, but have come from the bottom up. The Machinists, organized 75 years ago in Georgia, today represent 1 million men and women in Canada and the United States.

"They, as part of the whole AFL-CIO, representing nearly 13 million Americans, have represented one of the most powerful forces for progress, one of the most powerful forces for stability, one of the most powerful hopes for the future that we now have."

"I cannot think of a force over the last 30 years that has contributed more, not only to its own membership, not only to the membership of the Machinists, not only to the membership of the trade union movement, but for the well-being of our country."

URW Meeting Set On Goodyear Pact

Akron—The fate of a proposed new contract between the Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. may be settled here at a membership meeting of Local 2 scheduled for May 12.

The local, which has 9,500 members, rejected the contract and its executive board is recommending that negotiations on 12 points be reopened. Meeting the same day to reconsider a previous turndown is Local 131 in Los Angeles. Union rules require that chain-wide contracts be ratified by a majority of members in a majority of locals.

News Expert Pins Down A Couple of Loose Terms

Newspaper editors have been cautioned about loose usage of such terms as "right-to-work" and "fair-trade."

Roy H. Copperud, who writes the Editorial Workshop column in Editor & Publisher, trade magazine of the newspaper publishing industry, sounded this warning:

"In 'fair-trade laws' and 'right-to-work laws' we have a pair of political euphemisms. Fair-trade laws have nothing to do with fair trade from the consumer's viewpoint; their purpose is to force retailers to maintain a price structure fixed by the manufacturer, a strategem that the bargain-hunter, at least, considers highly unfair, and so does the cutrate merchant. But it is called free enterprise. 'Right-to-work laws' is a term concocted to make legislation that labor generally considers repugnant palatable to the voter. Their purpose is not to preserve any right to work, but to outlaw the union shop. Some carefully edited publications designate these kinds of legislation as 'so-called fair-trade laws, so-called right-to-work laws.'"

New Citizens' Unit Asks $10 Billion Tax Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

cause the "major domestic problem facing America today is unemployment . . . we need a tax bill" that will get America back to work.

The labor representatives stressed that "we will oppose any tax bill that does not serve this purpose," adding:

"The AFL-CIO position is for an immediate tax cut of approximately $10 billion with the major emphasis on the low and middle income family groups where the maximum economic thrust will result in high velocity purchasing power. We also favor an expanded federal budget to meet the serious deficits in the fields of education, housing, urban renewal, hospital and health services, highway construction and resource developments, all of which are essential if we are to stimulate the economy and get America back to work."

The committee named six co-chairmen. They are: Dr. Howard R. Bowen, president of Grinnell College, education; D. W. Brooks, general manager, Cotton Producers Association, agriculture; George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, labor; Phil David Fine of the law firm of Fine & Ambrogne, small business; Gerritt Vander Ende, president, Pacific First Federal Savings & Loan Association, housing; Aime J. Forand, president of National Council of Senior Citizens, aging and welfare.

Pres. Kennedy, welcoming representatives of the group at the White House, expressed pleasure at the committee's organization and its statement of objectives.

Recalling that he has repeatedly termed tax reduction and reform the "most urgent task" for Congress, Kennedy said the makeup of the group "broadly extends the consensus" in the nation that "tax revision, with net reduction of about $10 billion, is an appropriate target for legislative action this year."

Acknowledging that all members would not agree on all details of his own tax proposals, the President nevertheless said that by "enlarging public understanding of the need for action—this year—your committee can increase the likelihood of timely and meaningful legislation" pushing the country toward achievement of its economic goals.

Variations Acknowledged

The committee's statement of principles noted that membership in the group "shall not preclude the exercise by any member of his right to disagree with any specific features of the committee proposals, or to advance other proposals of his own."

The statement urged "prompt enactment during the present session of Congress, in a single comprehensive bill" of the following program:

- **A substantial "meaningful reduction in individual tax rates."**
- **The removal of inequities and hardships in the tax structure.**
- Reduction of corporate tax rates to aid small business.
- "A meaningul reduction in the rate of corporate income tax."
- Broadening the base of the tax system to remove "unwarranted special privileges, correct defects in the tax law and provide more equal treatment of taxpayers."

The statement declared also that the tax program "must be carried forward as a part of a comprehensive financial program that protects the nation against any danger of new inflationary pressures."

In a brief analysis of the problem, the committee said the current tax system exerts "too heavy a drag on employment, private purchasing power, profits and incentives," that it "invites recurrent recessions and prevents the full attainment of our national economic objectives of full employment and use of resources."

The labor representatives on the committee include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Federation Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, James A. Suffridge and Joseph D. Keenan, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger and Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank.

Bowen presided at the committee and introduced Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon, Undersec. Henry H. Fowler and Lawrence O'Brien, special assistant to Pres. Kennedy. The Administration officials did not participate in the committee sessions.

Second Thoughts Spreading:

'Work' Law States Discover Progress Passes Them By

Questioning voices are being raised in states which some years back enacted so-called "right-to-work" laws on the assurance that banning the union shop would attract new industry and speed economic growth.

Some influential newspapers, and even some business groups, in "right-to-work" states are now asking aloud, in fact, whether the reverse may have been true. They see mounting evidence that these states have slipped even further behind their neighbors.

At the same time, in Congress, the first steps have been taken to lay the groundwork for repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. Although the 1947 labor law allows workers and employers to negotiate a union shop, Sec. 14b enables states in effect to supersede federal law and make union shop agreements illegal.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) has introduced a bill to repeal Sec. 14b. Similar bills are being prepared by other members of Congress.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its February meeting, called for an intensified drive against "right-to-work" and Sec. 14b which, it declared, "invites states to compete in passing anti-union laws on the erroneous supposition that they attract industry."

Warning that collective bargaining "is being emasculated by state 'right-to-work' laws," Williams said repeal of 14b is the only path out of "the jungle of industrial strife."

Newspaper and business criticism from "right-to-work" states centers largely on the failure of the union shop ban to fulfill the promises of its sponsors.

The business editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Jim Montgomery, wrote on Apr. 30 that "Georgia's so-called 'right-to-work' law may be crippling the state's economic progress." He suggested that its repeal may be "long overdue."

Low Wages Continue

The states which have banned the union shop, "Georgia among them, are still dominated by low-wage industries," Montgomery pointed out.

He cited a "carefully documented indictment" of such laws by University of Vermont Prof. Milton J. Nadworny which appeared in the publication of New York University's Institute of Economic Affairs.

Nadworny pointed out that in states which have adopted "work" laws, "both hourly manufacturing wages and per capita personal income have been falling farther and farther behind the national averages."

Montgomery cited wage statistics for Georgia as an example of the "right-to-work" lag.

In 1950, he said, its average manufacturing wage was 39 cents below the national average. Last year, it was 62 cents below. In 1950, per capita income in the state was $474 under the U.S. average. The 1962 per capita income trailed the national average by $643.

The newspaper's business editor commented:

"That's progress?

"Or is it simply a revelation of the severe impact on Georgia of a so-called 'right-to-work' law designed to limit wage (and therefore income) increases?

"And just imagine how much worse Georgia would show up in comparison with U.S. averages excluding the 'right-to-work' states.

Second Thoughts in North

The handful of northern states which have banned the union shop are also hearing some second thoughts on the issue.

After the industrial relations counsel of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce said the state's "work" law may cost it defense contracts, the Hutchinson (Kans.) News commented editorially:

"One of the promises of those who promoted the 'right-to-work' law in Kansas was that it would lure new industries to the state. It hasn't worked out that way . . . everyone is crying that Kansas is missing the boat as far as the nation's industrial expansion is concerned."

A columnist on the Newton, Kans., newspaper, The Kansan, said the state might have some second thoughts on its "work" constitutional amendment "if the adverse evidence continues to pile up against it." Columnist F. L. Alder commented:

"The giant concerns employing thousands of laborers have never been tempted by the right-to-work bait. They have welcomed the cooperation of union labor in the establishment of working rules and the fixing of pay schedules. They make bargaining work. They would have a tougher time of it entirely on their own. Most of them shun a right-to-work state as they would a pestilence."

In Indiana, the South Bend Tribune, which in 1957 had favored giving a newly-passed "right-to-work" law "a chance to prove itself," said earlier this year:

"We think Indiana's six-year-old law banning union shops has failed to right any wrongs and, worse, has increased labor tensions in Indiana's industry. We favor its repeal."

In similar vein, the Gary Post-Tribune said "it would be good for the Hoosier political climate" if the "work" bill were repealed.

Net Profits Move Up, No Dent in Joblessness

Corporate profits, which set an all-time record of $26.3 billion after taxes in 1962, are headed for new heights this year, according to the nation's leading business publications.

Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication, set the tone of the reports going to business and industry across the nation in the headline on its profits story: "More zoom still ahead."

The Wall Street Journal told its readers in front page headlines that profits for the second quarter of 1963 will stay near the "record reached in late 1962." The 1962 fourth quarter profit rate, said the Journal, was a "peacetime record, having been exceeded only during the Korean War's scare-buying boom in the second quarter of 1950."

The profits stories broke at about the same time the government was reporting a slight rise in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 5.7 percent of the labor force and a total of 4.1 million persons unemployed in April.

Labor economists pointed out that a more accurate indicator of corporate earnings—cash flow, which includes after-tax profits plus depreciation allowances—rose a spectacular 12 percent in 1962 from $48.4 billion in 1961 to $54.4 billion last year.

The 1962 figure compares with a cash flow of $29.9 billion in 1953, an increase of 82 percent in nine years. They note also that while 1953 was a year of near-capacity operations, 17 percent of industrial capacity was idle last year.

Profit Situation

The profit situation as reported by the Journal looks like this:

After-tax earnings of 511 representative corporations in the first three months of 1963 were up 6.9 percent over the same quarter a year ago and close to the record rate of $27.3 billion registered in the final three months of 1962.

"This gain," says the Journal, "suggests that the net profits of all U.S. corporations in the first period were larger than the $25.6 billion annual rate reported by government for the first quarter of 1962."

Industries which showed gains from 1962 in the first quarter and "seem likely to show favorable comparisons again this quarter," said the Journal, include autos, electrical, farm equipment and petroleum. It adds:

"The better showings reported or indicated so far this year are not in most cases the results of changes in tax rules."

This indicates that the benefits of the investment tax credit and the faster depreciation rules are not showing up in the profits reports. They are accounted for, however, in the cash flow figures.

'Even More Hopeful'

Business Week says economists and forecasters "are even more hopeful" about profits in 1963 than the record-shattering fourth-quarter rate of 1962 and anticipate before-tax profits at the annual rate of $54 billion in the second three months of the present year.

The magazine quotes one unidentified economist for a major New York bank as saying that profit gains last year came in just "about the most unfavorable environment imaginable."

"Sales certainly weren't setting the world on fire" the quotation continued, "and prices in many areas were weak. If [profit] margins improved in spite of all this, then I'd say a company was in shape to make the most of good business."

Free Gifts to Highlight Union-Industries Show

Souvenirs and gifts worth thousands of dollars will be given away during the six days the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show—the world's largest labor-management function—is open to the public beginning May 17 in the St. Louis Arena.

The display of union-made goods and services, with exhibits worth millions of dollars, is free to the general public.

Among the gifts to be awarded are:

- An all-electric kitchen to be displayed by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which also will pay for the installation in the winner's home.
- A fiber glass boat offered by the Glass Bottle Blowers, which will feature in its display the world's largest portable glass furnace in operation.
- More than a quarter-million cigarettes, plus other gifts, to be given by the Tobacco Workers.
- Television sets and other appliances from the Retail Clerks.
- Twenty-two gas and electric stoves to be given away by the Stove Mounters.

Many of the exhibits will show union members at work. Among these will be many demonstrations of skilled craftsmanship, such as the national finals of the apprenticeship contest staged annually throughout the show by the Bricklayers.

The Carpenters also will demonstrate their apprenticeship program.

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes will offer live entertainment against a background showing the many services its members render.

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. stages the Union-Industries Show each year in a different city. It is directed by the department's secretary-treasurer, Joseph Lewis.

Award to ILGWU Confirmed:

Appeals Court Backs Judy Bond Arbiter

New York—Judges of the New York Supreme Court's appellate division have voted unanimously to uphold a lower court decision ordering Judy Bond, Inc., runaway dress firm, to pay damages of $83,461 to the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The court, sustaining a finding that Arbiter George J. Mintzer's award of damages was proper, rejected Judy Bond's claim that it constituted financial penalties and that payment would violate the Landrum-Griffin law and anti-trust statutes.

The ruling constituted another victory for the ILGWU and New York Blousemaker's Local 25 in a running fight carried on since December 1961, when the Judy Bond firm broke away from the employers' association.

The ILGWU struck the runaway firm on Jan. 9, 1962, after Judy Bond served notice that it would no longer be bound by the association's contract with the union. Since that date these things have happened:

- Judy Bond closed its operations here just as negotiations between the ILGWU and the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers were being completed and moved all its production processes to a plant in Brewton, Ala.
- The union picketed the struck firm's showrooms and offices and started a don't-buy campaign in which more than a million leaflets have been distributed to shoppers all over the nation.
- Mintzer, the impartial arbitrator for the blouse industry, sustained the ILGWU's charges that Judy Bond had breached the collective industry agreement and ordered the firm to pay $108,762 for losses suffered by union members.

The employer appealed to the courts, and was ordered to pay the Mintzer awards. Late last year the company paid $25,301 for requiring its shipping clerks to work a 40-hour week instead of the 35 hours called for in the 1961 contract.

The arbiter's finding that Judy Bond must make its fourth quarter 1961 records available to the union also was appealed, the company losing when the Supreme Court of New York County refused the company's motion for a stay.

The union now will move to collect these unpaid awards: $61,000 in damages due because the company violated its obligation to make all of its work in union shops and channeled 61,000 dozen blouses into non-union production; $22,461 to the union-industry health and welfare fund for payments the company failed to make on its non-union production.

An ILGWU organizing drive is under way at the Judy Bond plant in the South.

Labor's Changing Role Cited in News Program

Labor's active participation in world and community affairs may be the best means of reaching the "white coat" worker of tomorrow's automated industrial society, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers declared in a radio interview.

Both blue collar and white collar workers are being replaced, he said, by "the white coat worker, the technician, the semi-professional."

Beirne, an AFL-CIO vice president and author of the recently-published New Horizons for American Labor, was interviewed on the federation's public service program, Labor News Conference, carried by the Mutual Broadcasting network.

With a higher degree of education but with a job which may be limited to looking "at buttons and lights all day long," the worker of the future will have broad interests extending far beyond his employment, Beirne predicted.

With battles for better wages, hours, working conditions, vacations, pensions and medical benefits largely won, Beirne said, a chief attraction of the union movement may be as "a vehicle for the whole man to have his voice felt in all the elements of the things that make up his living," including international affairs, community activities and education.

Beirne said he foresees in such a future society a greater role for the central labor federation as contrasted with individual unions.

To develop leadership in new fields, Beirne said, the trade union movement will "have to rely upon the professionals more than we have" and "to search in our universities to pick out the best brains . . . to assist in the social scientific job that will be in front of us then."

One of labor's problems today, Beirne said, is that the picture of the labor movement which reaches the general public is based on the "man bites dog" theory of news, so that "the worst elements" of the labor movement receive the most attention in the press.

In terms of developing future interest, he said, a chief problem is that "the young men and the young women graduating from our high schools and universities today are ignorant of the labor movement."

Rhode Island Strikebreaker Curbs Voted

Providence, R.I.—A bill barring the use of professional strikebreakers moved to the desk of Gov. John H. Chafee (R)—and State AFL-CIO officials said they expected he would sign it.

Twice before—in 1960—gubernatorial vetoes had killed anti-strikebreaker legislation.

As passed overwhelmingly by both houses of the legislature, the bill prohibits any individual or firm from knowingly recruiting a person who "customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment" to replace striking or locked-out workers.

It also makes it illegal for such a professional strikebreaker to offer himself for such employment or for an employer to hire him.

The maximum penalty for violation is one year in prison and a $500 fine.

Unions in the printing and newspaper industries have been in the forefront of a drive to enact city and state "citizens' job protection laws" barring strikebreakers.

FOREIGN OIL UNION leaders announce support for Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, on strike against Shell Oil Co., at press conference in Houston, Tex. From left, facing camera, are OCAW Intl. Rep. Forrest Craig; Pres. Don Wilkers of striking OCAW Local 4-367; Staff Rep. Manuel Varella, Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers; Carlos Pinerua, financial secretary, Federation of Petroleum Workers of Venezuela; Sec. Ben Ter Borch, Netherlands Petroleum & Chemical Workers Union, also IFPW vice president; IFPW Sec. Loyd A. Haskins, Denver; Sec. Hubert Spencer, Petroleum Workers Federation of Curacao; Pres. John F. F. Rojas, National Trades Union Congress of Trinidad & Tobago, and an IFPW vice president.

International Oil Workers Pledge 'Foreign Aid' to Shell Co. Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Caribbean area will be held June 3 in Caracas, Venezuela, with representatives present from at least 11 countries to discuss methods of assisting the strikers.

- If by the time of this conference the strike has not been settled to the satisfaction of the OCAW, unions represented will take such action as may be feasible and effective, including strikes and embargoes on oil shipments.
- A world conference of unions representing Shell employes will be held in Athens, Greece, in connection with a previously scheduled world congress of the IFPW in October. Long-range cooperative activities in contending with Royal Dutch Shell will be planned.

Carlos Pinerua, financial secretary of the Federation of Venezuelan Petroleum Workers, pointed out that his union's industrywide contract is open for negotiation and therefore his union is in a position to carry out a Venezuela-wide strike if necessary to support the U.S. strikers.

Gen. Sec. Hubert Spencer of the Petroleum Workers Federation of Curacao noted that his union's contract was closed, but that a Venezuelan strike would shut down his refinery by cutting off the source of its crude oil.

Pres. John F. F. Rojas of the Trinidad & Tobago National Trades Union Congress, said the Shell contract in that nation is under negotiation and that he would recommend a strike if necessary to support the U.S. workers.

Appeal to be Broadened

Ben Tar Borch, general secretary of the Netherlands Petroleum & Chemical Workers Union, promised to make strong representations to the home office of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and to publicize the situation among Europeans. A strike in the Netherlands is needless, he observed, because the flow of oil and oil products is from the western hemisphere to Europe.

Loyd A. Haskins, general secretary of IFPW, announced plans to report the strike situations to unionists in the many other countries. where Shell operates and to solicit their support for the strikers. Haskins is a former international representative of the Oil Workers.

The basic strike issue at Pasadena is a company demand for unilateral control over work rules, job descriptions, scheduling of work and contracting-out.

All four of the foreign union leaders said their workers were protected against such conditions by contract provisions and emphasized that work-force reductions and work-rule changes are carried out only in consultation with the unions. In a strongly phrased statement they conveyed a broad suggestion that Shell Oil is being used as an instrument of anti-union policies by the U.S. petroleum industry generally.

"We are gravely concerned that if the inferior working conditions proposed by Shell in Pasadena should be made to prevail, then these conditions will be exported to our own countries, thereby damaging our conditions," they said in their formal statement.

Regarding the root-source of Shell's demands to emasculate the contract at Pasadena, the statement said:

"We are curious to know if the policies followed by Shell in America are dictated by the Dutch and British owners of Shell or by the American oil industry. In other parts of the world, the various subsidiaries of Royal Dutch/Shell are among the more enlightened and progressive of the oil companies in labor relations.

"The comparative backwardness and harshness of the company in the U.S.A. is enough to make us suspect that in this situation Shell is carrying out not its own will, but anti-union policies of the U.S. oil companies.

"However, the fact remains that the U.S. Shell company is 65.31 percent owned by Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands and the "Shell" Transport & Trading Co. of Great Britain. The ultimate responsibility for the behavior of the American subsidiary must rest with these owners."

ILGWU Names Janis To Regional Office

Cleveland — Sam Janis, veteran of 25 years of service with the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been named director of the union's Ohio-Kentucky region succeeding the late Nicholas Kirtzman. Janis will move his family here soon from Englewood, N. J.

Boston Local Sponsors Moderate Cost Housing

Boston—A 4,500-member local of the Building Service Employes will sponsor Boston's first moderate-rental housing development to serve families displaced by urban renewal.

The garden development—strikingly-designed two-story and four-story buildings for 202 families—will be located in the Washington Park urban renewal area of Roxbury.

Edward T. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer and business agent of BSEIU Local 254, said the union decided to invest its pension funds "in the city where we work."

Sullivan, who worked for four years to help make the project a reality, said it will make urban renewal "a living, vital thing. No family will be dislocated, no one will be bulldozed out of the way."

The $3 million project was announced by Boston's Mayor John F. Collins, who hailed the union's sponsorship of the non-profit development, to be known as Academy Homes.

Rentals, including heat, will range from $74.50 for a one-bedroom apartment to $105 for a four-bedroom unit. Approximately 70 percent of the apartments will have three or more bedrooms.

The development will be on a park-like site which had been occupied by the Notre Dame Academy and trees will be preserved. There will be play areas and parking facilities, outdoor storage areas and many apartments will have sliding glass doors opening into private patio gardens.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the project—which will be a non-discriminatory "open occupancy" development — featured BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan and Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver as speakers.

Academy Homes will be the largest moderate-rental project in New England and one of the largest housing programs sponsored by any local union in the nation.

THE IAM DIAMOND JUBILEE banquet was highlighted by a presentation to Pres. Al J. Hayes (seated left) of the original charter of the founding Atlanta, Ga., local to the 19 men who met secretly in a locomotive grease pit to launch the union. The presentation was made by George Beauchamp, general chairman of IAM Dist. 4 on the Southern Railroad and a former president of IAM Lodge 1. Holding the charter are W. V. Knowlton, financial secretary, and J. O. Stone, president of Lodge 1.

Machinists 'Force for Progress,' Kennedy Tells Anniversary Fete

(Continued from Page 1)

1945 and 1963, and that the efforts of Pres. Roosevelt in the 1930s and "those made by the trade union movement have laid a solid basis for the general well-being which has benefitted so many of our people over the last 18 years."

Reviewing briefly the legislative record of the first two years of his Administration and pointing to the $1.25 minimum wage and housing and urban renewal measures, the President said he was "astonished" to "see how difficult it is for us to enact" aid to education, assistance for jobless youth and modern transit facilities.

"This is a rich and prosperous and growing country," he said, "but I do think that we have an obligation to those who have not shared in that prosperity." We must fight, he stressed, step-by step in the 1960s so that when the IAM marks its 85th and 100th anniversaries the leaders of the 1960s will have been deemed to have met their responsibilities as well as did those of the 1930s.

Meany, noting the presence at the head table of two representatives of industry, welcomed them "because I would like very much for the industrialists of this country to know more about the trade union movement; know more about the things we stand for, the things we believe in; know more about the way we operate; perhaps even know more about the mistakes we make."

While labor may differ with the industrial world "as to what share labor receives of the wealth that is produced by our system, we are in complete accord insofar as the preservation of that system is concerned," he said.

Turning to the basic definition of what makes a good union, Meany said that neither longevity, size, power or the exercise of power are in themselves dependable yardsticks. A "good union," he stressed, must:

- Protect its members and win a reasonable measure of economic justice for them. Unions need to be strong in "terms of how well they can meet the needs and fulfill the proper aspirations of their members. A good union looks upon power as a means to an end, not as an end in itself."
- Be run by its members for the members — a representative democracy of the highest type.
- Be an honest union, not just "money honest," but with an integrity that extends to its relationships with employers, to "what it says to its own members, to the very formulation of its policies and to a sober evaluation of its own performances."
- "Look beyond its own horizons." It must be concerned with politics and legislation at every level. It must lend its support to community projects.

Applying these yardsticks, Meany said the IAM "meets every test" and that the AFL-CIO's pride in the Machinists "is shared by the entire nation."

Wirtz, noting the IAM's struggle to establish the nine-hour workday and the 54-hour workweek in 1901, commented that "disagreement with the present position of this union [for a shorter workweek] in no way denies the validity of your basic proposition that something must be done to meet the blight of unemployment in this country."

He praised the IAM for its position on automation and the need to share the benefits through the collective bargaining process. And he paid tribute also to the "broadening horizons and visions" of the union and its recognition that "the frontiers of the future and of freedom lie not just in this country but throughout the world."

Trade Stand Lauded

He noted specifically the IAM conference on trade expansion and that the union did not withdraw behind a protectionist policy but produced a "positive world trade policy for labor."

Hayes said that the problems that faced the union founders in 1888 are not those of the 1960s, but that the challenges of today "are no less difficult." He listed the millions in slum housing, the shortage of classrooms, the low incomes of retired workers, their medical care problems, and automation, that is "threatening to push millions of working families into the poverty from which generations of hard work and militant unions have freed them."

The IAM is dedicating itself on its 75th anniversary, he said, to the challenges of tomorrow, pledged to work "with every man, every organization, every institution of good will in the continuing fight for social, economic and political justice."

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress noted the important role the IAM has played in the development of the Canadian labor movement and the leadership it has provided in historic struggles.

Stressing that "there is no place in my country for anti-Americanism," Jodoin noted that American trade unionists have helped build the Canadian unions.

"We need the international trade union movement today to maintain and improve our standards," the CLC president declared, "and to overcome the challenges of change.

"We need the international trade union movement to make sure that corporations based in the United States do not use their subsidiary operations in Canada to undercut the wages and standards that you have on this side of the border."

Court Backs NLRB:

Farming-Out Work Subject to Parleys

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has voted to sustain a landmark decision of a National Labor Relations Board majority that an employer must bargain with the union representing his workers before contracting out work they have been doing, even if the decision to "farm out" the work was made for business reasons.

The appellate court agreed with a four-man NLRB majority that the Town & Country Manufacturing Co., which makes mobile home trailers at Lawton, Okla., violated the Taft-Hartley Act by subcontracting its trucking operations to another firm and firing its drivers without consulting the union that represented them.

The court granted the board's petition for enforcement of its order, issued Apr. 13, 1962, that the company must take these steps:

- Rescind its decision to contract out its trailer hauling work.
- Reinstate the drivers it fired when it subcontracted the hauling.
- Bargain in good faith with the union on the question of whether the company should return to its former method of hauling trailers.

The court said in part that "we think it is clear the evidence permits of no other reasonable conclusion" that the management's decision to subcontract its work and to discharge its drivers was "the result in part at least of the company's determination to rid itself of the union."

When the NLRB reached its decision by vote of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown and Boyd Leedom, it overturned a trial examiner's recommendation to find that Town & Country was "engaging in pretext" when it tried to justify its action on economic grounds.

Management's true motive, the board said, was "because the men had joined and selected the union as their bargaining representative." Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented, and Leedom joined the majority only in ordering management to restore its trucking operations.

The company in its appeal argued that Rodgers was right in his view that the order was beyond the power of the board to make. The appeals court agreed with the NLRB majority that the evidence was "overwhelming . . . that the action was motivated by anti-union sentiment and a desire to rid itself of the union."

The court also said it agreed with the NLRB majority that the decision does not mean the company is compelled to agree with the union, after "reasonable bargaining," that the work may not be contracted out.

It does mean, however, that in taking the steps the board outlined, management must in good faith bargain with the union certified as the employes' representative, it said.

The decision reversed an earlier decision made by the board before McCulloch and Brown were appointed by Pres. Kennedy to replace Eisenhower appointees.

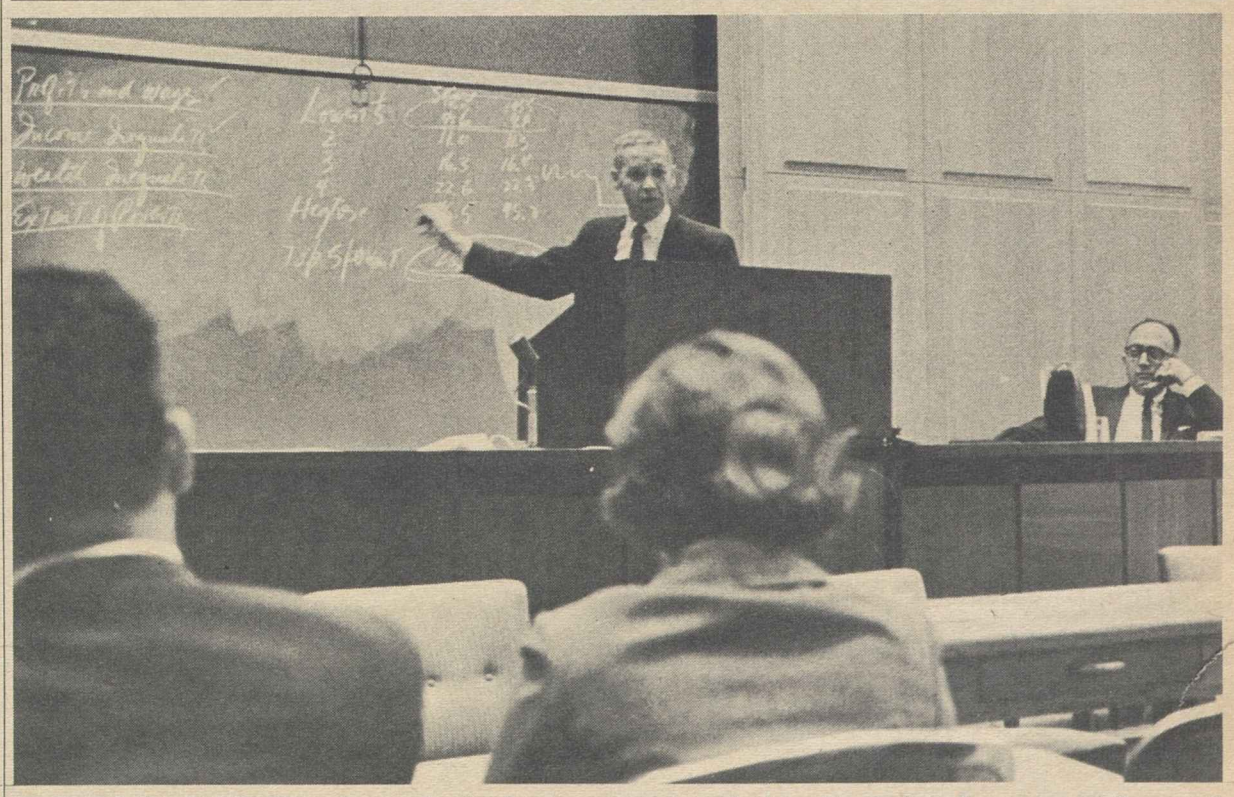
It came in a case involving the unaffiliated Teamsters. Later the board, voting 2-1, also found unbargained-for subcontracting unlawful in a case involving the Fibreboard Paper Products Co. and Steelworkers Local 1304, Emeryville, Calif.

Local Trades Body Affirms Rights Stand

The Building & Construction Trades Council of Washington, D. C., has "unequivocally" affirmed as basic policy its determination "to make fully secure equal rights for all in every field of life."

In a resolution passed by the executive board, the council again expressed its intention of striving "to assure for all workers in our trades the full benefits of union membership without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry."

"We support," the resolution said, "and are pledged to carry out the policy of assuring and furthering nondiscrimination in union membership, in employment and in apprenticeship training, a policy mandatory and binding upon this council by previous actions of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, and of the AFL-CIO."



TRENDS IN INCOME and wealth distribution were described by Dr. Robert Lampman, left, a staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers, to union research directors and staffs at an all-day session in AFL-CIO headquarters. Also shown, right, is AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger. Other speakers included Marvin Miller, assistant to Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald; Stanley Ruttenberg, economic adviser to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Robert Steadman, special assistant to Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara; and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative.

Phony Strike Film Upsets NLRB Vote

'Women Must Weep' Forces New Election

By Eugene A. Kelly

The anti-union propaganda film, "And Women Must Weep," was denounced as "one-sided" and "distorted" and its showing called "destructive of freedom of choice" as the National Labor Relations Board voted 3-2 to set aside an election lost by a union.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch used this language in a concurring opinion to the decision, which ordered a new election among employes of the Carl T. Mason Co., Inc., who voted 50-12 in December 1961 against union representation at the firm's Itaska, Ill., plant. The union involved was the Teamsters, unaffiliated.

Board Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown, in the controlling opinion, cited anti-union documents sent to employes, a speech by the employer, and the film, taken together, as not conducive to a proper election atmosphere.

Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissented, as they had previously in a case which brought the "Weep" film into the spotlight—Plochman & Harrison-Cherry Lane Foods, Inc.

The film, circulated by the National Right-to-Work Committee, purports to be a true account of a 1956 strike in Princeton, Ind.

McCulloch agreed that the "coercive statements" by the employer, as well as the film showing, destroyed the "laboratory conditions requisite for the holding of a free election" but in his concurring opinion was emphatic in condemning the film alone as enough to "create an emotional state of intimidation and fear."

"I do not believe," he said, "that the board should tolerate the use of propaganda devices such as this film in elections conducted under its auspices."

McCulloch said he further believed that the increasing use of such films, "purportedly documentary but in fact contrived, should be more extensively scrutinized" by the board or by other "appropriate and competent tribunals."

The film is not a documentary, he continued, but is a "staged production based on a contrived script, played by professional actors," and tells the story of "property destruction, violence, and the near-murder of a child" allegedly committed by a union during a strike "ostensibly called for no justifiable reason."

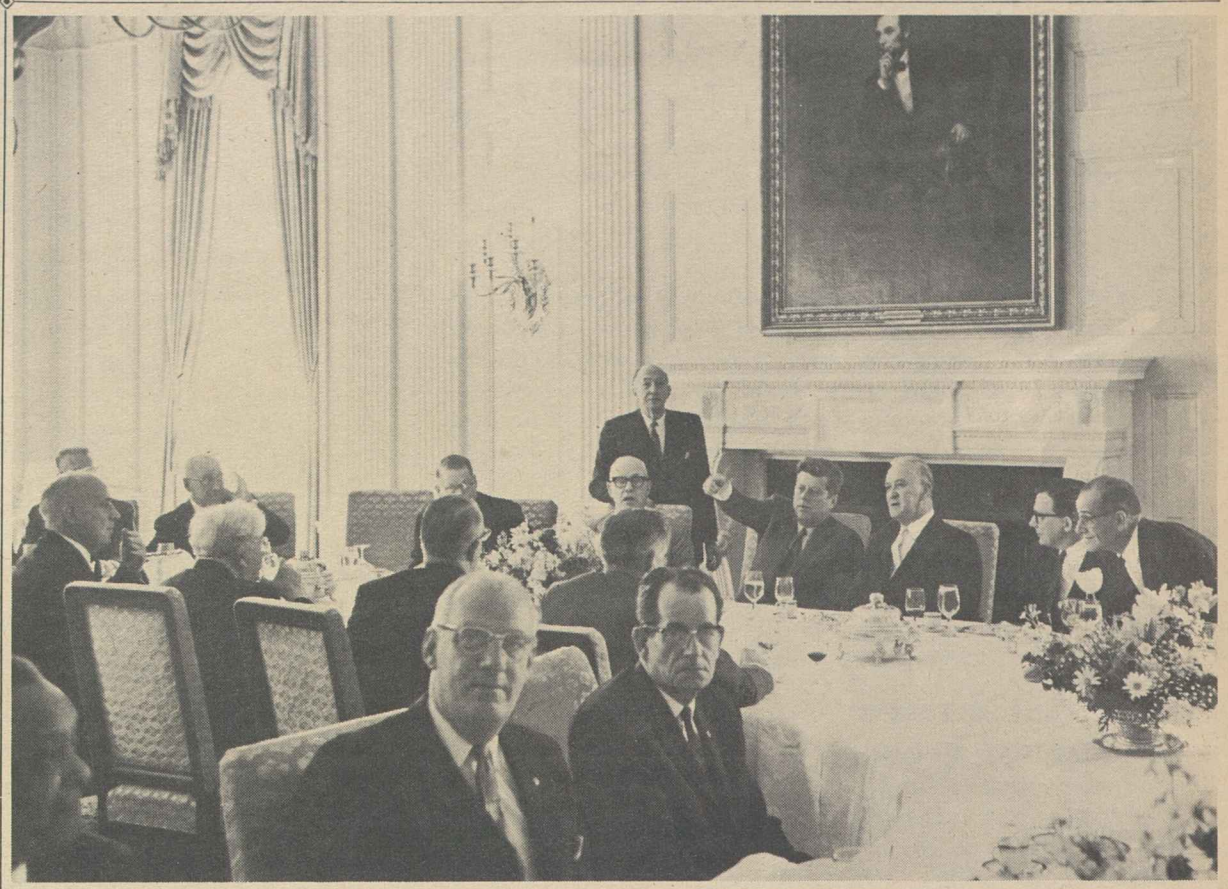
"A sophisticated person would probably recognize a film such as 'And Women Must Weep' for what it is, propaganda intended to create anti-union feeling, and will appropriately weigh or discount its one-sided and distorted message," said McCulloch.

"But such films are not meant for sophisticated audiences. I have no doubt that among audiences of working men and women, as well as others, 'And Women Must Weep' is emotionally overpowering.

"It pictures a labor dispute as one in which Americanism, religion, family, motherhood and innocent childhood are arrayed on one side, and goons, brutes, and murderers on the other or pro-union side. To achieve this result, dramatic liberties were apparently taken with the facts."

The film, the board chairman said, is not mere "prattle" common to elections, it does not contribute to the "sober and informed exercise of the franchise" and it has no relevance to an election at the plant of the employer.

"The clear tendency, if not the purpose in showing the film," he asserted, "was quite plainly . . . to create such an atmosphere of emotional prejudice that employes would not be able to make a reasoned choice" of a bargaining representative.



LEADERS OF AFL-CIO affiliates made up a second group of labor officials invited by Pres. Kennedy to renew acquaintance at a White House luncheon May 2. Here the President is shown as he makes a point to Pres. John J. Murphy of the Bricklayers, to his left. Federation Pres. George Meany is at Kennedy's right.

Union Officials Entertained By Kennedy

Union officials representing AFL-CIO affiliates made up the guest list of a second recent luncheon at the White House given by Pres. Kennedy to renew acquaintance.

Other guests included Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany, and Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies. Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was among the government officials present at the earlier luncheon.

The May 2 guest list included the following international union presidents: Daniel E. Conway, Bakery & Confectionery Workers; John J. Murphy, Bricklayers; Walter L. Mitchell, Chemical Workers; John F. Griner, Government Employes; Ed S. Miller, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Jerome Keating, Letter Carriers; Harold C. Crotty, Maintenance of Way Employes; T. J. Lloyd, Meat Cutters.

Also, Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers; Anthony J. DeAndrade, Pressmen; Charles Luna, Trainmen; John M. Elliott, Street & Electric Railway Employes; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Eddie R. Stahl, Aluminum Workers; Ralph Reiser, Glass & Ceramic Workers; Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Also, Arnold S. Zander, State, County & Municipal Employes; Jesse Clark, Railroad Signalmen; William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; John E. Mara, Boot & Shoe Workers; Eugene E. Frazier, Transport Service Employes; plus Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild and Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Central body officers present were: Pres. Joseph Davis, Washington; Pres. Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania; Pres. August Scholle, Michigan; Pres. John I. Rollings, Missouri; Pres. Miles C. Stanley, West Virginia; Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke, Connecticut; Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom, Illinois; Sec. W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles; Pres. Jake Friedrick, Milwaukee.

13 Cent-an-Hour Staff Strikes Hilton Hotel

El Paso, Tex.—The mighty Hilton Hotel chain, with cash registers tinkling in 34 swank caravanseries on the Main Streets of America, has been challenged by some of its lowest-paid workers to tell why it pays less than bracero wages here.

From a picket line in front of the local Hilton Hotel, 125 members of Hotel & Restaurant Employes' Local 628 have been telling the traveling public that some El Paso Hilton workers get no wages at all, but must live on tips; others have been paid as little as 13 cents an hour.

"Such inexcusable 'gutting' of workers must stop," says Local 628 in its role of David facing the mighty hotel Goliath. "These Hilton employes have had to exist on starvation incomes. There is no excuse or justification for this shameful condition."

A handbill printed by the local lists wages of braceros—transient workers, many from Mexico—as 70 cents an hour, plus utilities and "keep," under U.S.-Mexican contract regulations. Workers in interstate commerce get $1.15 an hour, but hotel workers are not protected by the law.

Local 628 says it has affidavits from workers citing wages such as these:

- A porter who does odd jobs and shines shoes seven days a week for $27 a month—about $6 a week.
- A worker who got only tips in 20 years of work at the hotel and is the sole support of his family.
- An employe who tries to support a family of 10 on wages of 49 cents an hour.
- Another worker who was paid $1.04 a day, or 13 cents an hour.

Ending the first month of their strike for a first contract, Hilton workers have been telling the public that those who "barely exist on such meager earnings are the victims of cruel and inhuman exploitation" and "cannot support their community nor provide for their old age."

If allowed to continue at this level, the union asserts "many will ultimately become objects of charity, to be supported by the society they themselves were unable to support."

The lowly-paid workers, after many years of sweatshop wages, voted for Local 628 in a National Labor Relations Board election several months ago. They walked out when negotiations failed to produce terms they could live with.

Charles A. Paulsen, organizing director of the union, says his union has contracts with 28 Hilton hotels—but none in Texas, Louisiana or Georgia. One reason might be that the Texas Hotel Association is strongly opposed to unions, he says. The hostility of the association, he adds, appears to be "more marked than in other states."

Workers in Israel Help ILGWU to Win Strike

New York—A flying trip to Israel by Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers and support by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, played a major part in helping settle a nine-week strike at American plants of the Rhoda Lee Blouse Co.

The strike ended with a new three-year contract providing wage hikes of 4 percent now, 3 percent in September and another 3 percent in May 1965, plus other improvements for 200 Rhoda Lee workers at Elberton, Ga.

When the Elberton strikers went back to work, so did 100 other Rhoda Lee workers at plants in New York City and Mt. Carmel, Pa., who had walked out in sympathy. The union agreed to call off a consumer boycott campaign.

The strike began Feb. 19 during negotiations on contract renewal when the company offered, and the ILGWU refused to accept, substandard conditions. While pickets marched on their wintry patrols, the union charged that the firm was keeping up production by importing blouses made by union labor in Israel and marketing them with a Rhoda Lee label sewed over the Made-in-Israel label.

Stulberg flew to Israel and convinced officers of Histadrut that Israeli workers should not be used to help break a strike in America. They agreed, and the strike was settled after Stulberg returned.

Workers in Mt. Carmel and New York City are back at work under contract terms similar to those in area blouse agreements, the union reported.

ILGWU Wins Honor with Ad

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers has been presented with the national mass media brotherhood award of the National Conference of Christians & Jews for an "outstanding contribution through advertising to the cause of better human relations and the ideals of democratic equality."

The ad was captioned "Cual de estos hermosos bebes es mio?" ("Which of these handsome babies is mine?"). It shows a view of newborn babies through a hospital nursery window and carries text pointing out that they look pretty much alike as babies and "discover prejudice" only as they begin to grow up.

The award was shared with the Wexton Co., which prepared the advertisement for the ILGWU. It was presented at the annual meeting of the Advertising Writers Association of New York.

Community Health Plan Filing Eased

The Labor Dept. has simplified the reporting requirements under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act for administrators of community-rated Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans.

Henceforth, each local Blue Cross or Blue Shield plan will file its own financial report annually with the department and plan administrators will be required merely to indicate in their reports that this has been done.

Before this variation in the regulations was granted, administrators of such plans were required to attach copies of Blue Cross and Blue Shield financial statements to their annual reports. In communities where the same Blue Cross and Blue Shield organizations served many separate community-rated plans, this resulted in duplicate filings by the hundreds, the Labor Dept. reported.

The balance of the reporting requirements for each plan is unchanged, and the variation does not affect group plans for which separate experience ratings are used.

Work to be Done

THE 19 MEN who met secretly in a locomotive grease pit in Atlanta, Ga., in 1888 to form the Intl. Association of Machinists were courageous, albeit desperate men. They faced a live and efficient blacklist, the yellow dog contract and the bitter-end union-smashing philosophy of "captains of industry."

These were the times, as IAM Pres. Al Hayes noted in marking the union's 75th anniversary, when workers interpreted in bitterness and anger their "rights" to be to "live in poverty and insecurity, the right to send children into the mills, mines and factories instead of into the schools; the right to be maimed or killed in an unsafe or unsanitary work place; and the right to be thrown on the industrial scrapheap without concern when sickness, injury or advanced age reduced a worker's efficiency."

In 1963 the IAM is an effective, strong, democratic and responsible union, worthy of the tributes paid it on its diamond jubilee. But while unions have made tremendous strides in assuring the worker a fair share of the wealth he produces by creating a form of industrial democracy, there are still segments of business and industry that fight trade unionism as bitterly and violently as did their predecessors in the 1880s.

Labor's work is never finished. The IAM's 75th anniversary celebration, with its looking backward to the union's origins, focuses attention on these unfinished tasks. Until all men and women who work are free from an employer's threats and coercion, free in fact to join a union and bargain collectively, the labor movement will not rest.

An Emerging Crisis

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY is heading for new woes if the present trend lines on profits and unemployment hold up as expected for the rest of the year.

The record-shattering profit rate in the last quarter of 1962, the sharp increase in the first three months of 1963 and expectations of as high or even a higher rate in the second quarter have effectively snuffed out the "profit squeeze" lament.

While profits are zooming to new records and the economy as a whole is showing a slight improvement as reflected in the gross national product, unemployment remains persistently high and stuck on dead center. The April jobless rate inched up slightly to 5.7 percent, which translates to 57 out of every 1,000 persons looking for jobs last month and not finding them.

The serious implications of an economy showing a rise in production and sales, a record-high profit rate and an unchanging unemployment rate is further complicated by a new rise in spending for plant and equipment stemming from tax credit legislation and the stepped-up depreciation rate and a continuing influx of youngsters into the labor force.

These are the symptoms of a growing imbalance in the economy, the kind of imbalance that triggered recessions in 1958 and 1960.

This condition will be further aggravated, if the economy moves into high-volume operations in the rest of 1963, by a skyrocketing cash flow to corporations, the combination of after-tax profits and depreciation allowances that showed a 12 percent increase in 1962 over the preceding year.

Unemployment will yield slightly, if at all, to the stimulus of a new round of investment in capital expenditures. The critical areas are increased purchasing power, job-creating programs and concentrated attention to long-term, chronic unemployment.

If these steps are not taken, the imbalance reflected in the zooming profits and unchanging unemployment reports spell potential danger to the goal of a vigorous, growing economy.

AFL-CIO News

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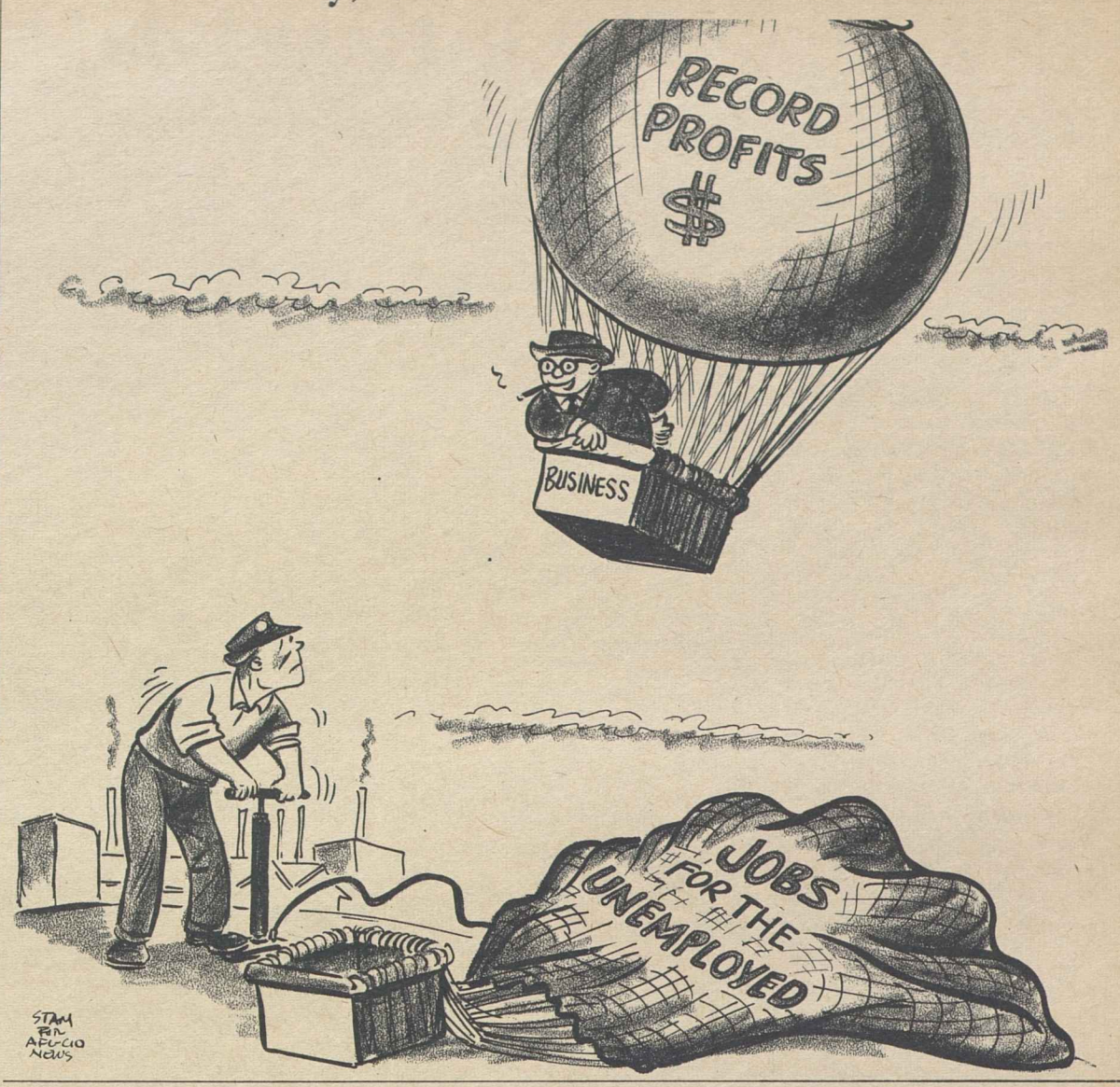
'Poor Guy, He Can't Get It Off the Ground'



At Machinists' Anniversary:

Meany Defines Four Standards On What Makes a Good Union

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION of a "good union"? What are the basic qualities involved?

I suppose there are a number of answers, depending on where the question was asked. I am quite sure that some management quarters still hold to the idea that like the good old western pioneers "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." So maybe there are some in industry who think the only good union is a dead union.

But I would like to approach it from another point of view. Is it simply a matter of longevity? Can we assume that the IAM is a good union because it has lasted for 75 years? I would say no.

I don't mean that the question of age should be brushed aside. Obviously it is one indication that a union is serving a useful purpose, but it is not decisive. All established institutions—including unions—tend to be self-perpetuating. So, age is not an adequate test.

Now, there is a question of size. Size is clearly not a way to measure quality. There are good unions in the AFL-CIO which are not as large as the Machinists union. And I can think of one union offhand that is much larger but which I don't happen to think is a good union.

Then there is the question of power, the power to win economic battles, the power to sustain strikes until they are won. A good union needs necessarily to be a strong union, no question about that. But, here again, power alone is not enough. There are strong unions which are not good unions. When we talk about union power we must always ask, "power for what?" And this in itself makes it clear that strength, even though it is necessary, does not necessarily result in a good union.

What about the exercise of power? What about strikes?

The newspaper editorial writers would have us believe that a good union never gets involved in a strike. It is true that some good unions have long records of industrial peace. And, of course, this is commendable—as long as the interests of the members have been protected and advanced during the periods of industrial peace. But that is possible only when employers, too, sincerely want a fair agreement, not one that will give workers less than they properly should receive.

Some good unions have a great many strikes. They are found in those industries where management as a whole has never become reconciled to collective bargaining; where its aim is not only to force the hardest economic bargain, but to hamper in every possible way the effective functioning of the union itself.

The strike record of a union is not a good measuring rod. And neither is the opinion of the newspapers a good measuring rod.

NOW, HAVING RULED OUT these factors, let us take a look at the positive side. Let us consider what qualities need to be present for a union to deserve the title of a good union.

First and foremost, a good union must be able to protect its members and win a reasonable measure of economic justice for them. That is what those few courageous machinists were thinking about 75 years ago; it is what we all need to continue to think about today.

Second, a good union must be run by the members and for the members. It must be a representative democracy of the highest type. Yes, there must be leaders—strong leaders, able and willing to stand firm for what they believe is right, and to fight for it against what might appear at times to be a popular position. But they must always be subject to the support or the rejection of the general membership of the union.

Third, a good union must be an honest union. I am not only referring to finances; just being "money honest" is not enough. The integrity of a good union is all-inclusive. It extends to its relationships with employers; to what it says to its own members; to the very formulation of its policies and to a sober evaluation of its own performances.

Fourth and last, but by no means least, a union must look beyond its own horizons. It must recognize and fulfill its proper role in the life of the nation and the community in which it lives. A good union is concerned with politics and with legislation at every level. It lends its support to community projects and to community services, such as the United Fund and the Red Cross. It is dedicated to the proposition that the ultimate objective of a union, in improving the lot of its members, is to improve and strengthen the nation as a whole.

The Intl. Association of Machinists meets every test that I have set forth.

They do a good job for their members on wages and other economic matters.

They are an outstanding example of representative democracy in action.

Their integrity, by any definition whatsoever, is unchallenged.

Their civic spirit—no matter where you measure it, or in what context—is unsurpassed.

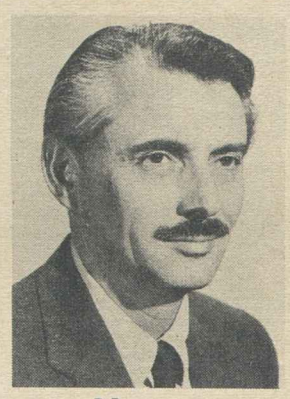
Morgan Says:

Unions, With All Their Faults, Are An Asset to Nation's Society

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., DST.)

SOME PEOPLE may complainingly catalog the following essay as a commercial for the sponsor of this program and in a sense that may be so but the material comes from, of all places, that aristocrat of industrial publications, Fortune Magazine. Fortune's May issue contains an article entitled "Labor Unions Are Worth the Price" by Max Ways which is worth calling to the public's attention.



Morgan

Labor has just received kind words from another source. Speaking at the 75th anniversary dinner of the Intl. Association of Machinists, Pres. Kennedy—as if to encourage more union support for his program—noted pointedly how hard it was to pass such "progressive" legislation as aid to education, mass transit and assistance for jobless young people. Then he said, "a free, active, progressive labor movement stands for a free, active, progressive country . . . "

Making allowances for a little political propaganda to a sympathetic group of voters, fair-minded readers of the Fortune piece would have a hard time brushing aside the core of the President's statement, despite the recent rise of anti-union sentiment and the concomitant public clamor that "strikes must go."

Indeed the theme of Author Ways' article is that unions, with all their many faults, are an asset to the American society. But, he adds, unless the public understands them better for what they are—namely a complex and sensitively human part of the complex American market system—it may insist on drawing government more deeply into the settlement of labor-management disputes to the detriment of the market and of society as a whole.

Interestingly enough, the Fortune report blames "liberal intellectuals" for much of the damage to the "image" of organized labor. "The same group (of liberals)," it says, "that 10 years ago gave labor leaders too much credit for the improved lot of the American worker now heaps on labor leaders too much blame for the discords of American life. Unions are said to belong to the past while government is seen as the main hope of the future in labor situations, as in so many other fields."

But this reasoning, the article warns, would soon bring the situation to a point where "no real bargaining occurs anywhere because one side or the other thinks it will get a better break in Washington than in a test of bargaining strength."

Ways observes that unions, on the whole, have not dived into featherbedding for the fun of it. "The vast majority of American labor leaders say—and honestly believe—," he writes, "that technological advance (including automation) should move faster" but their great dilemma is "how to speed progress and at the same time cushion the painful impact of change . . . "

THE ARTICLE praises and quotes a new book, "The Economics of Trade Unions" by Albert Rees of the University of Chicago. While it is sharply critical of some union policies and practices, the book declares that "by giving workers protection against arbitrary treatment by employers, by acting as their representative in politics, and by reinforcing their hope of continuous future gain, unions have helped to assure that the basic values of our society are widely diffused and that our disagreements on political and economic issues take place within a broad framework of agreement."

With so much emphasis on "big unions," one might conclude, if he listened only to the arguments of labor baiters, that "management is gradually being pushed into a corner where it has less and less control of the enterprises for which it is legally responsible." But, Fortune cautions, "anybody who observes the American business scene knows that picture to be false; management has, in fact, a greater degree of control than it had 50 years ago, and its control increases

"When they encroach upon the right to manage, American unions are not trying to take over enterprises (as dominant European unions tied to Socialist or Communist philosophy might try); they are trying to restrict or cushion change or to give the workers a sense that some power over the job is in their hands."

This can create a messy picture of collective bargaining and it is messy because unions "must be deeply involved in that most untidy, shifting, and relative of all human institutions, the market . . . "

In a kind of illuminating footnote with accent on the positive, Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes said that about 98 percent of all U.S. labor-management contracts are made without any strikes.

Washington Reports:

'Staggering Losses' Predicted If Transportation Aid Bill Fails

URGING THE HOUSE to follow the lead of the Senate and pass the Mass Transit bill, Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.J.) asserted, "We desperately need this opportunity to improve mass transportation facilities in the urban areas."

"If we don't (get this bill passed in the House), believe me, the losses—human and monetary—can be staggering in the next 10 or 20 years."

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, said he expected House approval if the Rules Committee gives the "members an opportunity to vote on this legislation." Williams and Kuchel were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

Williams said that the bill proposes to deal with the "increasingly critical" transportation problem in urban areas.

"We have tried to meet this need exclusively from the fare box, but it can't carry the load of improving the systems, modernizing them and extending them," he added. "We must have a public contribution. That is what this grant and loan program is designed to do."

The senator said loans will be made where possible, and grants, on a matching basis, where necessary, with the money going to the local governing bodies and through them to the carriers.

Kuchel told of the growth of people and cars in the Los Angeles area, one of the major problem communities.

"Half a century ago," he reported, "235,000 people lived in the Los Angeles area. In 1960, there were 7.5 million people and by the year 2000, it is estimated there will be 17.5 million people in the Greater Los Angeles area.

"In 1920, in the Greater Los Angeles area, there were 224,000 motor vehicles. In 1960, this had increased in 3.8 million automobiles and trucks, and in the year 2000, the estimate is for almost 10 million cars and trucks."

THE SITUATION is similar in the San Francisco area where 146,000 motor vehicles have grown to 2 million, he said.

Kuchel noted that San Francisco recently voted a $792 million bond issue to undertake its own mass transportation development in a five-county district, and is hoping for federal assistance under the bill to implement the program.

Williams said the problem is considerable in all parts of the county since 80 percent of the people now live on 2 percent of the land.

He reported that an amendment included in the Senate bill would protect collective bargaining and union positions in case of the sale of a private company. He declared that the annual national loss because of traffic congestion is $6 to $8 billion.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NOT MANY AMERICANS have recently contributed more lucidly to an informed public opinion than Sen. Kuchel of California, who made the Senate chamber a great forum once again with his full-scale exposure of the merchants of "hate and venom, slander and abuse," who operate the "self-styled 'I-am-a-better-American-than-you' organizations."

Sen. Kuchel has good qualifications for opening up an attack on the extremist right-wing "fright" groups, which he terms correctly to be "not as dread or foreboding" as a Communist menace to freedom "but equally offensive and evil" to the rational and the reasonable.

He met the right-wing zealots head-on just last year in his campaign for re-election. Where other Republican candidates in his state temporized with the John Birch Society spouters, Kuchel stood up and denounced them. He made it perfectly clear that he was seeking a return to the Senate on the basis of his own moderate, decent and rational record—and that he rejected the counsels of the lie-mongers and right-wing agitators seeking to take over his party in the state.

He was re-elected by 700,000 votes while former Vice Pres. Nixon was losing by 300,000 to the Democratic governor, Edmund G. Brown. It was a vote of confidence from his people that was a credit to them as well as him.

Now Kuchel has done us the further service of speaking up to warn the whole nation of the incredible flood of evil gossip and fantastic untruths circulated by those "in the ranks or the clutches" of a handful of right-wing zealots who profess "to see our government crawling with Communists" and who stir up the ignorant to believe nightmares of plots and conspiracies to sell out the country.

* * *

"FRIGHT MAIL" is what Kuchel calls the hundreds of letters pouring into his office each week saying that "thousands of Chinese Communist troops are poised on the Mexican border for an attack on California," that a U.S. military training exercise in Georgia—Operation Water Moccasin—is a conspiratorial United Nations exercise to "take over" our armed forces, that an Arms Control Act is another conspiracy in sedition.

The writers of the "fright letters" have been persuaded that "there are African Negro troops, who are cannables, stationed in Georgia"; that there are "UN plans to place Mongolian and Congolese troops over our dear United States"; that there are "16,000 African troops, already in Georgia, with rings in their noses and ears" and "this time the UN and our State Dept. have gone too far."

And who are the fright merchants who stir up poor sick minds to believe this nonsense? Some ascribe their convictions to the Rev. Theodore Jackman, who makes speeches for the John Birch Society, whose founder invented the theory that former Pres. Eisenhower was a "mere stooge" or "a Communist assigned to the specific job of being a political front man," and that former Sec. of State John Foster Dulles was a "Communist agent."

* * *

THE "CURIOUS FACT," said Kuchel on the Senate floor, "is that the fright peddlers, from the simple simpletons to the wretched racists," profess to be conservatives but "they defile the honorable philosophy of conservatism as thoroughly as the Communists defile the honorable philosophy of liberalism."

"I have nothing but seething contempt for the originators of the hoaxes and swindles," for "they are doing a devil's work far better than the Communists could do" by spreading fear, spreading suspicions, spreading senseless tales of subversion and treason, the senator continued.

Kuchel invited both Democrats and Republicans to join in an effort to reclaim the victims of the swindlers, to reclaim the "pro-Americans devoted to defending our nation against defilement of both the extreme left and extreme right."

A brave, honorable speech and a public service.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION is costing the country $6 to $8 billion a year, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), left, asserted as he and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) urged the House to pass the Mass Transit bill and help urban areas solve the problem. They called for passage of the measure, which has been approved by the Senate, in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Low-Cost Vacations Possible With Help of Unions and Co-ops

By Sidney Margolius

ONLY 23 YEARS AGO about one-fourth of all workers got paid vacations, in most cases one week. Today almost all plant and office workers get paid vacations, the majority for two weeks. Over a third of the contracts recently surveyed by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics now provide three weeks after 10 years, and the majority provide the three weeks after 15 years.

You can make your vacation this year a memorable, meaningful one without excessive cost if you take advantage of developing community facilities.

At a pioneering conference of the AFL-CIO Community Services committee recently, public-opinion pollster George Gallup reported that seven out of 10 adults tell his researchers they watch TV westerns regularly, but only one person in eight took an adult education course last year, and just one in three read a book all the way through. But as Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Services director, pointed out, free time used constructively can be a wonderful opportunity for a family to enrich both itself and its community.

Both labor unions and consumer co-ops increasingly are developing vacation facilities, institutes and group travel arrangements for their members. Here are suggestions and guides for purposeful vacations often at less expense than visiting commercial resorts and amusement parks:

Summer institutes: Various summer institutes sponsored by unions and co-ops provide an opportunity to broaden your educational backgrounds, and increase your effectiveness in union and co-op work. These often are held at college compuses or in such famous and beautiful vacation areas as Estes Park in the Rocky Mountains; Camp Sierra at Shaver Lake, Calif.; the Finger Lakes in New York State, and the lake areas of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Your local union and co-op can tell you about those available in your area. The institutes provide time for both classes and recreation, and usually have activities for children as well as parents.

Summer courses: Another vacation combining education with recreation is summer courses available at many colleges. For some you have to enroll formally, but others let you attend individual courses as you wish, for moderate fees. Among the courses available are arts and crafts, public affairs, family and child development, and physical education courses such as swimming, gym, tennis, golf, and folk dancing.

Family camping: Camping vacations are the most economical, since they reduce the cost of food and lodging which typically are half the expense of a vacation.

State park commissions at the various state capitals can give you information on parks and camping facilities. For information on facilities in national parks and forests, write to Forest Service, U. S. Agriculture Dept., and to National Park Service, U. S. Interior Dept., both at Washington 25, D. C.

To keep down expenses, choose parks within a day's travel. Car touring expenses are not cheap. Even for two people, the AAA estimates that it costs $31 for vacation travel by car, on the basis of 300 miles a day. This includes about $10.50 for meals, $11 for lodging, $7 for gas and oil and $2.50 for miscellaneous.

Non-discrimination guide: One of the most useful guides for many working people is "Travelguide," a comprehensive directory which lists thousands of hotel and motel facilities all over the country. Not only does the guide give details on costs of accommodations, but also data on local points of interest and distances, and indicates those establishments which do not discriminate because of color, creed or national origin.

The directory was developed by William H. Butler, a well-known musician, and has been used for many years by labor people and others from all ethnic groups who prefer to patronize only establishments having no restrictions. It is available for $2 from Travelguide, Inc., Box 4252, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.

Farm vacations: You'll find an increasing number of farms offering recreation and vacation facilities this summer.

The 1963 Vacation Directory of Farms & Ranches is available for 50 cents (or 65 cents if you want it sent first-class), from Farm Vacations and Holidays, Inc., 36 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y. It lists 200 farms in 39 states and three Canadian provinces whose owners take paying guests, with descriptions of the facilities.

You also can get lists of farms providing vacation facilities from state departments of commerce at state capitals.

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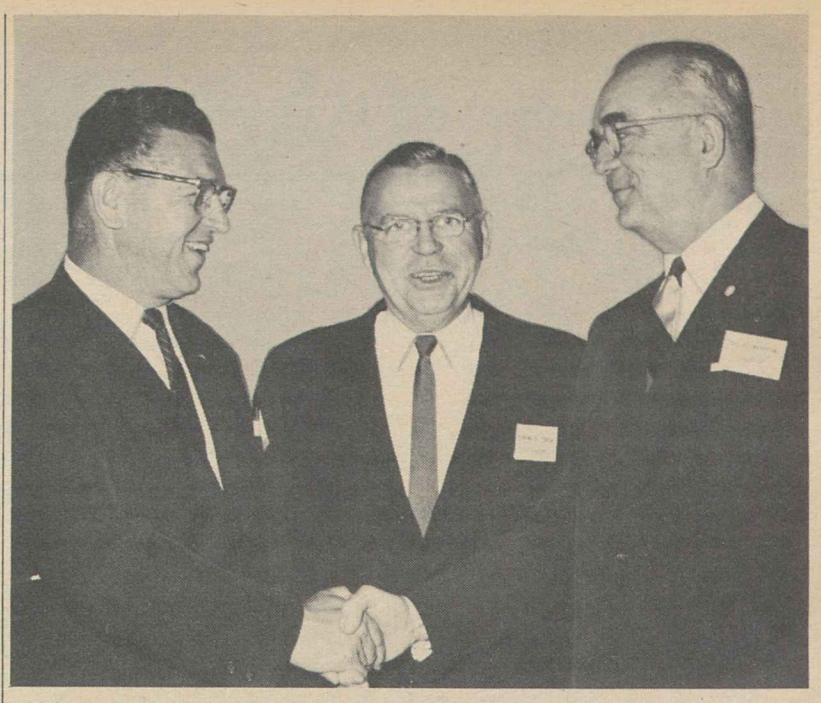


WELCOME TO THE BOARD was given Pres. William J. Hall (left) of the Photo Engravers and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton (center) of the Operating Engineers by Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. following their election as directors of the firm at the annual meeting in Baltimore.

Revealed by BBB Survey:

'Underselling' Claims Reported Increasing

A RECENT SURVEY of Better Business Bureaus in more than 70 major market areas has revealed an increase in the use of underselling and similar advertising claims which cannot be substantiated.

Claims include such phrases as "we will not be undersold," "why pay more?" "lowest prices," "you pay no more," "we sell for less," "we will not knowingly be undersold," "we guarantee to have the lowest prices," "unchallenged prices," and many others.

The survey was conducted by the organization's "bait and comparative price advertising" committee, headed by Dan M. Berry, Jr., general manager of the Greater Nashville Better Business Bureau.

Berry said that the increase in the use of underselling claims can be traced back to issuance of the Federal Trade Commission's "Guides on Price Advertising," promulgated in October 1958. These guides, he said, have had a salutary effect in improving the advertising of comparative prices and the use of manufacturer's list prices to designate comparatives. But they opened the door to this new set of abuses.

"For more than 30 years advertisers generally have been aware of the fact that they cannot have a monopoly on values," Berry commented. "Further, in a free economy such as ours, price fluctuations are constant and widespread which makes it well-nigh impossible for any advertiser to be certain that he has the lowest prices and is underselling or meeting all prices of every outlet in his trading area."

The survey showed that while questionable comparative prices are "still with us," they do not appear to be on the increase. Manufacturers' list prices, on the other hand, are "definitely fading away."

Furniture, drug, apparel, appliance and auto advertisers were singled out as the greatest abusers of unsupported underselling claims.

While so-called discount stores frequently rely more on such claims than other stores, branches of leading national retail stores are not without criticism in some cities.

The BBB committee called on all advertisers to use only statements which can be fully proven and which do not reflect against competition. It said BBBs will intensify their efforts to meet this growing problem through education and by exposure of abuses.

From Soup to Nonsense:

There Are Days, Even Nights When Slings, Arrows Pile Up

By Jane Goodsell

THAT'S LIFE FOR YOU: When you want to get a letter off in a hurry, you can't find a stamp.

When you buy a whole roll of four-cent stamps so you'll have them on hand, they raise the postage to five cents.

When you figure that the dinner party you've been invited to is a small, informal little get-together, and your long-sleeved red wool is just the thing for the occasion, everybody else is dressed in slinky black.

When you wear your bare-backed black sheath because it's Saturday night and you were invited three weeks in advance, so it must be a gala affair, every other woman present is wearing a casual little shirtwaist dress.

When you rush through dinner and leave the dishes sitting on the table in order to get to the play by 8:30, the curtain doesn't go up until 9:05.

When you figure that plays never start on time so you might as well stack and rinse the dinner dishes, the curtain rises promptly at 8:30 and, by the time you arrive, the first act is half over and you never get the characters straight.

WHEN YOU DASH upstairs from the basement to answer the telephone, it turns out to be somebody who wants to nominate you for chairman of the club Ways & Means Committee.

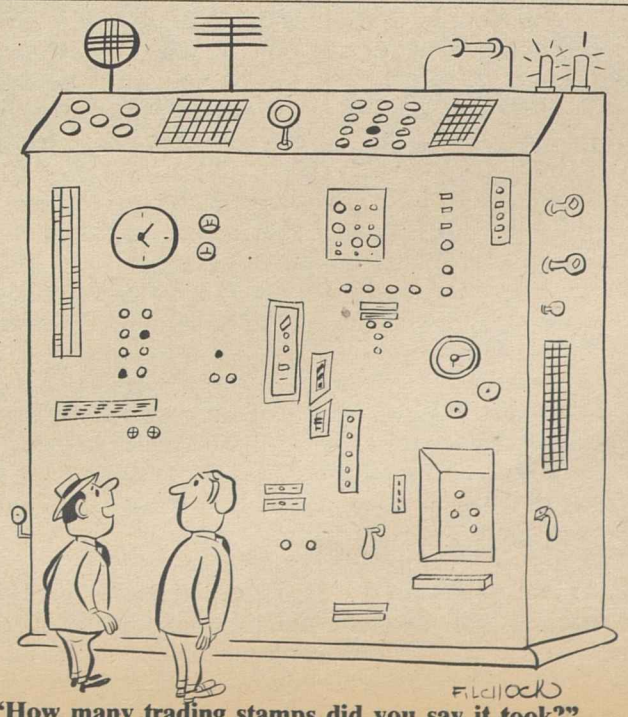
When you decide not to bother running upstairs to answer the phone because it's sure to be somebody you don't want to talk to, you find out two days later that it was someone who wanted to give you a couple of tickets to the hockey game that night.

When you've spent the whole day cooking your husband's favorite dinner — goulash and deepdish apple pie—he staggers into the house complaining of a headache and moaning that he must be coming down with the flu.

When he comes home, sniffing the air eagerly and shouting that he's hungry as a bear, you're warming up last night's tuna fish casserole.

When you're feeling wide-awake, alert and bouncing with energy, it's time to go to bed.

When you feel sluggish, confused and faint from exhaustion, it's time to get up and face the day.



"How many trading stamps did you say it took?"

On CLC Anniversary:

Canada Union Membership 'Holding Up Well'—Jodoin

Ottawa, Ont.—Union membership in Canada has been "holding up well" in spite of heavy unemployment and major changes in industry, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress said in an article in Canadian Labor, official publication of the organization.

Jodoin undertook an appraisal on the seventh anniversary of the founding of the CLC by merger of the former Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress in 1956.

"We have done well since the founding of our congress," he observed. "Despite heavy unemployment and tremendous shifts in job opportunities our membership has held up splendidly. Reports of a slipping trade union membership have been greatly exaggerated. The downward trends that have appeared have been extremely slight—far less than those experienced in some other periods of labor history.

"There seems to be reason for hope that even these minor adjustments are nearing their end."

Jodoin chided "those who have found comfort" in lowered union membership and who "also have been forecasting the end of production workers." It is true, he conceded, that white collar job opportunities have been growing more rapidly, "but anyone who thinks that the 'blue collar' people are going to disappear from the scene is sadly mistaken."

'Going to Be There'

"There are hundreds of thousands of production workers on the job in plants across Canada every day of the week," he added, "and they are going to be there for a long time."

He also took issue with those who claim white collar workers show "great reluctance" to join unions, pointing out that "a great many" have already joined and that "the number is growing."

"There is growing recognition in their ranks," he maintained, "that despite differences in the shade of collar there is little or no difference in the fundamental problems of all workers and employes. This and other factors lead us to believe that we may be approaching important developments in this field."

Disputes Being Studied

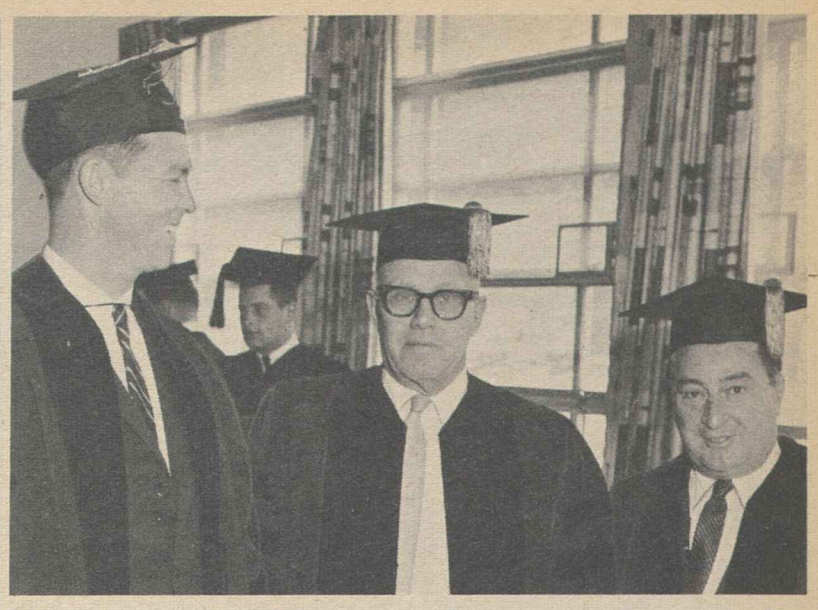
Jodoin also disclosed that the CLC Executive Council is considering an improved method of handling jurisdictional disputes.

"None of us expected that with the merging into one congress these problems would automatically disappear," he said. "Since the merger we have had a great deal of success in settling differences between affiliated organizations in an amicable and reasonable way . . .

"Nevertheless, the rare occasions on which serious difficulty has been encountered are naturally of great concern to us. This matter has been given top priority by the Executive Council."

Jodoin said it is vital to the entire labor movement "that we concentrate on the great responsibilities which we face rather than spend our time and strength on less vital differences."

"We are now firmly established as one congress," he added. "The lines that once separated us into two groups have rapidly disappeared. Together we must move forward to an even greater contribution to our membership, to our country, and to the cause of bread, peace and freedom for all."



HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of laws was conferred on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by the University of Massachusetts at its Centennial Charter Day ceremonies. Shown with Meany in the robing room prior to the start of the convocation are Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody, left, and John E. Powers, president of the state senate.

Peace Corps Seeking Trade Unionists' Skills

The skills and experience of America's senior citizens are urgently needed by Peace Corps missions to countries in many parts of the world, Jules Pagano, director of the corps' Professional, Technical & Labor Div., has reminded retired union members and those approaching retirement.

More than 125 volunteers in the 51-75 years age group who "were reluctant to see their experience and training wasted" are now serving overseas with the Peace Corps, he said.

"For the retiring union member," he added, "the Peace Corps offers the opportunity to continue a career."

Among the skills needed, Pagano said, are those of the plumber, sanitarian, tailor, veterinarian, well-driller, carpenter, machinist, mason, auto mechanic, roadbuilder, building trades instructor, electrical worker, welder, vocational teacher and bricklayer.

To qualify for the Peace Corps a person must be an American citizen over 18, in good mental and physical health, and have a desire to serve. Volunteers serve two years, including the training period. They receive allowances to cover food, clothing, housing, travel, medical care and incidentals, and are expected to live within them. At the end of service they received $75 for each month, or a total of $1,800.

Married couples are eligible if both can qualify and have no dependents under 18.

Pagano pointed out that in Brazil a retired machinist is working in rural development and in East Pakistan a former union member is in charge of a technical school workshop.

Kind the Corps Wants

"These are the kind of special people the Peace Corps wants, a kind that can be found in abundance among the retired personnel of the organized labor movement," he said. "They must have the physical abilities and the intelligence to meet the demands of the emerging countries, the dedication to put their capacities to work and keep them there, and the willingnes to do all this in remote mountain villages, in deserts, in jungles, in towns, factories and schools.

"They must know the social and political institutions of the U.S. and be able to answer questions intelligently. They must have the leadership qualities developed by the labor movement and the ability to work with groups under stress."

Questions may be addressed to Pagano at the Professional, Technical & Labor Div., Office of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries hears Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) discuss his truth-in-lending bill. Another major speaker was Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who spoke on the pending bill on equal pay for women. Shown on platform, left to right are Mrs. Beatrice Weiland, president of the auxiliaries; Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director; Mrs. Elda Luebbert, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Winnie Christmas, legislative chairman.

Work Rules Decision Narrows FEC Dispute

A federal court order has narrowed the strike on the Florida East Coast Railway to the original controversy which led to a walkout by non-operating unions last Jan. 23—the railroad's refusal to match the 10.28 cents an hour raise agreed to by all other major railroads last year.

Operating unions, which had joined the strike last month when the railroad suddenly announced unilateral work rules changes, called off their strike when the railroad withdrew its announcement in compliance with a court order. They continued to observe the non-operating unions' picket lines, however, as they have since the start of the walkout.

Direct negotiations between the company and the non-op unions were scheduled to be resumed in Jacksonville May 10—for the first time in nearly two months. The meeting was scheduled after an exchange of letters between FEC Board Chairman Edward Ball and J. H. Hadley, the unions' strike chairman.

U.S. District Court Judge Luther Youngdahl in Washington, D.C., granted a Justice Dept. request for an injunction prohibiting the work rules changes on the ground that the issue is part of the national work rules dispute which is before a presidential emergency board.

Meanwhile, in New York, the national work rules dispute simmered closer to the deadline for the emergency board to make its report to the President, with no sign of a break in the long deadlock.

One member, Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California, told newsmen the board would seek an extension of time only if it appeared that there was progress towards settlement. He added:

"You really don't know until the hour of midnight—or close to it—where you really do stand."

After the board reports, both sides must maintain the status quo during an additional 30 days of negotiations.

Commenting on the work rules dispute, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen told a BLFE state meeting in Colorado:

"Strip the 'featherbedding' propaganda from the railroad work rules dispute and you will find the real issue to be the destruction of more than 85,000 necessary jobs.

"If management is given unilateral control of job assignments, which are now subject to collective bargaining, the result would be the greatest single job destruction program ever experienced by the American economy."

Labor's Hospital Views Circulated

An AFL-CIO Executive Council policy statement on hospitals stressing strong opposition to discrimination or segregation against patients and physicians is being distributed by the federation's Community Service Activities.

The statement recommends that the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals include non-discrimination against patients or physicians in its requirements and that the Hill-Burton Act be amended to bar federal grants to institutions which discriminate because of race or color.

The council statement, adopted in February, also urges local unions to adopt a unified policy on hospital care and to follow through on this policy in dealing with hospitals, doctors, Blue Cross and hospital insurance firms.

1,000 Projects Set Up Under Training Act

More than 1,000 projects with 38,092 trainees have been approved under the Manpower Development & Training Act since funds became available in September 1962, according to a joint announcement by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, who share administration of the legislation.

The projects as of May 1 had been approved in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands at a total cost, for allowances and training, of about $47 million. The allowances vary by state but average $35 a month nationally.

In April approval was given to the highest monthly total of projects to date—184, for 7,057 trainees, the report showed.

As of the end of April, approximately 5,000 trainees had completed training courses and nearly 7 of every 10 had been placed in a job—usually one related to his training.

Two-thirds of the trainees have been men. About half were drawn from the ranks of the long-term unemployed, those out of work for 15 weeks or longer. About 20 percent had been jobless for 52 weeks or more.

SEAFARERS' DELEGATES from all parts of the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and the Caribbean area hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany address the union's 11th biennial convention in Washington. Seated at Meany's right are SIU Pres. Paul Hall, and James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, also a convention speaker.

Meany Tells Seafarers:

More U. S. Spending Needed With Tax Cut

A cut in federal income taxes must be accompanied by more federal spending, not less, if the nation is to achieve a full employment economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in an address to the Seafarers' 11th biennial convention in Washington.

It makes no sense, Meany told the 200 delegates, to enact a $10 billion tax cut to create "X number of jobs," only to turn around and destroy an equal number of jobs by trimming $10 billion from the federal budget.

"It is just as simple as that," he declared. "One negates the other."

To those who suggest that the nation "cannot afford" a tax cut without a corresponding reduction in spending, Meany observed that "when we get into a shooting war, we manage to afford a lot of things." and now, in the cold war, "there is no great complaint" about the billions of dollars being spent on defense and space needs for the security of the nation.

"I think we can spend billions of dollars for the things of peace," he added. "We need more hospitals in this country. We need more roads. We need better transit facilities for our major cities. We need better homes for the American peole. We need more and better schools for the children of America."

"I am sure that America can afford those things" and at the same time "give this economy a shot in the arm," he declared.

Meany was chief speaker in the opening days of the convention, which also heard among others AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge; Irving Brown, representative of the Intl. Conferation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations; Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Under-Sec. of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Union Back in ITF

SIU Pres. Paul Hall informed the delegates that the Intl. Transportworkers Federation had just withdrawn its suspension of the SIU and that the union had therefore resumed its membership in the international trade secretariat.

The ITF action followed a meeting in Washington Apr. 27 between Hall, SIU Executive Vice Presidents Morris Weisberger and Calton Tanner and Gen. Sec. Peter De Vries of the ITF. It resolves a dispute between the two organizations that began in 1961 over differences between the SIU of Canada and the British National Union of Seamen.

The convention shortly thereafter adopted a resolution, submitted before the ITF action became known, pledging the union's cooperation with the federation.

Other actions included resolutions condemning proposed legislation to impose compulsory arbitration on the maritime industry, pledging support of the ICFTU and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., urging federal action to promote maximum development of the American-flag merchant fleet, and calling on federal agencies to ship government cargoes on American-flag vessels.

Expressing support for the campaign of the SIU and other maritime unions for a stronger U.S. merchant fleet, Meany declared that the task was to "impress on the Congress and on all the American people that what the maritime industry needs is not repressive legislation, but encouragement and support to build up the industry."

The labor movement, he went on, has much to do, "but I think we're in good shape to do it."

"We want a better America," he declared. "We want a better share of the wealth that is produced under this system. We want it in wages. We want it in conditions. In other words, we want the things that American workers have wanted from the very inception of the trade union movement."

Benefits for All

He observed, however, that as labor moves toward these objectives, "society as a whole benefits, not just union members."

Reviewing the accomplishments of labor over the years, he noted that the free public school system and such legislative gains as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, shorter hours, industrial safety standards and child labor protection "are not on the statute books because the industrial giants of the 19th Century decided that these things were good for America."

"You got them because labor fought for them and because they were right," he declared.

The National Association of Manufacturers, Meany observed, has opposed "from 1900 right up to the present moment, every single thing that happened in this country that was for the good of the people."

"It seems that they are trying to keep that 100 percent record intact," he said.

Thus, he continued, "we've got to lead the fight for the things that are important on the job, in the home and in the schools, for if we don't, who will?"

Rules Fight, Mergers Mar BLE Centennial

Detroit, Mich.—Railroad mergers and the work rules dispute threaten jobs of half of the nation's 700,000 railroad employes, marring what should be a happy occasion, 1,000 delegates and visitors celebrating the centennial of the Locomotive Engineers were told by Roy E. Davidson, grand chief engineer.

"The year of its centennial celebration finds the Brotherhood engaged in a long and bitter dispute with the railroads over work rules," he stated at the official welcome in Cobo Hall here.

"Our pleasure in this happy occasion could easily prompt me to say the hardships of the past all have been eliminated—but the hard truth is that the Brotherhood has never faced so many difficult problems.

"An emergency board, meeting right now in New York City, is wrestling with the monumental work rules dispute. We were told by the board and the Administration that a railroad strike would not be tolerated.

"That put terrific pressure on us. That wasn't conducive to genuine collective bargaining.

"Besides the work rules dispute, which threatens things we have been a century seeking, there is a wave of monopolistic corporate merger proposals which could reduce jobs from the present 700,000 to 300,000."

The 65,000-member union, composed of 41,000 workers and 24,000 retirees, is the country's oldest rail labor organization. It is in the midst of a 60-day cooling-off period during which union and company representatives are meeting with the board named by Pres. Kennedy to study the work rules dispute.

The BLE is one of five operating brotherhoods which last March sought an injunction barring the railroads from effecting "unnegotiated" rule changes. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that both parties were free to engage in "self-help."

Railroads announced the changes would go into effect Apr. 4 but Kennedy, in an effort to forestall a national rail strike, appointed the emergency board to study the dispute. The board's report was scheduled for May 11. Negotiations might extend to June 11, end of the cooling-off period.

Much of the convention time was set aside for entertainment, tours of the city, and a trip to Marshall, 106 miles west of Detroit, where locomotive engineers first met in March and April of 1863 to discuss organizing. Organization took place in Detroit, however. Div. 1 of the Brotherhood of the Footboard, as the BLE was first known, was organized May 8, 1863 at the old Firemen's Hall, a site now part of Detroit's Civic Center where Cobo Hall is located.

Free Cuba Group Joined By Unionists

A new nonpartisan Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba has been established with headquarters in Washington and a number of labor officials as members.

In the first issue of a newsletter, the committee warned of "growing Castro-Communist infiltration" in Latin America which it said could demoralize democratic forces, "who are beginning to feel overwhelmed before the combined power of the Cuban military-police state, the Soviet Union and Red China."

The newsletter also described a training camp in Cuba's Pinar del Rio province for pro-Castro guerrillas from Mexico, Puerto Rico and other Latin American countries; the use of children 12 to 15 years old in elite Cuban army units commanded by Joel Iglesias, and a Cuban sugar production crisis caused in part by sabotage.

Union officials on the membership roster include Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, Upholsterers Pres. Sal B. Hoffman, Sleeping Car Porters Vice Pres. Benjamin F. McLaurin; Irving Brown, United Nations representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO director of international publications.

NEW secretary-treasurer of Hotel & Restaurant Employes is Robert L. Diefenbach, who took office May 1 on the retirement of Jack Weinberger. Diefenbach, 53, has been assistant to Pres. Ed S. Miller for the past seven years.

Defense Education Aid Expansion Is Urged

Expansion of the National Defense Education Act to provide more federal assistance to both schools and students has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

The federation told a House Education & Labor subcommittee that the NDEA program, since its adoption in 1958, has helped "hundreds of thousands of young Americans" to receive "better teaching, better counseling and better opportunities for higher education."

The program's achievements "merit its extension and enlargement," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair declared. Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, joined in the testimony.

The subcommittee had before it what its chairman, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), termed a "working bill," a pared-down version of proposals made by Pres. Kennedy in his omnibus aid to education bill.

Fair told the subcommittee the AFL-CIO was "shocked" to find that the existing provision for "forgiveness" of up to half of loans made to students who teach in public schools after graduation had been dropped.

He strongly endorsed the Administration proposal which would continue the forgiveness provision and extend it to include students who taught in non-profit private schools and both public and private colleges.

Another new Administration proposal, which the AFL-CIO urged the subcommittee to include in its bill, is modeled after the New Deal's National Youth Administration program.

The federal government would pay half the salary for students employed part-time by colleges on work of "an educational character."

Kennedy proposed the program as an aid to "needy college students unable to carry too heavy a loan burden."

The AFL-CIO asked that the amount authorized under the Administration program, which would permit assistance to only about 1 percent of college students, be at least doubled.

Mental Health Campaign Given Backing by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on members of the organized labor movement to support the fund-raising drive of the National Association for Mental Health, under way during May with the slogan "Save the Lost Children."

Expressing the hope that new research will achieve a breakthrough soon, Meany said the plight of many mentally ill children has gone unrecognized and that many forms of childhood mental illness remain "practically unaffected" by even the best of modern treatments.

At least one person in every 10 has some form of illness that needs psychiatric treatment and at least 50 percent of American hospital beds are filled by mentally ill persons.

Meany pointed out that the labor movement is aware of the plight of the mentally ill and realizes also that many adult victims have received treatment enabling them to "return to their jobs, their families and their communities."

Comparable Measures:

House and Senate Groups Approve Equal Wage Bills

A labor-backed equal pay for women bill has won 24-3 approval from the House Education & Labor Committee and a companion bill won endorsement from a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Despite opposition from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups to a federal equal pay law, the bill won considerable bipartisan support in the House committee. Its sponsors may seek to bypass the Rules Committee and speed it through the House under a suspension-of-the-rules procedure — which bars amendments, but requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

The House committee bill would make the equal pay requirement a part of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It bars employers from paying women less than men for jobs of "equal skill, effort, responsibility and which are performed under similar working conditions."

Wage differentials based on seniority, a merit system or incentive rates would not be affected.

Employers would have one year after the bill's enactment to eliminate pay inequities based on sex. In addition the House committee added a provision—not sought by labor and, in fact, opposed by the AFL-CIO—which would add another year's exemption if discriminatory rates were provided under a collective bargaining agreement. The Senate subcommittee bill does not contain this provision.

Earlier, in testimony before both the House and Senate committees, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler had emphasized labor's support of a "comprehensive and effective" equal pay bill and opposed any "exceptions."

In other congressional developments:

- The House Labor Committee voted approval of an AFL-CIO-supported bill to include the value of fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages which government contractors must pay under the Davis-Bacon Act. However, Republican members served notice that they will seek to block the bill in the House Rules Committee until legislation providing judicial review of the Labor Dept.'s wage determinations is reported favorably. A fringe benefit bill died in the Rules Committee in the last Congress.
- Faced with solid Republican opposition, House Democratic leaders postponed a scheduled vote on a temporary increase in the national debt limit so as to gain another week in which to round up votes.
- House opponents of the Mexican farm labor program, which allows big growers to contract for Mexican agricultural workers known as "braceros," planned a major floor fight against a proposed two-year extension. Labor, religious, consumer and small farmer organizations have called for an end of the program, declaring it has kept down wages of U.S. farm workers.
- The House approved—293-10—a pay raise averaging 12.6 percent for career members of the armed forces. The bill was passed with an amendment which had the effect of raising the retirement benefits of 108,000 servicemen who retired before 1958.

Health Center Medal Urged for ILGWU

Authorization of a special medal to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the country's first union health center, established in New York by the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been urged on Congress in bills introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N. Y.).

The ILGWU and its affiliates now operate 13 health centers and other unions run hundreds of others. Humphrey credited the leadership of ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky for helping this development.

Strong Labor Support Given Job Equality Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

though relatively few in number, have been a painful embarrassment to the rest of us—are crumbling at last." The AFL-CIO's "own internal machinery for insuring adherence to the federation's anti-discrimination policy has been enlarged and strengthened," he declared.

Harris noted, however, that "contrary to popular impression, very few unions have any effective voice in hiring policies, even in apprenticeship."

While "persuasion is far preferable to prosecution where human relationships are involved, there needs to be the ever-present possibility of effective enforcement in order to make persuasion more persuasive," he declared.

Earlier the subcommittee heard Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers declare that in the absence of federal legislation, "more remains undone than has been done" to eradicate bias in employment.

'Bridle on Immorality'

Carey, who testified also as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said a fair employment law would be "protection" for leaders of organizations seeking to change discriminatory practices and "a bridle on the immorality" of "those who are apathetic in the face of injustice or who actively promote discrimination."

Harris proposed several strengthening amendments to the Roosevelt bill, but emphasized that labor considers it "a good bill" which is "clearly intended to do the job and to do it effectively."

He told the subcommittee:

"To say that we strongly support this bill would be a gross understatement. We have been fighting for these principles for many years.

"It is argued, we know, that discrimination springs from prejudice—from bigotry—and that legislation cannot cure it.

"We will agree that legislation cannot cure prejudice. But legislation can prevent at least a part of the fruits of prejudice from coming into harvest. Legislation is the way—the only sure way we know—to limit the degree to which people can act on their prejudices.

"It can eliminate discrimination. "It is the practical approach. If we waited for the prejudices themselves to vanish, the wait would be infinitely, intolerably longer.

"It seems to us that the time for waiting is long past."

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL Foundation trustees look on as Pres. Kennedy signs legislation granting a federal charter to the organization. Members of the board include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, David Dubinsky and Joseph D. Keenan.

LABOR'S RECORD for honesty and dedication compares favorably with that of any other group, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler tells Coopers Union convention delegates. Also pictured at Washington meeting are: CIU Pres. James J. Doyle, seated left, and Wilson Morrison of Louisville, chairman of convention's constitution committee.

35-Hour-Week Goal Adopted by Coopers

The Coopers will seek in all future contracts to win a 35-hour workweek and severance pay for barrelmakers who face the loss of their jobs due to technological changes.

Meeting in their 36th biennial convention in Washington, D. C., delegates from one of the nation's oldest trade unions approved those recommendations and also agreed to join with employers in encouraging the use of new charred oak containers for whiskey to spread work opportunities in the trade.

The convention, which ratified a statement by the Bourbon Institute to "foster a wider appreciation of the fine, smooth, soft qualities of United States bourbon," also:

- Returned Pres. & Sec.-Treas. James J. Doyle to office for his 18th term, and chose four new vice presidents—Ernest D. Higdon, Louisville, Ky.; Robert Shaw, Memphis; Howard Rollins, Baltimore; and George Calvert, Peoria, Ill.
- Increased strike benefits from $10 to $20.
- Authorized an assessment of $1 a week per member when the defense fund falls below $30,000.
- Raised minimum dues from $2 a month to $3.
- Agreed to count service in the industry prior to the Prohibition years as part of the 40 years of continuous service required for honorary members, who need not pay dues.
- Chose Cincinnati as the 1965 convention site.

Doyle, who has been a cooper for 64 years, noted his 79th birthday during convention week. He shares the birth date with former Pres. Harry Truman.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler urged members to join in fighting for the goals of the modern labor movement—aid for students who need education, federal planning for mass transit problems, equal pay for equal work by women, measures to combat hard-core unemployment, medical care for the aged, and extension of civil rights.

Ruth Murray of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Albert Knabb of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America also spoke at convention sessions.

In the president's report, which was approved, Doyle said barrel production has been affected recently by a lag in whiskey sales due to increased consumption of Scotch and Canadian whiskeys and vodka. The convention went on record against any further reduction in duty on foreign liquors, and in support of bills by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) to define the age of whiskey in terms of years of storage in charred new oak barrels.

Doyle said the union and two employers associations apparently have succeeded in heading off a proposal which would have allowed age to be claimed on whiskey stored in old barrels without a note to that effect on bottle labels.

Cost of Training Held Less than Joblessness

Rochester, N.Y.—"The worst possible debt we can pass on to members of the next generation is to have them unable to make a living," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared in a Sidney Hillman Foundation lecture at the University of Rochester.

Wirtz addressed 1,000 students, faculty members, union and industry leaders to launch the 1963 lecture series honoring the late president of the Clothing Workers. Sidney Hillman lectures bring prominent public figures and leading educators to colleges and universities throughout the nation.

Scoffing at the contention that the U.S. can't afford to spend money to train young people in needed skills, Wirtz said the alternative is "to carry them all their lives at an infinitely larger cost to both private and public sectors of the economy."

"Every dollar spent to train a young worker will be returned many-fold," he added.

Last year's Manpower Development & Training Act, Wirtz said, was a "start" on what must be done, and enactment of the pending Kennedy Administration youth program is "imperative."

Wirtz noted that last year the nation had lost 900 million man-days of work because of unemployment compared with 19 million days due to strikes. He added:

"If we could get the unemployment figures down, our other problems would be far easier to handle."

Wirtz said that efforts by unions and employers to "start early to get agreement before the strike pressure comes" represent "constructive, creative bargaining."

Group Opposes AMA Stand:

Physicians Renew Fight for Health Care

A committee of prominent physicians has reaffirmed its support of social security hospital insurance for the aged and announced plans "to intensify our efforts to distribute reliable information on this issue to our colleagues and to the general public."

The Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged through Social Security declared after a two-day meeting in Washington, D.C., that it has been "greatly encouraged" by support from a "large number of physicians throughout the country."

Committee members and other doctors supporting the hospital care bill were praised by the National Council of Senior Citizens as "men of high courage who represent the best ideals of American medicine."

Noting that most of the physicians supporting the social security program are members of the American Medical Association, former Rep. Aime J. Forand, president of the senior citizens council, said:

"It takes high courage for a doctor to oppose the AMA—for the medical monopoly has always been bitter and relentless against those who protest the edicts of the controlling hierarchy."

Forand declared that "older Americans are shocked and dismayed by the campaign of untruths and distortion being waged by the AMA."

He called on members of his organization to send letters of encouragement to local doctors who openly support the social security hospital care program.

The physicians committee, headed by Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, was founded last year by a group of leading doctors including a Nobel prize winner, a recipient of the AMA's distinguished service award, and a former president of the American College of Physicians. To the general public, however, the best-known committee member is Dr. Benjamin Spock, whose books on baby and child care have guided millions of mothers throughout the world.

AMA Claim Disputed

In a related development, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), addressing the Senate, sharply attacked the AMA for a "complete distortion" in its claim in the AMA News that "Kerr-Mills Covers 93 Percent of Aged."

"Surely, if the AMA does not feel compelled to tell the truth to the American people, it should make some efforts—no matter how painful—to be honest with its physician members to whom this paper is primarily directed," McNamara declared.

He said the AMA had apparently obtained the 93 percent figure by "lumping together" the old-age assistance program for the totally indigent, which existed long before Kerr-Mills, with the program of medical assistance for the aged (MAA) established under the act.

It may be true that 93 percent of the elderly live in states with one or both of the programs, McNamara said, "but the AMA's word 'coverage' is grossly misleading. It is not true that 93 percent of the people are eligible for assistance under Kerr-Mills."

SOCIAL WORKERS and psychologists employed by the New York City Board of Education voted for the United Federation of Teachers as their collective bargaining representative in an election conducted by the American Arbitration Association. The picture shows a voter at association headquarters, where balloting was conducted. The tally was UFT 142, no union 8, void 1. The union represents 40,000 New York teachers and other school employes.

Strong AFL-CIO Endorsement Given Foreign Affairs Academy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has given the federation's strong endorsement to the proposed National Academy of Foreign Affairs in a letter to Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Urging speedy enactment of legislation to establish the academy, Meany predicted that it could become "a potent weapon in advancing free institutions abroad."

Meany is a member of the Citizens' Committee for a National Academy of Foreign Affairs, which he said "will present the first real opportunity for the United States government to foster a coordinated study of foreign relations problems and to educate and train its officers in a rigorous and disciplined fashion."

"The academy," his letter continued, "can and should become an institution which can produce new ideas for the future and trained personnel to put them into action.

"It can and should become the center from which critical research and analysis lay the basis for the solution to tomorrow's problems as well as today's, and from which constant examination can assure proper and needed re-evaluation and adjustment of existing policies."

Meany wrote Fulbright that he had long held a deep interest in "the problems of sharpening our abilities, both private and governmental, to encourage the advance of freedom throughout the world, and concurrently to fight the ideology of communism in a forthright, intelligent and effective manner."

"A free, secure and economically healthy world is the ultimate goal of our nation's foreign policy," he observed. "We can achieve that goal only if we have the experience and the educational tools to meet the challenge."

Legislation Introduced

Legislation to establish the academy, which would be situated in Washington, D.C., has been introduced by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-O.).

Meany's letter to Fulbright, which he asked to be inserted in the record of hearings on the bill, emphasized that the primary purpose of the academy should be to provide training, research and study programs for foreign service officers and other government personnel involved in international relations and related fields.

The AFL-CIO president noted, however, that the proposed legislation also recognizes "the need to share the academy's resources with private individuals and groups." He cited as an example of effective private activity the AFL-CIO's own program to encourage the development of free trade unions around the world and declared:

"It must be plain to you, as it is to us, that a free trade union movement is the strongest opponent any totalitarian philosophy can have. Our role in world affairs is to see that free trade unions are nurtured and encouraged to grow in the new and less-developed nations.

"We help them to establish themselves, we provide them with basic services and equipment, and we train their officers in the effective operation and techniques for growth of free unions.

"One of our functions is to share with them our skills in fighting Communist infiltration in their own ranks. The free trade union movements in the United States and in the countries of Western Europe have learned these skills with great effort and considerable cost through the long fight which has virtually eliminated Communist infiltration as a threat to our own organizations. We share these skills willingly with our brothers in other lands.

5-11-63

"Other private groups can benefit from similar training. While the academy should not become a centralized bureaucracy attempting to lead and control the efforts of private citizens and private groups, it can provide the educational and training facilities to make them more knowledgeable and effective."

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Public Works Fund

The Senate voted to appropriate $450 million for job-creating public works projects in areas of heavy unemployment, after defeating a labor-opposed amendment to reduce the amount by $200 million. The vote against the cut was 60-26. Following is the rollcall:

FOR CUTTING PUBLIC WORKS

DEMOCRATS 5

Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Lausche (O.)	Robertson (Va.)	

REPUBLICANS 21

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Allott (Colo.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Boggs (Del.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Smith (Me.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Morton (Ky.)	Williams (Del.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Mundt (S. D.)	Young (N. D.)

AGAINST CUTTING PUBLIC WORKS

DEMOCRATS 53

Anderson (N. M.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Hill (Ala.)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Holland (Fla.)	Muskie (Me.)
Brewster (Md.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R. I.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Pa.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Russell (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Long (Mo.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Edmondson (Okla.)	Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ellender (La.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Engle (Calif.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Symington (Mo.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McNamara (Mich.)	Young (O.)
Hart (Mich.)	Monroney (Okla.)	

REPUBLICANS 7

Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Keating (N. Y.)
Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cooper (Ky.)		

Hearing Finally Slated On Old Bias Charge

New York—A state Supreme Court judge has ruled that Cutters Local 10 of the Ladies' Garment Workers is "entitled to expeditious hearing" on charges of discriminatory practices that have been before the State Commission on Human Rights for nearly a year.

"The time for investigation is past as well as perchance the time for decision," Judge Thomas A. Aurelio said in quashing a subpeona issued by Investigating Commissioner Ruperto Ruiz seeking additional union records.

The local had protested that the purpose of the subpoena was to delay a public hearing, now set for May 15. It told the court that it planned to present the subpoenaed records at the hearing in proving the discrimination charges to be unfounded.

The charges were originally brought by Ernest Holmes. Although he later withdrew them, the local demanded a hearing to clear its name because the Human Rights Commission had issued a finding of probable cause.

The case figured in an investigation by a House subcommittee last fall into charges of discrimination within the ILGWU. The AFL-CIO Executive Council branded the investigation, headed by then Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.), as a "political vendetta."

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, appearing before the subcommittee, denied flatly that the union practiced discrimination in any form and assailed the charges as "untruthful, irresponsible, a gross exaggeration, unfair, imaginative and done in a spirit of revenge."

Zelenko was later defeated in a Democratic primary when he sought renomination for his House seat.

Tax, Economic Programs Dominate Council Sessions

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AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL meets in St. Louis for its spring session. The meeting was planned to tie in with the annual Union-Industries Show, sponsored by the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., scheduled to open May 17.

Foreign Aid Called 'Must' for Freedom

By Saul Miller

St. Louis—A tax cut and increased government expenditures to invigorate the economy, an equal employment opportunities law to insure equality for all Americans and a foreign aid program to provide for the Nation's security and promote a free, democratic world emerged as the major themes of the spring meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

In its three-day session the council received reports of progress in internal operations with a sharp drop in the number of cases filed under the internal disputes plan; plans for a coordinated organizing drive in the Baltimore-Washington area patterned after the Los Angeles organizing program; and significant cooperation and progress in the West Coast operation.

The council singled out for special attention the widespread unemployment among Negro workers and urged all federation affiliates "to bend every effort" to alerting the nation to the "special economic and social dangers inherent in today's unbelievably high unemployment rate among Negroes." This task, said the council, "bears one of the highest priority labels of the federation's program."

In the international area, the council warned of the growing threat to the peace in the Middle East touched off by the Egyptian nuclear arms program and urged the U.S. government to discontinue aid to any country which violates the principles of the United Nations Charter.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, answering reporters' queries at a series of press conferences, made clear his disagreement with the contention that collective bargaining is "on trial" or is facing a "crisis" in the U.S. Because a few strikes, an extremely small percentage in terms of the agreements peacefully reached, receive national attention, it doesn't mean collective bargaining isn't working, he said.

Sharply stating his differences with the "crisis" approach, Meany said it represented a form of academic exercise that failed properly to comprehend the nature of collective bargaining. The possibility of strikes is inherent in the bargaining process, he said, and the lack of agreement rather than the contract agreement catches the national eye.

Hits Chamber Plan

In the bargaining area, the council leveled a sharp attack on the proposal adopted by the recent U.S. Chamber of Commerce convention to abolish exclusive representation rights for unions. This "would mean the end of collective bargaining," the council warned, "and would destroy any change of sound, constructive relationships between labor and management." **(See story Page 3.)**

In the economic field the federation said that labor will oppose "any tax reduction policy that fails to concentrate its benefits among low and middle-income taxpayers—that fails to focus on creating jobs and reducing unemployment." **(See story Page 2.)**

The council called also for increased government expenditures to meet public service needs, declaring that the AFL-CIO "is not afraid to say that America's special need at this moment in history is deficit financing."

It warned that the modest improvement in economic activity of the past three months is far from assured through the rest of the year and that continuation of recent trends will probably leave

(Continued on Page 3)

Recommendations Made:

Rail Emergency Board Reports Better 'Climate' for Bargaining

By David L. Perlman

A presidential emergency board has issued a cautiously hopeful report on the railroad work rules dispute.

The three-member "blue-ribbon" panel conceded that its month-long mediation effort had failed to bring a settlement. But it reported to Pres. Kennedy that "considerable progress" has been made, both sides have "softened" their previous positions, and "a climate which can support genuine negotiation seems to have been created."

It proposed, in an effort to "stimulate bargaining," a compromise solution to the hot dispute over employment of locomotive firemen and an approach to pay revisions which would protect higher earnings of long-service employes while correcting "inequities" in the pay of other groups of workers. Both recommendations were a departure from last year's proposals by a presidential study commission, which the rail operating unions had sharply rejected.

By contrast, the union reaction to the emergency board's report was an expression of hope that "it can be a useful aid to the collective bargaining process" in the direct union-management negotiations which will follow.

Chiefs of five unions involved—the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen—declared in a joint statement:

"It is not a matter of accepting or rejecting the report, but rather one of recognizing that the report can be a useful tool in the search for a fair and equitable settlement of all matters in dispute, which must be brought about through true collective bargaining."

An industry spokesman said rail management is prepared "to follow the recommendations of the board to a final and binding settlement through arbitration, if necessary."

Kennedy Meets Board

Pres. Kennedy, after a White House meeting with Board Chairman Samuel I. Rosenman and his colleagues, Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger and Dr. Clark Kerr, declared:

"The future of free collective bargaining may very well depend upon the reaching of an agreement here by negotiation as provided by the Railway Labor Act."

Declaring that "uninterrupted operation of the nation's railroads is imperative," Kennedy said the government is prepared, if necessary, to help the two parties reach agreement "but the ultimate dependence must be upon their own efforts."

The emergency board noted that in recent years railroad employment has been slashed 40 percent although the volume of rail traffic has been "substantially the same."

Railroad productivity gains "have outstripped those in industry gen-

(Continued on Page 10)

Court Sets Out Rule On Dues 'Dissenters'

By Willard Shelton

The Supreme Court has spelled out general principles under which railroad union-shop dissenters may obtain forgiveness of any portion of their dues used for political purposes to which they object.

The court said further that "since the unions possess the facts and records," they rather than individual objectors should "bear the burden" of establishing "the proportion of political to total union expenditures." Unions should then be subject to an order to rebate or reduce dues to dissenters by that proportion, the court ruled.

In St. Louis for an AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, federation Pres. George Meany said a council subcommittee was being set up to study the decision and its possible impact.

The court gave no definition of what might be considered "expenditures for political causes" or whether the term might be construed broadly or narrowly.

The 7-to-1 decision came in a North Carolina case in which 37 employes of the Southern Railway obtained a state court injunction prohibiting two rail unions from enforcing dues payments. It was decided under the Railway Labor Act that governs rail industrial relations.

The majority opinion was writ-

(Continued on Page 11)

Birmingham Seen Proof Of Need for Rights Law

St. Louis—The "hideous events" in Birmingham have harshly exposed the need for "true equality of citizenship and true equality of opportunity for all Americans," especially in employment, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council renewed its appeal to Congress "to make equal employment opportunities the law of the land" if future Birminghams are to be prevented.

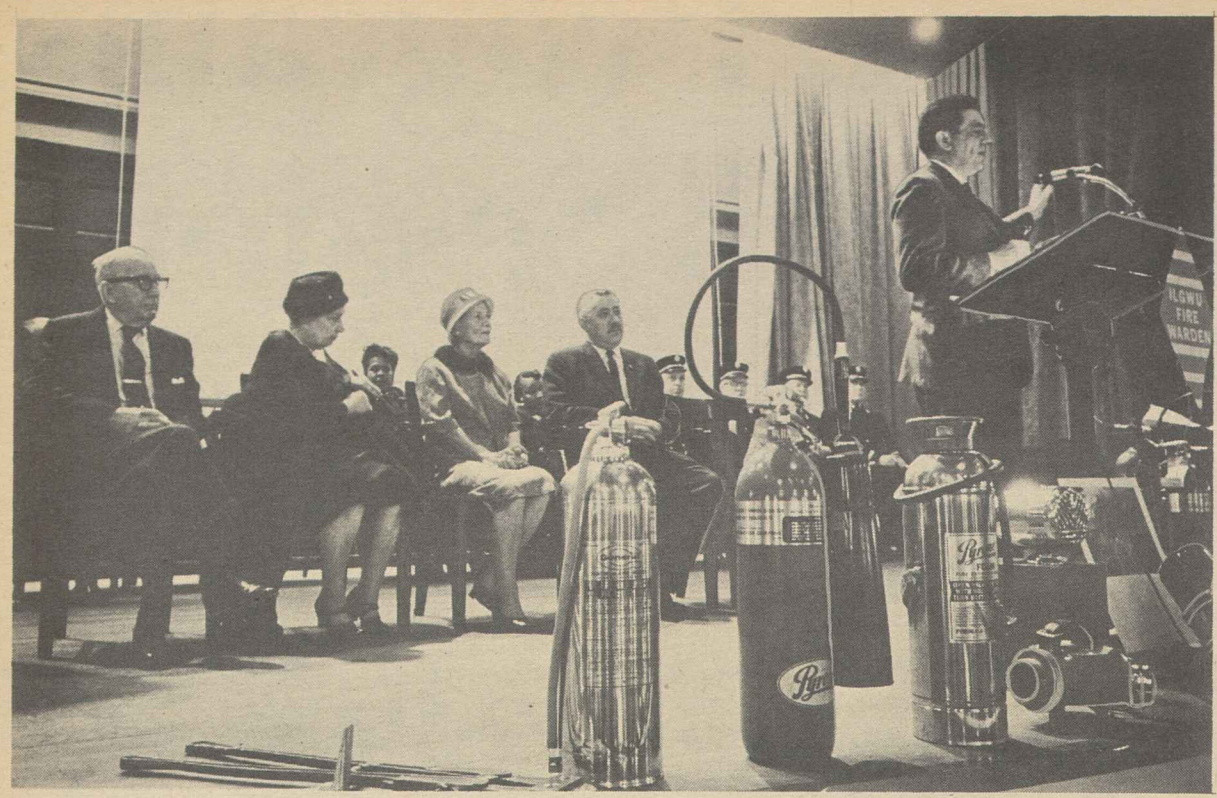
The civil rights statement fully supported Pres. Kennedy's decision to move troops into Alabama as "the only path open to him." It stressed that the "basic remedy" for the injustices of which the events in Birmingham "are a symptom" is "fully securing" the fundamental rights of the Negro citizens of America.

In a companion statement stressing "the unbelievably high unemployment rate among Negro workers," the council called on all affiliates to exert an all-out effort to alleviate the situation.

Pres. George Meany told reporters that the council was "shocked" by the methods used by Birmingham police to quell the Negroes' protests for equal treatment and that "setting dogs" and using fire hoses is completely out of place in the American tradition.

The Negroes in Birmingham,

(Continued on Page 4)



FIRE WARDEN CORPS of Ladies' Garment Workers in New York observed its fifth anniversary with a rally that also paid tribute to the 146 garment workers who died in the Triangle fire 52 years earlier and the 24 killed in the Monarch Undergarment blaze in 1958. Speaking is Fire Commissioner Edward Thompson. Behind him are James P. Meehan, heroic mounted policeman of half a century ago, who was the first to enter the burning Triangle building; Josephine Nicolosi, who was trapped behind a locked eighth-floor door which Meehan smashed; Florence Pearl Joannides, Triangle worker saved when she leaped to the roof of a descending elevator, and Leon Stein, editor of the union's official publication, Justice, and author of the 1962 book, "The Triangle Fire."

Council Hits 'Crackpot' Campaign To Undermine U.S. Constitution

St. Louis—Three proposed constitutional amendments being circulated among state legislatures would "subvert the sovereignty" of the United States and "implement the political and economic program of reactionary big business," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called on all unions "and particularly AFL-CIO state central bodies" to be fully aware of the dangers embodied in the amendments and "oppose them with their full strength."

In some cases, the council added, adoption of the amendments "must be blamed simply on the lack of alertness on the part of many who would and should have opposed them."

"The extreme, even crackpot, character of these proposals, has lulled opponents into a false sense of security, and in some instances the legislative approval was managed very, very quietly," it noted.

Adoption of the amendments, the council said, "would give state legislatures the power to rewrite the constitution and would perpetuate rural minority control over these legislatures."

The statement pointed out that while the Conference of State Governments is promoting the amendments and is composed primarily of state legislators from rural areas, "the shadow of reactionary big business falls across the picture."

The chairman of the group is Speaker W. Stewart Helm of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, who is employed by the Sun Oil Co., owned by the Pew family, which has long supported a string of reactionary causes.

Cloak for Big Business

Statements by those promoting the amendments, the council added, "leave no doubt that the rural minority control over the United States which these amendments seek would be used to implement the political and economic program of reactionary big business."

One proposed amendment of the Constitution by a vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states without approval of Congress or by a national convention. Legislatures, presently inequitably apportioned, could thus amend the Constitution by votes representing as little as 15 percent of the population.

A second amendment would deprive the federal courts of power to entertain suits challenging the apportionment of state legislatures. The "flagrant outrages" of malapportionment in the past "at long last induced the intervention of the federal courts," the council declared, and "that intervention has been welcomed by every national leader of stature."

The third amendment would create a so-called "court of the union" consisting of the 50 chief justices of the state supreme courts which would be convened intermittently at the request of five state legislatures and would have authority to overrule the Supreme Court of the U.S. in cases involving federal-state relationships.

'Court of Disunion'

"This aberration," the council declared, "might better be called a 'court of disunion'."

The proposal's supporters, the statement said, are not merely critical of decisions invalidating state laws but are critical of decisions upholding the power of Congress to legislate on old age pensions, unemployment insurance, labor relations, wages and hours and other areas.

The council cited a statement by Chief Justice Earl Warren that the amendments "would radically change the character of our institutions" and make "profound changes . . . in the stability of the United States Constitution."

It added:

"The world is growing steadily smaller and so is the United States. The people of the different states are more and more interdependent economically. The number of problems which can effectively be handled only by the federal government is increasing, not decreasing. The insistence of our citizens on a larger measure of social and economic justice is increasing, not decreasing.

"This is not the time, and we do not think it will ever come, to revert to the Articles of Confederation. We believe that the economic theories of Adam Smith and Herbert Spencer are likewise out of date."

Detroit Firemen Denounce Alabama 'Hose' Tactics

Detroit—Use of fire hoses against Negro demonstrators for racial equality in Birmingham, Ala., has been condemned in a strongly worded statement by the Detroit Fire Fighters.

Officers of the 1,700-member local urged their international union to "bend every effort" to halt assignment of firemen and fire equipment to disperse demonstrators in the southern city.

The request was sent to Intl. Pres. William D. Buck by Pres. Robert E. Tighe and Sec. Marion M. Hollen of the local union.

"We are appalled," the Detroit officers wrote, "that fire fighters affiliated with this great brotherhood of Intl. Fire Fighters, which has been publicly recorded as being opposed to racial discrimination, should become part of any effort to thwart the endeavors of American citizens to seek equal rights with other citizens. . . . "

Tighe and Hollen, who said they were voicing the views of the DFFA board, noted that the "tradition" of fire fighting has been the protection of lives and property and said they opposed the idea that firemen and their equipment should "be called upon as a law-enforcement agency of this nature."

"We realize," they added, "that Fire Fighters must carry out orders given to them," but they urged the international union to muster its prestige and influence to secure a stop to such orders "for the good of the fire service and our national image."

Council Serves Warning:

Tax Cut Must Focus On Creation of Jobs

St. Louis—The AFL-CIO has warned that organized labor will oppose "any tax reduction policy that fails to concentrate its benefits among low and middle-income taxpayers—that fails to focus on creating jobs and reducing unemployment."

The tax policy statement, and two others on the national economy and increased government expenditures to meet public service needs, spelled out the Executive Council's views on current economic developments.

"The AFL-CIO is not afraid to say," the council emphasized, "that America's special need at this moment in history is deficit financing. That means a tax cut in the lower and middle-income brackets and increased government expenditures."

Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the AFL-CIO is in "general agreement" with Pres. Kennedy on the approach of a tax bill, that the President is working hard for tax legislation and is stressing aid for low and middle-income groups.

He said the AFL-CIO will continue to press for a shorter workweek and that hours reduction would make a "significant impact on the unemployment problem."

No Job Gains Certain

The council warned that continuation of recent trends will probably leave about the same level of joblessness by the end of the year as the 5.7 percent rate in April. The "modest improvement in sales and production of the past three months," it said, "after a half-year's lull, has been hardly enough to absorb the increase in the labor force."

A sustained advance of economic activities through 1963 and 1964, at the "modest pace of the past few months," is "far from assured," it added.

The tax statement noted that leading business spokesmen have given a priority to a 10 percent reduction in corporate taxes. These proposals, the statement declared, "will not and cannot meet the test of reducing joblessness."

There is no evidence of a general shortage of funds for investment, the supposed need to be met by a corporate tax cut, and tax cuts aimed primarily at increasing investment funds "cannot possibly meet the priority requirements of 1963, to boost sales, production and jobs."

The council repeated its recommendation to Congress for a $10 billion tax cut retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963, for low and middle-income taxpayers, declaring that as such tax savings are spent and spread through the economy "they will add some $20 to $30 billion to total national production."

'Economy' Self-Defeating

The federation made clear once again its opposition "to any effort to accompany tax reduction with cuts in the general level of federal expenditures." Such action, it said, would nullify the job-creating impact of tax reduction and would be self-defeating.

The council analysis of the current state of the national economy noted that little further advance of the high level of auto sales and production can be expected, that the recent build-up of steel inventories will also level off in the months ahead and the "impact on the economy from anticipation of tax reduction will wear thin as the weeks pass."

Business investment is increasing, but this "will prove to be temporary if consumer and government demand fails to increase sufficiently," it said. A lower rate of improvement in sales and output "will result in rising unemployment as the labor force continues to grow and the installation of new, automated equipment displaces workers."

On public spending, the council declared that America's unmet civilian needs are "gigantic and growing." These include 750,000 new classrooms in the next 10 years and increased college facilities; 1 million more beds in the nation's hospitals; 35 million new dwelling units by 1975, or 2.3 million units a year now; mass transit, urban renewal, water and sewage systems, libraries, outdoor recreation and many others.

In recent years, the statement pointed out, only two new major federal programs have been inaugurated that utilize public works to restore employment and one of them—the 1962 Public Works Act—is scheduled to die at the end of the year.

The council called on Congress "to enact a vastly expanded program of job-creating public facilities of permanent value to the nation," including increased resources for the Area Redevelopment Administration and extension of the Public Works Act with an appropriation of $2 billion.

Aid to Free World Called Indispensable to Security

St. Louis—The AFL-CIO restated its support of the foreign aid program "in the strongest possible terms" and declared it "indispensable to the security of America and to the survival of liberty."

The Executive Council joined "completely" in Pres. George Meany's "sweeping dissent" from the findings of the majority report of the Clay committee proposing "drastic changes."

"The council voiced its even stronger dissent from "interpretations" of the Clay report "by those who would use it as an instrument to destroy the foreign aid program itself."

It restated its belief that foreign aid's major purpose is to promote a free, democratic world; that it is not only "far cheaper than war, but [that] a major share" of the money spent comes back to the U.S. in purchases of American goods; that foreign aid programs should lay greater stress on the role of free trade unions; and that aid programs be designed to promote economic and social well-being for the developing countries.

Council Acts on Economic Programs

Bold Spending Plans Seen Pressing Need

(Continued from Page 1)

the unemployment rate at the end of 1963 at the 5.7 percent level of April.

The council called on Congress to enact the basic reforms and improvements proposed by Pres. Kennedy in his message on unemployment insurance. The council statement declared that the increasing "threat to the solvency" of the system, plus the pressures on state legislatures to reduce benefits, meant that basic reforms are essential. **(See story Page 12.)**

In another statement the council warned that the U.S. Employment Service "is being subjected to new and dangerous attacks" from private fee-charging agencies in a campaign that is designed to "undermine and cripple" the service.

It called on Congress to investigate this "collusive campaign" and pledged AFL-CIO support in strengthening of the employment service through appropriations and other means. **(See story this page.)**

On civil rights, the federation gave its full support to Pres. Kennedy's action in moving troops into Alabama and renewed its appeal to Congress "to make equal employment opportunities the law of the land" if future Birminghams are to be prevented. **(See story Page 1.)**

The council lashed out at the action of a group of state legislators in attacking the basic constitutional structure of the U.S. through a series of proposed amendments that would "implement the political and economic program of reactionary big business." **(See story Page 2.)**

Few Dispute Problems

Meany told the council there was a sharp drop in the number of cases filed under the internal disputes plan in the first four months of 1963—28 new complaints compared with 155 for all of 1962. Since the plan went into effect 60 percent of the cases have been resolved by mutual agreement through mediation. **(See story this page.)**

The federation president announced also an organizing drive in the Baltimore-Washington area with a target of approximately 100,000 unorganized workers. He hailed the cooperative progress in Los Angeles, terming especially significant the elimination of internal dissension. (See story this page.)

On foreign aid, the council restated its support of existing programs in the "strongest possible terms" and gave all-out backing to Meany's sharp dissent from the Clay Committee report which recommended cutting back the program and urged drastic changes. **(See story Page 2.)**

Meany announced also that the council had approved a joint wage research bureau in Japan involving the AFL-CIO, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Japanese trade unions to study Japan's complex wage problem.

The council scheduled its next meeting to start Aug. 12 at Unity House, Pa., the Ladies' Garment Workers vacation center.

THE NEWEST MEMBER of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians, is greeted at St. Louis council meeting by Pres. George Meany. Kenin was elected a council member and federation vice president last winter.

'Industrial Anarchy' Seen in C of C Move

St. Louis, Mo.—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce proposal to abolish exclusive representation rights for unions "would mean the end of collective bargaining and would destroy any chance of sound, constructive relationships between labor and management," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

If the proposal is adopted, the council warned, it would "substitute industrial anarchy for industrial democracy. We do not intend to let that happen in America."

At its recent convention in Washington the chamber adopted a resolution without recorded dissent calling for the abolition of exclusive representation rights. Under the plan a union would be authorized to bargain only for its own members, those not represented would have no protection.

The council, analyzing the proposal, said it would allow an employer to cut wages unilaterally for those workers not represented by the union, and "would inevitably spell the end of collective bargaining." It would force workers "to compete against each other," the council warned, "thus undercutting their own economic stability and the economic stability of the nation."

Historically, the council noted, there have been a number of attacks on exclusive representation. It pointed out that the issue came up in the debate in 1947 on the Taft-Hartley Act but that the T-H law "retained exclusive representation, for even the late Sen. (Robert A.) Taft realized that the alternative is anarchy."

The proposal "would not merit serious notice now" had it not been embraced by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—the first organization "of real importance to do so," the council said.

"No employer who sincerely accepts the principle of collective bargaining and expects to maintain a stable collective bargaining relationship with his employes, can possibly endorse this notion," it added.

That the chamber adopted this position, the council said, "is a sad commentary on the extent of its surrender to the 'know-nothings' on the industrial and political scene."

Citing the chamber's conversion to the so-called "right-to-work" laws, which forbid the union shop, and the argument against these laws that a certified union, being legally obliged to represent all workers, should be allowed to require them all to be union members, the council declared:

"The chamber would now answer the argument by destroying the basis for it—and by destroying the whole structure of labor-management in the process."

Action Urged To Keep Peace In Mid-East

St. Louis—The AFL-CIO has urged the U.S. government to "discontinue all aid to any country" in the Middle East which refuses to pledge "complete compliance" with the United Nations Charter and its provisions for maintenance of peace.

The Executive Council declared it was "deeply disturbed" by the "ambitious nuclear armament" program of Egypt's Pres. Nasser and "equally dismayed" by the United Arab Republic's constitutional provision stating the "avowed purpose of destroying another member state of the United Nations—the Republic of Israel."

These are ominous developments "seriously undermining the precarious peace which has prevailed in the Middle East for nearly seven years," the council said. The statement welcomed Pres. Kennedy's "firm assurance" that the U.S. would, if necessary, take action outside the UN to halt any aggression in the Middle East. It urged the government to appeal to each UN member in the Middle East to pledge its adherence to the UN charter.

It also asked the government to request that the UN guarantee the territories of all mideast member states "on pain of the imposition of economic and political sanctions against offenders."

American aid to the Egyptian people and the Nasser regime, the council said, should be used to advance the well-being of the people and in preserving the peace in the Middle East.

Swedish Unions Report '62 Gains

Stockholm—Total membership of the 41 affiliates of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions increased by 21,342 during 1962 to 1,522,563 on Jan. 1, 1963, out of a total population of 8 million.

Baltimore-Washington Organizing Drive Set

St. Louis—A coordinated organizing drive patterned on the Los Angeles campaign has been approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for the Baltimore-Washington area.

The objective is the approximately 100,000 unorganized workers in the two-city complex.

Pres. George Meany told reporters that selection and assignment of unorganized target plants among the various unions cooperating in the drive will get under way shortly. The lessons and techniques of the Los Angeles campaign will be applied, he said.

The Los Angeles formula has proved "very significant," he stressed, because "we have eliminated any internal dissension" and this was accomplished by the local unions and the international representatives in the area.

There has "not been one disagreement as to who organizes what plant," he said, and 500 plants have been cleared with the various unions involved and assigned for organizing.

The West Coast drive, he said, will move into higher gear shortly with larger plants involved. The work to date, he stressed, is a compliment to the representatives and local unions who have worked together without rivalry and in harmony to accomplish the organizing objective.

Meany's announcement of the Baltimore-Washington campaign followed presentation of a report to the council by Organization Dir. John W. Livingston on the Los Angeles campaign. Nearly 7,000 new members have been added in the first four months, he said, and unions have won 38 NLRB elections and lost 15. As of May 1, he added, 46 election petitions were on file for 4,000 workers and six elections had been scheduled.

More organizing staff and funds are needed as the campaign approaches the "acid test period," Livingston reported. The solidarity of participating unions and their interest remains at a "high level," he said.

In other organizing developments, Livingston reported:

- In the last three quarters, AFL-CIO unions have maintained a 54 percent victory record in NLRB elections, "a slight improvement."
- In the first three months of 1963 AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for 55,302 persons, the second highest quarterly figure since 1958 when the NLRB began reporting such data on a quarterly basis.
- AFL-CIO unions filed 1,604 petitions for elections during the quarter, second highest for any quarter in the past five years.
- Coordinated organizing campaigns are under way or being shaped up in Maine, Rochester, N. Y., and other areas.
- There has been a sharp increase in organizing activities among federal employes as a result of the President's executive order on recognition and bargaining, and the AFL-CIO has contributed substantial manpower to this effort.

Meany Calls Hoffa No Scout 'Model'

St. Louis—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters here "I believe in the Boy Scouts" but "Jimmy Hoffa is not a good model for the American boy."

His comment came in reply to a query as to his reaction on Hoffa's announcement of a $336,000 Teamster gift to the Washington, D. C., area Boy Scouts.

Disputes Plan Filings Show Sharp Drop

St. Louis—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported a sharp drop in the number of cases filed under the internal disputes plan in the first four months of 1963.

He told the Executive Council that only 28 new complaints were filed with his office in the January-April period. This compares with 155 for all of 1962.

Since the effective date of the convention-voted plan for settling disputes between unions, 183 complaints or claims of "justification" have been filed of which 109—or about 60 percent—have been resolved by mutual agreement through mediation. Nineteen cases are still in the mediation process.

Impartial Umpire David Cole has made determinations in 47 cases. He found violations in 35 and 12 complaints were rejected as not violating the constitutional provisions.

The Executive Council subcommittee has received 20 appeals from Cole determinations and denied 18. One was withdrawn and one was referred to the council. In this case the council held that Cole's determination should stand.

It added, however, that "as a matter of general policy and future application" of the plan, two or more AFL-CIO affiliates operating under a title of convenience in multi-union bargaining units "do not thereby sacrifice any rights they would otherwise enjoy to protection from raids either from outside or inside the unit."

The report noted also that 11 complaints of non-compliance were received by the council subcommittee, that compliance was achieved in four cases, noncompliance found in four others and three cases are pending. The Journeymen Stone Cutters Association and the National Maritime Union are in noncompliance with the plan in two cases each.

Probe Urged Of Attacks On USES

St. Louis—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to investigate "the collusive campaign of false information" launched by private fee-charging employment agencies against the U.S. Employment Service.

This campaign, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said, "is clearly designed to undermine and cripple" the USES. At a time when a strong and effective employment service is essential to the national interest, the private agencies, said the council, are engaging in activities contrary to the "public good."

Noting that the federal government has no authority to regulate the private agencies and that state regulation varies from none at all to wholly inadequate licensing statutes and supervision, the council pointed out that these private agencies in most areas are free to discriminate in their services against racial and religious minority groups.

The council urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to recommend to Congress the need to strengthen the USES through appropriations and other means and to investigate the campaign being waged against it. It said that any investigation should determine "the kind of legislation needed to protect the public interest."

AMERICAN LABOR'S ROLE in the "front lines" of the Cold War is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with members of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee headed by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), right. Standing is Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.).

Birmingham Seen Proof Of Need for Rights Law

(Continued from Page 1)

he stressed, were simply seeking the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, rights that had been denied them.

The hope is that "responsible people" in the South will move to help secure real equality to all citizens, Meany said.

Issue of 'Timing'

He commented, in reply to a query, that he did not believe Rev. Martin Luther King and his followers moved too quickly in the Birmingham situation and added:

"I would be the last one to take the position that the Negroes are shooting from the hip and moving too fast. I think they have been patient for a long, long time . . . I would not criticize Rev. King for fighting for what I think is right."

The action, he reiterated, was neither precipitous nor rash.

The AFL-CIO president noted also that unions in the South are not free of discrimination but that the federation is working all the time at the task of improving the situation and educating the members to the concepts of equality for all persons.

The statement on Negro joblessness pointed out that the rate of unemployment among Negro workers is 2.5 times that of the national rate, indicating a possible total of 1.5 million Negro jobless. Negro workers also constitute about 36 percent of the longterm unemployed, and in some metropolitan centers 75 percent of Negro teenagers are out of work and out of school.

Citing the activities of a number of Negro organizations to awaken Negro workers to the dangers of the situation and to participate "in building a sense of urgency" for a solution, the council added:

"No worker is secure in a job until all workers are secure—no matter what their color. Awakening America to this fact is a major task, but even more difficult is alerting our nation to the special economic and social dangers inherent in today's unbelievably high unemployment rate among Negro workers."

The statement, strongly condemning the racial disturbances in Birmingham and noting the "revulsion of most Americans," said the events in the city should not be allowed to obscure the basic issue —the need for true equality "in Boston as well as Birmingham, in Michigan as well as Mississippi."

'Inadequate Reality'

The council said voting rights and educational rights have been "firmly sustained by legislation and by the courts" although "inadequately realized." It added that new measures are needed such as abolition of the poll tax and of literacy tests unequally applied.

Noting also that equal access to public accommodations has been guaranteed as far as possible, the council added:

"But job rights, which are the controlling factor in economic status, remain untouched on the federal level except in employment in companies having contracts with federal government. Only a fortnight ago the AFL-CIO again appealed to Congress to make equal employment opportunity the law of the land. We renew that appeal."

Goodyear Pact Ratified In Canada

Toronto — A strike by 2,100 Rubber Workers at tire plants of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Bowmanville and New Toronto has ended with acceptance by the workers of a new two-year agreement pointing the way toward other tire industry settlements in Canada.

The vote came as Goodyear workers in Akron, O., rejected a recommendation by the URW Local 2 executive board and called a special meeting for May 19 to reconsider contract terms they had previously rejected.

The agreement with Goodyear of Canada, Ltd., calls for wage hikes of 10 cents an hour in two installments, plus 6 to 6.5 cents in other benefits.

The union also won an increase in the basic pension to $2.80 a month per year of service, formerly $2.16 for the first 25 years and $1.60 subsequently; a full union shop, and other improvements. The wage agreement calls for a 4-cent boost retroactive to Feb. 24 and an additional 6 cents a year later.

At Bogota Parley:

Stronger Role for Labor Urged In Hemisphere Fight on Poverty

Bogota, Colombia—Latin America's democratic trade unions should be given a bigger role in the hemisphere's fight against poverty, ignorance and disease, ministers of labor from 19 nations declared at an Alliance for Progress conference here.

"There can be no effective economic and social development planning unless the legitimate rights of labor are recognized," the conference declared.

The labor ministers called for "concrete" advances in "wages, employment, working conditions, social security, health, housing and education."

During the six-day meeting, U.S. Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz emerged as a forceful and eloquent advocate of the U.S. position that "investment in human beings is the first priority of economic development."

He said the U.S. government considers a "decent" family wage "an immediate, not long-range goal of the Alliance for Progress."

Higher living standards, he emphasized, "are as much a priority of economic growth as are increased levels of capital investment."

Beirne in Delegation

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, head of the Communications Workers and a member of the U.S. delegation, declared that the AFL-CIO "wholeheartedly endorses" the proposals advanced by Wirtz "as a positive and concrete plan to bring the Alliance program to the people."

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan, an official observer, declared that Wirtz made a "tremendous contribution" through his emphasis on worker participation in the Alliance program.

The U.S. delegation included Assistant Secretaries of Labor George L-P Weaver and Daniel P. Moynihan, Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), and Ambassador to Colombia Fulton Freeman.

Taking part as observers with a voice but without a vote were representatives of a number of trade union organizations, including the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

The determination of the delegates to reach effective solutions to the many problems facing the Alliance was underscored by Colombia's Pres. Guillermo Leon Valencia, who told the opening session that if "the Alliance is not successful, communism will take over."

Delegates were conscious, too, of the sharp criticism rendered last year by a group of world trade union officials who reported, after a first-hand survey, that "we found no evidence that organized labor is participating, or even being consulted in a meaningful way, in national economic and social development planning . . . The declared intent of the Alliance for Progress, in this regard, is being ignored."

Ouster of Haiti's Duvalier Demanded by ICFTU

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called for the ouster of Haiti's Dictator Francois Duvalier and has urged the Organization of American States to help restore democracy in Haiti.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu, in a message to the OAS, declared that Duvalier's efforts to continue in office beyond the expiration of his presidential term through "a fake election . . . should not be allowed to go unchallenged."

Only through the "overthrow" of Duvalier "can democracy be re-established and human and trade union rights restored," Becu declared.

He noted that the ICFTU has repeatedly protested the suppression of trade union rights by the Duvalier regime.

Rail Clerks Warned on Jobs Loss; Harrison Gets New Executive Post

Los Angeles—Nearly 1,100 delegates to the 22nd convention of the Railway Clerks, meeting here for six days, heard warnings at the opening session against the inroads of automation and the dangers of compulsory arbitration.

The warning against the job loss caused by technological progress came from Pres. George M. Harrison, who pointed out that there has been a 36 percent drop in employment for clerks in the past 10 years—10 years which have seen a loss of 500,000 jobs on the nation's railroads.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) sounded the warning against compulsory arbitration, saying that "no domestic issue is of more concern to our present system of economic freedom."

Harrison, who told delegates that he did not want to stand for re-election as president but would prefer to stay on in an advisory capacity, outlined the gains of the organization since the last convention in Milwaukee four years ago.

Referring to his 45 years of service to the union, Harrison said he wanted to get rid of the "back-breaking day-to-day-burden of being your grand president," but added that he had consented to stay on, at suggestion of the executive council, in an advisory capacity.

The delegates responded by electing Harrison chief executive. Other officers, including a new president, were to be elected later in the week.

Four-Year Gains

The gains Harrison outlined have included two national agreements totaling wage increases of 15.28 cents an hour; medical care for dependents of railroad employes; $4,000 in life insurance for brotherhood members; increased retirement annuities; and increased unemployment benefits, plus extension of the period such benefits can be paid.

There were also wage improvements on airlines, where the brotherhood holds contracts, and increases in Canada, express, and other transportation fields.

In his keynote address, Harrison said there can be no solution to the problems of the railroads unless the economic problems of the country are solved, too.

"We are," he said, "urging the federal government to adjust its monetary and fiscal policies so as to encourage economic growth and economic expansion."

He also said that the government must find a solution to the problems caused by economic advances or "instead of automation becoming a blessing for the people of our country, it will be a curse."

"Thus far all indications point to the destruction and elimination of work opportunities at a more rapid rate than we have been able to create by new industry and economic growth," he said.

Outlining the union program for the future, Harrison listed among its goals better wages and working conditions; a shorter workweek "unless we can get jobs for everybody at the present 40 hours;" continued opposition to railroad mergers and so-called "right-to-work" laws; and improvements in railroad retirement, social security, and railroad unemployment insurance.

Lost Jobs Cited

Morse said he has asked for the establishment of a national committee to look into the problem being created by the encroachment of automated processes.

Citing "staggering" statistics, among them the fact that 25,000 workers are being idled each week by the introduction of technological advances, Morse noticed that the Clerks union had only 170,140 railway members—the lowest in 40 years.

Turning to proposals that labor disputes be solved by compulsory arbitration, Morse said: "I want to go on record that this is one senator who is never going to vote to impose on American employers—and American workers—a system of compulsory arbitration.

"If you set up such a system for the settlement of labor disputes, you take away from both workers and management their economic freedoms," he declared.

Power Over Prices

"If a board of arbitration has the power to fix wages and working conditions, it will also have the power to fix prices and determine how industry can cooperate."

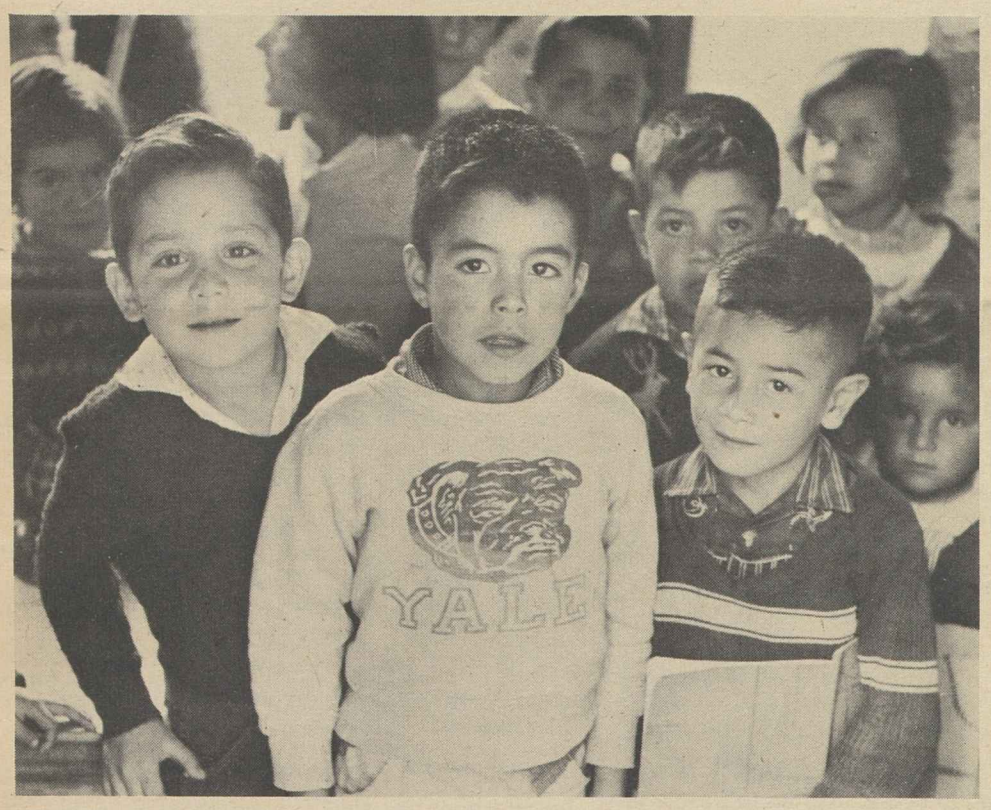
Morse said that while legitimate rights of labor and management must be protected, "we must all realize, as patriotic Americans, that the rights of the American public must always prevail if we are going to maintain this system of freedom."

Delegates voted to increase dues from a minimum of $4 to $4.50 a month. They also heard Leon Keyserling, noted economist, echo Harrison's contention that problems of the railways are so intertwined with the nation's economic problems that neither can be solved separately.

LABOR MINISTERS from 19 Alliance for Progress nations are shown in session at Bogota, Colombia, as they adopted a program calling for greater trade union participation in the social and economic development of Latin America. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who headed the U.S. delegation, is shown at right taking part in the dedication of a statue of George Washington in the Colombian capital. The six-day conference was attended by trade union leaders from the Americas as well as government officials.

(AFL-CIO News photos by Frank Alexander)

19 Alliance for Progress Nations Meet



THESE CHILDREN live in homes and attend a school built with Alliance for Progress funds—the giant Ciudad Techo development in Bogota which will eventually house 100,000 people. It is a tangible evidence of progress in raising standards.

A COLOMBIAN FAMILY puts the finishing touches on the Ciudad Techo home it will occupy, one of 12,000 housing units in the Alliance project. To keep costs down, families complete the homes they will live in themselves.

LABOR'S ROLE in Latin American growth is discussed by, left to right: Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan.

SEC. OF LABOR W. WILLARD WIRTZ signs the final report of the conference, which called for advances in wages, working conditions, health, housing and education.

OPENING SESSION of the labor ministers' conference was addressed by the President of Colombia, Guillermo Leon Valencia, who warned that if "the Alliance is not successful, communism will take over."

. . . Or None Is Free

THE RACIAL DISTURBANCES in Birmingham have been shocking by any standard. They should not have happened; they must not continue; they must never occur again anywhere in America.

Obviously the Negro citizens of America—no matter where they live—are entitled to exactly the same rights as any other citizen. They are entitled to be treated with the dignity due a human being. They must be fully as free as every other citizen or none of us is free at all.

It was the failure of Birmingham to heed this simple code of Americanism that led to the hideous events that caused the President to take the only path open to him—a Presidential decision the AFL-CIO fully supports.

But the revulsion of most Americans to the events in Birmingham should not be allowed to obscure the basic issue—the need for true equality of citizenship and true equality of opportunity for all Americans, in Boston as well as Birmingham, in Michigan as well as Mississippi.

Finger-pointing at Birmingham, or at the South in general, does not relieve the rest of the nation from its responsibilities.

★ ★ ★

THERE MUST BE no further delay in the confirmation by federal statute of the rights to which every citizen is entitled. Among these rights, equal opportunity in employment has been the most grossly neglected.

Voting rights and educational rights are already firmly sustained by legislation and by the courts, even though they have been most inadequately realized, and even though additional measures—such as the abolition of the poll tax and of literacy tests unequally applied—are necessary. Equal access to public accommodations has been guaranteed as far as possible within the limits of federal jurisdiction as presently defined.

But job rights, which are the controlling factor in economic status, remain untouched on the federal level except for employment in companies having contracts with the federal government.

Only a fortnight ago the AFL-CIO again appealed to Congress to make equal employment opportunity the law of the land. We renew that appeal.

Fully securing these fundamental rights is the basic remedy for the injustices of which the events in Birmingham are a symptom. That is the only ultimate solution for Birmingham and for those other Birminghams that, under different names and in varying degrees, are strewn across the length and breadth of this nation.

—Statement on civil rights adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in St. Louis.

AFL-CIO News

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'Hurry Up with That Bait!'

Father Rice Says:

Nation Would Be the Loser If Labor Stayed Out of Politics

The following is excerpted from the column "Politics and Unions" by Rev. Charles Owen Rice which appeared in the May 2, 1963, edition of the Pittsburgh Catholic.

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS cannot stay out of politics. Politics governs this free country and determines its laws. A political process elects the men who make the laws and the men who enforce them. Politics operates in the very act of law making itself and its pressures attend the deliberations surrounding every significant legislative proposal.

Historically, law and its enforcers have powerfully affected the health, even threatening upon occasion the very existence, of the labor movement. Throughout most of our national life, law and majority opinion were hostile to trade unions and kept them weak and small.

Thirty years ago both the people and the law got friendly, and certain rights were guaranteed to the union. As a result trade unions flourished like the green bay tree. But popular and political favor are fickle and for some time there has been a nibbling at labor's rights. Since World War II there has been introduction of some of the old grim hostility on two occasions.

Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin were major assaults against the labor movement. They have not destroyed the movement but they have frozen it and reduced it. The idea of the statutes was to purify unions but that has not been the result. They have done precious little to make the unions better, but a great deal to make them weaker.

A rise in political favor established modern unions on a firm footing, a decline damaged them. Trade unionism received real damage. It cannot grow and can hardly stay even. While this is bad enough it is not the whole story. There are things which labor could do and should be doing, but cannot do.

With the onset of automation in office and clerical occupations white collar workers are threatened and need unionization, but they are not getting it. Other categories of workers are in even more need of help and they also are denied. You would be amazed how many people are working long hours for low pay under bad conditions.

Changes in the law and its enforcement since New Deal days make it almost impossible for these workers to help themselves and unionize spontaneously, and almost equally difficult for unions to move in and help them. The employer has a formidable arsenal of tricky weapons that can be used to prevent unionization or break it up in its early and vulnerable stages. Only a rolling wave of unionization like the one of the 30s would be effective.

Labor has to be politically active to prevent further erosion of its rights, and to try to win some of them back again. Of course, political effort by itself is only part of the story and, if labor is unpopular enough, the best political organization and the hardest work will profit little. On the other hand, if labor lets politics go it invites destruction.

LABOR'S ENEMIES very naturally want to hobble it politically. Corporations were hobbled and the unions had to expect some of the same. They are restricted in the fashion in which they can spend money. Dues income may not be used directly for politics and its indirect use is dangerous. Voluntary contributions are necessary and the movement tries hard to get them legitimately.

The charge is made that union leaders exert a too powerful control on the voting of their members and deliver them to the big city machines. The charge is ridiculous because the members vote as they please and, generally, when they vote the way of their leaders it is because they are personally motivated in that direction. Trade unionists are less likely to register and vote than club women and coupon clippers.

COPE, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, exists to stimulate the rank and file and to support lobbying in Congress and legislatures. It has had no runaway success but it is reasonably effective.

Recently its delegates from three states met in Pittsburgh. Its national director had died. His name was James McDevitt. He was an easy man to praise because he was decent as well as dynamic, sincere as well as effective. McDevitt saw the necessity of political action and he worked tirelessly. Representing the very best in labor he fought skillfully for the sort of legislation that benefits the underdog and he helped good causes that were not directly of interest to unions.

If labor ever were nullified politically the country would lose its strongest and most effective champion of decency and progressive legislation.

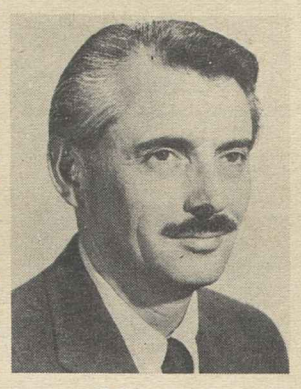
Morgan Says:

Observers at Odds in Predicting Results of President's Journey

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IN JUNE Pres. Kennedy makes his second official journey to Europe and although there will undoubtedly be some handsome crowd pictures and some brave speeches, his trip is not expected to turn the tide of history. In fact some observers are echoing that World War II fuel-conserving motto and asking "is this trip really necessary?"



Morgan

Some Administration officials would be just as pleased if the President weren't crossing the Atlantic this summer, so lean are the prospects for any tangible advantage to the U.S. in particular or the western alliance in general. "A little bit of nothing," was the way White House sources assessed the probable results of the chief executive's swing to Italy, West Germany and Ireland.

However, the compulsions of diplomacy and protocol being what they are—not to mention the insistence of the press on finding hidden motives whether any are there or not—it is very difficult to cancel a high-level hegira of this kind without creating more misgivings and misunderstandings than may come anyway from the empty pleasantries of the impending communiques. At any rate even though Mrs. Kennedy's pregnancy forced postponement of their state visit to Rome until 1964 the President felt he should go ahead with a "working trip."

Perhaps the thing State Dept. officials privately are most unhappy about is the inevitable emphasis on the disarray of the Atlantic alliance and U.S. differences with Gen. de Gaulle—all of which will be underlined in news dispatches unless Kennedy and the French president, as seems highly unlikely now, contrive to have some kind of courtesy meeting in Paris or somewhere en route.

Officially the line is that since the President visited both Paris and London in 1961, with his dreary Vienna summit encounter with Premier Khrushchev squeezed in between those stops, nothing could be more logical than for him now to visit the other two key members of NATO, Italy and West Germany, without the slightest affront to the British or La Belle France. The truth seems to be, however, that if the glacial de Gaulle were to melt sufficiently to tender an invitation to lunch, the President would happily accept even though the meeting could do little to reconcile their deep differences on nuclear and Common Market policies, the operable idea being, apparently, that though allies are bound to have their differences it would be better to admit it in friendly meeting than to make them seem more jagged and irreconcilable in the austere act of the two chiefs of state avoiding each other when only a few kilometers apart.

So far there hasn't been a discernible inkling from Paris that de Gaulle is at all inclined toward a meeting now but, interestingly enough, the White House has not excluded the possibility from its contingency planning.

AS TO SET SEGMENTS of the trip (apart from the President's sentimental—not to mention political—journey to the Kennedy ancestral home in Ireland) his on-the-ground survey of two allied governments in difficult transition may prove useful to him.

Because of serious election losses to both right and left the Fanfani administration can hardly be more than a caretaker regime as host to the president in Italy. Nobody has come up with a really definitive explanation as to why the Italian Communists made such unexpected gains at the polls but some U.S. officials theorize, hopefully, that the Kennedy presence and a few well-chosen words about the interdependence of the alliance may nourish the now dented image of the Italian moderates.

Actually however the direction of the Italian government can't be charted reliably until the July meeting of the Nenni Socialists. If they then choose to endorse—or at least not reject—NATO, the augury for another center-left Italian coalition government will brighten. But if they incline toward equivocal relations with the Communists, more western headaches will surely lie ahead.

The path ahead for West Germany is by no means clear either, what with the octogenarian Adenauer still finding it hard to step down and put the chancellorship in the hands of Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, whose Christian Democratic party choice for the successorship Adenauer detests.

There is as well the almost inevitable danger of having Kennedy's visit to Germany viewed as a popularity contest with de Gaulle—especially since the President is going to Berlin and the general, on his incredible campaign-like tour, did not. But such are the hazards of personal diplomacy in the jet age.

Washington Reports:

GI Opportunity for Education Seen Needed by Cold War Vets

YOUNG MEN and women serving in the armed forces today need and deserve the opportunity for an education, after their term of service, as much as the veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict, according to Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), who has introduced a GI Cold War Education bill in the Senate, and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), one of the bill's 39 co-sponsors.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations, Yarborough reminded listeners of men in "South Vietnam, where they don't know what turn in the road will bring about an ambush."

"We have had men shot down in Navy planes, ships fired on, men on the alert in Berlin," he added.

"During the Cuba crisis our men were off Key West" at a time when nuclear war threatened, Mrs. Smith recalled.

The bill would provide 1.5 days of college or other training or education for each day spent in military service, not to exceed three years of such education, for those who served after Jan. 31, 1955, the date the Korean conflict bill terminated. Yarborough explained that veterans who attend school would also get $110 a month if they were single, $130 if married, and $160 with two or more dependents. To be eligible a veteran must have had more than six months service.

YARBOROUGH POINTED OUT that the 46 percent of young men who enter the armed services are handicapped, compared with those who did not serve, when they are released.

"The non-veterans had an opportunity to continue their schooling or training, to found a business," he said. "Those who are defending our freedoms and security are discriminated against unless they get this educational opportunity. They are a high percentage of the jobless. They cannot compete with those who have not served. The situation is unjust, unfair, inequitable."

Mrs. Smith said the bill would "be one of the greatest investments for the United States that can be made." She said the veteran, his family, the educational system and the country, all benefit.

Both pointed out that although most attention is paid to college education for veterans, experience shows that a much larger number (two-thirds) got high school, vocational, on-the-job or on-the-farm training. They also noted that experience has shown that educational opportunities for veterans stimulate others to seek further education.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICANS STAGED a $1,000-a-plate dinner here a few days ago ($300,000 for the Senate GOP Campaign Committee, the spillover for the party's House campaign unit) with Sen. Goldwater of Arizona as the stipulated hero but with Michigan's Gov. George Romney making his first full-scale Washington public appearance and coming close to stealing the show. A party functionary made a wisecrack: "While Rockefeller was in South America, Romney joined the Republicans."

Political reports in this town suffer an occupational disease: they tend to swing too far too fast. Let a candidate stub his toe and he is promptly written off as an exposed blunderer. Let the governor of New York remarry—which may prove a very serious handicap indeed but, again, may not—and he is journalistically dropped on the ash heap.

The wisecrack from the GOP functionary quoted above has a good deal of wisdom. Romney did "join the Republicans" at the fund-raising dinner for GOP senators. He spoke actual kind words about Republicans. He indicated that only a genuine Republican could reclaim the country.

From anyone else this would be expected. But only a year or so ago Romney contended he didn't know whether he was a Republican or a Democrat; he was a "citizen," and he seemed to think he might "sell" people on some "citizen's" operation that miraculously would solve difficult political and economic clashes the way he "sold" a possibly temporary automobile idea. He was still talking about a "citizen's party" when he recently discussed matters with Goldwater privately. Suddenly, in public, he became a declared Republican, which distinctly made him sound like a willing candidate.

* * *

ABOUT ROMNEY AND ABOUT a few other subjects, Gov. Rockefeller and Sen. Goldwater share some profound convictions—a fact it is oddly difficult to get people to understand.

It became apparent last July, when on Gen. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm the astonished GOP congressional regulars learned that a full-fledged "National Republican Citizens Committee" had burst forth.

The Arizona senator denounced this "committee" as a front group, declaring it was operated by the "same old crowd that had been controlling Republican conventions ever since Willkie." It was authoritatively learned—and printed here—that he suspected it was a holding operation involving former Vice Pres. Nixon, Fred Seton, a former Eisenhower cabinet member, and possibly George Romney.

More significantly, Goldwater was convinced that Rockefeller was as "incensed" about the "committee" as he was. It took from Rockefeller, he noted, the money-raiser he wanted for his own New York re-election campaign.

* * *

ROCKEFELLER AND GOLDWATER have these things in common:

They do not admire Nixon or the campaign he ran in 1960. They suspect him of an irresistible desire to prove himself a "king maker"—like Thomas E. Dewey—if a collapsible candidate on his own. They do not overwhelmingly admire Gen. Eisenhower's presidency, considering its overtones of "crusade" and aloofness from actual battle to have been unrealistic. They do not admire Mr. Eisenhower's belated if not halfhearted support of Nixon in 1962.

They suspect that Mr. Eisenhower and the money-raisers, the financial men who levy campaign contributions, may very well have some kind of plan to put over Romney. They suspect Romney of shallowness if not worse—though it may be merely that they resent late-comers.

They genuinely like each other as plain-spoken party regulars, of different viewpoints on issues but within the framework of the traditional GOP. They respect each other. In the field of national power, they consider themselves menaced.

And so the New York governor, re-elected in a northeastern industrial state, and the Arizona conservative have developed a community of interest that certainly will add fascination to the Republican convention next year as the political pot boils.

COLD WAR VETERANS deserve the same kind of GI education assistance given to those who fought in World War II and the Korean conflict, according to Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), left, who has introduced such a bill, and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), one of 39 co-sponsors. They appeared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

HONORARY MEMBER Virginia Graham, ABC television personality, gets a bronze membership "card" from American Airlines stewardesses represented by the Transport Workers for aiding them in their fight against a company regulation requiring stewardesses to retire at the "ripe old age" of 32. Surrounding Miss Graham and Nancy Collins, AA system council master executive chairman, are, left to right, AA Stewardesses Mary Fran Dannemiller, Marilyn Lewis and Sherry Ogden, and Trans World Airline's Karolyn Woods.

'Most Explosive Social Problem' Seen in Neglect of Youth Job Crisis

The youth unemployment crisis could be ignited by continued neglect "into one of the most explosive social problems in the nation's history," declared Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning.

The high jobless rate of young people—about triple that of adults—is at the core of the broader unemployment problem and is hardly encouraging for the kind of future adult leadership the nation will require in the space-atomic age, he added.

In releasing a Labor Dept. manpower research bulletin on "Young Workers: Their Special Training Needs," Henning declared that "the facts suggest a crisis of immediacy which has, in truth, totally escaped the widespread concern of our people."

He said the report dramatizes the national need for passage of Kennedy Administration proposals in the areas of economic growth, youth employment and education.

More than 5.5 million young people will be seeking their first jobs in the next three years at the same time that low-skill non-farm jobs are disappearing, the report stressed. They will account for three of every four new labor force entrants in the 1963-65 period.

Of this group of non-college-bound youth, nearly 3.5 million will have high school educations and some 2 million will be school dropouts.

The report said that the job-finding problems of these teenagers are complicated by inadequate training, lack of vocational guidance, poor motivation and frequent job changes.

Additional Difficulties

"The handicaps faced by racial minorities, school dropouts, juvenile delinquents, physically or mentally disabled young persons and rural youth," it added, "create additional personal burdens and employment problems."

The report noted that the youth employment problem will be "especially acute" in some states because the upsurge will not occur uniformly.

The highest rate of increase of 14 to 19-year olds entering the labor force in 1960-65 will occur in the Pacific Coast States. California will have the greatest numerical boost, with a net gain of 297,000; New York will be second with some 113,000.

In 11 states, the 1960-65 growth of teenage jobseekers will exceed the total increase of non-farm jobs which occurred in these states in the 1957-62 period. In a 12th state, West Virginia, the number of teenagers in the work force will decline slightly; this state suffered a loss of 69,000 non-farm jobs in the 1957-62 period.

Overall, these 12 states experienced a total net loss of 358,000 non-farm jobs in 1957-62. And yet they will have an increase of 552,000 teenage jobseekers in 1960-65.

Problem States Listed

The report said these five states will have the greatest difficulty in providing jobs for young workers: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia.

The other states in this group of 12 are: Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Delaware, Louisiana and Montana.

In some states where the youth employment problem may be difficult, the report noted, the situation will be aggravated by the reentry into the labor force of college graduates, youngsters with some college and married women.

The report did note an encouraging trend, however. The proportion of teenagers at work or seeking work who also continue with their schooling increased from about one-third in 1950 to nearly one-half by 1960. The sharpest improvement occurred in the Northeast, where the percentage rose from 25 percent to 47 percent. Even so, the report warned, many out-of-school teenagers will be searching for work even if this trend increases.

The report called attention to large groups of especially disadvantaged youth:

- The 12 million youngsters under 18 from families with total money income of less than $3,000 in 1961, circumstances inducing youngsters to drop out of school, fall into dead-end jobs and repeat the parents' pattern.
- Non-white youths whose jobless rate is double that of other teenagers, even for those with high school diplomas when compared to white graduates, and whose jobs are found primarily in low-paying service occupations and in farm work.
- Juvenile delinquents, rural youth, children of migrant workers, handicapped youth, young married workers and school dropouts.

Minority Trainee Program Broadened

The Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship & Training has announced a five-point program to broaden opportunities for minority groups and to enforce a policy of non-discrimination.

Some 160,000 apprentices are enrolled in about 7,000 labor-management programs registered with the Labor Dept. and can be employed on federal contracts.

The 15-member group, at its first meeting, acted to multiply the information centers, such as now operate in New York City and Washington, D. C.; encourage counterpart state groups; gather data on the extent of minority representation in apprenticeship; devise enforcement machinery for the non-discrimination clause; develop pre-apprenticeship guidance programs.

Father of Scholarship Winner Is Dead

A veteran railroad trade unionist, long ill with cancer, was told shortly before he died on Mar. 31 that his son, Allen Thomson, Bisbee, Ariz., had won a four-year AFL-CIO college scholarship.

The AFL-CIO News learned of the death of C. A. Thomson, a former local chairman of the Railroad Signalmen, too late for inclusion in the biographical sketches of the six scholarship winners.

AFL-CIO Study Shows:

High Wages Mark Of Major Exporters

"High-wage, highly-unionized" industries accounted for the bulk of U.S. exports last year, according to an analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the current issue of the American Federationist.

The study, an Economic Trends & Outlook feature of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, points out that the U.S. has "done very well" in the highly competitive world market.

In 1962, as has been the case for more than a half a century, the U.S. exported more goods than it imported. Last year's favorable "balance of trade" came to $4.3 billion.

In "flat contradiction" of the claim that high wages are pricing the U.S. out of world markets, the article points out that the wage gap has been more than overcome through "research, technology and skilled labor."

The problem of world trade—and of the U.S. share of the market—is not a simple question of "underselling" competitors or even of producing better-quality goods, the analysis emphasizes.

One factor is the economic health and prosperity of the nations with which the U.S. trades. The article points out:

"Buyers in other countries, like people everywhere, tend to buy more when they are rich and thriving than when threatened by a rainy day.

Confidence a Factor

"When its economy is booming, a nation imports much more than when there's a recession because the boom not only creates needs for more goods to keep going but also because businessmen feel confident about buying."

Likewise, a slowdown in the U.S. economy may have a crippling effect on the economy of nations which depend on the U.S. as a market for their products — particularly raw materials. This, in turn, reduces their ability to buy American products.

"It is almost as if developing nations catch a virus when the U.S. economy has a cold," the article observes.

Although the U.S. is the world's largest trader, buying and selling more than any other nation, its economy is much less dependent on trade than that of many counties whose "economic life" depends on their ability to export the goods they produce.

So long as world trade grows, the U.S. can increase its exports without damage to the economy of friendly nations, the article notes. But it suggests that before the battle for shares of market becomes too intense, the U.S. should remember that the industrial nations with whom it "competes" for overseas business are also the chief customers for U.S. products and America's political allies.

'Substantial' Joblessness Still Hits Major Areas

Nearly one-third of the nation's 150 major job centers continued to suffer substantial unemployment in April, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly survey of job trends.

The number of areas with substantial unemployment—that is, 6 percent or more jobless—totaled 47 in April. This compared to 48 in March, 46 in February and 44 in January.

After hitting an all-time high of 101 in April 1961, with the nation in the throes of the 1960-61 recession, the total areas with 6 percent or more jobless moved steadily downward to a total of 40 last November. Since then, there has been a slow climb upward.

The low for the same period in recent years was the total of 35 for April-May 1960.

In the generally static picture for April, there were three changes: New Orleans and the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago area were taken off the substantial unemployment list, and San Jose, Calif., was added.

New Orleans traced its job improvements to space programs, shipbuilding and fabricated metals. The Gary-Hammond-East Chicago area showed improvement in the steel industry. Both were reclassified from the 6 to 8.9 percent category to the 3 to 5.9 percent grouping.

The San Jose area moved into the 6 to 8.9 percent jobless category due to job losses in ordnance and electrical machinery plants and immigration at a rate faster than the growth of local job opportunities.

Within the list of 47 areas with substantial unemployment, there were two changes. Atlantic City improved from the 12 percent or over jobless group to the 9 to 12 percent category with a pickup in resort activity. Miami moved into the 9 to 12 percent jobless category as a job survey of Cuban refugees indicated higher unemployment than estimated earlier.

The Labor Dept. also reported a slight increase in the total of smaller areas with substantial unemployment, which rose to 176 from 174 in March. This list had been down to 166 last October after hitting a high of 231 in mid-1961. The low for this period in recent years was the total of 113 in April-May 1960.

Four smaller areas moved into the 6 percent or over jobless category in April: Visalia, Calif.; Bradenton, Fla.; Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Olean-Salamanca, N. Y.

Two smaller areas were taken off the list: Danville and Paducah, Ky.

Striking Workers At Post-War Low

The number of workers involved in work stoppages beginning in the first quarter of 1963 dropped to the lowest level since the end of World War II, but time lost through stoppages totaled sixteen-one hundredths of 1 percent—higher than in any year since 1959, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. has reported.

Approximately 655 stoppages began in the first three months of this year, and 138 stoppages continuing from last year brought the total number of workers idled to 288,000. The increase in idleness was due largely, the BLS said, to newspaper and longshore strikes.

In March, all measures of strike activity were reported low. Only one stoppage involving 5,000 or more workers was in effect—the New York newspaper strike.

Sponsored by NAM:

Business-Industry 'PAC' Being Formed

A new Business-Industry Political Action Committee, dedicated to the election of "conservative-oriented" candidates for Congress, is being formed under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The purpose of the committee will be to raise money from individual "memberships," varying from $10 to $99 a year, to help finance campaigns of such candidates, an NAM spokesman told the AFL-CIO News.

It is "natural" and "to be expected," another spokesman said, that in some areas the operations of BIPAC will bring it to a collision course with the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

Formal announcement of BIPAC's organization is expected within a few days, together with names of directors and its staff director.

Specifying that the business-industry committee (BIPAC) is not an official arm of the NAM, the association's vice president for public relations, Edward I. Maher, said that the NAM nevertheless "approved the idea" of such a group and is giving it "support and encouragement."

Five businessmen, all NAM directors, have been named members of what is to be expanded to a 15-member board of directors for BIPAC.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce says that it will have no official connection with BIPAC, but a chamber spokesman added that he had "no doubt" some members will go into the organization.

Earl B. Steele, director of the CofC news bureau, observed that the chamber has had in effect for several years an Action Course in Practical Politics, which supplies literature and other aids to local chambers for political schools.

Operation to Be Permanent

The BIPAC operation, however, appears designed to operate on a major and permanent scale in the money-raising and political education fields to nominate and elect "business-oriented" candidates for Congress.

Denying published reports that the NAM had approved a $100,000 contribution for expenses of BIPAC, Maher conceded that initial funds might be furnished as "walking-around money" in the form of a "loan."

The NAM's director of public affairs, Robert L. Humphrey, is now working to set up the BIPAC organization. Maher said the committee will operate independently of the NAM after it is functioning.

The "membership" scale under consideration, he said, would consist of annual dues of $10, $25 and $99 a year. The membership might be paid by "top" business or corporation people, he indicated, the $25 fee by "second-rank officials such as vice presidents" and the $10 fee by others.

Maher declined to list the NAM directors already chosen as BIPAC directors.

The BIPAC membership fees would come from individuals, not from corporations, according to spokesmen. Corporations are prohibited by the Corrupt Practices Act from use of corporate funds for federal political purposes, just as unions are prohibited from use of union funds.

The presumption would be that BIPAC would seek to elect or re-elect "conservative-oriented" candidates in "marginal" congressional districts, where the edge of victory in the past has been 5 percent or less, or in sparsely settled states where relatively small campaign contributions might have a substantial impact.

Admirer of COPE

Humphrey, the NAM public affairs director who has been instrumental in sparking the BIPAC project, said he had been "behind such a committee for a long time."

"I have always admired the COPE operation," he told the AFL-CIO News. "I have read the records clear back and it is my opinion that no organization in politics could function except along the COPE pattern."

Humphrey rejected a published report that BIPAC expected to be a central organization that would also draw in the American Medical Association's political arm, AMPAC.

Conceding that BIPAC and AMPAC might have "a natural community of interest" in regard to certain candidates, he said BIPAC nevertheless was conceived as strictly a businessmen's committee and it was not to be expected that the AMA would give up its independent operation.

On the selection of candidates to be backed or opposed in various areas, Humphrey said the committee would set up its own procedures which he presumed would then be announced.

Appeal Urged From Ruling On Equal Time

Cleveland — Two unions which lost a representation election among May Co. department store employes here three years ago will urge the National Labor Relations Board to appeal a decision of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, they said.

The court ruled that management was not guilty of an unfair labor practice when it refused to give union organizers equal time and facilities to talk to store workers during working hours.

"The issue is an important one and should be appealed," union attorneys said. "Such conduct by an employer is, we feel, objectionable."

The unions involved are the Retail Clerks Local 880, and Office Employes, Local 17.

The Cincinnati court reversed an NLRB finding that the company was guilty of an unfair practice because company officials called employe meetings during working hours to talk about the union, but refused equal time to the unions.

In the Apr. 28, 1960, election the employes voted 1,959-891 against union representation. An NLRB trial examiner recommended dismissal of the union charge but the board voted 3-2 against dismissal.

Ex-YCW President Named to CLC Post

Ottawa, Ont. — Romeo Maione, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the Canadian Catholic Conference and from 1957 to 1961 world president of the Young Christian Workers, has been named assistant director of the Canadian Labor Congress Intl. Affairs Dept.

MORE THAN 4,500 UNION MEMBERS and their families stand for the singing of the national anthem at the East Tennessee labor rally called in Kingsport, Tenn., to solidify support behind five printing trade unions on strike since Mar. 11 against the Kingsport Press. After a parade through the town, rally speakers called for intensified backing of the 1,600 members of the Bookbinders, Electrotypers, Machinists, Printing Pressmen and Typographers seeking a fair contract from the company, one of the nation's largest book printing firms.

ILGWU Releases New Fashion Film

A new edition of a feature that has always proved helpful in luring women members to union meetings has now been made available by the Ladies' Garment Workers, a 12-minute color film, "Fashions — 1963," which shows what's new in wearing apparel.

Mrs. Min Matheson, ILGWU Union Label Dept. director, also has announced the availability of a series of fashion booklets: How to Be Well Dressed; Your Trousseau and How to Plan It; Travel in Style; How to Dress Your Little Girl; Mother-Daughter Guide to Fashion; College Wardrobe and Your Dream Wardrobe.

Requests for showing of the film and copies of the booklets, both of which are free, should be sent to the ILGWU Union Label Dept., 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

IBEW Wins 6 to 12 Cents In Omaha

Omaha—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing 3,500 workers at the Western Electric Co.'s Omaha works here, has scheduled a membership meeting May 19 for a vote on proposed wage increases of 6 to 12 cents an hour, effective May 13.

IBEW Local 1974 and management have agreed to extend other terms of the agreement while negotiations continue on a week-to-week basis during the next 90 days, with the union preserving its right to strike.

IBEW Intl. Rep. R. K. Garrity said these issues have not been settled:

- A union request for improvement of a company-paid hospitalization and medical care plan.
- Revision of the current pension, vacation and holiday plans to provide better benefits.

The IBEW has had bargaining rights at the Omaha plant since 1957. The contract which the parties have agreed to extend had a May 12 termination date. This is the first time, Garrity said, that a full agreement has not been negotiated by the termination date.

The settlement on wages may set a pattern for negotiations between Western Electric and the union in other IBEW-represented units, according to Paul Menger, IBEW director of manufacturing operations.

IAM-Boeing Contract Ratified in Secret Vote

St. Louis—Machinists and aerospace workers employed by the Boeing Co. have voted by secret ballot to ratify a new three-year contract negotiated by the IAM and the company. The count was 14,205 yes, 4,688 no, with 24 void ballots.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes made the announcement of the vote here to signal the conclusion of contract talks between the IAM and the aerospace and missile industry. Boeing was the last to settle with the union, which postponed several strike deadlines and took the third and final vote on contract terms at the request of Pres. Kennedy.

Boeing employes previously had voted down two other contract proposals by management. In his statement here, Hayes reported that 18,917 ballots were cast by Boeing workers at all primary and remote locations—at Seattle, Wichita and Cape Canaveral installations of the company, and at 17 Minuteman and Sky-speed missile bases.

Said Hayes: "The tally was certified by an official observer from Local 834 in Wichita, Dist. 751 in Seattle, and an official representative of the National Labor Relations Board," which supervised the balloting.

The new agrement provides first year wage increases of 11 to 14 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 16, 1962; further hikes of 5.5 to 9 cents in the second and third years; a new cost-of-living clause; improvements in health and welfare benefits, pensions, union security and job evaluation, with job inequities to be corrected at an additional cost of $3.25 million within six months.

Under a revised rating system which was a major point in negotiations, management agreed to give greater weight to seniority in layoffs, downgradings and recall of workers.

The settlement was hailed by Federal Mediation Dir. William Simkin as "a new tribute" to the effectiveness of free collective bargaining, achieved without a "serious work stoppage." IAM Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibson, Seattle, said the new pact brings noteworthy improvements of which the employes "can justly be proud."

The IAM said the contract will add about $1 million a month to the wages of 40,000 Boeing workers in the first year—and additional amounts later. After the third raise, rates will range from $2.205 to $3.585 an hour.

Capital Prelate Assails 'Sin of Discrimination'

A call for united action by members of all faiths to "root out the social evils that blight the nation's capital" was issued by the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, archbishop of the Washington Catholic diocese, at the 25th annual meeting of the Washington Urban League.

The League re-elected Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council to another three-year term as a board member. Also on the board but not up for re-election are Assistant Dir. Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, and Business Rep. Joseph Beavers of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Archbishop O'Boyle called on civic groups to take the lead in "fighting the sin of discrimination" and urged a program including merit hiring and promotion, adequate housing open to all, the breaking down of ignorance and indifference to racial crises, and concentrated effort to help young people.

He urged "deliberate and well planned efforts" by all citizens to know one another and "understand one another's views and problems." He suggested that critics of open housing occupancy "examine some of our properly integrated neighborhoods to see what happens when all citizens, regardless of color, live harmoniously in pleasant surroundings."

Executive Dir. Sterling Tucker reported that in 1962 the league started three new programs and continued to make progress in vocational services, leadership training, housing, welfare and health programs. The new programs deal with young people of school age, new neighbors, and job placement.

Tucker reported also that discrimination against Negroes in housing has brought the city to the edge of serious trouble.

A $1,000 CHECK for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is presented to a Birmingham, Ala., clergyman by officers of Drug & Hospital Employes' Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, at a New York rally attended by 2,500 workers. Left to right: Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, New York City Central Labor Council; Vice Pres. Cleveland Robinson, RWDSU Dist. 65; Rev. Nelson H. Smith, head of the Alabama organization; Vice Pres. W. J. Taylor of Local 1199; Rev. George Lawrence of Antioch Baptist Church, and RWDSU Dist. 65 Pres. David Livingston. The rally celebrated enactment of the hospital bargaining bill and the fourth anniversary of the local's 46-day strike against seven hospitals.

Agreement on Job Security Pact Splits Work Among Firm's Plants

New York—A unique job-security plan providing for an equitable division of jobs in Maidenform, Inc., plants in New Jersey, West Virginia and Puerto Rico has been negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers and the company.

The new job-security provisions are incorporated in a national agreement announced by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky. Separate economic provisions have been negotiated for 711 workers in Maidenform's Bayonne, N. J., and Perth Amboy plants, and negotiations in three West Virginia plants are continuing, the union said.

For more than a year the union, alarmed by the job decline in mainland plants, urged measures to end an apparent policy of job attrition with no replacements for those retiring or leaving for other reasons. Said Dubinsky of the new pact:

"There are signs that Maidenform will expand and diversify its production in the future. The new job-security contract insures that . . . this will not be done at the cost of jobs lost by senior company employes."

The new agreement is keyed to employment on the base date of Mar. 16, 1963. It provides that:

- If production remains stable, there will be no reduction in jobs in the five mainland plants. Vacancies will be filled to maintain the Mar. 16, 1963, level at plants in Bayonne, Perth Amboy and Princeton, N. J., and Clarksburg and Huntington, W. Va.
- If the need for workers declines and the number of jobs is to be reduced from the Mar. 16 level, the cut will apply equally to mainland and island plants. An upturn in production would signal a recall on an equitable basis.
- An increase in jobs beyond the level of the base date would leave management free to expand production without limitations. Puerto Rico production can be increased, provided there is no reduction of jobs in mainland plants below the Mar. 16, 1963, level.

In the new pact the company also agrees that all expansion in its women's apparel production will be in shops under ILGWU contracts.

The union said the agreement removes the fear that job reduction, if unregulated, would seriously affect the economic life of Bayonne and Perth Amboy because of the number of work opportunities involved.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Edward Kramer reported these gains in benefits for 570 Maidenform workers in Bayonne and 141 in the Perth Amboy plant:

Wages Up $3-4

A 5 percent wage boost for pieceworkers; 5 percent more an hour or $3 a week, whichever is greater, for time workers; and a $4 weekly raise for material handlers. All minimums are raised, with the operator's minimum going to $1.40 an hour as of Apr. 1, to $1.45 next September and to $1.50 a year later.

West Virginia negotiations are continuing under the direction of ILGWU Vice Pres. Angela Bambace.

Strong Merchant Fleet Pressed by Seafarers

A vigorous program to enlarge and strengthen the American-flag merchant fleet and provide expanded job opportunities for seamen was given strong backing by the Seafarers at their 11th biennial convention in Washington, D. C.

Pres. Paul Hall and other top officers were retained for another term by some 250 delegates representing the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf Coast and inland waters and the maritime, fishing, canning and allied industries, and transportation services.

To promote more effective functioning of the union and to implement convention resolutions, the delegates approved a series of changes in the SIU constitution, authorized the establishment of several new departments, and increased per capita payments by affiliated unions to a total of 75 cents per member per month.

The new departments to be established are Organization, Research & Education, Civil Rights, Intl. Affairs, Legislation, and Public Relations.

Major speeches during the five-day convention were made by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William P. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO; U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States deLesseps S. Morrison; Under Sec. of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; Maitland Pennington, special assistant to the Maritime Administrator; National Labor Relations Board Solicitor William Feldesman, and Federal Mediation Director William Simkin.

Speakers from Congress included Senators E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Russell B. Long (D-La.), Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), William Proxmire (D-Wis.), and Harrison A. Williams, Jr.; and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

Officers elected, besides Hall, are Executive Vice Presidents Morris Weisberger, Pacific district; Hal Banks, Canada; Cal Tanner, Atlantic, Gulf & Lakes; and Vice Presidents Dominic Abata, transportation services; Lester Ballinger, cannery workers; Lester Caveny, fish cannery workers; Capt. John M. Fox, Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific; Mrs. Andrea Gomez, Cannery Workers; George Johansen, Alaska Fishermen's Union; William W. Jordan, Jr., Marine Firemen; Burt E. Lanpher, Staff Officers' Association; L. P. Taylor, Intl. Union of Petroleum Workers, and Ed Turner, Marine Cooks and Stewards.

Delegates approved 91 resolutions and recommendations involving problems in the industries with which the union bargains, and social welfare programs.

Douglas congratulated the SIU on the "great victory for decent trade unionism" won by 6,000 Chicago cab drivers who left the expelled Teamsters and joined the Seafarers. Now "there are no payoffs and no sweetheart contracts," Douglas said, "and Teamster locals in other cities want to break away" from Pres. James R. Hoffa and Joey Glimco of the IBT. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests.

Welfare Benefits Bettered:

Clothing Union Wins 17.5 Cents in Wages

New York—A new three-year contract providing wage increases of 17.5 cents an hour, increased health and welfare benefits and a third week of vacation has been won by the Clothing Workers for 125,000 members in the men's and boys' clothing industry.

Employers estimated the cost of the contract "package" at 26 cents an hour. The agreement, covering 700 clothing manufacturers in all parts of the country, was reached by the ACWA and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.S. after two months of negotiations.

The current contract expires June 1, when the wage and welfare benefits of the new pact become effective. The additional week of vacation starts next year for all workers with a year or more of service. Wages and working conditions may be reopened at the end of the first and second years.

Directors of the employers' group and ACWA local unions and joint boards have ben asked to ratify the new agreement, including these welfare plan improvements:

- An increase in disability benefits to 50 percent of earnings, or $27 to $50 a week in payments.
- A $5 boost in daily hospital allowances for members and their dependents—from $18 a day to $23.
- A raise in the incidental hospital expense allowance from $75 to $125 for members, and from $75 to $100 for dependents.
- An increase in surgical payments, which are on a fixed-fee schedule, from the $275 maximum to $300 for both members and dependents.

The union negotiators were headed by ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg. Board Chairman Morton J. Baum of the Hickey-Freeman Co. was head of the employers' labor committee.

Potofsky said the union's "major goals of a substantial wage increase, another week of vacation and improvements in the health and welfare program have been realized" and expressed confidence that union members "will give this agreement their whole-hearted approval."

Board's Approach 'Sensible'—Meany

St. Louis—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen here that he considered the presidential emergency board's recommendations "a sensible approach" to solution of the railroad work rules controversy.

He said he is "not pessimistic" about the chances of a settlement during the 30-day negotiating period. If employers will agree with the unions that the economic consequences of wiping out jobs is a problem for the entire industry, it will be a "first step" towards working out solutions, Meany declared.

Rail Bargaining Climate Better, Board Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

erally by a wide margin," it said, adding:

"Unfortunately the industry's techniques for collective bargaining have not made similar advances."

Noting that the parties are required to maintain the status quo for only 30 days after the emergency board's report, the board members warned:

"There has been an unfortunate tendency in this industry to postpone real collective bargaining until the final hour. That hour is about to strike. . . . This dispute can and must be resolved, promptly and constructively, peacefully and privately."

To resolve the locomotive firemen dispute, the emergency board recommended a national rule providing that:

- A railroad may eliminate a fireman's job when it becomes vacant rather than hire a new employe. However, the union may challenge the job discontinuance on the basis that it would "endanger safety or unduly burden other employes." If the parties could not agree, the issue would be referred to a "referee."
- No regularly employed fireman, unless hired after it was evident that his job might be eliminated, would be laid off. Firemen with less than 10 years seniority could, however, be transferred to other rail jobs with guarantee against reduced earnings for at least five years.
- Employes should have the option of receiving a special severance allowance and an educational or retraining scholarship, or, in the case of older workers, an early retirement plan financed by the railroads.

In another section of the report, the board emphasized "the important human values involved" in technological changes "over which the employes have had no control."

Both railroads and society have benefitted by these changes, the board said, and "should share generously in the burdens which have been cast upon the workers by the dislocations."

This recommendation contrasts with the presidential commission's 1962 report which proposed job guarantees only for workers with more than 10 years seniority and with the original railroad proposal to abolish—immediately and outright—the use of firemen-helpers on freight trains.

The board gave indirect support to the unions' contention that railroads generally are not in the dire financial straits they claim, but are in fact prosperous, by declaring:

"We were impressed with the evidence submitted to us that the vitality and earning capacity of the railroads as a whole are improving, that the productivity of its workers is rising at a rapid rate and that the industry can face the future with confidence and even optimism."

Three-Year Drive Wins Plant for IWA

Durham, Ont.—The Woodworkers have won bargaining rights for nearly 250 employes of the Maple Leaf Veneer Co. here after a three-year organizing campaign.

Twice previously the union lost Ontario Labor Relations Board elections after anti-IWA petitions were circulated. Another petition made the rounds this year but it did not win enough support to weaken the IWA application and the board issued a certificate.

High Court Upholds NLRB:

'Super-Seniority' Outlawed As Lure to Strikebreakers

The Supreme Court has knocked out as illegal the "super-seniority" policy by which business firms have attempted to undermine unions through awards of "extra" seniority to employes they can induce into strikebreaking.

The court unanimously upheld the National Labor Relations Board decision that it was an unfair labor practice for an employer to give 20-year ""extra" employment credits both to new employes and union members who deserted a strike to return to work.

The case involved the Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa., which was struck by Local 613 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers after a contract expired Mar. 31, 1959.

The company notified the local on May 28, 1959, that "super-seniority" terms would be put into effect. Pleading the pressure of intense competition and strong demands from its customers for continued service, the company argued that it had a legitimate business motive in staying in operation. It had, in fact, continued operations although at a sharply reduced pace throughout April and May.

Local 613 voted on May 29 to continue its strike specifically in protest of the super-seniority plan, and at that time, the NLRB later ruled, the strike became an unfair labor practice dispute.

The board in a unanimous decision held that all strikers not previously replaced permanently were entitled to reinstatement when the strike was abandoned, regardless of the company's desire to implement its "super-seniority" pledges to workers acquired after that date. The board also ordered back pay for workers not reinstated and for layoff periods they later suffered by the company's application of the super-seniority formula.

The 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals refused to issue a compliance order, rejecting the labor board's ruling that a preferential seniority policy is invalid per se during a strike. The NLRB took the case to the Supreme Court for review.

6th Circuit Upheld

In another case the 9th U.S. Circuit Court reached the same decision as the 3rd Circuit, but in still a third case the 6th U.S. Circuit Court reached the opposite conclusion. The effect of the Supreme Court's decision in the Erie Resistor case is to uphold the NLRB and the 6th U.S. Circuit Court.

The board's decision, overruling its trial examiner in the Erie case, pointed out that super-seniority obviously offered special individual benefits to strikers to induce them to abandon a walkout. It continued:

"Employes are henceforth divided into two groups: those who stayed with the union to the end and lost their seniority, and those who returned before the end of the strike and thereby gained extra seniority.

"This difference is re-emphasized with each subsequent layoff, for those who supported the union most faithfully are likely to be the first laid off . . . The effective reward of nonstrikers and punishment of strikers inherent in super-seniority stands as an ever-present reminder of the dangers connected with striking, and with union activities in general."

Noting this language with approval, the Supreme Court in its opinion, written by Justice Byron R. White, said that super-seniority "by its very terms operates to discriminate between strikers and nonstrikers, both during and after a strike, and its destructive impact upon the strike and union activity cannot be doubted."

The concern of Congress "for the integrity of the strike weapon" has remained constant, White observed, and the labor board has been given a "special function of applying the general provisions" of the law "to the complexities of industrial life."

The issue of "super-seniority," he said, "lay well within the mainstream" of the NLRB's function.

Effect Described

The effect of the company's "super-seniority" announcement was described by the court. The first official announcement was made June 10, 1959, and by June 14 the company had picked up 34 "new" employes, 47 others recalled from layoff status, and 23 returning strikers.

The union offered to give up certain contract demands if the company would abandon super-seniority or arbitrate. The company refused, and in the following week, 64 strikers and 21 replacements took jobs. The number of returned strikers rose to 125 the following week and the local surrendered. The eventual upshot was that 129 strikers were not returned to their jobs and 173 workers quit the local.

The "claimed business purpose" of the company was not sufficient to outweigh the "necessary harm to employe rights" in this procedure, the NLRB held, and the court said that this was "a judgment which we sustain."

The case was remanded to the appellate court for further proceedings including reinstatement of the strikers and back pay.

High Court Establishes Dues Dissenters' Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

ten by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., with Justice John Marshall Harlan dissenting. Justice Arthur J. Goldberg did not participate in the case.

The court made it clear—as it had done in June 1961 in a decision reversing a Georgia state court injunction—that the union-shop section of the Railway Labor Act was valid and remained in effect.

The Brennan opinion reversed the North Carolina injunction and said the 37 plaintiffs within a reasonable time must pay to the unions "all sums required" by a union-shop contract clause "including arrears."

The majority also observed that in the trial court only 14 of the 37 plaintiffs testified that they objected to use of dues money for political causes, and that no evidence was offered or finding made as to the proportion of dues funds thus expended.

Any dissenter refusing to pay up his dues arrears or failing to prove his objection to the political use of part of the dues must be dropped from the case, Brennan's decision declared.

The trial court, the high court ruled, could not apply the principles of the decision without a finding of the amount of political expenditures and the proportion to total expenditures including purposes "germane to collective bargaining."

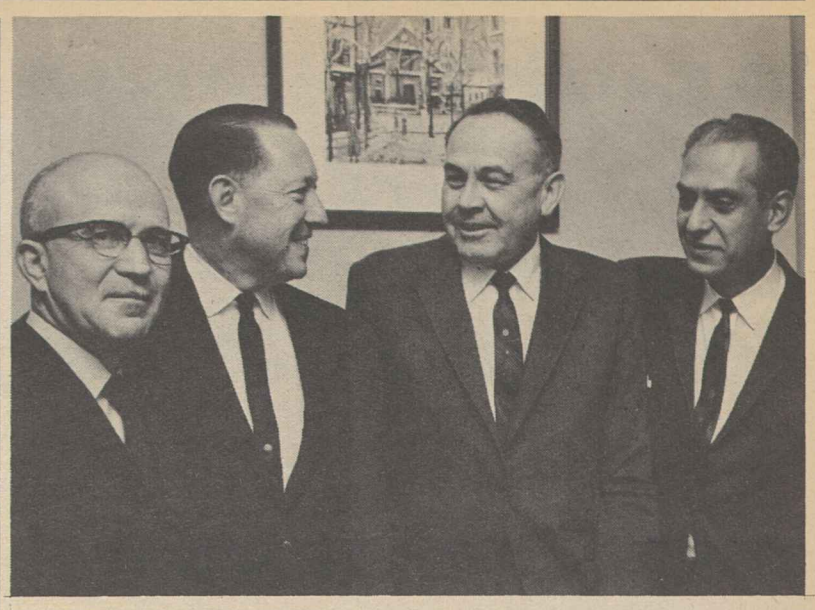
The court, in saying that unions "bear the burden" of proving the proportion of political spending acknowledged that "absolute precision" is not to be expected.

It acknowledged the "practical difficulties" arising from the fact political expenditures may rise or drop. And it reiterated that no court could "infringe the unions' right" of uniform dues and assessments for activities "germane" to bargaining and their right to make political expenditures from dues paid by "non-dissenters."

The court suggested that if a union "agreed upon a formula" for determining political spending and "made available a simple procedure" for dissenters to avoid this proportion of dues, "prolonged and extensive litigation" might be avoided.

The court attached as an appendix to the decision a section of a British Trade Union Act of 1913 allowing dissenters to claim exemption from payments into a political fund held separately. It also attached a copy of the form of the exemption notice.

U.S. DEPT. OF TREASURY Family Program Citation was presented to Auxiliary of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 5-246A, Augusta, Kans., for being the first group in the country to achieve its goal in the 1963 Freedom Bond Drive. Shown at the ceremony, held by the local in honor of the Auxiliary, are, from left, Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, executive director of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries; Mrs. Billy Butler, president of the honored Auxiliary; Mrs. Florence Smith, president of the Kansas State Council of AFL-CIO Auxiliaries; Lorin Sibley, savings bond drive director for Kansas, and OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight.



THESE LOS ANGELES congressmen were among members of the state's congressional delegation who met with William J. Bassett, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, when he was in Washington, D. C., for a White House luncheon. Left to right: Rep. Edward R. Roybal, Bassett, Rep. Charles H. Wilson, and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, all Democrats.

U.S. Child Care Center Proposed by Humphrey

Construction of a national child care center in the nation's capital, to serve as a model for other centers and as a laboratory for research in the problems of dependent children who require long-range care, has been proposed by Sen. Hubert M. Humphrey.

Humphrey spoke at an AFL-CIO Community Service Activities conference on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Problems after a visit to Junior Village, District of Columbia home for dependent youngsters. He is a Minnesota Democrat.

A national center, he said, would be an aid to research and would help ease the "overcrowding and hopelessness" he found at Junior Village. There has been enough publicity, indignation and anger "over the appalling and degrading conditions" at the institution, said Humphrey, adding:

"I am sick and tired of knowing that nurses must feed 12 or more babies from the same spoon and that children must be denied the privilege of going to the bath room in the morning because there aren't enough hands to help them."

Humphrey said he will introduce legislation for a national child care center, and predicted passage by Congress of the pending Youth Employment bill.

CSA Dir. Leo Perlis called on labor to push for concerted action in the field of juvenile delinquency, youth employment, and a National Service Corps. Other speakers were David Hackett, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy; James E. McCarthy, director of Mobilization for Youth, New York City; and Clinton Fair, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Hackett said present programs dealing with delinquency are not adequate and called for a comprehensive program dealing with youth problems at the community level. McCarthy reported that major needs of young people on New York's lower East Side are education and employment. Fair called on labor to support legislation to help meet youth problems.

Most of the conference delegates were from towns which have received grants from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

Hoffa, 6 Others Indicted On Jury-Fixing Charge

Nashville—A federal grand jury has indicted Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and six other persons on charges of attempting to fix the jury that heard Hoffa's 1962 trial here on an accusation of illegally accepting payments from an employer.

Hoffa promptly said he would plead not guilty.

The 1962 trial, involving a government charge that Hoffa had accepted $1 million in illegal payments from Commercial Carriers, Inc., an automobile transport firm, ended in a mistrial when the jury failed to agree on a verdict.

U.S. District Judge William E. Miller, who presided, announced that two jurors had been dismissed at a closed hearing during the trial and that attempts had been made to influence them. He ordered a special grand jury to investigate.

Hoffa was indicted on one count of conspiracy to influence two jurors and a prospective juror, the Justice Dept. announced in Washington, "in exchange for money or favors."

Hoffa and the other six were named in one count each of attempting to influence specific jurors. The others are:

Ewing King, president of Teamsters Local 327, Nashville.

Allen Dorfman, Chicago insurance broker who has handled Teamsters' insurance.

Larry Campbell, a business agent of Teamsters Local 299, Detroit, of which Hoffa is president.

Thomas E. Parks, Nashville, Campbell's uncle.

Nicholas J. Tweel, Huntington, W. Va., president of Continental Tobacco Co.

Lawrence W. Medlin, Nashville, a merchant.

This is the fifth federal indictment of Hoffa since 1957. He has been acquitted in two cases (once after a hung jury), had a mistrial in the third, has not yet been tried in the fourth. In the latter case an original indictment was dismissed as defective and he was reindicted.

The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

GO with the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Kennedy Asks Jobless Pay Overhaul

Urges Federal Plan For Long-Term Idle

Pres. Kennedy has renewed a request to Congress for federal unemployment compensation standards which would result in higher weekly benefit ceilings and extended coverage. He also proposed a new permanent system of supplemental federal benefits that would enable jobless workers to receive up to 52 weeks of payments.

An earlier proposal, submitted to Congress last year and not acted on, would have limited the combined state and federal benefits to a maximum of 39 weeks.

In expanding his 1962 request, Kennedy noted that when benefits were temporarily extended in 1961, "nearly two-thirds (of eligible workers) exhausted the 13 additional weeks of benefits" without finding a job.

"More and more workers have remained unemployed for long periods of time in the last few years," the President observed.

Kennedy's proposal for basic reforms and improvements in unemployment insurance was hailed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in St. Louis.

The council said congressional action is essential to repair "basic weaknesses" of the system which have shown up during periods of severe unemployment and to relieve pressures on state legislatures to reduce benefits and extend disqualifications.

Because of inadequate state programs, the council noted, at least one-third of the unemployed did not receive benefits during the last three recessions, and less than 20 percent of wages lost because of unemployment were recovered through jobless benefits.

The new bill would provide:

- Extension of coverage to an estimated 3 million additional workers. Employers of one or more workers would be brought under the act, as compared with the present standard of four or more.
- States would be required to provide weekly benefits equal to one-half of wages up to a maximum of 50 percent of the average statewide wages in 1966, advancing by 1970 to two-thirds of the average.
- Beginning with the 27th week of unemployment, a worker who has exhausted his state benefits would receive an additional 13 weeks of federal benefits if he had worked at least 26 weeks in the preceding year and 78 weeks in the last three years. For each two weeks of employment beyond the 78 weeks, he would be entitled to another week of extended benefits to a maximum of 26 weeks.
- **To finance the program, the taxable wage base under federal law would be raised from the present $3,000 to $5,200 and the regular federal unemployment tax of four-tenths of 1 percent would go up to seven-tenths.**
- An advisory committee representing employers, workers, government and public experts would be established to review the program.

Kennedy's 1961 proposal was similar in its provisions for an additional 13 weeks of benefits, but it lowered the eligibility requirements during periods of continued heavy unemployment. It also limited added benefits to half the amount provided by the state, which would result in less than a 39-week maximum in some states.

CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS from both political parties filled the tables at the annual congressional dinner and reception given by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther is shown addressing the group. Other speakers included the majority and minority leaders of the House and the Democratic and Republican whips of the Senate.

Struck Railroad Spurns Arbitration

Rail unions accepted but management flatly turned down a request by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for arbitration of the Florida East Coast Railway dispute.

Non-operating unions struck Jan. 23 after the railroad refused to match the 10.28-cent hourly raise agreed to last year by all other railroads.

The arbitration proposal was turned down by Edward W. Ball, board chairman of the railroad, and accepted by G. E. Leighty, chairman of the coordinating committee of the non-op unions.

IUD Bids Congress Act For Full Employment

Members of Congress from both political parties, attending the annual congressional dinner of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., were urged to "get the legislative process in high gear and do the things that will make it possible to put America back to work."

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned that the nation faces a "recurring crisis" in collective bargaining because labor and management by themselves "can't solve the problem of unemployment."

With full employment, he declared, "95 percent of the problems at the bargaining table would evaporate."

Reuther urged Congress to implement the "never used" Employment Act of 1946, "which commits our country to pursue public policies . . . to achieve maximum employment, maximum production and maximum purchasing power."

He listed as other areas of legislative priority:

- Remedying the "very serious deficit" in education.
- Health care for the aged "when their medical needs are the greatest, their economic resources are the most inadequate."
- Action in the field of civil and human rights. Declaring that "neither political party can be proud of its failure" in this area, Reuther called on members of both parties to join in "a coalition of responsibility and public conscience so that America can move to bridge that moral gap between what we preach and what we practice."

The gathering also heard from the Democratic and Republican leaders in the House—Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) and Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) — and the assistant leaders in the Senate — Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.).

In a dramatic display of bipartisan opposition to the radical right, Humphrey praised Kuchel's recent speech denouncing extremist "fright" groups as "one of the finest ever delivered in the Senate " and led an ovation for the Californian.

Albert told the group that Administration leaders in the House "intend to pass" both the Youth Opportunities bill and fair employment legislation.

Kuchel urged labor to work for its goals within the Republican Party as well as the Democratic Party and Halleck charged that labor's rights are threatened by "undue" government interference in collective bargaining.

Earlier the IUD executive board denounced "police brutality" against Negroes in Birmingham and declared:

"The strength of the federal government must be brought to bear upon the side of those who dare stand up for their constitutionally guaranteed civil rights."

In another statement, issued jointly with a group of economists, educators and businessmen, the IUD called for concentrating tax cuts in the lower-income brackets.

5-18-63

Administration Wins Debt Rise, Lashes GOP 'Irresponsibility'

The Administration won a major victory— by a narrow nine-vote margin—as the House beat back a Republican effort to block a temporary increase in the national debt calling.

Democratic leaders had warned that if the GOP's self-described "economy" move had succeded, it would have generated a fiscal crisis forcing the government to leave bills unpaid, slow down defense procurement, hold up welfare grants to states, and dump federally-held home mortgages on the private market in order to raise cash.

The Administration appeared headed for another victory in the Senate, where a House-passed feed grain bill, which could play an important part in a wheat farmers' referendum May 21, moved towards expected passage.

Passage of the bill, Kennedy supporters believed, might weaken opposition to the wheat acreage controls because farmers would be able to use some land diverted from wheat for feed grains. The GOP had sought to delay passage until after the referendum, which requires a two-thirds vote by farmers to continue wheat supports.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a series of GOP amendments had been beaten back by substantial margins.

Ignoring charges of "fiscal irresponsibility," House GOP members voted with near unanimity against the debt ceiling rise which Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon, a Republican, had said was necessary to meet seasonal fluctuations in government income and spending.

On the final passage vote of 213-204, only one Republican—Rep. Joseph W. Martin (Mass.)—voted to raise the debt ceiling. But a majority of southern Democrats, including some who usually vote with the GOP, supported their party leadership. The vote had been delayed a week in order to give the Administration more time to round up votes. The bill is now expected to pass the Senate without difficulty.

A repeat battle is likely later this year, however, since the House bill merely covers the period through August, after which further action would be necessary to prevent the legal limit from dropping from a temporary $309 billion figure to its "permanent" ceiling of $285 billion. An even higher temporary ceiling will be needed then, Treasury officials have said.

GOP Substitute Beaten

Before the final vote, the GOP was defeated 222-195 on a substitute motion to set a permanent ceiling of $305 billion. Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking Republican on the Ways & Means Committee, argued that this would force the Kennedy Administration to "live within its means." He said an increase in the debt ceiling above that amount would be a "stamp of approval" by Congress on a budget deficit.

Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) stepped down from the rostrum to remind the Republicans that House Democrats had helped the Treasury with recurrent debt management problems by voting to raise the ceiling on eight occasions during the Eisenhower Administration.

In other congressional developments:

- A House Education & Labor subcommittee voted unanimously to attach an anti-segregation amendment to a bill continuing the program of aid to federally-impacted schools for another year. The amendment would require school districts receiving grants because of large numbers of federal civilian or military personnel in the area to file desegregation plans with the U.S. Office of Education—and carry them out within the year.
- Labor's support for a bill to finance a "public defender" system for defendants in federal courts who are unable to afford to hire an attorney was emphasized in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the right to adequate counsel is "essential to . . . basic democratic procedures."
- The supplemental appropriations bill containing $450 million for job-creating public works in areas of heavy unemployment was cleared in final form by both houses and sent to the President's desk for signature.

Fiberglass Workers Step Up Organizing

Philadelphia — The Glass Bottle Blowers' Fiberglass division, which has already organized the bulk of its industry, has undertaken a drive to complete its unionization and to institute nationwide bargaining for all plants.

Suffridge Hits 'Work' Group On Statement

The National Right to Work Committee has been accused by a union president of "a flagrant misrepresentation" of the views of the governor of Oklahoma on laws to ban the union shop.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks charged in a statement that a nationally-distributed leaflet put out by the "work" committee includes a quotation from Oklahoma Gov. Henry Bellmon (R) which he had not authorized and which gives a "false impression" of his views.

Suffridge, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, noted that Bellmon had voted against a so-called "right-to-work" bill when he was a member of the legislature and at a recent news conference said that while he will submit the issue to referendum if a pending initiative petition is validated by the State Supreme Court, he would not take any part in the campaign.

The "work" leaflet "should be withdrawn from circulation and a public explanation should be made by the National Right to Work Committee," Suffridge declared.

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Meany Challenges Aid Cut, Says 'We'll Pay Our Share'

CEREMONIAL CUTTING OF A RIBBON opens the Union-Industries Show in St. Louis. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wields the scissors. Shown with him, left to right, are: Federation Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, St. Louis Mayor Raymond Tucker, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the department.

Cold War Not Won, He Tells Congress

By David L. Perlman

American workers are prepared to pay their share, "out of humanity and enlightened self-interest, toward the cost of preserving liberty and peace," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Meany, speaking "as the representative of the largest single group of taxpayers in America," urged the committee to key its foreign aid authorization bill to "what is required" to achieve the nation's aim, and "not upon a mournful estimate of what we can 'afford' in budgetary terms."

He had dissented from budget-cutting recommendations of an advisory committee headed by former Gen. Lucius Clay, Meany said, because events of the past year have proved that "the need for foreign aid has not diminished . . . No decisive victory has yet been won in the battle between liberty and slavery."

Meany declared:

"We need to win the cold war, and we need to win it no matter what the cost to our treasury."

U.S. military power, combined with "a strong, effective foreign aid program," he said, is the nation's "greatest insurance" against a "hot" war which would destroy countless lives "and blow up more dollars in a few hours than our aid programs have cost since their beginning."

Meany told the committee that the AFL-CIO spends 23 percent of its budget on its own foreign aid program—to help strengthen free trade unions abroad—and is "proud of what it has accomplished."

The AFL-CIO "will never collect a cent in dues for these efforts," Meany said. "We look for our reward in the greater security of our country and the advance of human freedom."

(Continued on Page 12)

Equal Pay Bill Passes Congress

A labor-backed equal pay for women bill moved through both the House and Senate in less than a week—after an 18-year campaign for a federal law to outlaw wage discrimination because of sex. Similar legislation had been introduced in every Congress since 1945.

The Administration-supported measure was approved by voice vote in both houses. Minor differences must be resolved before the bill can be sent to the White House.

The legislation, which does not take effect until one year after enactment, prohibits wage discrimination by employers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act but does not apply to firms not under the wage-hour law.

Both the House and Senate bills prohibit employers from "equalizing" wages by lowering higher rates for men instead of raising lower wages paid to women. The AFL-CIO had said this protection against wage cuts

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In Reuther Testimony:

5-Point Job Program Offered to Congress

The United States can't depend on "the blind force of the market place" to solve "persistent and intolerably high" unemployment, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Reuther, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, proposed an immediate five-point "program for full employment" and called for policies to keep pace with the fluctuating manpower needs of a rapidly-changing technology.

He warned that the lack of a national policy has "placed increasing strains on the collective bargaining process" since "no amount of collective bargaining can create enough jobs to go around—and the lack of enough jobs can seriously cripple some of the programs which are worked out at the bargaining table."

Reuther told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), that unemployment resulting from a lack of demand can be reduced through:

- An immediate $10 billion tax cut concentrated in the lowest income brackets.
- Increased consumer purchasing power through such programs as hospital care for the aged, improved unemployment insurance, and measures to help raise the income of low-paid groups such as migrant farm workers.
- "A major increase in public

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Condemns School Expulsions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany registered an immediate protest with Birmingham Schools Supt. Theo R. Wright over the expulsion and suspension of more than 1,000 school children for taking part in anti-segregation demonstrations.

In a telegram, Meany called for reinstatement of the children and "a full and fair hearing" for each of them on any specific charges. Labor "insists," he declared, that their right to public education "must not be arbitrarily denied them and their schooling must not be disrupted."

Subsequently, Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the children reinstated.

Label Show Demonstrates Union Skills

By Willard Shelton

St. Louis—Labor is "big in America," and the Union-Industries Show is evidence of it, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the audience at opening ceremonies here of the big 370-place exhibition showing the products and services of labor and management in cooperation.

With the music of bands and the massing of colors, the show also heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz read a message from Pres. Kennedy declaring that "in the long view of history" this country's success in the "achievement of order in economic life will stand as one of the great American contributions to man's progress."

The exhibits of union-made products and union craft skills at the show were "only the material signs of labor-management harmony," the President's message said.

What is too often overlooked is the fact that "labor and management have established a rule of private law, based upon negotiated agreement, to replace the class antagonisms and warfare of the past," it declared.

Wirtz himself pointed out that in this country collective bargaining always needs to be "tough-minded," but that it is generally conducted "with a knowledge of the situation"

(Continued on Page 3)

Right-Wing Extremists Attacked in Congress

By John Barry

A full-scale attack on the far right-wing, focusing on Americans for Constitutional Action, was launched on the House floor by Rep. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D-Calif.) with a direct charge that ACA had been infiltrated and was substantially financed by backers of the John Birch Society.

The discussion of ACA's links with the Birch Society and other extremist organizations came three days before ACA was to hold a "gala reception" in Washington to present "distinguished service" awards to 153 members of the 88th Congress for high scores on the organization's conservative voting index.

Cameron, a House freshman, last fall defeated former Republican Rep. John Rousselot, then an admitted member of the Birch Society who has since become its organizer in the western states.

The California Democrat urged any of his House colleagues who might be tapped by ACA to reject the awards as "a mockery of the very ideals they purport to salute."

The Birch Society, he said, "is again seeking—through the ACA—to clothe itself in the honorable

(Continued on Page 11)

THE IMPORTANCE of the labor press in "getting our story told" was stressed by Pres. Kennedy at a White House reception for labor editors highlighting a two-day conference on national affairs set up by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Labor Editors Told of Administration Goals

The Kennedy Administration spelled out in depth its fiscal and economic programs and policies—with a heavy emphasis on the problem of unemployment—for the nation's labor editors at a two-day session in Washington.

Cabinet members, economic advisers, White House personnel and top officials of the Labor Dept. participated in the question-and-answer, wide-ranging discussions of the state of the national economy, unemployment, taxes, labor relations, manpower and youth employment with 120 editors of union newspapers and magazines, members of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

At a White House reception for the editors, Pres. Kennedy emphasized the importance of the labor press in "getting our story told" to the people.

Receiving them in the State Dining Room, scene of diplomatic and state dinners since the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the President emphasized in brief remarks the urgency of a $10 billion tax cut, of maintaining a high level of government expenditures for social and economic purposes, in order to spur business activity and cut the rate of joblessness to 4 percent "by 1965."

Kennedy also emphasized the Administration's determination to obtain congressional passage "this year" of the Anderson-King bill for social security hospital care for the aged.

Reply by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a response, remarked that many of the federation's programs and the Administration's were parallel —"although we might like to go a little faster."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who invited the ILPA members to the conference, told them in his opening remarks that "the problem of communication is today the single most serious problem in the field of developing labor relations."

Reiterating his optimism "about the likelihood of private constructive settlements" in rail and steel negotiations, Wirtz said collective bargaining today can look forward to a period "in which to strengthen itself". The future, he added, still holds "serious" problems for bargaining because of the high level of unemployment and job security situations. He said:

"I am not sure that collective bargaining could absorb or carry the problem of substantial reductions in employment in particular plants with an unemployment figure which would continue to be above 4 million."

Queried on the equity of the tax reductions for various income groups proposed by the Administration, Dillon said two-thirds of the total income tax revenue currently comes from those in the $5,000-to-$20,000 a year bracket and if there is an across-the-board reduction "it has to affect that particular area."

Salinger Speaks

White House Press Sec. Pierre Salinger, discussing the charge leveled against the Administration of "managing" the news, said the concept "that we could delude the highest trained group of reporters anywhere in the country, who are assembled here in Washington, and take them down blind alleys, to say that we can do that is first of all an insult to the reporters involved, and secondly is a perversion of the intent of government information."

Gardner Ackley, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, explained and defended the Administration's economic policy approach including its wage-price guidelines and the opposition to the shorter workweek.

The "chance for a recession in business activity in 1963 now seems remote and if the expansion continues even to February 1964 it will have extended its life to 36 months, surpassing the duration of the last two expansion periods," he commented.

The key to reducing unemployment, he said, is to stimulate demand. It would take a level of total demand $30 billion to $40 billion higher than it is now in order to reduce joblessness to 4 percent. The most powerful stimulus to demand, he stressed, would be a tax cut confined to the "lower brackets."

John F. Henning, undersecretary of labor, outlined Labor Dept. and Administration programs designed to combat unemployment, and Samuel Merrick, special assistant to the secretary of labor for legislative affairs, discussed the youth opportunities act. A manpower panel conducted by Henning, and including top Labor Dept. experts, fielded a series of questions on programs and developments.

The nature of the unemployment problem was presented by Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who with charts plotted the course and the trend of current joblessness.

John W. Leslie, director of information of the Labor Dept., presided at the sessions. The two-day conference was planned and worked out with the officers of the Intl. Labor Press Association—Bernard R. Mullady, president, and Kenneth Fiester, secretary-treasurer.

Community Backs Union:

Local Unanimously Rejects Threat of 'Pay Cut—Or Else'

Greenville, Mich.—Threatened with loss of their jobs unless they took a 29-cent hourly pay cut, production workers at Gibson Refrigerators here voted unanimously to reject a company ultimatum which has angered the community as well as the union.

Nearly all 1,300 members of Auto Workers Local 137 turned out for the vote. The tally was 1,294-0 against acceptance of Gibson's "final offer," which was tied to a threat to move South.

Rejection of the 29-cent cut in wages and fringe benefits had been recommended by UAW officials led by Regional Dir. Ken Robinson.

The company proposal also called for a 5-cent annual raise in return for a five-year contract with no cost-of-living clause. Gibson's first offer, calling for a 47-cent wage cut, was turned down by the workers on Apr. 2.

Year of Talk

Hupp Corp., the Cleveland company which owns the Gibson plants in Greenville and nearby Belding, has been talking of moving to the South for about a year. It had given the workers until May 22 to accept.

Hupp is in good financial shape. It made some $4 million in 1962 compared to $2.3 million the year before, with the Gibson plants contributing almost half of the total.

The corporation's argument is simply that it could save $1.6 million by moving to a low-wage Mississippi area.

The firm manufactures refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners and dehumidifiers—40 percent under its own name and 60 percent under private name brands.

Nick Natiello, Gibson personnel director, argued the firm must meet competition from other refrigeration companies which have cut wage costs by moving to the South.

Rates Are Low

Gibson wage rates are low for both the industry and the Greenville-Belding area, according to union officials. Local Pres. George Truesdell pointed out that a Gibson assembler gets $2.14 an hour but a sweeper at Detroit Gasket's Belding Div. gets $2.16.

"Gibson wage rates," Robinson said, "are already 36 cents below those paid at Kelvinator. The company position boils down to the argument that it could make even higher profits if it went to the low wage area of the Deep South."

Robinson added that Gibson's profits have been good since 1957 and that the union helped the firm before by exercising restraint in collective bargaining.

"We've taken them from a loss to a profit position in recent years," he added.

Gibson has found little support in this conservative community of 7,440. Greenville and Belding (population 4,887) lie in the heart of a rural area about 150 miles northwest of Detroit.

A community meeting called by Gibson officials to rally public support was a flop. Many local businessmen have been openly critical of Hupp and Gibson. The threat of moving has brought adverse reactions.

Larry Brown, photo studio owner, puts it this way: "If Chuck Gibson (division president) asked me what to do—which he won't—I'd have to tell him go ahead and move because the town's fed up with threats."

Twenty-five years ago local merchants loaned Gibson money to keep it going.

"They saved Gibson," Brown said. "But Hupp runs things now and they have no roots here. Even if they needed money—which I'm convinced they don't—I'm not sure they could get it here."

Other merchants pointed out that Greenville's economy would suffer if the workers accepted the proposed pay cut.

"That's a big chunk out of anyone's pay," said Ed Getzen, chairman of the retail committee of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce. "People who don't get a decent wage don't buy things—including refrigerators."

Greenville is a dry town, except for the City Club whose 900 members include top Gibson executives. For some time it has been featuring "Gibson on the rocks"—a "panic cocktail" which differs from the regular drink in that it has no gin.

The bar also features a poster showing four overall-clad "hillbillies" with guns. Printed underneath is: "Our highly skilled and intelligent personnel are eagerly waiting to serve you.—Mississippi Chamber of Commerce."

Insult to Our Town

It's a wry joke that what Getzen, who also manages the City Club, says points up "an insult to our town."

The rejection of the Gibson ultimatum was anticipated by community leaders who are preparing to attract other industries to Greenville should the company run away.

Getzen pointed out that the skilled workers at Gibson plus the community's many other advantages could bring in "maybe two or three smaller companies instead of one big outfit."

His statement reflects a general business spokesmen's attitude that perhaps Gibson's size and influence as the area's largest single employer have worked to the disadvantage of Greenville.

ILGWU Fund Raises Benefits for Jobless

New York—Increases in welfare benefits for veterans of the garment trades who have been unemployed for long periods have been voted by trustees of the Ladies' Garment Workers' supplementary unemployment-severance benefit fund.

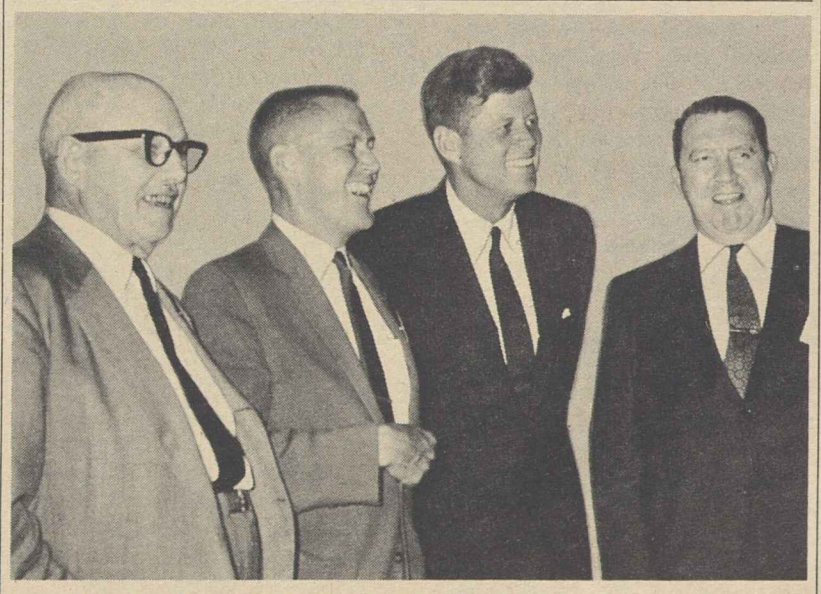
Fifty trustees, representing the ILGWU and employers, heard at their annual meeting here that applications for benefits had increased 65 percent in 1962 over the 1961 total.

During 1962, Administrator Louis Rolnick reported, the fund distributed $1 million in severance pay to workers whose firms went out of business, and gave $1.6 million in weekly SUB benefits to those unable to find other jobs.

Approving increases in payments because "the distress of unemployment grows more burdensome to an employe the longer he is unemployed," trustees headed by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky voted to increase benefits as follows for those jobless members entitled, under fund rules, to receive more than 26 weeks of supplemental benefits:

- Workers who have been given one severance payment because their employer went out of business will get an identical lump sum payment if still jobless after one year. Such payments range up to $400.
- Weekly supplementary benefits will be raised 50 percent for workers who remain jobless after getting supplementary benefits for 26 weeks. Under the new schedule, payments will range from a low of $18.75 to a high of $37.50 a week, payable at the rate of three weeks for every year of prior employment.

The trustees authorized fund officers to study the possibility of making the 50 percent increase apply also to workers who do not meet the 26-week requirement. At present a worker must have been employed at least nine years by an employer who went out of business.



PROBLEMS AND POLICIES of the Kennedy Administration were spelled out at a conference of labor editors held in Washington by the Labor Dept. The program included a White House reception, at which Pres. Kennedy is shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left); Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Association, and ILPA Pres. Bernard Mullady (right).

NILE Given Grant For Youth Project

The Labor Dept. has made a grant of $51,160 to the National Institute of Labor Education for a project aimed at setting up union-initiated and union-sponsored training programs for unemployed or under-employed young people.

The fund supplements an earlier grant of $10,000 from the AFL-CIO for the same project. The projected programs are intended to supplement government efforts to provide apprenticeships and other on-the-job training opportunities for those who fail to complete high school or who are barred because of race from other training opportunities.

Still Little Dent in Idled:

April Job Recovery Better Than Usual

By Robert B. Cooney

A strong job recovery in construction and gains in the manufacturing sector highlighted "a substantially better-than-seasonal job expansion" last month, the Labor Dept. has reported.

In its detailed job report for April, the department said non-farm payroll employment had increased by 800,000 to 55.9 million, 1 million higher than a year ago.

But, as the department's earlier summary report disclosed, there was no substantial dent in overall unemployment. The summary report showed an expected drop of 400,000 to a total of 4.1 million jobless in April. The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment edged up to 5.7 percent from March's 5.6 percent.

The nation's growing labor force again increased more than seasonally to a total of 74.9 million, the department noted, continuing its advance of the past six months. There were 1.2 million more people in the labor force than a year ago.

The impact of the postwar baby boom "is beginning to hit the labor force," warned Harold Goldstein, the department's manpower and job statistics expert.

Goldstein said the number of 16-year-olds is increasing by about 1 million this year over last. He said there will be a jump of 300,000 such jobseekers this summer compared to last.

The teenage jobless rate has been running at about 15 percent since February, somewhat higher than a year ago, the report said. It contained the warning that the teenage influx will push up their jobless rate by summer assuming no real improvement in the job-picture. The unemployment rate for non-white teenagers was "especially high" at 30 percent so far in 1963, it was noted.

The April job improvements, where improvement could be noted, were widespread.

A rise of 260,000 in contract construction to a total of 2.6 million was "substantially greater than usual for April," the report noted. This was the first gain in nine months after a steady downtrend which had totaled 100,000, seasonally adjusted, since July, the report added.

The factory sector gained 100,000 jobs to a total of 16.7 million in a month when small declines are usual, the report said.

Employment in the retail trade and service industries increased seasonally over the month by 260,000 and 110,000, respectively, the report continued.

The factory workweek declined by 18 minutes to 39.9 hours, the report said. The drop was mainly seasonal but may have reflected holidays in the reporting period, it added. Factory overtime averaged 2.5 hours, not significantly changed over the month.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers stood at $2.45 in April, a 2-cent pickup over March and 6 cents over a year earlier. Because of the reduced workweek, average weekly earnings edged downward by 33 cents to $97.76, which was $1.20 or 1 percent above a year ago, the report said.

Poll Tax Ban Gets 33d Ratification

Dover, Del.—Delaware has ratified the proposed anti-poll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the 33d state to do so.

With bipartisan support, the ratification resolution passed the Senate 10-5, after having been approved by the House, 24-8.

Five more ratifications are needed to meet the constitutional requirement that three-fourths of the states must ratify an amendment.

Last month, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had asked state labor bodies in eight states which had not yet acted to give "highest priority" to ratification. Since then three of the states—Florida and Iowa as well as Delaware—have completed ratification. Oklahoma, however, has rejected the proposition.

Union, Steel Broaden Non-Contract Talks

Pittsburgh—Steel union and industry officials have broadened the scope of discussions by their joint Human Relations Committee to encompass all contract areas, including wages, pensions and insurance—matters on which the contracts may be reopened at any time.

"It is our intention to discuss everything we can possibly discuss," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald told reporters following a brief meeting of the union's executive board here.

He said forthcoming talks of the committee would be a continuation of efforts to date, to which the board gave its unanimous approval. He reported that "no understanding had been reached on any subjects, either in the human relations area or the economic items on which the contracts may be reopened."

McDonald said the board had given full consent "to pursue the same course in the hope that the mutual problems we face in the steel industry may be resolved within the next few weeks."

"Failing a mutually satisfactory understanding, or in case mutual understandings are arrived at," he continued, "the board will reconvene to determine what further course we may take."

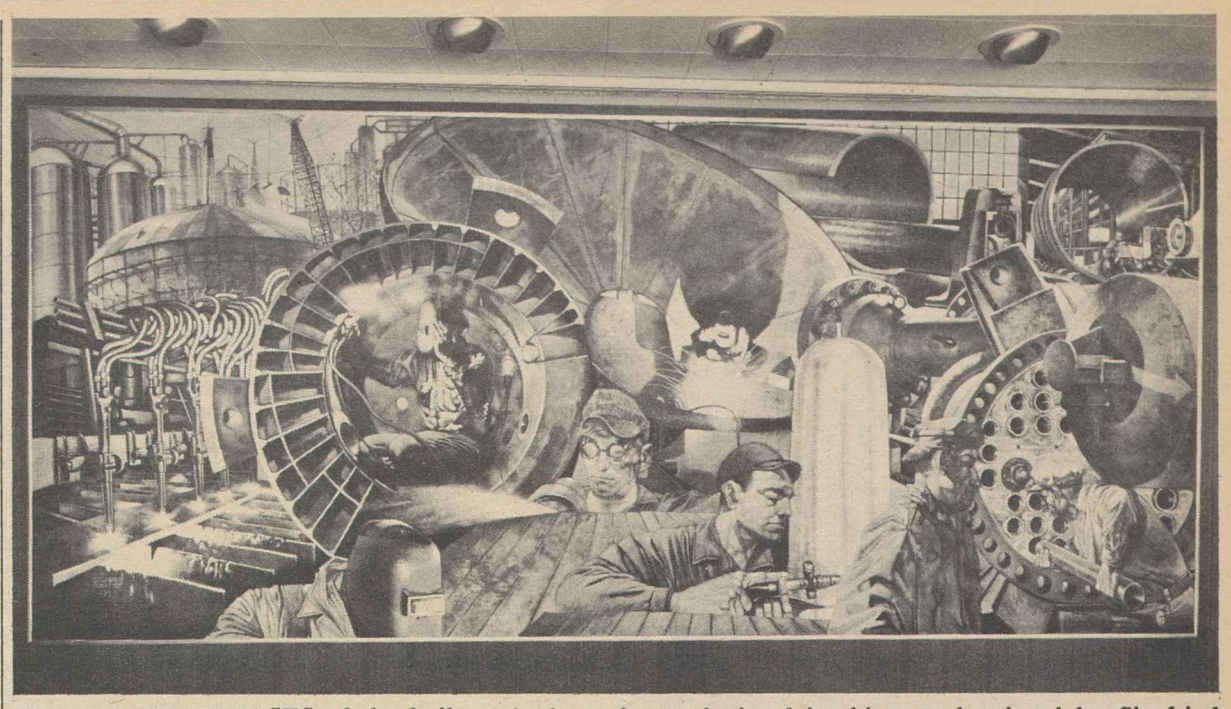
The Human Relations Committee has no authority itself to write new contract language, and the USWA so far have not exercised their right—effective May 1—to a formal reopening of the contracts on wages, pensions or insurance.

The contracts have no expiration date, but must run for at least two years from last June 30. They may be terminated on 90 days notice given after Apr. 1, 1964.

Injuries Down Among Ship, Dock Workers

Injury rates in longshoring and ship repair jobs under the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act dropped sharply in 1962 from 1961, the Labor Dept. has announced.

The longshoring rate went from 125.3 disabling injuries per 1 million manhours worked in 1961 to 108.2 in 1962, a decline of nearly 14 percent. In ship repairing, the fall was from 39 to 34.9, or 10.5 percent.



THE VARIED PHASES of the boilermaker's craft are depicted in this mural painted by Siegfried Reinhardt and hanging in the lobby of the Nooter Corp.'s St. Louis office building. The company has had contractual relations for many years with Boilermakers Lodge 27.

Labor Urges Bracero Plan Termination

The AFL-CIO has urged the House to vote down a bill which would extend the Mexican farm labor importation program for an additional two years.

In a letter to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that last year 227,000 Mexican nationals [braceros] were employed in the United States to work on farms. He declared:

"With millions of jobless Americans looking for work, importation of Mexican workers further depresses the already low wages of American farm workers and takes job opportunities away from American workers."

The most recent statistics available show that the average U.S. farm worker earned only $881 and worked only 134 days in 1961, Biemiller pointed out. New developments in agricultural technology, he noted, are adding to unemployment and under-employment in rural areas.

"In view of these conditions," he said, "it is impossible to justify importation of Mexican farm workers to compete with already under-employed American farm workers."

The program, Biemiller emphasized, hurts the family farmer, who is forced to compete against "cheap labor," and benefits less than 1 percent of the nation's farms, "and these are generally the large, corporation-type farms."

The bill, approved by the Agriculture Committee, is expected to reach the House floor within the next few weeks.

Unionists to Aid Housing Equality

Two union representatives are among eight "busy" men Pres. Kennedy has named public members of his Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

They are Jack T. Conway, executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and a former deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, and Roland M. Sawyer of Pittsburgh, housing consultant to the Steelworkers.

The committee is charged with serving as a "watchdog" on implementation of the executive order providing for equal opportunity in housing. Kennedy expressed confidence that although they were "busy" men, the new members will work with former Gov. David L. Lawrence (Pa.), the chairman, to "make a valuable contribution to the overall effort of providing fuller opportunities for all our citizens in obtaining good and adequate housing."

Union-Industries Show Puts Skills on Display

(Continued from Page 1)

of people on the other side of the bargaining table.

"People are together," he said.

In his opening remarks, Meany pointed out that labor in this country "is no longer a downtrodden minority, a class apart."

"We take our part," he declared. "And this show portrays not only the skill of the individual workers but the products of that skill and management ingenuity. It shows what can be done when a worker has a say on the conditions and wages of his job, what share he gets."

Meany Cuts Ribbon

From the podium presided over by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Meany and Wirtz led the procession to the exhibit hall to cut the white ribbon marking the formal opening of the show.

"Gateway to Progress" was the theme of this year's show—the 18th annual Union-Industries exhibition. The theme was drawn in part from the towering archway now under construction by union workers for the St. Louis waterfront—630 feet high, sure to be a dominant feature of the landscape where Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase will be memorialized.

Director of the show was Joseph Lewis, secretary of the Union Label Dept.

Inside the hall, the exhibit of the Bridge, Structural & Iron Workers was marked with a small-scale model of the archway, which will soar higher than the Eiffel Tower, twice as high as New York Harbor's Statue of Liberty.

Inside, also, was a model of the space capsule built by members of the Machinists at McDonnell Aircraft Co. in St. Louis—the type of capsule in which Maj. Gordon Cooper had just completed his 22-orbit travel in space.

There was information, proof of progress and plenty of fun for the thousands of St. Louisians and visitors who toured the show. Gifts and prizes valued at more than $80,000 were given away—everything from shopping bags furnished by the Retail Clerks to an $8,000 completely electric kitchen at the booth of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Glass Bottle Blowers brought their portable oven and two expert Baltimore craftsmen to display the almost extinct art of hand-blowing bottles and ornamental objects.

Skills Demonstrated

The Bricklayers exhibit showed the work of their apprentices; the Carpenters displayed their construction and ornamental work; the Ladies' Garment Workers exhibited the latest models in sewing machines.

Presses ran at the exhibit of the Printing Pressmen; the Fire Fighters exhibited their equipment and handed out lessons in tying "rescue knots" and "chimney hitches."

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. passed out leaflets warning shoppers against deceptive practices in packaging; the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries exhibit proudly proclaimed "the women in your life"; the Hotel & Restaurant Workers displayed both a bar and an eight-place table setting of china and silver.

"We're giving away people, too," quipped one official—the "people" being a five-piece band offered to the prize winner to play four hours for a dinner party or dance anywhere in the St. Louis area between the time of the show and Oct. 1—"except weekends," it was specified.

One of the guests was Sir Tom O'Brien, general secretary of the National Association of Theatre & Cine Employes of Great Britain. A former member of Parliament and a member of the British Trades Union Congress executive council, O'Brien holds a gold membership card in the Theatrical Stage Employes of this country, given him last year when he visited the union's convention.

Meany 'Proud' Of Cooper's Flight

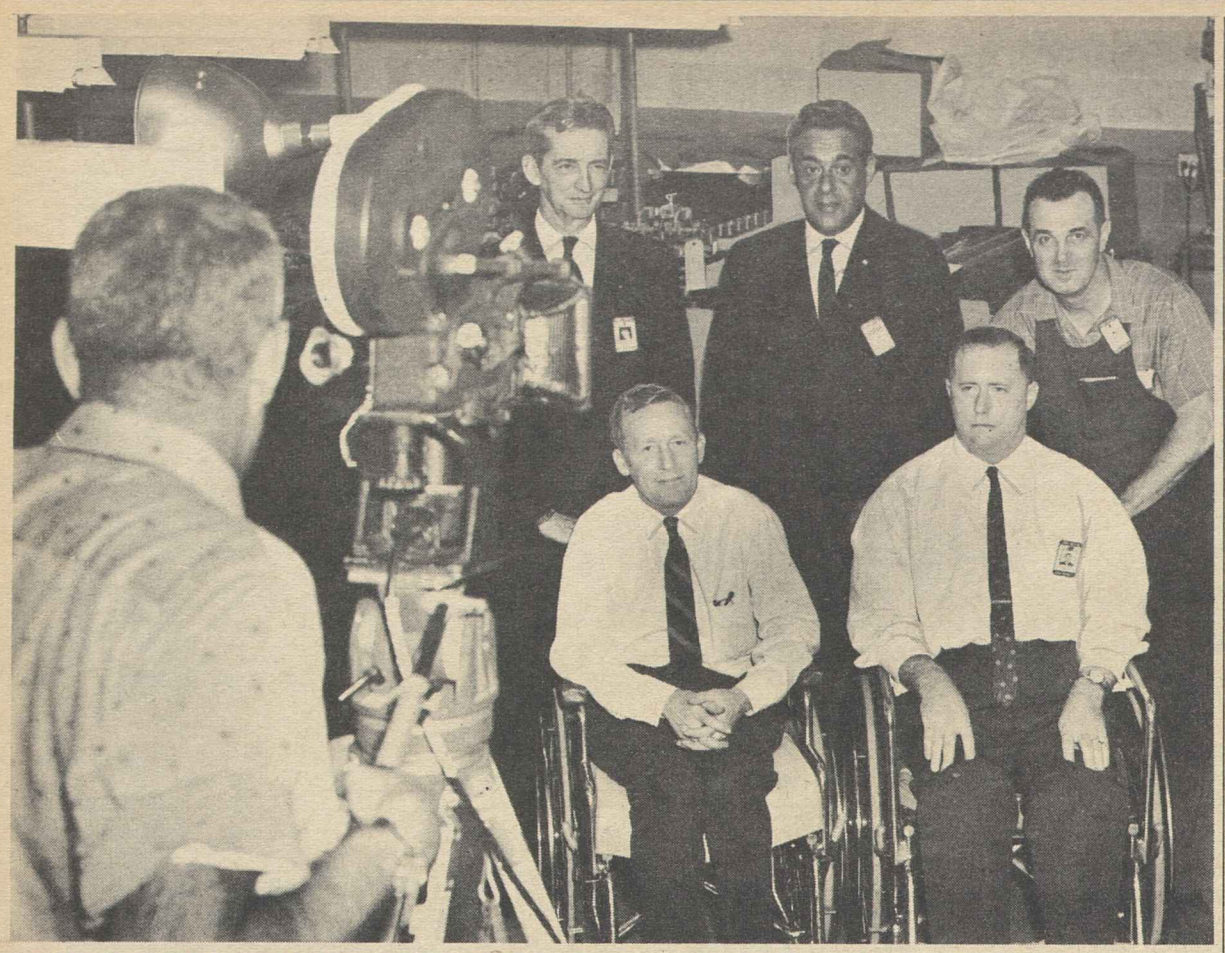
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said, "I am just as proud as I can be" of Astronaut Gordon Cooper's 22-orbit flight and "that we belong to a nation where we don't have to hide."

Meany stressed that the U.S. "is willing to take a gamble on failure, willing to show the whole world what we're trying to do."

"We don't have to cloud our experiments in an atmosphere of secrecy and then announce them to the world two or three days later," he added. "I'm proud to belong to a nation that will gamble on a thing like this."

Public Power Group Recognizes IBEW

Portland, Ore.—The Washington Public Power Supply System has recognized Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 77 as exclusive bargaining representative of its supervised employes.



"THEY'VE GOT WHAT IT TAKES," title of a new film produced by the AFL-CIO in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, applies to three of the "stars" of the production, Thomas Cooper, front row left; Robert Stokes, front row right, and Lindsay Gilchrest, back row right, all members of Local 1783, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Also in the back row are William P. Hilliard, left, president of the Pleasantville Instrument Corp., Pleasantville, N.Y., where the on-the-job scenes were filmed, and Pres. Robert Greene (center) of Local 1783.

AFL-CIO Film Shows Jobs for Handicapped

"All the handicapped worker asks is a fair chance" and labor will do its "utmost" to see that he gets it, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declares in a new film produced by the federation in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

The film, which deals with "the how of hiring the handicapped," is titled "They've Got What It Takes" and is scheduled for release soon.

The production features scenes of handicapped members of Local 1783, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on the job at the Pleasantville Instrument Corp., Pleasantville, N. Y. It also contains messages from Meany and IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, who is vice chairman of the President's committee and whose union contributed to the film's production costs.

In his message, Meany notes the part the labor movement has played in helping to expand rehabilitation and training services for the handicapped, but emphasizes that "this is only the first step."

"The decisive point," he states, "is that handicapped workers must have a chance to use the skills they have," and as the film shows, "the opportunities can be found if both labor and management have the will to find them."

He said that the AFL-CIO "is deeply committed to the principle of equal opportunity. We believe that every worker has a right to the kind of job he can adequately fill."

The handicapped worker, Meany declares, "has the same right to be judged solely on the grounds of what he can do."

"His ability, not his disability, is what counts," he adds.

As top AFL-CIO representative on the President's committee, Freeman calls on all the 60,000 AFL-CIO local unions to cooperate with the committee's program and encourage the formation at the plant level of more union-management committees for the employment of the handicapped.

"Such committees are the best way to assist in the employment, re-employment or transfer of impaired workers, whether their disability stems from on-the-job or off-the-job sources," Freeman suggests. "They are important for morale reasons, too; for one of the strongest supports a handicapped worker can have is the help and understanding of his fellow workers in organized labor.

"The best place for a handicapped worker to earn his living is in his own community. In most cases, any community can absorb its handicapped into its industrial and commercial life to great advantage.

"We believe that real progress is made toward that objective when organized labor joins with representatives of management, the professions and the civic and welfare organizations in the community, in a unified program of cooperation with local rehabilitation and placement agencies."

Jobless Down In Canada, Still 7 Percent

Ottawa, Ont. — Unemployment dipped sharply in Canada during April but was still 7 percent of the labor force, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The monthly survey showed 462,000 workers were without jobs and looking for them, a drop of 87,000 from March—when the rate was 8.4 percent—and 23,000 below the level of April 1962.

Employment increased by 134,000 to 6,097,000, or 90,000 more than in April of last year.

The number of long-term jobless—those unemployed for six months or longer—increased in April to 76,000 from the previous month's 68,000. Idleness among teen-agers remained disproportionately high at 78,000, or 14 percent of the unemployed. The Atlantic provinces continued to suffer most severely with 14.1 percent of the work force jobless.

In another report, the DBS said Canada's labor force totaled 6,471,850 at the time of the census in June 1961.

Justice Dept. Intervenes in Bias Case

The National Labor Relations Board has given the Justice Dept. approval to enter a board case based on a charge of racial discrimination by an unaffiliated local union representing employes of the Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the department had asked the NLRB for permission to appear "because of its widespread significance for the protection of Negro workers from racial discrimination by labor unions."

A board trial examiner has recommended that the NLRB revoke the joint certification of Locals 1 and 2 of the Independent Metal Workers Union as representatives of Hughes employes because the division is based on racial lines.

Local 2, composed solely of Negro members, brought unfair practice charges against Local 1, all of whose members are white, accusing it of refusing to process the grievance of a Negro employe denied the right to bid on an apprenticeship opening.

The trial examiner upheld the unfair practice charges and urged revocation of bargaining rights, as Local 2 had asked, because Local 1 had not fulfilled "its statutory duty to represent fairly all employes in the unit."

NALC Retirement Project Opened

East Lake Wales, Fla.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Crane, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., have become the first tenants of NALCREST, a long-planned retirement community sponsored by the Letter Carriers.

Crane retired recently after 31 years of service as a letter carrier. He and Mrs. Crane were the first of 30 families scheduled to move into the $4.5 million project. It is expected they will be joined by some 900 others in time for a formal grand opening at the end of the year.

NALCREST, on 1,300 feet of Lake We-Oh-Ya-Kapka, is sponsored, owned and operated by the Letter Carriers and was built under the Federal Housing Administration program for low, regulated rentals to meet the needs of elders.

Claim Withdrawn:

Bias Charge Killed, ILGWU Vindicated

New York—A charge of racial discrimination against Cutters' Local 10 of the Ladies' Garment Workers was withdrawn May 17 by Ernest Holmes, a Negro who had complained before the New York State Commission for Human Rights that he had been denied membership because of his color.

The dropping of charges on joint stipulation to the commission, with the agreement of Holmes, came in the third day of hearings before a three-man board. By that time, under cross-examination by Emil Schlesinger, union attorney, Holmes was shown to have claimed that without a single day of previous experience in the craft, he was a qualified cutter on the day he was hired by Primrose Foundation.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky declared that the withdrawal of the complaint while cross-examination of Holmes was still under way "burst like a balloon the campaign since April 1961 to smear the ILGWU with the charge of racial discrimination."

In June 1962 an investigating commissioner of the state commission had found "probable cause" for crediting the charge against the union. He informed the press of the nature of conciliation efforts and one result, the ILGWU said, was the spreading public impression that the union had already been found guilty.

"We hope," Dubinsky continued, "that the joint stipulation puts to rest for all time statements circulated in the press, radio, television and even before a congressional committee that a prior determination of probable cause was a finding of guilt."

The Holmes case was among those cited in a turbulent hearing last fall by a special House Labor subcommittee investigating charges of ILGWU racial discrimination. The investigation, headed by then Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.), was labeled a "political vendetta" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and Dubinsky flatly denounced the charges as "untruthful, irresponsible, a gross exaggeration, unfair, imaginative and done in a spirit of revenge."

The sole commitment of the union in the joint stipulation to the state commission indicates that Holmes' claim that he was a cutter —the claim on which he based the charge against the ILGWU—was entirely without foundation.

The commission agreed that Holmes is not in fact a trained and qualified cutter. In the stipulation in which it joined, Local 10 was directed only as follows:

"In line with its oft-asserted regular and general policy, as adopted by conventions of the ILGWU from its very inception, against discrimination of any person because of his race, creed, color or national origin, that it will, on the same basis as it applies to all other applicants for admission to membership, exercise its good offices in assisting the complainant to become a qualified cutter and to gain admission to membership in the union as and when he becomes a qualified cutter and becomes eligible for membership in the local."

Railroad Clerks Elect C. L. Dennis President

Los Angeles—C. L. (Les) Dennis of Chicago was elected by delegates to the 22nd convention of the Railway Clerks to head that organization for the next four years.

Dennis, a former vice grand president, succeeds to the position of grand president vacated by George M. Harrison after 35 years. Harrison will take over the newly-created position of chief executive.

Frank H. Hall, Canadian vice grand president for nearly 40 years, will also assume a new post, that of Canadian executive assistant to the grand president. Both positions were created so that the experience of Harrison and Hall might be retained while relieving them of the day-to-day burdens of the offices they occupied.

Other officers elected are:

Vice grand presidents W. C. McGovern, St. Louis; K. D. Shaw, Baltimore; C. E. Kief, Chicago; J. D. Bearden, Washington; G. R. Atkinson, Cincinnati; E. F. Downard, Canada; D. J. Sullivan, New York; D. A. Ligon, Houston; J. B. Haines, Chicago. The final four are new officers, filling vacancies created by retirements and by the assumption of new duties by Dennis and Hall.

Dennis served as general chairman of the Chicago & North Western system board for 17 years.

The son of a railroader, he held a wide variety of jobs before going to work as a freight handler for the C&NW in 1925.

He joined the Clerks in 1928 and holds membership in Wood St. Station Lodge 1198, Chicago. Active in lodge affairs, he held almost every office at one time or another, serving as financial and recording secretary-treasurer, and then as local chairman and division chairman in 1937. In 1939 Dennis won the BRC grand prize for signing the most employes into membership.

He was appointed acting vice grand president in 1956 and elected a vice grand president at the Milwaukee convention in 1959. He has been assigned to assist all air lines system boards in improving their rules, working conditions and rates of pay.

Dennis and his wife, Harriet, make their home in Chicago and have one son Jeffrey, 6. Mrs. Dennis is a member of C&NW System Lodge 1163, Chicago, and was her husband's secretary for 12 years.

The Dennis family is a genuine railroad family, with 16 members in rail service. His five sisters, Lorena, Alberta, Josephine, Imogene and Nona, all are BRC members and belong to C&NW Lodge 679, Chicago.

McCulloch Names Leff Chief Counsel

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch of the National Labor Relations Board has named Arthur Leff, 20-year veteran of NLRB service, as his chief counsel. Leff will succeed Arnold Ordman, who became general counsel May 14, replacing Stuart Rothman.

Leff, 55, joined the board in 1942 as an attorney and has been a trial examiner since Apr. 26, 1944. As chief counsel he will be the principal legal adviser to McCulloch. He will dissociate himself from cases before the board in which he participated as trial examiner, he said.

Fact Sheet on 88th Congress:

Federal Action Needed for More Jobs

Employment Act of '46 Focuses Responsibility

SINCE THE END of World War II, the U.S. economy has suffered four major recessions. Each recession has left a higher plateau of unemployment, a larger number of jobless workers.

After the 1953-54 recession, the unemployment rate failed to drop below 4 percent of the labor force. After the 1957-58 recession, it failed to drop below 5 percent. And after the 1960-61 recession, unemployment has stayed up above 5.5 percent.

For more than five years the rate of unemployment has been above 5 percent every month except one. It is a shocking, disgraceful record for the richest nation in the world.

For 4.5 million jobless American workers and their families it is a record of frustration, humiliation and human tragedy that cold statistics cannot show.

There are admittedly no simple solutions to the unemployment problem. Labor and business can work out some solutions through collective bargaining. State and local governments can help also. But the federal government must use its great resources to work toward an overall cure for the chronic unemployment sickness.

The responsibility of the federal government to attack continuing high unemployment stems from the Employment Act of 1946. This law is an outstanding achievement in the development of the American economy and a landmark piece of social legislation.

It sets forth as a major objective of national policy the goal of "creating and maintaining . . . conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment for those able, willing, and seeking to work."

Federal Role Outlined

The act further states that it is the responsibility of the federal government to promote "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

It requires the President to make an economic report to Congress in January of each year. In this report he must:

1. Describe the nation's economic health.
2. Review federal economic programs and economic conditions affecting employment during the preceding year.
3. Set targets to carry out the purposes of the Employment Act.
4. Outline a program to achieve these targets.

The act also set up a Council of Economic Advisers to the President and established in Congress a Joint Economic Committee composed of eight senators and eight members of the House. The JEC conducts hearings and makes basic studies of economic affairs. It also must tell Congress, by Mar. 1 of each year, what it thinks of the President's report.

All these reports, public hearings and studies are designed to spread public understanding of the nation's economic goals and of the role of the federal government in achieving these goals.

To the extent that joblessness persists, to the extent that production and purchasing power lag behind our full employment potential, the federal government falls short of its responsibility under the Employment Act.

What does the record show? Has the federal government met its job responsibilities under the Employment Act?

Unfortunately, the unemployment problem is getting worse—not better. More than 55 out of every 1,000 workers now are jobless—too many out of work for too long. Millions of workers and their families are suffering the tragic consequences of unemployment.

In 1947 the 3.9 percent unemployment rate meant 2.3 million American workers were jobless. The 6.8 percent unemployment rate in 1958 reflected 4.7 million jobless Americans—68 jobless out of every 1,000 workers.

Lag in Jobs

In the first 10 years after passage of the 1946 law, the unemployment rate averaged 4.3 percent of the civilian labor force. In the last five and a half years, the rate has been close to 6 percent most of the time.

The unemployment rate is simply a measure of how effective our economy is in meeting the demand for jobs. The economy is clearly failing to meet that demand—and it is falling further behind because rising productivity enables it to turn out more goods and services with fewer workers.

The main reason for unemployment is lagging economic growth and the shortage of consumer purchasing power—customers with cash or credit to buy the goods and services our economy can produce. It's not that people don't want these goods and services. It's that too many Americans just don't have enough money.

Our rising capacity to produce goods and services—as a result of automation—is not matched by sufficient growth in jobs and purchasing power. Automation cuts the need for workers because employers can get the same amount of production with fewer manhours of labor.

This is a vicious circle. To provide more jobs, we must expand production. But if there is no market for these extra goods and services, if there is not enough purchasing power in the economy, employers have no reason to expand production. Thus opportunities to create new jobs are lost.

Automation, growth of the labor force, changes in job skill requirements, decline of some industries, and shifts in industry location also contribute to the unemployment problem.

Within the goods-producing industries, automation has brought a higher proportion of white collar workers such as salesmen and engineers and a lower proportion of blue-collar workers. There is more demand for highly skilled workers but little demand for unskilled workers.

Furthermore, progress in farm technology since World War II continues to push workers off the farms and into the cities. The number dropped from 8 million in 1947 to 5 million in 1962.

The total value of goods and services we produce in a year is called the Gross National Product (GNP). Full employment requires a GNP growth rate of 5 percent a year—but since 1953 our economic growth has average only 2.7 percent a year.

Our civilian labor force grew from 60 million workers in 1947 to about 72 million in 1962. By 1970 the labor force will reach 85.5 million workers.

To provide jobs for this increase in the labor force—including those now unemployed, those working only part-time, and those seeking jobs for the first time—to achieve the full employment goal set by the Employment Act of 1946, the American economy must provide about 18 million more jobs by 1970.

Through the 1960s we will see the results of the baby boom of the 1940s as 26 million young men and women, aged 24 and under, enter the labor force. Thus, by 1970, these young people will make up close to one-fourth of the labor force. The shortage of jobs will hit these young job-seekers the hardest. Enactment of youth employment programs is essential.

Unfortunately, too many of these new young job-seekers will lack the education, the skills, the training, and the work experience that will enable them to find jobs. In our rapidly changing economy, available jobs often require new skills that no one dreamed of 10 or 15 years ago. In 1962, more than one-third of total unemployment in the U.S. consisted of jobless youngsters between the ages of 16 and 24.

Social Dynamite

The situation is even worse than official statistics report because many young people who are out of school and out of work simply don't bother to look for jobs they know are not available.

The job-shortage hits Negroes particularly hard. Their unemployment rate is more than double the unemployment rate for white workers. Elimination of racial discrimination in employment is a partial solution to this situation.

Adjustment to new technology is not easy or automatic. In fact, it can be very painful for the workers who are forced out of their jobs by technological progress or automation.

In line with its obligation to promote job opportunity, Congress made a start in attacking structural unemployment through the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 and the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962.

ARA supplies money and technical aid to help chronically depressed areas with declining industries. Such areas with persistently high unemployment are getting loans and grants to boost their economies and to open up new job opportunities. ARA also provides vocational training for jobless workers and makes subsistence payments—in place of unemployment compensation—to workers being trained for new jobs.

MDTA is another solid step forward in fighting structural unemployment. To combat manpower displacement caused by automation and technological change, MDTA helps new job-seekers and unemployed workers to acquire new, up-to-date skills through on-the-job training and retraining programs. But it does not meet the basic need—more jobs.

In spite of progress, there is still much to be done to help unemployed workers and to open up more job opportunities. ARA and MDTA can be truly successful only in a rapidly growing economy with high employment. Even with them in full operation, the major task will remain—to create jobs for the unemployed and for our growing labor force.

Under the present crazy-quilt of federal-state unemployment insurance programs, jobless workers too often find benefits are not available or are too small. Too often the programs are inadequate, unfair, and discriminatory. Therefore, the AFL-CIO has called for permanent reform of the unemployment compensation (UC) system along the lines proposed by Pres. Kennedy.

Collective bargaining can help ease unemployment problems to a limited degree.

Jointly established automation funds, more adequate severance pay plans, and supplementary unemployment benefits can help cushion the shock of job displacement and job loss. Labor-management agreements can also set procedures for scheduling work and overtime, transfers, lay-offs, and callbacks.

AFL-CIO Program

The AFL-CIO is calling for a 35-hour workweek to help provide more job opportunities, and through collective bargaining, labor unions are pressing for such a reduction from 40 hours, and for longer vacations and more holidays with pay.

Federal action under the Fair Labor Standards Act would be necessary to cut the time after which overtime rates must be paid. A double-time penalty rate for overtime work would encourage employers to hire more workers for extra production instead of working presently-employed workers longer hours.

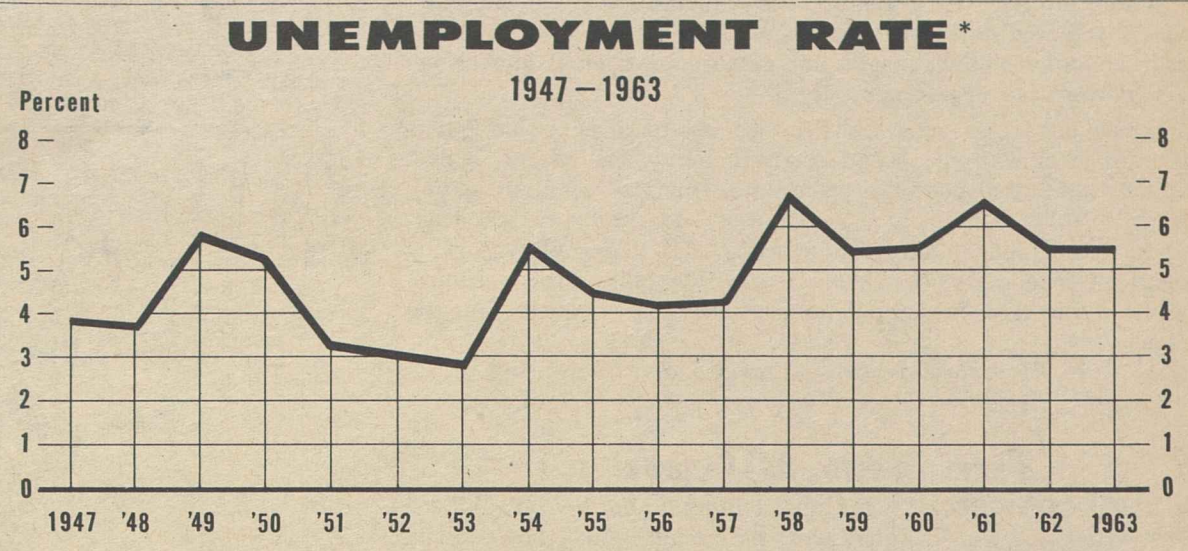
The AFL-CIO is calling for expansion and extension of the job-creating accelerated public works program to build federal, state, and local public works in areas with serious unemployment.

The federation is backing an immediate $10 billion tax cut in 1963 to boost the purchasing power of low-income and middle-income families, whose spending does the most to expand production and thus open up more jobs.

The AFL-CIO is urging the federal government to push job-creating federal investment in public services. Aid to education, including vocational and technical education, can do much to upgrade the skills of American workers and to prepare youngsters who will be future workers.

Long-range public investment in housing and urban development, in health and welfare programs, and in natural resource development would also help create more jobs.

Action by Congress is essential for the government to meet its clear responsibilities under the Employment Act of 1946—and until Congress acts it bears the reproach and the burden of failing to carry out these responsibilities.



Source: Council of Economic Advisers

* Adjusted for seasonal factors

Fact Sheet Series On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page another in a series of Fact Sheets on issues before the 88th Congress.

This Fact Sheet is on unemployment. Previous Fact Sheets covered tax policy and federal spending.

Reprints of these Fact Sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Many Techniques Offer Hope for Job Creation

Tax Cut—A $10 billion tax cut in 1963 will help low and middle income families buy more goods and services, thus boosting job-creating private consumer spending.

Expansionary Fiscal Policy—More government spending for federal, state, and local public works, schools, hospitals, highways, water pollution control, and other wealth-producing projects will open up more jobs.

35-Hour Workweek—A shorter workweek, longer vacations, and more paid holidays can provide more job opportunities. A cut in the standard workweek from 40 to 35 hours can open up more than 2 million jobs.

Youth Employment—Enactment of youth employment programs such as the Youth Conservation Corps and the "home town youth corps" will make more jobs.

Education—Federal aid to education at all levels will boost funds for construction and help workers and their children prepare for higher-paying jobs in the future.

Mass Transit—Federal aid for city mass transit systems (with effective labor protections) will create jobs and help workers travel more easily from their homes to available jobs.

Foreign Aid—Most foreign aid from the U.S. results in direct job-creating sales of American goods. Thus foreign aid is just as important to our economy as it is to the nations we help.

Tax Cuts and Spending

THE AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to any effort to accompany tax reduction with cuts in the general level of federal expenditures. Such action would nullify the job-creating impact of tax reduction and would be self-defeating.

While the AFL-CIO supports all economies that can be genuinely achieved in the operation of government, we firmly believe that the nation's public service and defense needs make increasing expenditures an urgent necessity.

The deficits in jobs and public services are the deficits that America must meet with speed and determination. The federal budget can be soundly balanced only when the American economy is balanced by full employment of manpower and productive capacity. We have full and abiding confidence in the ability of a growing American economy to sustain the expanded public service requirements of our growing population, as well as adequate national defense.

From the statement on taxes adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 15, 1963 in St. Louis.

The New Dilemma

AT HIS CONFERENCE for labor editors, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the dilemma facing the nation is that the economy could move to new, record high levels and still leave a critical unemployment situation. "There is good reason to think," he said, "that may be exactly what is happening."

The problem is quickly summed up by two figures the Secretary used—presently the number of jobs is increasing at nine-tenths of 1 percent compared to a rate of nearly 2 percent 10 years ago.

The drop in the job growth rate and the higher level of unemployment at the end of the last four recessions, he commented. is "a reflection of the fact that with the development of what we loosely call automation, you have a situation in which each time there are more and more people for whom there is simply not a demand in the new more highly-automated work force."

In addition to job displacement, there is taking place also a new and different "mix" in the work force—a smaller number of unskilled jobs and workers moving from manufacturing to service trades, which Wirtz said is "creating a great dislocation as far as the work force is concerned."

The Secretary's remarks are pertinent in a current continuing discussion of automation and unemployment. A number of economists, some of them in the Administration, describe automation as part of a long, continuing process of technological change and improvement and contend that its effect is not overly significant because productivity figures show no marked change from the year-to-year gains over the past decade.

These economists admit that there is a need to cushion the impact of automation with new approaches for specific industries and workers. But they almost solely rely on a general increase in economic activity as the answer—the answer that has worked in the past, they say, when a worker's skill has become obsolete.

There is no doubt that demand-stimulating programs aimed directly at increasing consumer purchasing power can overcome some of the problems caused by automation. But as Wirtz pointed out, new records of economic activity may be achieved and there may still be a high level of unemployment.

There is a vast difference between the technological changes of past years and decades and the automation of today. The difference is persistent, chronic, long-term unemployment in a period of rising industrial production and record-shattering profits.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Birmingham

New Role of Unions:

Task of Alliance for Progress Almost Beyond Comprehension

ALMOST TWO YEARS AGO, 19 Latin American countries and the United States—members of the Organization of American States—signed the Charter of Punta del Este, creating the Alliance for Progress.

Wrapped up in this Alliance is our commitment to the economic, social and political advancement of Latin America.

"If the Alliance should fail," Pres. Guillermo Leon Valencia of Colombia declared, "communism will dominate the continent."

Just how much is at stake we here in the United States—and all those committed to free societies in the Americas—too little appreciate. The magnitude of the task is almost beyond comprehension.

In partnership with our Latin American friends we are asked to speed up the evolution of their social and economic systems to provide their citizens with the advantages of 20th century living—a speed-up that encompasses hundreds of years.

A start has been made against monumental obstacles of rigid traditions, ignorance, vested interests, fantastic birth rates, etc. We are witnessing tiny progress in such areas as land utilization, tax reform, public education and housing and the employment of resources and people.

Some six countries, for example, have reformed their tax structure, increasing their revenues. But these are almost piddling steps in contrast to the immensity of the job ahead.

The Alliance is not a give-away program. The Latin American countries must originate plans and programs which are reviewed by an ad hoc group selected from "nine wise men." The originating countries, theoretically, provide 80 percent of the cost and 20 percent is provided through U.S. loans.

Projects are already under way in a number of countries. One of the most challenging is just outside Bogota, a housing project that will provide homes for some 100,000 people. It is called Ciudad Techo. The Alliance constructs the shell of the home and under a self-help program, the occupant completes the job. Despite the high rate of unemployment, the demand for these homes far exceeds its 12,000 units.

So far as the achievement of its goals goes, however, the Alliance is lagging. The obstacles against it as listed above, plus open Communist opposition, have taken their toll.

Last year the OAS asked six union experts to study the Alliance program to ascertain, country by country, the role of trade unions in helping to advance it. The experts found the unions were being bypassed.

ALL OF THIS is background which led up to the calling of the Bogota conference of labor ministers to examine the entire program. What actually took place at the Bogota meeting and its resulting Declaration of Cundinamarca could provide a turning point.

Most of the delegations included trade union leaders. The U.S. delegation listed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne, though Meany had to withdraw at the last moment.

The meaningful work of the Bogota conference was conducted in committees at which trade union observers had a voice, though no vote.

Leader of the U.S. delegation was Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. He was convinced that the free and democratic trade union movements were the closest to the people of the Latin American countries and if these unions had roles formally spelled out it would provide essential support for the program.

He recommended that for a country to qualify for programs under the Alliance it must "consult and collaborate" with its free and democratic unions. For labor ministers who had unions that were not "free and democratic" this was not particularly pleasing, but Wirtz won support. He faced his greatest threat from coffee-producing countries such as Brazil and Colombia which were more concerned with U.S. subsidies for their products.

The Declaration of Cundinamarca went much further in economic and social planning. In addition to the programs spelled out at Punta del Este it asked that labor ministries concern themselves with social as well as technical matters . . . that human resources be given top priority . . . that economic planning units include union representatives . . . that labor legislation, particularly minimum wages, be enforced . . . that on-the-job training be encouraged . . . that employment services be established . . . that labor statistics be brought up-to-date . . . that social security be adopted and/or extended, etc.

These may be merely fine words and lofty but unattainable goals; no one can foretell. But as Pres. Kennedy has noted, "want and despair need not be the lot of free men." We shall see. **(PAI).**

Morgan Says:

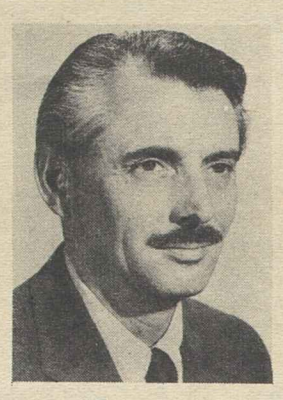
Time to Take a Tip from Kuchel And Tighten Our Grip on Sanity

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

MY MAIL RECENTLY has included several angry letters complaining that, by attacks on the radical right, I am damaging conservatives and the cause of conservatism in America. I rise to a point of order or at least of clarification.

I do not equate honest conservatism with the frantic fringe. Our society with its two-party system cannot survive without a constant exchange of responsible criticism of and from the left, right and center. My quarrel here is with those conservatives who, out of opportunism, ignorance of the facts, or a mixture, do not recognize the dangers, actual and potential, posed by the radical right to the internal security of this republic.



Morgan

These conservatives, and they are both Republicans and Democrats, are, I suggest, guilty of the same kind of carelessness that some American liberals were a generation or so ago.

Where the latter deluded themselves into believing that it was safe and smart to fellow-travel with communism, this conservative minority apparently reasons now that it is justifiable pragmatism to condone the lunatic line of the far right in order to upset the Democratic Administration in Washington. This is false and perilous logic.

The Kennedy regime is vulnerable on a number of fronts without having to resort to totalitarian tactics to attack it. I submit chilling facts are that, loathsome and treacherous as the Communist conspiracy is and as vigilant as we are always going to have to be against its internal and external threats, the conspiracy of the radical right is much more of a domestic threat to our country at this moment than the Communists.

When the senior senator from the most populous state in the union, a courageous middle-of-the-road Republican, finds it necessary as California's Thomas Kuchel did to devote a full-dress speech on the floor of the U.S. Senate to the "grave and evil hazards" to American freedom engendered by the radicals of reaction, then their activities have surely passed the shrug-off stage.

Pres. Kennedy has attacked this phenomenon publicly but it is useful to note, too, that some of the most eloquent and responsible warnings have come from the most respected Republicans, from ex-Pres. Eisenhower down. Republican Senators Javits of New York and Allott of Colorado associated themselves with Kuchel's remarks and praised his speech.

Nor was this by any means the first time that Kuchel had denounced the "I-am-a-better-American-than-you-are" fanatics. He blistered them in 1962 in rolling up a stunning 700,000 plurality for re-election to the Senate. If Kuchel becomes, as political gossip says he may, the Republican vice presidential nominee in 1964, it will not be due to any compromise with this frantic fringe of politics, one of whose major centers, Los Angeles, is in his own constituency.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, the country should be indebted to the senator for a new and illuminating definition of this extremist affliction: "a strange intellectual strabismus which professes to see our government crawling with 'Communists' and which, abandoning the processes of reason, pours its spleen upon anything or anybody which does not meet its own queer and puzzling dogmas." Webster's defines "strabismus" as a disorder of the eye which produces a squinting distortion of vision.

In his speech Kuchel reported he received 6,000 letters a month in the category of "fright mail," ranging from anti-Semitic, anti-Negro diatribes to charges of treason against him for refusing to recognize that Chinese Communist troops were poised in Mexico to attack us, that the UN was training cannibals in the state of Georgia to overthrow the government, that we should get out of the UN, dismantle NATO, stop foreign aid and repeal the income tax.

"It is ironic," Kuchel observed significantly, "that these very aims are very likely identical to the real hopes of the Kremlin."

Right-wing extremists, he said, do the "devil's work far better than Communists could do."

These extremist operators have two highly effective weapons which the puny radical left in this country simply does not have: money and respectability. Misguided millionaires have bankrolled some of these professional patriots, some of whom hide their carbolic hatred and rabble-rousing fears behind religion.

Conceivably some skittish elements of radio, television and the press have not reported the activities of this swollen phenomenon with sufficient comprehensiveness and candor, for fear of disturbing advertising and other revenues and of contributing to that dreaded thing, "controversy." But courage, the full facts and honest discussion of them are the most effective counterweapons against the extremes of both right and left and it's time we all took our cue from Kuchel and tightened our grip on our sanity.

Washington Reports:

Political Activity of Ultra-Right Seen Topping Left Wing of '30s

THE EXTREME RIGHT is now more active in American politics across the country than the extreme left was in the 1930s, Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) declared in a radio interview.

"They have learned a lot of procedures in effective political organization and they are putting them into operation—and they have more money than the extreme left used to have when it was active," he said on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), on the same program described as "almost beyond comprehension" the belief of some persons that there is "a great plot" among high officials in all branches of the government, the Pentagon and the United Nations "through which the evil leaders of communism will take over the country."

"That is so much poppycock," he asserted.

McGee said the extreme right has a right to be active in politics like any other group, but he denounced what he called "their retreat behind a cloak of secrecy."

"The whole weapon of the John Birch Society, for instance, has been secrecy," he observed. "They promise to organize in secret cells of 15, like the Communists do. They stay underground. Their program is action, not numbers. . . .They are an operational group and their design is to influence the key segments of local and other levels of government."

HE NOTED THAT the extreme right operates through a number of "front groups," among them the Manion Forum, the Dan Smoot Report, Kent Courtney's Independent American, and Life Lines.

Kuchel reported that the reaction to his Senate speech on the extreme right was "a healthy one" and that the bulk of the mail and telephone calls he had received were approving, giving evidence that "basically, the American people are decent people."

"I don't care whether the individual is a Republican or Democrat; he wants clean, honest, decent American government," Kuchel said. "He opposes extremes. He opposes communism and Communists. He also opposes those people who . . . could be described as Fascists, the right-wing extremists.

"And the strange thing is that the philosophy of the left-winger is almost on all fours with the philosophy of the radical right-winger in this country."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN has called for a "great national debate" on the three proposed constitutional amendments that are kicking around the state legislatures—a series of amendments that would destroy the national character of our government and that are being almost surreptitiously wangled through some state assemblies by rightwing promoters.

The Chief Justice restrained himself from discussing the merits of the proposals—one to abolish federal court supervision of state legislative districting; the second to authorize future constitutional amendments by the states alone, bypassing Congress; the third to establish a Court of the Nation, consisting of the 50 state chief justices, to supersede the existing Supreme Court as the final authority on constitutional questions.

Warren pointed out, however, that had proposals of such magnitude been made in the early days of the Republic, "the great debate would be resounding in every legislative hall and in every place where lawyers, scholars and statesmen gather."

Urging the bar associations of the country to take the lead in promoting wide discussion of the proposed amendments, the Chief Justice said that for them to remain silent would be "almost an abdication of responsibility."

"If lawyers are not to be the watchmen for the Constitution, on whom can we rely?" he asked.

The American Bar Association board of governors has already expressed opposition to the Court of the Nation nonsense and the bypassing of Congress in future constitutional changes. But it reserved judgment on the proposal to deprive the federal courts of power on state redistricting—and that subject will arise at the ABA convention next August.

* * *

A "GREAT NATIONAL DEBATE" on the proposals is exactly what their promoters fear and have been seeking to avoid.

The Constitution can be amended in the most drastic and sensational way any time a conviction rises in Congress and the states that amendments are desirable.

There have been amendments prohibiting the sale and possession of intoxicating liquors and repealing that amendment. There has been an amendment to authorize a graduated income tax.

There has been an amendment abolishing slavery and another guaranteeing federal rights to all persons against any deprivation of those rights by state legislatures. There has been an amendment—unwise in the conviction of many observers including this one—imposing a two-term limit on the service of a President.

The proposals now being whipped through some of the state legislatures fall into an entirely different category. They would simply subvert the character of the federal government.

They would take us legally back to the Articles of Confederation, which the Founding Fathers abandoned because they left the national government so weak as to be ineffective.

They would undo the work of James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington in setting up a nation rather than a conglomeration of separate "sovereign" states. They would repeal retroactively the labors of the constitutional convention of 1787.

It is inconceivable that these propositions would be supported by the American people once the nature of them becomes known. So on with the "national debate," so the people will be aware of what the "amendment" promoters are attempting to slip over on them.

* * *

IN THE DISMAL SWAMPS of Virginia politics, where U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd has reigned supreme so long, the Virginia AFL-CIO candidly acknowledges that the next legislative session is likely to be "one of the most backward-looking in many years."

Brewster Snow of the state organization nevertheless sees some chance of electing candidates who would "bolster the ranks of moderate legislators who can be safely expected to return to office." In elections this year, he writes in the state newsletter, the people will decide "whether we hold fast to our stagnation" in state government "or slide backward into the deadly muck of genuine reaction."

"THE AMERICA LASTERS:" Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), left, used that term to describe extreme right-wing political operators, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) referred to the same groups as "those who prey upon the American public." They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

'Easier' Credit Is 'Longer' Credit And May Get Buyers into Jams

By Sidney Margolius

TODAY'S "EASIER CREDIT," with its helpful new trend to lower interest rates, also means longer credit. Some auto dealers now are reported to be offering terms as long as 48 months. Such long terms pose a double danger: of overloading families with more installment debts than they realistically should try to carry, and increasing their finance costs.

If you pay off a $2,000 balance on a moderate-price car in 30 months, at a finance charge of $6 per $100 a year (approximately a true 12 percent per annum), your finance charge will be $300. But if you are persuaded to buy a higher-price car, leaving, say a $2,800 balance, with the argument that your monthly payments will be approximately the same, and you take 42 months to pay, your finance charge will total $588. You also will have to pay more for the collision insurance finance companies require.

Bankers themselves are getting worried about the increase in personal or wage-earner bankruptcies. Last year again, personal bankruptcies reached another new record high.

Easy credit is not the only reason why people get into such money jams. But it is one of the leading ones, Linn K. Twinem, chairman of the American Bar Association's consumer bankruptcy committee, recently told the installment credit committee of the American Bankers Association. Twinem charged that retailers are chiefly responsible for the 450 percent rise in wage-earner bankruptcies in the past 10 years.

Twinem listed these reasons for rising bankruptcies:

● Debtor's optimism: He does not plan ahead, and so takes on more obligations than he can meet.

● Severe garnishee laws. In some states, especially California, Illinois, Ohio and Oregon, garnishee laws take a large part of a debtor's wages and thus induce him to escape through bankruptcy. In other states, deficiency judgments may lead to a similar squeeze. A delinquent debtor may owe $2,000 on a car, have it repossessed, find that it brought only a few hundred dollars on the forced resale and that he has been charged with legal costs too, and so still owes, say, $1,300. He may then see bankruptcy as the only way out.

● Too abundant credit granting by careless dealers. Long car loans are an example. A family that buys a car this month on a four-year loan will still be paying for it in 1967. After three years, the car—assuming it was worth $2,500 new—will be worth only about $900. But the family may still owe about $1,000 including the balance of the finance and insurance fees and may not try hard to hold on to the car.

● Decrease in income due to loss of job or reduction in overtime work, when the family finds it has taken on more installment payments than it can handle.

● Sickness: One study showed that one-third of the indebtedness listed in personal bankruptcies consisted of medical bills.

● Marital difficulties and other misfortunes were the main cause of one of eight personal financial failures, a Yale University study showed.

If handled knowingly, a consolidation loan can be extremely useful to a family that has incurred numerous debts. Such a loan can "stretch out" overly-burdensome payments, and even can save on finance charges by enabling prepayment of higher-cost debts. One family was harassed by nine different installment debts and loans. True interest costs ranged from 12 to 22 percent. The family secured one loan at a true interest cost of approximately 10 percent to pay the others.

But consolidation loans need to be arranged with an understanding of the finance charges. Consolidation loans offered by small-loan companies merely may substitute a higher-cost debt, at interest rates typically 24-30 percent, for lower-cost debts. In that case it is preferable to arrange your own extensions of payments, and repay fastest those debts with highest finance charges.

The lowest-cost consolidation loans are provided by credit unions and commercial banks. Credit-union officials are very experienced in arranging such loans, in helping families get on realistic budgets and in saving workers from garnishees.

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A FEDERAL LAW is needed to wipe out discrimination in employment, the AFL-CIO declared in House testimony endorsing equal employment opportunity legislation. Thomas E. Harris, left, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, discusses the bill with its House sponsor, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

AAA Tells IAM:

Union Mechanics Do Better Auto Repairs

THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Association said that the public would be better protected against unscrupulous and incompetent repair shops if all auto mechanics were unionized.

George Viverette, head of the Washington, D. C., AAA Emergency Road Service, told the Machinist, official weekly of the IAM, that apprenticeship training programs such as those sponsored by the IAM help to eliminate unqualified mechanics.

Viverette made his remarks following a series of articles in the Washington Daily News. Here's what happened when Reporter Gail Perrin took a "doctored" car, furnished by the AAA, to 30 different repair shops:

AAA mechanics checked the car first, then set the voltage generator too low. They estimated the cost of repairs at $4.

The car was taken to 14 repair shops and gas stations which advertised "expert mechanic on duty." Only one shop correctly diagnosed the trouble. Charges for making various suggested repairs ranged from $1.50 to $30.

Next, two wires in the ignition system were crossed. The car was taken to two more shops. At one, the mechanic knew what was wrong and said so. However, he was overruled by the shop owner who suggested a valve job.

After this, the car was driven to 13 more shops, this time with a spark plug wire dangling. Only six of the shops spotted the trouble and fixed it. Five tried to sell a motor tune-up and two fixed the wire but said something else was wrong. The cost for suggested repairs ranged up to $30.

Viverette said these findings were deplorable. He offered these suggestions:

Encourage mechanics to unionize. One of the AAA's top mechanics said, ". . . if all garages were unionized, you'd have better control of the type of mechanics who work on your car."

License mechanics by law.

Persuade filling stations not to let unqualified personnel attempt to repair cars or even recommend repairs. The AAA is already trying to do this.

Check the shop's reputation. Get a recommendation from a friend. Try to go to a union shop.

DON'T TELL a mechanic to "do anything necessary" to fix your car. Make him tell you what is wrong, what needs to be done, and give you a cost estimate.

Tell the mechanic you want the old parts he removes from your car. This will help prevent crooked shops from needlessly replacing parts.

Make sure your receipt is itemized and on the shop's printed letterhead. Ask for an explanation of every charge.

From Soup to Nonsense:

If the Club-Haters Have a Club, Tell 'Em to Forget All About Us

By Jane Goodsell

CLUBS, CLUBS, clubs, clubs! I'm fed up with them! In this group-happy era of ours, any excuse is a valid reason for organizing a club, drawing up by-laws and electing a secretary to keep the minutes.

There are sewing clubs and investment clubs and rug-weaving clubs. There are eating clubs, which are organized so the members can get together and eat, and dieting clubs which are formed so the members can get together and *not* eat. There are mothers' clubs and grandmothers' clubs and clubs for people who have hay fever. There are clubs for people who are left-handed and clubs for parents whose children are left-handed.

Even reading (a solitary pastime if there ever was one) has been converted into a group activity. Curling up by yourself with a book is unhealthy and anti-social. But reading can become an enriching social experience if you share your interest with others by organizing a reading group that meets on alternate Thursdays.

Actually, it matters very little which clubs you join because all clubs tend to become very much like each other, and the meetings of the ski club are practically indistinguishable from those of the needlepoint club.

The first few meetings revolve around drawing up the by-laws, electing the officers, setting the dues and deciding upon the date and time of future meetings. Once these decisions have been made, the club enters into its second phase, during which all these decisions are reconsidered. A new president is elected, the meeting schedule changed and the dues raised.

SINCE THERE has been so much confusion over the meeting date (which was switched from second Thursdays to fourth Tuesdays) half the members fail to show up on the scheduled evening, and a telephone committee is appointed to remind the members of the meetings. And, because the treasurer has reported a deficit and the members display an unwillingness to raise the dues again, it is necessary to stage a fund-raising event.

The original purpose of the club has long since been forgotten. The sewing circle isn't sewing, the birdwatchers aren't watching birds and the skiers aren't skiing. The reading club reads nothing but Roberts' Rules of Order. The organizational activities keep the members so busy that there's no time to do whatever they had in mind when they formed the club.

I'm fed up with clubs. And, just in case somebody gets the bright idea of forming a club for club-haters, count me out!

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Fourth Time in 5 Months:

NLRB Again Rejects 'Weep' Film Showing

Showing by an employer of the anti-union propaganda film, "And Women Must Weep" has, for the fourth time in five months, led the National Labor Relations Board to set aside the results of an election lost by a union and to order a second vote.

The latest case involved the Borden Co., dairy products firm in Lake Charles, La., and Meat Cutters Local 300.

A three-man NLRB panel, overruling the acting regional director of the board's New Orleans office, held that the employer's conduct in calling a dinner meeting the night before the election and in showing the movie, circulated by the National Right-to-Work Committee, had the effect of making it impossible for workers to make a free choice in the election.

Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes has called the "Weep" version of the strike a film "cleverly salted with fictitious events that never really happened." His union has made its own film telling the story of the strike and refuting "Weep" point by point. The IAM film, "Anatomy of a Lie," may be rented for $3 from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The Borden workers voted against the union, 38 to 12, after seeing the movie last Sept. 26. The new election will be conducted by secret ballot at such time as the regional director finds appropriate, according to an order signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

The film is a hopped-up so called "documentary" purporting to tell the story of a 1957 strike in Princeton, Ind. Ostensibly a true account of a strike by a machinists' local at the plant of the Potter-Brumfield Co., the movie actually was a highly dramatized fictional account of callous union leaders, a helpless employer, unfortunate victims, including a baby who was shot, the board has found.

In the latest ruling the board reviewed the history of the election, noting that the union filed an objection to the employer's conduct which was rejected by the acting regional director. The board commented: "We do not agree."

The union pointed out that the employer had a dinner meeting for its employes and their wives on the evening before the election, when speeches were made and the anti-union film was shown, "creating an atmosphere which made it impossible for the employes to express a free choice in the election."

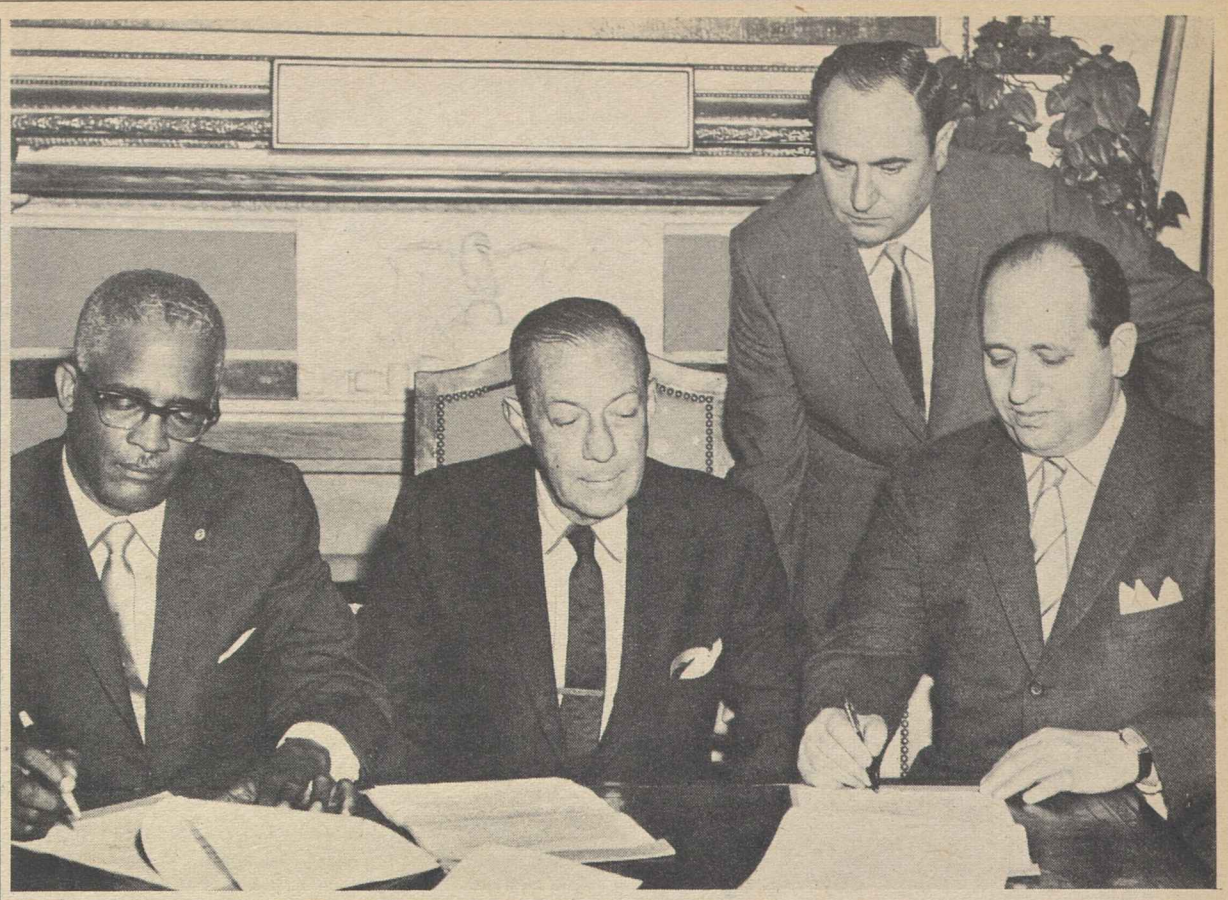
The board cited its decision in the first case involving the "Weep" film —Plochman & Harrison-Cherry Lane Foods, Inc., where an election held Sept. 6, 1961, at the company's Chicago plant was set aside.

In its latest decision the NLRB recounted that in the Plochman case, after viewing and considering the movie it "concluded that the impact of this film upon the average viewer, who could reasonably accept the characters and events as true, was in the nature of misrepresentation which exceeded the bounds of permissible campaign propaganda."

In these circumstances, the board members went on, and "in view of the fact that the film was shown less than 24 hours prior to the beginning of the election, we find that" the union objection "raises substantial and material issues affecting the results of the election" and "we shall set the election aside and direct that a new election be conducted."

The Plochman election was set aside last December. It involved the unaffiliated Teamsters. Since then the board has set aside an election lost by the Meat Cutters at the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in New Orleans, and another at the Carl T. Mason Co., Inc., in Itaska, Ill., also involving the Teamsters. The movie was shown to employes in all these cases.

In the Mason decision, McCulloch wrote a concurring opinion saying that the showing of the film alone was enough to "create an emotional state of intimidation and fear."



NEW YORK MAYOR WAGNER witnesses signing in City Hall of contract giving 5,000 workers in 100 nursing homes a 35-hour workweek, $65 minimum wage, free meals, vacations and other benefits, including wage increases of $15 to $24 a week over four-year period, plus a pension plan called the first of its kind in health facility field. Signing above are Pres. Peter Ottley, left, of Building Service Employes Local 144, and Co-Pres. Eugene Hollander, right, of Nursing Home Owners' Association, with Association Vice Pres. Alan Portnick watching, rear.

U.S. Inspection Controls Urged in Meat Industry

Chicago—The Packinghouse Workers have called on Congress to extend federal meat inspection controls to packers and processing plants currently exempt, thus minimizing the danger of contaminated meat products reaching consumers.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, in a letter to all House members, urged passage of a bill introduced by Rep. Neal Smith (D-Ia.) which would apply federal standards of sanitation to slaughterers whose volume is 50,000 pounds or more per week and to processors with weekly output of 20,000 pounds or more, whether or not they are engaged in interstate commerce.

The measure would permit the Dept. of Agriculture to use state inspection departments where they exist and have adequately trained inspection staffs, but would require the state to follow federal standards regarded as essential.

"Since passage of the Meat Inspection Act almost 60 years ago, the public has assumed its meat supply to be safe from disease and contamination," Helstein observed. "In recent years however, there has been a proliferation of processors of meat products whose operations are beyond the present jurisdiction of the Meat Inspection Division of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"Within this area of non-federally inspected establishments there are extensive abuses of the public's confidence which the federal government owes it to the people to correct."

Helstein cited a statement adopted by the UPWA executive board, which declared:

"The nation's packinghouse workers know from personal observation that the rigorous and continuous inspection of meats as they are processed into sausage, frozen dinners, lunch meat, or other meat products is just as important to the public health as is inspection for disease at the time the animal is slaughtered."

The union cited testimony of Agriculture Dept. experts warning against uncontrolled use of chemical additives which give meat products normal color, normal odor and flavor, even though spoilage, toxins or disease-producing organisms may be present. Another practice opposed by federal meat inspectors is the doping of meat with aureomycin or other antibiotics as a substitute for proper sanitation.

Union Sets 30-Hour Goal In Aluminum

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Collective bargaining goals of all locals of the Aluminum Workers in future negotiations should include the 30-hour work week, with no reduction in take-home pay, and job retraining programs provided by the employer, the union has announced.

The revised goals were adopted by delegates to the sixth biennial convention who also re-elected Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Reilly, Sr., picked 13 vice presidents, and heard reports from Pres. Eddie R. Stahl and other union leaders on the continuing loss of jobs in the industry due to automation. Stahl's term runs for two more years.

After impassioned debate the convention rejected a proposal to raise the monthly per capita tax from $1.50 to $2 per member. The delegates approved resolutions of support for the tax revision program endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, for revision of the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other labor-endorsed bills now pending in Congress.

The convention called for defeat of the Humphrey-Harris "quality stabilization" bill as another form of "fair trade," and repeal of Sec. 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley law, which permits states or territories to forbid union shop agreements.

The AWIU executive board was authorized in another resolution to draft a plan under which present members would be retained in the work force after retraining by employers.

In the election for vice presidents, the winners were: East Coast, Jack Sarno of Cressona, Pa., incumbent, and Steve Schwartzkopf of Massena, N. Y.; West Coast, Willard Moffett of Longview, Wash., and James Price of Vancouver, Wash.; Central States, Arthur Hanks of East St. Louis, Ill., and Hilton M. Webster of Davenport, Ia.; Southern States, James Burroughs, Baton Rouge, La., and Claude Mitchell, Sheffield, Ala.

Returned to office as vice presidents at large were Kenneth Dommel, Lancaster, Pa., and Paul Rhine, Lafayette, Ind. Three others were elected to first terms—Allan Sutherland, Wenatchee, Wash.; Gilbert Wolf, Corpus Christi, Tex., and Ernest Capel, New Orleans.

Insurance Moratorium Urged During Strikes

St. Louis—Strong backing for legislation to permit a moratorium on insurance policy premium payments during strikes or lockouts was urged by Pres. George L. Russ of the Insurance Workers at the union's third biennial convention here.

Russ told delegates representing more than 20,000 industry workers that increased efforts are needed to advance such legislation in six states where bills are now pending. One is Massachusetts, where such a proposal needs only the governor's signature to become law, the convention was told.

The legislation, Russ reported, would primarily aid policy holders served by debit collectors—agents who make personal collections, in most cases, from workers who pay their premiums by the week or month. In strikes or lockouts such workers frequently lose their policies because management cancels them, he said.

When the convention opened, issues before the 280 delegates included a recommendation by the executive board for authorization to transfer funds from a restricted surplus to the general fund when needed to finance organizing activities.

Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen said the change is necessary if the union is to have adequate financing for its increasing activities. The defense and negotiating funds, Gillen said, have quadrupled since the IWIU was formed in 1959 by the merger of the Insurance Workers and the Insurance Agents unions, but the general fund needs a boost.

Also up for action was a proposal to reduce the number of vice presidents from five to three. Vice Pres. Charles G. Heisel told the delegates more staff members are needed, not fewer, to capitalize on the increasing awareness by insurance workers of the advantages of union organization.

Major convention speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Jack Conway, executive assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept.; and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Schnitzler outlined the political education activity of the federation, and other services of special interest to insurance workers. Also he contrasted the record of union officers with those of bank officers and employes, citing figures to demonstrate that the rate of stealing and embezzlement among bankers is much higher. There is no public demand for additional legislation to restrict bankers' activities, he remarked.

Special events for the delegates and their wives here included attendance at the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show.

World Textile Job Situation Found Unique

Geneva—Textile employment is declining in the major industrial countries and increasing in the underdeveloped nations, according to a report prepared by the Intl. Labor Organization for the 7th session of its Textiles Committee.

However, employment drops among textile workers were associated with increased joblessness in the economy as a whole rather than with decreased employment in the industry, the report showed. Exceptions to the general trend of decline were registered in several relatively industrialized countries, the report showed—Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The same tendency was reported for wages. The available statistics showed a downward trend relative to general wage levels in the industrialized nations, while in the developing countries they were closer to the general industry wage.

The committee, which was in session here for two weeks, also considered problems of apprenticeship, vocational training and retraining; working conditions and related problems in the underdeveloped countries; and actions taken by governments as a result of conclusions adopted at previous committee meetings.

U.S. textile labor was represented by Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers of America and Research Dir. George Perkel of the Textile Workers Union of America.

GEORGE MEANY AWARD of the Columbus (O.) & Franklin County AFL-CIO Community Services Committee was presented to Sol Morton Isaac (left) for outstanding community service in the field of health, welfare and recreation. Also shown at the presentation ceremony are Robert A. Rosekranz (center), assistant director of the national AFL-CIO-CSC, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Robert W. Greer of the labor central body.

Job Toll of Automation Threat to Hosiery Union

Milwaukee—The 47th convention of the Hosiery Workers heard its president, Andrew Janaskie, outline major problems facing the union as automation continues to take an ever-increasing toll in jobs.

Janaskie pointed out that in just a few years the industry has lost 58,000 workers—more than 25 percent of its total—while at the same time annual production has soared from 35 to 70 million dozen pairs of women's hose. He attributed the job loss to major technological changes and said decisions made by the convention on how to combat this problem could well mean the difference between life and death for the union.

He told the 100 delegates meeting here that the union was also suffering from membership losses in those states where so-called "right-to-work" legislation threatens the labor movement.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a principal speaker, also warned of concern that jobs are vanishing because of the inroads of automation. This has resulted in much more worker interest in organized labor as an element in job security, he declared.

The growing need for new jobs has become one of the top domestic problems, Schnitzler said, adding that the labor movement is vitally concerned with the creation of new work opportunities as hundreds of thousands of new graduates pour into a job market while automation is drying up many jobs which already exist.

He was critical of the way in which the daily press plays up labor's "shortcomings" while ignoring its many contributions to society. He pointed out that of the $500 million raised by community fund drives throughout the country last year, more than $175 million can be directly attributed to workers and their labor groups.

This, he said, has received little or no attention in the nation's press.

Schnitzler also warned of the mounting campaign of extreme right-wing groups seeking to amend the constitution in drastic ways and to abolish the federal income tax. Labor must be ever alert to prevent these reactionary interests from seizing political control, he said.

Philip Weightman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education urged delegates to redouble their efforts on the political and legislative fronts.

The convention had a heavy schedule of committee reports, resolutions and other related business during its four-day parley, in addition to election of officers.

AFM's String Students To Broadcast Concerts

East Lansing, Mich.—Concerts by talented young players will be broadcast nationally again this summer from the Congress of Strings at Michigan State University here, the Musicians have announced.

The broadcasts will take place after the free scholarship summer school programs begin June 23 for 100 of the nation's most highly talented string instrumentalists, chosen through community auditions by 700 U.S. and Canadian locals of the AFM. The students come from the ranks of 1 million musicians who play in some 15,000 youth orchestras.

AFM Sec. Stanley Ballard, who directs the Strings project, said the broadcasts will be arranged through the cooperation of National Educational Television and Michigan State University's video station WMSB.

Guest stars on the programs will include Eugene Ormandy, music director, Philadelphia Orchestra; Robert Shaw, chorale conductor; Rafael Druian, concertmaster of the Cleveland Orchestra, and William Lincer, solo viola of the New York Philharmonic.

The summer school is in its fifth season as a public service program designed to discover and encourage the best of America's string players between the ages of 15 and 21 and also to fill "existing deficiencies" in symphony and chamber music groups.

The congress was started as part of a continuing campaign by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin and the union executive board to "win a greater measure of public support for live music," as the union puts it.

Winners of the annual AFM auditions receive eight weeks of instruction under first-chair musicians from top symphony orchestras. They appear in public concerts directed by conductors like Eric Leinsdorf, Josef Krips, Ormandy, Shaw and others.

The union said its program here has helped more than 20 students win permanent and apprentice appointments with orchestras.

Ohio State House Girded:

Big Demonstration Protests Raid on Compensation Laws

Columbus, O.—The largest labor demonstration in Ohio's history drew an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 AFL-CIO members from all parts of the State House in protest against pending legislation that would mean less compensation for injured and unemployed workers.

The last AFL-CIO turnout totaled 4,000 in 1958, when labor launched its successful campaign in Columbus against the so-called "right-to-work" proposal.

Bus and car caravans began converging on Columbus early May 15 and quickly flooded the 1,200-car parking lot at the Veterans Memorial in the downtown section.

The workers, their wives and children formed a solid phalanx, five and six abreast, on the sidewalks around the four sides of the State House.

Thousands of signs carried out the theme of the demonstration: "Save Ohio's compensation systems."

The signs also reminded Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes of his campaign pledge that "no harsh anti-union legislation" would be passed while he was governor.

Signs read "Police Dogs in the South—Wolf at the Door in Ohio?" and merely "Please, Governor."

Other signs specifically urged the defeat of two pending compensation bills. The unemployment compensation bill, which would cut jobless insurance benefits by $26 million a year, has passed the House and is before the Senate Commerce & Labor Committee. The workmen's compensation bill, which also would reduce compensation in many cases, has been approved by the Senate and is in a House Industry & Labor subcommittee.

A four-bus caravan from Youngstown displayed banners reading: "Governor Rhodes—15,000 unemployed in Greater Youngstown—big business cannot provide enough jobs—stop the destruction of our unemployment and plant injury benefits!"

One of the more elaborate displays was a gallows with a dummy swinging from the crossbeam with the following sign: "Don't Lynch the Unemployed." It was brought by members of Steelworkers Local 1330, Youngstown.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO called the demonstration "a huge success from the standpoint of the record turnout and the impression it made on the legislators who are supporting these two harsh anti-labor bills."

"We think it showed, beyond any doubt, that the workers of Ohio are seriously concerned over the possible effects of this legislation on the unemployed and injured," Cope said. "We also think it showed the solid opposition of workers to the pending legislation. We believe we made our point that these bills would hurt, not help, the injured and unemployed worker."

The unemployment compensation bill includes a so-called "variable maximum" system to determine weeks of compensation. At present, 99 percent of claimants qualify for the 26-week maximum. The "variable maximum" would reduce this maximum for most workers to anywhere from 13 to 16 weeks. It would require an employe to work at least 39 weeks in his base-period year to qualify for the 26-week maximum payment, and to work three weeks for two weeks of compensation. This one provision alone would cut benefits an estimated $14 million a year.

The measure also would reduce compensation by amounts received in pensions, one-half of social security benefits, separation pay and so-called "vacation pay" during plant shutdowns.

It would also eliminate compensation to mothers who cannot find work after their pregnancies and allow employers to harass claimants by opening up the appeals procedure.

Among other things, the workmen's compensation bill would deny benefits to the injured employe who remained on the job with no cut in earnings; force an injured worker to undergo surgery to correct his disability or forfeit all or part of his compensation unless the Industrial commission held the operation might substantially impair his health; eliminate the patient-physician privilege; reduce the time limits for filing occupational disease claims; stop payment of compensation in certain cases appealed by employers until the case is finally determined; and require doctors to base their determination of disability only on what they can observe and not allow them to consider related pains or symptoms.

NLRB Hits Company In Equal Pay Firings

A Los Angeles employer who fired six women workers to avoid bargaining on a union proposal that they be given equal pay with men employes has been hit by an unfair labor practice finding.

A 3-0 National Labor Relations Board decision upheld Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett's finding that the Edmund A. Gray Co., Inc., manufacturer of pipe nipples, discharged its women employes without notice to the Steelworkers on a claim that the women could not lift heavy packages and therefore their work should be done by an all-male staff.

Bennett said the "heavy work" claim was a pretext and that the company was guilty of discrimination. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning agreed and ordered management to reinstate the women workers, with back pay plus interest for any income lost since their dismissal last Aug. 2.

The panel also agreed with the trial examiner that the employer failed to bargain in good faith. He was directed to bargain on request with the union on wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

The USWA won an election and was certified as bargaining agent for about 60 workers a year ago. During negotiations on a first contract, management proposed hourly wage rates of $2 for women packers and $2.05 for feminine factory workers in each case lower than the men's rates.

When the union asked for one rate regardless of sex, management gave the women layoff notices. The NLRB rejected the company argument that the women insisted on lifting heavy packages contrary to orders.

OHIO AFL-CIO MEMBERS—8,000 to 10,000 strong—came from all parts of the state to ring the State House at Columbus in protest against proposed legislation that would weaken unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

Birch Society, ACA Flayed:

Attack on Far Right Mounted in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

political philosophy of conservatism."

"Half the top officers of ACA are also John Birch Society leaders, and about one-fifth of ACA's financial support comes from Birch members," he said.

"I know of no sitting member of Congress who would accept a medal from the Birch Society. Is it then appropriate to accept a medal from an organization only half-removed? I think not."

Only one House member—Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.)—rose to identify himself as one of those chosen for an ACA citation. Bow said he would accept the award "with honor" and charged that Cameron was applying "guilt by association" in a "sneer against many patriotic, fine American citizens."

Udall Joins Attack

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) observed that while he respected "the patriotism and good motives" of those who would receive the ACA awards, it was wise to remember that Robert Welch, Birch Society founder, had advised his followers "not to come out openly but to work through fronts, to infiltrate the PTA's, to start all kinds of big fronts and little fronts, loud fronts and quiet fronts."

Other Democratic House members who rose to compliment Cameron on his remarks and to add material on ACA's operations included Representatives John A. Blatnik (Minn.), John Brademas (Ind.), Charles S. Joelson (N.J.), Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.), Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii), Chet Holifield (Calif.) and Don Edwards (Calif.).

In his hour-long address, Cameron went into detail in tracing the ancestry of the ACA and the interlocking relationships of its leaders and financial supporters with the Birch Society and other right-wing propaganda groups.

He noted that the ACA had grown out of The Committee for the 48 States, established in 1955 to lobby for a series of constitutional amendments, among them provisions to limit the amount of federal income tax and to revise the electoral college to weaken the voting power of urban areas.

Cameron suggested that the committee may have been "one of the items the President had in mind when he expressed amazement that those organizations which are allegedly founded to defend the Constitution are most often those which seek to change the Constitution."

Links Described

He noted that the chairman of The Campaign for the 48 States, Robert B. Snowden, was initially the finance chairman of ACA and more recently has been an endorser of the Birch Society.

He identified retired Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, vice chairman and secretary of ACA, as a Birch endorser as recently as February 1962, and noted that ACA Treas. Charles Edison is a member of the editorial advisory committee of American Opinion, the Birch Society publication.

Other Birch Society officers, members, endorsers and editorial advisers whom Cameron linked to the ACA as officials or contributors include Howard Buffet, George W. Armstrong, Jr., Robert B. Dresser, E. Ainsworth Eyre, William J. Grede, Fred C. Koch, Thomas Parker, J. Howard Pew and E. L. Wiegand.

Cameron charged that the right-wing extremists are peddling a "contaminated brand of constitutional conservatism."

He said that the ideals of constitutionalism and conservatism "are being cunningly translated into word symbols" that have special meaning to those who use them. He likened this to the "homage" paid by Fascists and Communists to the symbols of freedom and democracy while giving their own interpretation to the words.

"Birch ideology is ACA ideology," he declared, "but whether Birch or ACA, it is not the ideology—it is not the conservatism—acceptable to our forefathers . . . to members of this Congress . . . to the American people.

"It is extremism, a brand of political and social ideology not worthy of recognition in our nation's Capital on May 23—or any other day."

Holifield Voices 'Chagrin'

Holifield, expressing deep chagrin that he had scored as high as 11 percent on ACA's conservative voting index, noted that on two-thirds of the 73 record votes since 1957 tabulated by the organization, "ACA considers that the majority of the House has voted against the spirit and principles of the Constitution."

"Little wonder, then, that they are so hysterical," he observed.

Thompson ridiculed the voting standards set by ACA as adding up not to conservatism, but to reaction in their opposition to labor, farm supports, aid to education, public works and welfare programs and their support of private power monopolies and high interest.

The organization's views on water resources development, TVA and public control of nuclear energy, he added "are cut right out of Samuel Insull's family diary."

"Its position on welfare legislation," he went on, "is that of economy and economy and stop coddling the poor, the lame, the homeless. Send me your huddled millions and I will send you coupons to clip, and let us not let the poor eat our seed corn."

Speaker after speaker called attention to the "parallelism" between many positions of the extreme right-wing and those of the Communist world. As part of this "conglomeration of inconsistencies," Thompson cited three examples: Opposition to U.S. support of the United Nations in Katanga, opposition "on principle" to any foreign aid, and the campaign to "get the U.S. out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S." In all three cases, he said, the position of the rightists paralleled that of the Soviet Union.

AFL-CIO Supports Better Hearing Drive

The AFL-CIO is supporting Better Hearing Month to remind America of the need for more comprehensive and effective programs for the conservation of hearing, Pres. George Meany declared.

Pointing out that 15 million Americans have impared hearing — three million of them children—Meany said "this is a serious problem to workers, especially in workshops and plants where noise levels are unusually high."

The AFL-CIO, he added, is "proud" to join with other community groups promoting May as Better Hearing Month.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE AFL-CIO Executive Council serving as trustees of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation met during council sessions in St. Louis to plan labor's role in the fall campaign for funds. Pres. George Meany said labor will play a "major part" in the job of helping the committee set up its machinery and in the fund drive itself. From left the trustees are David Dubinsky, Meany, Joseph D. Keenan and Walter P. Reuther.

Wirtz Sees Negotiated Steel Pact

St. Louis—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz expressed confidence that steel negotiations and the current railroad rules dispute will be settled through private collective bargaining.

"If this happens, as I am confident it will, then we will have taken a great step forward in private collective bargaining in the United States and will reduce the possibility of the intrusion of the government," he said.

Wirtz' comments came at a press conference after he spoke to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on his recent trip to Bogota, Colombia, for a meeting of labor leaders and the labor ministers of the 20 Latin American countries in the Alliance for Progress. He told the council that he felt the meeting "was probably the most significant development in international affairs which has taken place in the past year or perhaps longer."

He said that important decisions had been reached on the role of Latin American ministries in the work of the Alliance for Progress and on the role of organized labor.

Wirtz also met with an advisory committee of AFL-CIO leaders to dicuss ways in which American labor could make its greatest contribution to the success of the Alliance for Progress.

Discussing legislative matters, Wirtz said he told the council he was hopeful that the youth development bill, the hospital care bill and the equal pay bill would be adopted. He added that the Administration would throw its full weight behind the President's proposals for improvements in unemployment compensation.

N. J. Olde Tymers Honor Reardon

Newark, N.J.—Ye AFL-CIO Olde Tymers Club of New Jersey has selected Pres. Eugene M. Reardon of Operating Engineers Local 825, which covers all of New Jersey and part of New York State, as its outstanding labor man of 1963.

Reardon became president of the former Jersey City Local 303 in 1910, a year after joining. Forty-four years later he became president of Local 825, with which Local 303 and others had been merged in 1920. He also is a vice president of his international union and of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO.

He will receive his citation at Ye Olde Tymers' banquet in the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, on June 10.

Equal Pay Bill Passes After Fight of 18 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

was "essential" to the bill.

Before the House vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all congressmen urging approval of the measure, "in line with long-standing AFL-CIO policy in support of equal pay for women workers," although the bill's limitations, he said, do not "fully meet" the need for "effective" legislation.

Equal pay, under the legislation, would be required for work requiring equal skill, effort and responsibility which is performed under similar working conditions. Wage differentials would be allowed only if based on factors other than sex.

Meanwhile, a major political fight boiled up as Republican leaders demanded that Congress approve a substitute wheat price-support plan following defeat of the Administration program in a farmers' referendum.

The Administration proposal would have maintained $2 a bushel supports for wheat allocated to the domestic market but only $1.30 for any excess production. The allotment for the first time would have been stated in terms of bushels rather than acres, thus withdrawing the incentive to farmers to get higher yields on fewer acres by piling on more fertilizers. In the referendum wheat farmers defeated the proposal solidly.

Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman said he had no plan to offer a substitute proposal and Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), the House whip, said he did not believe "five congressmen from city areas" would back a substitute paying high supports without production limitations.

In other developments:

- The Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee gave unanimous approval to an $840-million mental health bill based on Administration proposals to help construct community mental hospitals and finance research in treatment of the mentally retarded.
- The House Ways & Means Committee began closed-door voting on the tax bill—a process which is expected to take about another month to complete. In one tentative vote, the committee sharply cut back the present sick pay exemption, limiting it to cases where a worker has been incapacitated for more than 30 days.
- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) announced that, with agreement from the White House, his House Education committee would divide the Administration's omnibus education bill into four measures, thus separating the President's proposals on aid to higher education and impacted-area schools from the more controversial parts of the program, such as aid to elementary and secondary schools. Meanwhile, Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) introduced a bill he said was designed to solve the controversy over aid to parochial schools by giving tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools.

Rise in Negro Hirings Reported by Big Firms

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has reported a "substantial" increase in hiring and upgrading of Negroes by 65 big companies which employ nearly 2.5 million workers. The 65 firms have all signed Plans for Progress agreements pledging affirmative action to insure equal job opportunity.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, committee chairman, said the biggest percentage gains were in employment of Negroes for salaried office, professional and technical jobs, and in the skilled crafts.

The report showed:

- While Negroes made up 4.1 percent of the workforce of the 65 companies at the time they signed the "progress" agreements, they received 22.7 percent of the new jobs filled during the survey period of June to December 1962.
- At the start of the program, Negroes held 1.5 percent of the salaried jobs. They received 9.9 percent of the new jobs filled.
- While only 2.3 percent of the skilled craftsmen were Negroes, during the six-month period Negroes accounted for 15.9 percent of craft jobs filled.

In a companion report, the committee announced that it had ordered government contractors to take "corrective action" in 644 cases of discrimination during its first two years of operation.

The committee said it has received 1,738 complaints of discrimination. Of these, 698 are still pending and 141 were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction because the employers did not hold government contracts. Charges were upheld and action taken in 72 percent of the remaining cases.

Meany Urges Full Foreign Aid Funds

People Ready to Pay, He Tells Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany sharply challenged the Clay committee's majority report, which asserted that U.S. aid programs are "trying to do too much for too many too soon."

In 1949, he pointed out, the U.S. spent 11.5 percent of its federal budget on foreign aid and "today it is only 4 percent." He emphasized that of the nations which have received U.S. assistance since World War II, "more than half are now able to stand on their own feet economically."

Meany disclosed that he had given the Clay committee "a rather lengthy memorandum" which "called for an expansion of U.S. foreign aid in view of the continuing Communist threat to world freedom and the urgent needs of the millions of people in the underdeveloped countries."

'Positive Attitude'

If the report "had taken more account of the AFL-CIO's recommendations, he commented, it would have better reflected "the American people's positive attitude towards foreign aid."

Questioned regarding Pres. Kennedy's pared-down $4.5 billion foreign aid request—after an earlier budget estimate of $4.9 billion—Meany said he was willing to accept the President's judgment as to the amount needed for an adequate aid program. He said he did not believe the Administration had cut back its estimate as the result of the Clay report.

Meany also told the committee during the question period that he was and has been opposed to assistance to Communist nations. He emphasized that the foreign aid program, overall, has been the most effective means of blocking Communist expansion.

He said he thought the U.S. "should take a pretty good look" before giving aid to the United Arab Republic in view of Nasser's avowed goal of destroying Israel.

Dollars appropriated for foreign aid, he said, serve a double function by "promoting the nation's economy." In non-military expenditures, he continued, "the percentage of dollars spent in the United States is both high and rising."

Spending in U.S.

In 1960, he noted, 41 percent of all foreign aid dollars spent for commodity procurement "found their way to the U.S.. By 1962, the percentage had risen to 64 and for the second quarter of the 1963 fiscal year, Meany said, it was 79 percent.

The Administration's foreign aid bill, he said, "affects 700,000 jobs directly" and even more than that indirectly.

"These are jobs we can ill afford to lose," he added.

Meany spelled out his differences with the Clay committee majority, making these points:

- Labor takes "strong exception" to the Clay committee's insistance that aid should not be given to government enterprises which "compete" with private enterprise. While the AFL-CIO "wholeheartedly" supports the private enterprise system, "only the Soviet Union and its satellites attempt to impose their economic system on other nations. We should not try to imitate them."

America's objective, he emphasized, should be "politically free" societies, where the people may choose the economic system which suits them best.

- "I regard with special concern the recommendation of the Clay committee that the U.S. withdraw from Africa and leave the task of helping the new nations of that continent to their former colonial rulers."

Meany said that European aid alone would be inadequate and "the African nations would regard it as callous indifference to their needs if the richest country in the world, the U.S., appeared to write them off."

Africans, he emphasized, "do not want to be wholly dependent on their former colonial masters . . . We ought to favor a multilateral approach in Africa just as we do in the Alliance for Progress program."

- The Clay recommendations for setting "terminal points" for aid to particular countries is "unrealistic and self-defeating."

"Could we have fixed a terminal date for our support to West Berlin in 1947?" Meany asked.

He said "when the job is done, we can, we should—and we do—withdraw our aid."

- There is "a great need for more, not less, technical assistance." One area which should be expanded is help in development of cooperatives and credit unions, Meany declared.

- The Clay report, he said, failed to recognize the importance of assisting the trade union movement in the developing nations as "the best safeguard against exploitation of workers by greedy private employers and an all-powerful state . . . They are a bulwark against an imitation of the Soviet pattern."

He conceded there has been some "waste" in the aid program as there is "in every human institution."

Congress, he said, must rely on "the ability and integrity" of the administrators of the program "to keep waste to a minimum."

He added: "I urge you not to cripple an essential program because inevitable waste occurs."

SUPPORT FOR BIRMINGHAM Negroes in their demonstrations to affirm their rights was voiced by this rally of AFL-CIO union members in New York City. Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale is shown addressing the rally, which grew out of the regular monthly meeting of council delegates and drew an overflow audience of more than 2,000 to Roosevelt Auditorium.

5-Point Full Employment Program Proposed to Congress by Reuther

(Continued from Page 1)

spending" in education, health, housing and other socially-needed programs.

- A "positive wage policy designed to increase consumer demand by increasing wages and salaries." Reuther said the government should give "active encouragement" to wage increases through collective bargaining "to correct the growing imbalance between consumer demand and capacity to produce consumer goods."

- Procedures "to invoke the force of public opinion" to keep down unjustified increases in administered prices so that economy-stimulating measures will not be "perverted to inflationary ends."

Swedish Plan Cited

Reuther suggested that the committee, which is undertaking a broad study of manpower and employment problems, examine the methods Sweden uses to encourage full employment.

Terming the accelerated public works program adopted by Congress last year a "great success," Reuther said there should be a "shelf" of federal, state and local public works which would automatically be put into operation whenever the economy signaled a downturn.

The U.S. at present has only "bits and pieces of a manpower program," he declared, "too often overlapping and duplicating . . . with no effective machinery for coordination."

An effective public employment service, Reuther emphasized, "is the key to an effective manpower program." He urged consideration of measures to bring about greater use by employers of the U.S. Employment Service.

Reuther said the start of the government's manpower retraining program has been handicapped by continued high unemployment. In a "natural" desire to show a good placement record, he said, administrators of the program have tended to choose for training the "cream of the crop"—workers who would have no trouble finding employment during more prosperous times.

This policy, he said, has left a "hard core" of unemployed, including older workers and members of minority groups "who come to feel that they have been shunted aside and have little chance to compete effectively for jobs."

The program, nevertheless, can make "a significant contribution" to the nation's manpower needs, Reuther declared. He emphasized that it would be "a major tragedy" if it were abandoned and warned that there is a "very real danger" of abandonment under the present law which requires states to provide matching funds beginning July 1, 1964. He strongly urged Congress to extend the program beyond that date without the matching-funds requirement.

Earlier the subcommittee heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz testify that monthly unemployment statistics do not reflect "the full impact and pervasiveness" of the unemployment problem.

Government studies indicate, he said, that approximately 14 million people were unemployed at some time during 1962—one out of five in the work force—and that over 4 million were jobless 15 weeks or more and about 2 million for more than half a year.

Continued heavy unemployment, Wirtz told the subcommittee, "represents a stunting of economic growth at a time when vigorous growth is critical to the continued good health of a free enterprise system."

EMPLOYMENT GAINS after recession low-points have failed to match the recovery in production, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a Senate Labor subcommittee. He used this chart to show that the job lag has grown after each recent recession.

5-25-63

Rubber Union, General Tire Agree on Pact

Akron—The Rubber Workers and the General Tire & Rubber Co. have reached agreement on a new two-year contract yielding wage increases of 16 cents an hour and other benefits, and providing also for establishment of a study committee to explore labor-management problems and make recommendations to both sides.

The agreement, similar in its economic provisions to those reached recently by other big rubber firms, becomes effective after ratification by the 3,300 General Tire workers in Akron and Waco, Tex., and approval by the URW executive board. The Akron workers already have ratified, and the Waco local has scheduled a vote.

In another contract development, members of URW Local 2 here reversed an earlier decision by voting to ratify a new two-year pact with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. That produced enough votes to result in chainwide ratification of the agreement—8 of 11 locals and 16,000 of 20,000 members.

Ratification by URW members at General Tire would leave only two major contracts unsettled—at the U.S. Rubber Co and the Seiberling Rubber Co., where talks are continuing.

New York Typos Re-Elect Powers

New York—Bertram A. Powers, who led Typographical Local 6 during the 114-day newspaper strike and lockout here and headed the unity committee formed by all unions at the papers, has been reelected president of the local.

The 10,000-member "Big 6" local voted 6,280 to 2,254 for Powers over John M. Kepple.

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Meany Urges Major Push On Public Works Projects

School Aid Fund Rise Supported

There is no "bargain basement" solution to the "overwhelming need" for federal aid to education, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Labor's "only dissent" from the Administration proposal for federal assistance is that it is "too modest," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

"Adequate schools cost money, and we might as well accept this as a fact," he said, adding that it will take "at least twice as much money" as the President has asked to do the job.

Biemiller said the submission of the Administration program as a single-package bill has "contributed to public understanding of the scope of the problem." It doesn't matter if, at this stage, Congress divides the program into separate bills, he continued. Labor, he emphasized, supports the President's proposals, "whether taken together or one at a time."

However, he went on, the Administration is being unrealistic in proposing to limit federal aid to elementary and secondary education to a one-time program which would be "phased out" over a five-year period.

"Congress ought not to embark upon a fundamental program of this kind under any illusions that it will soon come to an end," he said.

'Polite Fiction'

Rejecting the "polite fiction" of a temporary program, Biemiller declared:

"When the federal government at long last acknowledges its responsibility for the education of its future citizens, it must continue to fulfill that responsibility."

He acknowledged that enactment of broad-scale federal aid to education "has been enmeshed in religious controversy" but emphasized that "within the framework" of the Constitution, "there lies an area in which seemingly irreconcilable positions can be brought together." He told the subcommittee:

"Private non-profit schools are now eligible for National Defense Education Act loans to buy equipment to teach science, mathematics and foreign languages. Such loans should also be available for the construction

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LADIES' DAY on the picket lines at the Kingsport Press featured a millinery competition among women strikers and the wives of male unionists. Prizes were given in various categories of beauty, originality, humor, etc. Five Kingsport unions have formed a united front in their effort to win fair contracts from the Kingsport Press, largest book printer in the nation.

24-Hour Picket Lines:

Union Spirit Blazes In Kingsport Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

Kingsport, Tenn.—The flaming spirit of the old South has flared into life on a union picket line here in a new South stirring with expanding industry and awakening labor.

You can see the unquenchable never-say-die spirit in the faces of the 1,600 men and women who have forged five allied unions into one solidly united front at the strikebound plant of Kingsport Press, largest book printing plant in the nation, maybe the world.

"The old days are gone forever," said a pressman and a bookbinder at strike headquarters in Carpenters' Hall. "We just got tired of being pushed around. This company made a profit of more than $2.7 million in the last two years, and we want our fair share."

Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders and Pres. James Sampson of the Stereotypers, here for a rally May 27 in Kingsport Civic Auditorium, added some other reasons having to do with union security—protection against the new sophisticated machinery of automation, and the rights that go with service and seniority, nailed down in the union-management contract.

So did IBB Sec.-Treas. Wesley Taylor and William Sewell of the Machinists.

Contract negotiations, bogged down by the stubborn refusal of management to realize that the old "father-knows-best" technique won't work any more, took a hopeful turn as May ended, but leaders of the five unions in the Allied Kingsport Press Unions warned against premature optimism. The five are the Bookbinders, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Machinists and Typographers.

Management suggested, and the union steering committee agreed, to switch negotiations to New York City, with unsettled contract issues to be mediated by Arbitrator Theodore Kheel, who has helped settle recent disputes in the longshore and

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Cites Local Needs, Spur to New Jobs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appealed to Pres. Kennedy to push extension of the Public Works Acceleration Act through 1964, with a $2 billion appropriation to finance it.

"A federal program of this magnitude, plus the approximate $1 billion which would be added by state and local matching funds, would create about 300,000 badly-needed jobs, would help thousands of communities obtain public improvements of permanent worth and would substantially stimulate the national economy," Meany wrote the President.

He recalled that when the AFL-CIO a year ago testified in support of a one-year accelerated public works program, it did so "with the proviso that it should be extended if the national unemployment rate continues to exceed 5 percent." He noted, too, that both Congress and the Administration had implied that the act would be extended if joblessness remained at high levels.

"All evidence indicates that unemployment will exceed a 5 percent rate during the course of the year ahead," the federation president said. "The AFL-CIO therefore asks you now to urge the Congress to extend the act through 1964 and to appropriate $2 billion for that purpose so an adequate program can be assured."

Describing public works acceleration as "one of the most effective programs to meet the problem of unemployment," Meany said the need for it, and the eagerness of state and local governments to utilize it, are reflected in the response to the original measure, signed into law last September.

'Thousands' Given Jobs

"Thousands of workers in areas of substantial labor surplus have returned to work building essential public facilities of long-term worth," he noted, "and additional thousands have also left the ranks of the unemployed to supply the material

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House Kills 'Braceros' Farm Plan

By David L. Perlman

The House voted to kill the program of importing Mexican farm workers into the United States at the end of this year, defeating by an unexpectedly large 174-158 margin a bill to extend the program an additional two years.

Barring some future compromise reviving the program on a limited scale, the importation of seasonal farm workers will not be permitted after next Dec. 31.

On the rollcall, Democrats voted 121-80 against extension; Republicans voted 78-53 for continuing the program.

Labor has strongly opposed continuation of the system under which several hundred thousand Mexican nationals are brought into the United States each year to work on large farms, primarily in Texas and California. The AFL-CIO charged that the program has kept down wages and reduced job opportunities for U. S. farm workers, benefited less than 1 percent of farmers and hurt small family farms.

In 1961, when the program was last up for extension, it passed the House by a substantial 231-157 margin. Importation of Mexican

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Romney Hit on Shifts In Jobless Pay Law

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan AFL-CIO has charged that a new unemployment compensation law signed by Gov. George Romney (R) makes an "outright gift" of $280 million in back UC taxes to some of the state's largest corporations and violates a pledge by Romney to protect jobless insurance benefits.

Democratic legislators declared that the new law also posed a "conflict of interests" in that American Motors Corp. would be among the major beneficiaries of the tax write-off. Romney is former president of AMC and is still listed as its chief stockholder.

The measure sharply modifies the effect of a 1959 decision by the Michigan Supreme Court, known as the Ford-Canton case. The state's high court ruled in the case that Michigan employes of the Ford Motor Co. were entitled to unemployment compensation when they were laid off because of what the company called "parts shortages" flowing from a strike by Ford workers in Canton, O.

Two attempts by Republican-dominated legislatures to reverse the ruling were vetoed by former Gov. John Swainson (D).

Romney signed the 1963 bill despite a protest from Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther that he was "morally obligated" to veto it because of its direct conflict with a commitment in his "State of the State" message to the legislature.

Wanted by Ford

Romney had declared that any new legislation dealing with the Ford-Canton decision should assure compensation for "workers unemployed as a result of labor disputes in which they do not participate and from which they will not benefit."

Instead, the bill signed by the governor incorporates "everything

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Kennedy Reactivates Labor Mediation Panel

Pres. Kennedy has reactivated the long-dormant National Labor-Management Panel in an effort to promote what he sees as a trend toward the peaceful solution of collective bargaining disputes.

At the request of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the President appointed six trade union officials and six management representatives to the panel, authorized by the Taft-Hartley law but inactive during the Eisenhower Administration.

The statutory purpose of the panel is to advise the mediation director "in the avoidance of industrial controversies and the manner in which mediation and voluntary adjustment shall be administered, particularly with reference to controversies affecting the general welfare of the country."

Simkin announced that he planned to call the 12-member group into session in Washington "at an early date." He had written the President urging that the panel be revived so that he could "utilize the expertise" it would make available "in order to intensify and extend the mediatory efforts" of the service.

In announcing the appointments, Kennedy said:

"The state of labor-management relations, with occasional excep-

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"ABUNDANCE AND FREEDOM" was the theme of the 58th annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. LID officers and guests shown here are, from the left, Harry Fleischman, chairman of the LID executive committee and director of the National Labor Service, American Jewish Committee; Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.); Mark Starr, LID vice president and retired education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Nathaniel M. Minkoff, LID president and secretary-treasurer of the ILGWU's New York Joint Dress Board; Luther Evans, director of the international affairs library at Columbia University; Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

'Very Successful Session':

Labor-Backed Laws Enacted by Hawaii

Honolulu—The Hawaii legislature, in what the AFL-CIO council here termed "a very successful session," has passed a package of major labor-backed legislation including:

- A state version of the federal Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act, which stringently limits the power of state courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.
- An anti-strikebreaker law, which bars third parties to a dispute from furnishing "replacements" for strikers and forbids the employment during a labor dispute of professional strikebreakers. Violation is punishable by a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a $1,000 fine. The legislation also requires all "help wanted" advertisements during a labor dispute to contain notice that a strike or lockout exists and to be signed by the person authorizing the advertisement.
- A fair employment law.
- A Davis-Bacon-type law which provides that prevailing wages required to be paid on state construction projects include the value of fringe benefits. The AFL-CIO has for several years been seeking congressional enactment of a similar provision in federal law.
- A change in the "experience rating" system of financing state unemployment compensation benefits which will broaden the base of employer financing of the program. The law was amended to establish a minimum employer payroll tax of 1 percent of the first $3,600 of a worker's wages, with a maximum tax of 3.2 percent. Under present law, 60 percent of the state's employers paid no tax at all. The amendment was adopted for a one-year experimental period.

The legislature also tightened laws against false advertising, passed legislation requiring disclosure of finance charges on bank loans, provided for an elected school board, and liberalized the state's so-called "fair trade" law.

Exec. Sec. Harry Boranian of the Honolulu Central Labor Council said labor-backed bills have either been signed by Gov. John A. Burns (D) or are expected to be signed shortly.

One major labor-supported bill which was defeated was a land-reform measure that would have enabled people paying "ground rent" on land on which they have built homes to purchase the land after five years. Much of Hawaii's land, Boranian said, is held by a few big estates, and trusteeship arrangements forbid its sale.

The land reform bill passed the House, but three Democrats joined with Republicans to defeat it in the Senate on a 13-12 vote.

35-Hour Week Called 'Inevitable' By Beirne

New York—The increasing spread of automation and the job displacement problems it creates will make the 35-hour workweek "inevitable—in the telephone industry and in many, many others," Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers declared at the 58th annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Beirne was one of the principal speakers at the conference, which also heard addresses by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N. Y.). At the league's annual luncheon, Norman Thomas presented the LID distinguished service award to the veteran author Upton Sinclair.

Beirne noted that the telephone industry is perhaps the most highly-automated industry in America, yet it now employs more telephone operators than before the first dial phone was installed.

Nevertheless, he observed, on a national basis the new technologies are creating "surplus man-hours," which in turn are contributing to the high level of unemployment, now nearly 6 percent.

Providing jobs for this "last 6 percent" of the nation's workers, the CWA president declared, is "the primary challenge of the American economic system."

He said the 35-hour week—"whether achieved through legislation or collective bargaining, or both—offers one means of distributing both work-time and leisure-time more equitably through society."

Other methods, he said, include longer vacations, sabbatical or pre-retirement leaves for older workers, and earlier retirement "on pensions sufficient to finance a life of dignified and creative use of the leisure time of senior years."

Hart, addressing the luncheon, described the growth of automation as one of two great revolutions in American life that are converging at one point in time.

The other, he said, is "the human revolution, the struggle for equal rights—civil and economic—by our Negro citizens which at last has caught the conscience of our entire people."

It is partly the technical revolution, he said, that makes the achievement of economic equality so difficult for Negro workers.

"In the nation today there is no skilled craft in which Negroes constitute more than 2 percent of the workers," Hart observed. "Yet it is in the semi-skilled and unskilled groups that the impact of automation strikes first."

He said the Negro's relative position in the labor force has been static for many years and now threatens to grow worse as automation spreads.

"The roots of this phenomenon—poor education, inadequate housing, lack of training, job discrimination in industry and union, the Negro ghettos of our cities—must be eliminated if our Negro citizens are to achieve full economic equality," Hart declared.

W. T. Connell Dies, Ex-Head Of Engravers

Natick, Mass.—Wilfrid T. Connell, president of the Photo Engravers from 1954 to 1962 and a former president of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Council, died in Leonard Marsh Hospital here.

Born in Ripley, Derbyshire, England, in 1896, he was brought to this country while a child and served in France in the U.S. Army during World War I.

He joined Local 3 of the union in 1926 and served it, at various times, as recording secretary, vice president, president and business manager. He was elected fourth international vice president in 1946 and third vice president in 1952. He also served as chairman of the Massachusetts State Housing Board in 1944 and as a vice president of the National Association of Blue Shield Plans. He belonged to the American Legion and the Masons.

An international union delegation headed by Pres. William J. Hall attended funeral services in the First Congregational Church here. Surviving are the widow, Marian; three sons, Selectman Richard Connell of Northboro, Mass., Marine Lt. David Connell of Camp Lejeune, N. C., and Bruce, who lived at home; two grandchildren and two sisters.

Recreation Workers Win Wage Raises

New York—Three hundred and fifty employes of 18 Jewish community centers and YMHAs here returned to work under a new two-year contract providing substantial salary and fringe benefit gains.

The settlement ended a 14-day dispute which the union—Local 1707 of the State, County & Municipal Employes—termed a straight-out lockout. The deadlock over a new contract was broken at a negotiating session in the offices of the City Labor Dept., with Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Central Labor Council and City Mediator Morris Tarshis helping to bring about an agreement.

Social workers and other professionals will receive a $290 a year increase retroactive to Apr. 1, an additional $200 a year effective Apr. 1, 1964, and a further $100 on Oct. 1, 1964. In addition, on the anniversary dates of their employment, professional employees will receive annual increments of $260 during each of the two years.

Clerical and maintenance employes will receive $4 weekly wage increases dating back to Apr. 1, and an additional $4 the second year. Both groups will receive improved health insurance and other new benefits.

Pearson Names Labor Minister

Ottawa, Ont.—Allan Joseph MacEachen, minister of labor in Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson's new Liberal government, received part of his education in the United States.

He was born July 6, 1921, at Inverness, N.S., the son of Scottish parents, and received a bachelor's degree from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., and a master's degree from the University of Toronto. He studied economics at the University of Chicago in 1948, and economics and social sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951-53.

He was first elected to represent Inverness in the House of Commons in 1953 and was re-elected in 1957, but went down to defeat in the Conservative landslide the following year. From 1958 until last year, when he was again elected to Parliament, he was a special assistant and consultant on economic affairs to Pearson.

Kennedy Reactivates Labor Mediation Panel

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tions, appears pointed steadily in the direction of greater maturity and responsibility."

He said he saw "an evident new willingness by both sides in our industrial life to solve disputes peacefully" and suggested that the new panel "could very well, as the Congress intended, become a useful tool in making industrial peace more certain and secure."

The President made it clear that the panel would serve the specialized purpose of advising Simkin on techniques for the solution of bargaining disputes, whereas the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy covers the whole spectrum of industrial relations and economic policy.

Union officials named to the new group are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodstock, for three-year terms; AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris and Machinists Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon, for two-year terms; Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers and Marvin J. Miller, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers, for one-year terms.

Management representatives are Gerry E. Morse, vice president for industrial relations of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., and Pres. J. Paul St. Sure, of the Pacific Maritime Association, for three-year terms; Wayne T. Brooks, industrial relations director for the Wheeling Steel Corp., and J. Curtis Counts, employe relations manager for Douglas Aircraft Corp., for two-year terms; Joseph V. Cairns, industrial relations director of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and Jesse Freidin, New York labor-management consultant, for one-year terms.

Des Moines Honors Veteran CSA Aide

Des Moines—James "Mac" McDonnall, veteran labor leader and community service worker, won a citation at a dinner given by 200 friends here for his 50 years of service to labor and the community. Pres. Robert McVay, Polk County AFL-CIO, presented a plaque and a check.

WDL Lists Openings for Apprentices

New York—A handbook which lists more than 3,000 openings for apprentices in the New York area was distributed for the first time at a conference on apprenticeship training called by the Workers Defense League.

The handbook describes the jobs, lists the necessary qualifications and tells where to apply.

It was published by the WDL to help launch a drive to overcome discrimination against young Negroes and Puerto Ricans and channel them into training in the skilled trades.

"Today 77,000 young people are out of work in New York City," said Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, who also is a vice president of the WDL and of the AFL-CIO. "Of these, twice as many are Negro and Puerto Rican as white.

"Although these youngsters don't know the figures, they know the facts. And the facts go beyond their condition of poverty and deprivation—the facts extend to the atmosphere of hopelessness in which these youngsters live, a hopelessness that kills initiative and paralyzes effort.

"Those authorities who are concerned about the crime rate and the growth of narcotics addiction should begin their search right here; the solution is jobs and the hope for a decent future for all our young people."

Unity Spirit Blazes:

Five Unions in Solid Front In Long Kingsport Strike

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newspaper fields. Kheel is to make non-binding recommendations, but picket line activities have continued around the clock without a letup.

Whether strike's end is near or far, the allied unions have agreed they will not go back to work until all five locals get fair contracts. That's what the strike is about, and that's why the spirit of the strikers has never wavered from the first day of the first walkout in Kingsport Press history.

Always in the past, management has been able to settle with one union and then force that settlement on the others, union spokesmen said. But something happened this year that surprised everyone, including management and unions alike.

Alliance Formed

What happened was that management, sure of its divide-and-conquer technique, became more unyielding than ever and the unions finally united in the allied group. The alliance became stronger when the first pickets took their stations, and previously unorganized workers decided not to cross the union lines.

Unity has worked so well that the New York Times described the situation under the headline, "Strike Cripples Kingsport Press." In a plant where production has been exceeding 40 million hardbound books a year, supervisors and strikebreakers have been getting them out at an estimated rate of only 4 to 7.5 million a year and the book trade has been raising hob with management over its failure to deliver its orders, especially textbooks for the fall school and college semesters.

The Times reported that publication of some important new books has been delayed and "numerous books of other publishers have been withdrawn from Kingsport" and taken elsewhere.

Leading customers of the printshop here include Alfred A. Knopf, Atheneum, Chanticleer, Grosset & Dunlap, Macmillan, Random House. Among textbook publishers have been Harcourt Brace, Holt, McGraw-Hill and some university presses, including New York University. Another big customer is the World Book of Field Enterprises, Chicago.

Many of those who have taken their two-hour turns on the picket line have found the companionship of fellow workers and the outdoor air pleasantly stimulating. Sometimes mountain air can be unpleasantly stimulating too, especially during 12 weeks of the bitterest, coldest, wettest, most uncomfortable picket-line weather many strikers have experienced.

'Strong for the Union'

One staunch union man is Kyle McConnell, pressman who left high school in Virginia to start work here almost 38 years ago at 10 cents an hour. After eight years of non-union conditions, he recalled, "we met in a field nearby and formed a union. Things are so different—that's why I've been strong for the union ever since." McConnell takes his turn at picket duty along with the newest and youngest of the strikers.

The strike machinery here has excited the admiration of visitors like Robert Munson, Bookbinders' international representative who helped run the big rally when Strike Director Carl King of the Electrotypers was called to New York for negotiations.

Each of the five cooperating unions provide two pickets at each of the eight picket posts and the company warehouse for a two-hour shift—more than 1,000 a day over a 24-hour stretch. Other unique features of this strike are the communications system, and the self-insurance system made necessary when management suddenly, without advance notice, dropped group insurance on strikers and their families.

The Unity Committee collects $2 a week from each striker and pays insurance claims out of a fund which provides better coverage than any commercial firm has offered.

The Carpenters have provided a hall free of charge for strike headquarters, and here an unusual two-way short wave radio station has operated day and night. Jim Sorah, pressman and amateur radio operator, set up a transmitter at headquarters and also in the downtown motel, and union staff representatives can keep in continuous contact with the picket lines through 13 patrol cars equipped with receivers.

The station has special temporary authorization from the Federal Communications Commission to operate three transmitters until June 29 under the call letters KUF 0001—the initials referring to Kingsport Unions First, according to operator Gordon Tipton.

The strikers have expressed appreciation to all union people who have donated to the strike fund, and urge no slackening of support. On May 27, members of Mine Workers' Dist. 50, unaffiliated, from neighboring Mead Corp. (papermakers), showed up to relieve pickets who wanted to go to the Civic Auditorium rally.

AFTER 35 YEARS as president of the Railway Clerks, George M. Harrison (center) stepped aside at the union's convention in Los Angeles and was elected to the new post of chief executive. He was succeeded as president by C. L. Dennis (left). They are shown with Sec.-Treas. George M. Gibbons, who was re-elected.

Romney Hit on Shifts In Jobless Pay Law

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which the Ford Motor Co. wanted in the way of disqualifying provisions," the State AFL-CIO executive board declared at a recent meeting in Port Huron.

"The language of this law is so broad in its application that an employer in a multi-plant corporation need only allege that his laid-off employe is 'assumed to benefit' from a strike in another plant and the employe will then be disqualified for unemployment compensation, or must prove that he is 'not guilty' as alleged by the employer," the board said.

The new law provides up to $5 a week more in compensation for eligible jobless workers, with the average estimated at $1.94, and lifts the effective benefit ceiling to $60 a week. The amount of a worker's wages on which the employer is taxed is increased from $3,000 a year to $3,600.

At the same time, however, employers who have accumulated large "negative balances" in their past UC tax accounts would be allowed to write these off by paying the maximum tax rate of 4.6 percent over the next two years.

Assailed on Pledge

Romney defended these provisions, declaring that they would strengthen the UC fund and stabilize employment. He accused critics of political motivations in raising a "smokescreen" over the forgiveness features after they recognized, he said, that the labor-dispute provisions "are fair and sound."

The State AFL-CIO replied, however, that even under the old law, companies with negative balances in the fund would have been required to pay "this same higher rate for an unlimited number of years until they could repay what they owe."

The statement said that Romney had "solemnly pledged on numerous occasions both privately and publicly that he would not tolerate a few dollars increase to bait unemployed workers into accepting a law which provided for further callous disqualifications, but this is exactly what this law would do."

Romney has refused to identify the major corporate beneficiaries of the tax writeoff section of the law, but a House legislative committee has given him a list of 20 firms—among them American Motors—which it said would receive the biggest shares of the $280 million in tax forgiveness.

With a rare majority in the House, Democrats passed a resolution calling for investigation of the "conflict of interests" charges, but Republicans refused to name three members to a bipartisan study committee, and the governor ignored the action by signing the bill.

State Democratic Chairman Zoltan A. Ferency declared that Romney's signature had "three important meanings" for the people of the state:

"Moral and direct conflicts of interest are not to be recognized by the administration; the interests of big business will be served at whatever cost to the smaller businessman or the worker by the administration; and the plight of the worker who loses his job through no fault of his own is worsened to a point where many will be forced to await long, drawn-out and expensive court tests only to learn they may not expect any compensation insurance at all."

Oklahoma 'Work' Foes Get Time on Challenges

Oklahoma City—Opponents of a so-called "right-to-work" law have been given an extension of time to challenge signatures on an initiative petition to put the proposal on a statewide referendum ballot.

The extension was granted by an Oklahoma Supreme Court referee after a hearing at which opponents challenged 12,184 signatures from Oklahoma County. Labor and other civic groups joining in fighting the attempt to outlaw the union shop have contested to date more than 27,000 signatures from 10 of the state's 77 counties.

The referee, Marion Opala, extended the time for challenges until July 24, with a progress report due on July 1.

Opponents must successfully challenge approximately 78,000 signatures of the more than 200,000 which have been filed in order to invalidate the petition.

At the hearing here, attorneys for the challengers questioned several circulators of the petition, including a circulation department employe of anti-union Oklahoma City newspapers, who said the company offered and paid 10 cents a signature for all names on petitions turned in by employes.

He admitted leaving petitions with business firms and returning for them after signatures had been obtained. This, labor attorneys charged, is contrary to Oklahoma law, which requires circulators of petitions to witness the signatures they obtain.

The production manager of the publishing company, Robert H. Spahn, is a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Committee for Voluntary Unionism, set up in 1961 to push the "right-to-work" drive.

Opponents of the "work" proposal have contended that the petitions contain tens of thousands of "fraudulent" signatures. Their attorney, William C. Kessler, declared:

"Payment of 10 cents or more a name certainly encourages a rash of fake signatures. Our investigation also convinces us hundreds of circulators failed to properly witness signatures."

Primary Loss Kills Chandler Comeback Bid

Louisville—The political comeback ambitions of former Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler were smashed by voters here who nominated labor-backed Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., as Democratic candidate for governor.

Breathitt, 38 and a newcomer in this state's often highly personalized politics, won six of the state's seven congressional districts. With 2,512 of 3,017 precincts reporting, he had 280,000 votes to 228,000 for Chandler.

Chandler, twice a former governor, a former U.S. senator and onetime commissioner of baseball ran as an Old Guard candidate with the backing of former Sen. Earle Clements. He was bitterly opposed by the Administration of Gov. Bert Combs, as well as by the great bulk of Kentucky labor.

Republican nominee for governor is Louie Nunn, who had only token opposition.

A Chandler ally, Harry Lee Waterfield, won the Democratic race for nomination as lieutenant governor.

Poll Tax Ban Ratified By Missouri

Jefferson City, Mo.—Missouri became the 34th state to ratify the proposed anti-poll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution, bringing the number of ratification only four short of the three-fourths majority of 38 needed.

Adoption of the amendment may have to wait until next year since only two legislatures considered likely to approve ratification are still in session. These are in New Hampshire, where the House has already acted, and Maine.

In April, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked state labor bodies in eight states which had not yet acted to give "highest priority" to ratification. Four of the states—Florida, Iowa and Delaware, as well as Missouri—have since completed ratification.

The Arizona Legislature adjourned without action and the Oklahoma House rejected the measure, although the Senate had approved it. Maine and New Hampshire were the other states on the list.

Tax Cut Need Stressed to Grain Millers

Chicago—A tax cut and revision in the tax structure, which now "takes too much from those who have too little," were called for here by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Speaking before the eighth convention of the Grain Millers, Schnitzler told the delegates:

"We need to insist that the AFL-CIO program for a 35-hour workweek is essential to any program for cutting unemployment. We must support any program that means jobs."

Schnitzler described the progress being made in the AFL-CIO's coordinated organizing drive in the Los Angeles area. Nearly 7,000 new members were added in the first four months of the drive while unions there were winning 38 NLRB elections, he noted, and a similar campaign has been approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for the Baltimore-Washington area.

The importance of state and local union leadership to the welfare of the nation as a whole as well as to organized labor was stressed by Schnitzler in pointing to efforts of right-wing groups working in state legislatures to weaken the power of the U. S. Supreme Court and the Constitution.

One of the proposals of the rightists, he said, "would permit amending the Constitution by a vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states without approval of Congress, or by a national convention.

At the conclusion of Schnitzler's talk, AFGM Pres. Roy O. Wellborn presented him with a union-made copy of the Bible.

Speak Up, Friends!

THE FOREIGN AID program's future is in danger in Congress today for essentially the same reason that civil rights has become an explosive issue—the responsible leaders have remained quiet, allowing the racists and the ultra-right to dominate the discussion.

Indicative of the situation was a comment by a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—that his testimony strongly favoring an expanded foreign aid program, and the willingness of organized labor to pay its share, was the first affirmative, unequivocating testimony for the program the committee had heard to that point.

Organized labor's support of the foreign aid program dates back to its beginnings in the late 1940s. It has consistently and emphatically supported the programs and their adequate financing on the simple basis that the price of peace and freedom is never too great.

There are no dues dollars to be collected from trade union support of foreign aid, just as there is no dollars-and-cents return to the AFL-CIO for the 23 percent investment of its total budget to overseas operations. These are investments that are measured only in terms of assuring world peace, extending liberty and freedom, and providing for social justice.

As a part of the fabric of the nation, the labor movement supports the foreign aid program because it is in the national and world interest. But while the AFL-CIO represents, as Meany pointed out, the "largest single group of taxpayers in America . . . the largest parents' organization . . . the largest organization of young men and women who would have to do the fighting . . .," there are other groups and organizations which, in the national interest, must join this fight.

Opinion polls and other measuring devices indicate that well over a majority of Americans support the foreign aid program. But given the vicious attacks of the ultra-right, the cut-spending pitch of the short-sighted conservatives and the general impression among many congressmen and senators that no one really cares about foreign aid, the program is in trouble.

★ ★ ★

THE ULTRA-RIGHT WING campaign to scuttle the foreign aid program should not be underestimated. It draws support from a long list of discontents and malcontents that reflects the difficulties of providing leadership for the free world.

But it can be defeated if the responsible leadership across the nation speaks up loudly and clearly in support of the aid program, in support of a program designed to preserve and extend freedom and peace.

The drive to gut the aid program can be beaten when the American people more fully understand that their efforts to strengthen the free world have paid off; that they have helped bring liberty and social justice to millions around the globe; and that the cost has been infinitesimal—it is today seven-tenths of 1 percent of the nation's total output of goods and services—compared to the price of totalitarianism, or of war.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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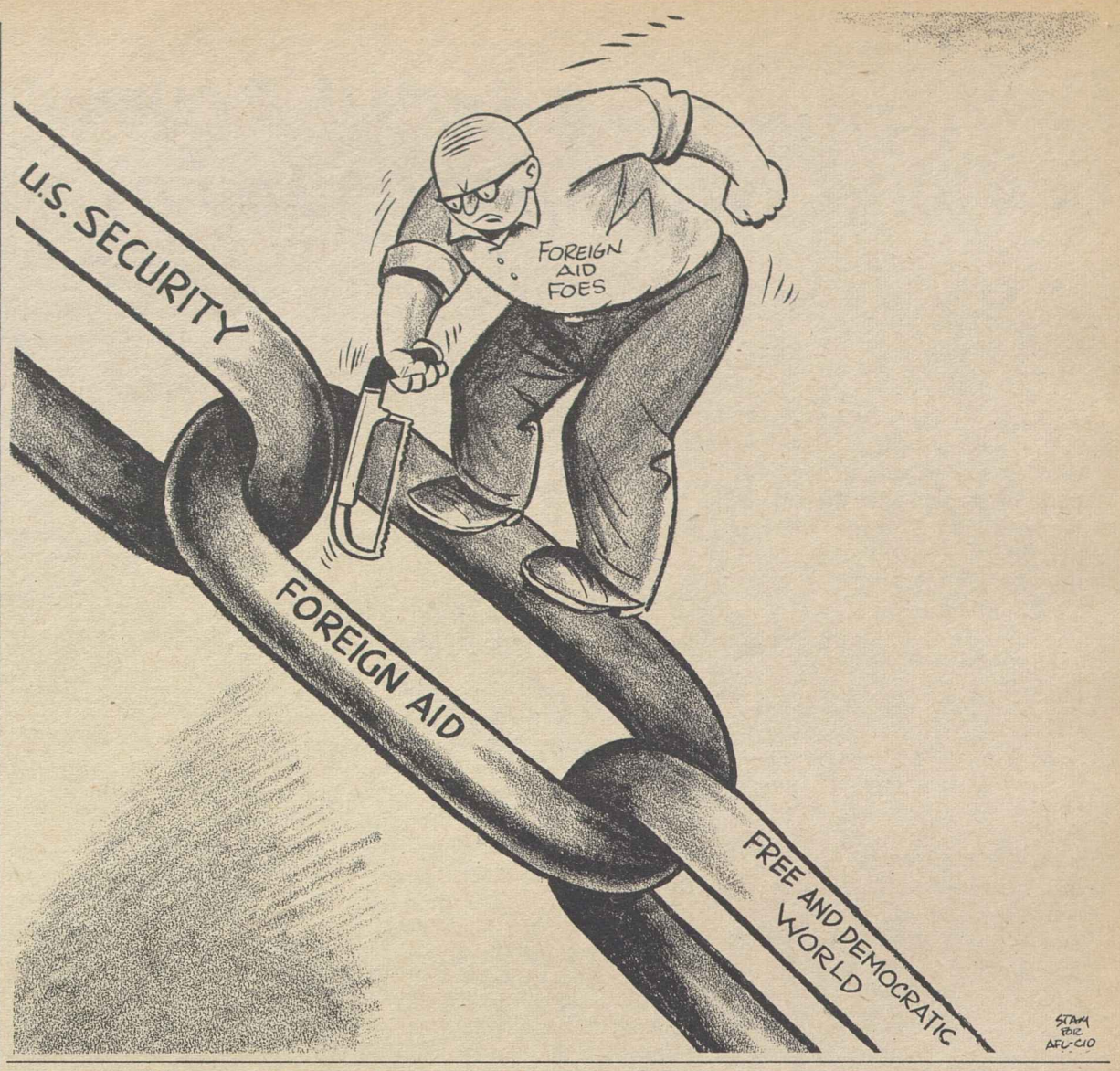


House Committee Hears Meany:

Politically Free Societies Held Goal of America's Foreign Aid

The following is excerpted from the testimony of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the foreign aid program.

FROM THE BEGINNING of the aid program it has been the policy of the U.S. not to impose its political or economic system on the recipient countries, but to leave it to the people of these countries to decide their own form of government and economic and social order.

Great Britain was one of the major beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan, although its Labor government carried out a vast nationalization program. Simultaneously, France, another big recipient of U.S. funds, also expanded public ownership and embarked upon a series of economic plans. It is in this light that I take strong exception to a cardinal thesis in the Clay committee's report, namely that our aid program should insist on free enterprise in the recipient countries, with primary emphasis on private capital investment.

In particular, the report demands that "the U.S. should not aid a foreign government in projects establishing government-owned industrial and commercial enterprises which compete with existing private endeavors."

American labor has always wholeheartedly supported our private enterprise system. Under this system our country has obtained the highest living standard in the world. Moreover, the labor movement has found that it can best protect the interests of the workers in a free economy as it exists in the U.S.

However, our economic system is possible only within the larger framework of a democratic society which has developed strong countervailing forces to private capitalism. These forces include free trade unions and free collective bargaining; farmer and consumer organizations; a Congress that acts as a watchdog in cases of abuse of economic power; anti-trust laws; social legislation; regulatory agencies and the like. As a result, the laissez-faire economy of the 19th Century has been changed into the "mixed economy" prevailing today in the United States, as in most other industrially advanced countries in the free world.

But these countervailing forces do not exist in most underdeveloped countries. Not only political democracy, but the national state as such is still in its infancy. Labor is numerically weak and farmers or consumer organizations are almost nonexistent. Parliament is controlled by a strong executive. The one-party system is common. Social legislation, if there is any, is better on paper than in practice.

In such circumstances the chances for an emulation of the "remarkable success and progress" of our own economic system are, to say the least, dim. There is, on the contrary, an acute danger that we will witness a repetition of the exploitation and anti-labor practices which threatened America in the early years of the industrial revolution. In too many instances, private capital in the new nations has been interested solely in making big profits fast, with no regard for the long-term economic development of the country, let alone the working and living conditions of the workers.

America's objective should be free societies—politically free, with the ultimate power in the hands of the people. That is the basic point. The people may choose to concentrate on government ownership, control and planning; that is up to them. They may want a greater degree of private enterprise; that is also up to them. This country's concern should only be that the choice is freely made, and that it can be freely altered.

Only the Soviet Union and its satellites attempt to impose their economic system on other nations. We should not try to imitate them.

IT IS CERTAINLY necessary to expose "doctrinaire biases against responsible private capitalist enterprise," as the Clay committee put it. But it is no less necessary to combat "doctrinaire biases" against responsible public enterprise and planning.

It is a fact that current basic needs of the underdeveloped countries cannot, to any large extent, be met by private capital. These needs include construction of roads, schools, hospitals, irrigation projects; the establishment of vocational training centers, health education programs and the like. Since in view of the prevailing poverty, domestic savings are insufficient, the required funds to carry out such projects must be provided by sources from abroad. Obviously, public aid (grants and long-term, low-interest loans) rather than foreign private capital are likely to be the main source.

In addition, the current climate is not propitious for private capital in many of these countries, as the flight of U.S. investments from Latin America shows. Of course, private capital has an important role to play in the development of the new countries. But public foreign aid is an essential prerequisite for the economic and social conditions under which private investment can be most efficient and beneficial.

Any other position on this issue would strengthen the Communists' anti-American propaganda in the underdeveloped countries. It might spell the doom of the Alliance for Progress, which is largely based upon governmental loans and grants.

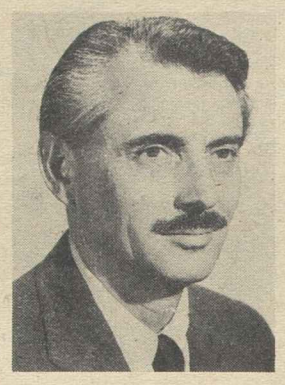
Morgan Says:

For Die-Hard Segregationists, Time Seems to Be Running Out

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

BEHIND THE BLACK and bloodshot headlines on racial strife some heartening developments have been quietly taking place in many parts of the land to strengthen the protection of human rights. In order to keep our balance it is necessary to be as aware of this progress as of the defiant erosion of constitutional guarantees, undermining the nation's prestige and security, in other tortured communities.



Morgan

In a joint memorandum the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League have prepared a kind of box score on the fate of state legislation in 1962 and 1963 in the areas of housing, employment, public accommodation and education. It adds up to a slow but steadily broadening trend toward ending the miserable, immoral and illegal second-class citizenship for minority groups. Only the blindly prejudiced can fail to see the inevitability of this trend which, as it gains momentum, will leave behind, frozen into a kind of Herculean monument to pathetic pettiness, the die-hard efforts of extremists in Birmingham and elsewhere to preserve the sacred separation of black and white drinking fountains.

There is, as reported by that invaluable publication, Southern School News, an increasingly perceptible change for the better in mood and attitude in the South itself, paced, encouragingly enough, by civilized leadership in Georgia and South Carolina. So the current memo deals with developments outside the South and the border states.

There have been, for example, some solid gains against discrimination in housing despite the serious setback in California last month when the university city of Berkeley, yielding temporarily to the hate and fear campaigns mounted by selfish real estate and right-wing extremist groups, repealed a fair housing ordinance with teeth in it. But California's state government continues to press for stronger legislation to penalize discriminatory housing practices.

Massachusetts and New York strengthened laws to ban discrimination in sale or rental of almost all housing, public or private, except in owner-occupied two-family dwellings. Earlier Schenectady, N. Y., passed an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in private housing.

Alaska created a Commission on Human Rights with some enforcement powers. In Kansas the legislature tackled only timorously the problem of segregated housing but may come up with new laws by 1965. Wichita, Kan., which has reportedly the most rigidly segregated residential areas of any city in the country of comparable size, began to work on its own problem under the leadership of such civic groups as the Urban League.

Although the legislation was riddled with loopholes, Maryland in March became the 30th state to adopt a public accommodation law prohibiting discrimination by race or religion in restaurants, hotels and motels in some parts of the state. South Dakota earlier took similar action and New Mexico added penalty provisions to its accommodation law. Indiana, once a cradle of the Ku Klux Klan, has a new law declaring it state policy to provide all citizens with equal access to public conveyances and accommodations as their civil rights. Also the enforcement powers of the State Civil Rights Commission were increased.

A MONTH AGO Michigan voters approved the first state constitution in the union which establishes a permanent civil rights commission charged with the investigation of discrimination and protection of civil rights. Though they had Republican Gov. Romney's support, efforts failed in the legislature to write the Detroit anti-blockbusting ordinance into the state law and prohibit real estate brokers, agents and salesmen from practicing discrimination in the sale or rental of residential housing. But the effort will be made again.

Last fall voters of Idaho in a referendum repealed a provision of the state constitution that citizens of "Mongolian descent" may not vote, hold public office or serve on juries.

Other states where new anti-discrimination bills were introduced included Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

The laws are changing and with the change the country comes a little closer to the goal of "equal justice under law" which is inscribed on the marble front of the U.S. Supreme Court building as one of the basic precepts of the American system.

One of the things that may be bewildering some whites now is that the Negroes are not asking their permission to be free. They are asserting their own freedom with inspiring dedication and great courage. As a Negro mother told a judge in Birmingham juvenile court, ". . . I know this, judge—these younger people are not going to take what we took." And the United States will be a better country because they won't.

Washington Reports:

Service Veterans in Congress Pose Possible 'Conflict' Problem

REP. RICHARD BOLLING (D-MO.) and Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) have raised the question of a possible conflict of interest affecting nearly half the members of the House and Senate.

Their resolutions, similar to others introduced in the Senate are based on a provision in the U.S. Constitution: "No person holding any office under the United States (the Executive Branch) shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office."

Bolling and Ford raised the question whether a member of Congress who holds an armed services reserve commission, and is thus under the executive branch of the government, can also be a member of Congress, the legislative branch.

Interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on almost 700 radio stations, Bolling said that resolutions before the House Rules Committee authorize and direct the House Committee on Judiciary to clarify the situation.

Ford pointed out that the number of members of Congress who hold reserve commissions increased after World War II, since 19 million persons had military service during that war and many were later elected to Congress. Bolling estimated that "there are almost 200 reserve officers among the 535 members of the House and Senate."

BOLLING SAID the precedents in this case are "very clear." Ford asserted his belief that the matter should be resolved clearly, because Congress considers matters involving billions of dollars affecting the military and "the Congress should be above reproach."

"Members of Congress have to vote every year on authorizations for the Army, Navy and Air Force, on weapons, personnel, pay, and on appropriations," Ford recalled. "Can a person who is in both the executive and the legislative branches be completely objective?"

The procedure, Bolling explained, would be for the Rules Committee to report the resolutions to the floor. The House could, if it wished, then ask the Judiciary Committee to look into the matter, perhaps hear witnesses, study precedents and come up with a report.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FOR 13 MONTHS the nomination of J. Lindsay Almond, a former governor of Virginia, to the U.S. Court of Customs & Patent Appeals has been languishing in the Senate. There were no committee hearings on the nomination after Pres. Kennedy submitted his name last year. The President gave Almond a recess appointment thereafter and resubmitted his name for confirmation.

What has been the difficulty? Very simple, Almond was the governor who broke down Virginia's "massive resistance" to school integration—broke it down because it was no longer legally tenable. The sponsor of "massive resistance" was the state's senior U.S. senator, Harry F. Byrd. So Almond's nomination to the federal bench did not move.

Subcommittee hearings have at last been held, and Almond has been praised by lawyers and former officials of Virginia's government. Byrd has broken silence to the extent of stating he has "no comment" on the nomination. Confirmation of Almond in his judgeship is believed to be near.

* * *

IN A UNANIMOUS DECISION, the Supreme Court has told the city of Memphis that it can no longer delay the desegregation of its publicly owned, tax-supported recreational facilities—its parks and swimming pools and playgrounds. The opinion, written by the court's newest member, Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, is notable on several counts.

It is "almost eight years," he pointed out, since the court ruled that "state-enforced racial segregation" could no longer be accepted for public recreational facilities. Yet the officials of Memphis, having made token gestures toward desegregating its public facilities, were now in court asking judicial approval of "even longer delay."

The governing constitutional principles "no longer bear the imprint of newly enunciated doctrine," Justice Goldberg wrote.

"We cannot ignore the passage of a substantial period of time since the original declaration of the manifest unconstitutionality" of segregation in public facilities such as parks and playgrounds. Neither could the court ignore its "repeated and numerous" reiteration of the doctrine in later cases and the "many intervening opportunities" given cities to bring their practices into line.

The court said, through the opinion, that it would accept no further "obeisance to the now thoroughly discredited doctrine" that "separate but equal" facilities are an excuse for procrastination in desegregating all public recreational facilities. In framing decrees dealing with such issues, Justice Goldberg said, "affirmative judicial action" is required.

* * *

EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT, PERHAPS, is the warning in the opinion that token, foot-dragging desegregation of the public schools cannot be tolerated forever.

It is nine years, Justice Goldberg wrote, since the original decision that racial segregation in public schools was a violation of the Constitution. In framing its decree a year later, the decree directing desegregation at "all deliberate speed," he observed that the court took into account certain identifiable "difficulties" in eliminating racial classification—the fact that in the schools attendance is compulsory, "the adequacy of teachers and facilities crucial, and questions of geographic assignment often of major significance."

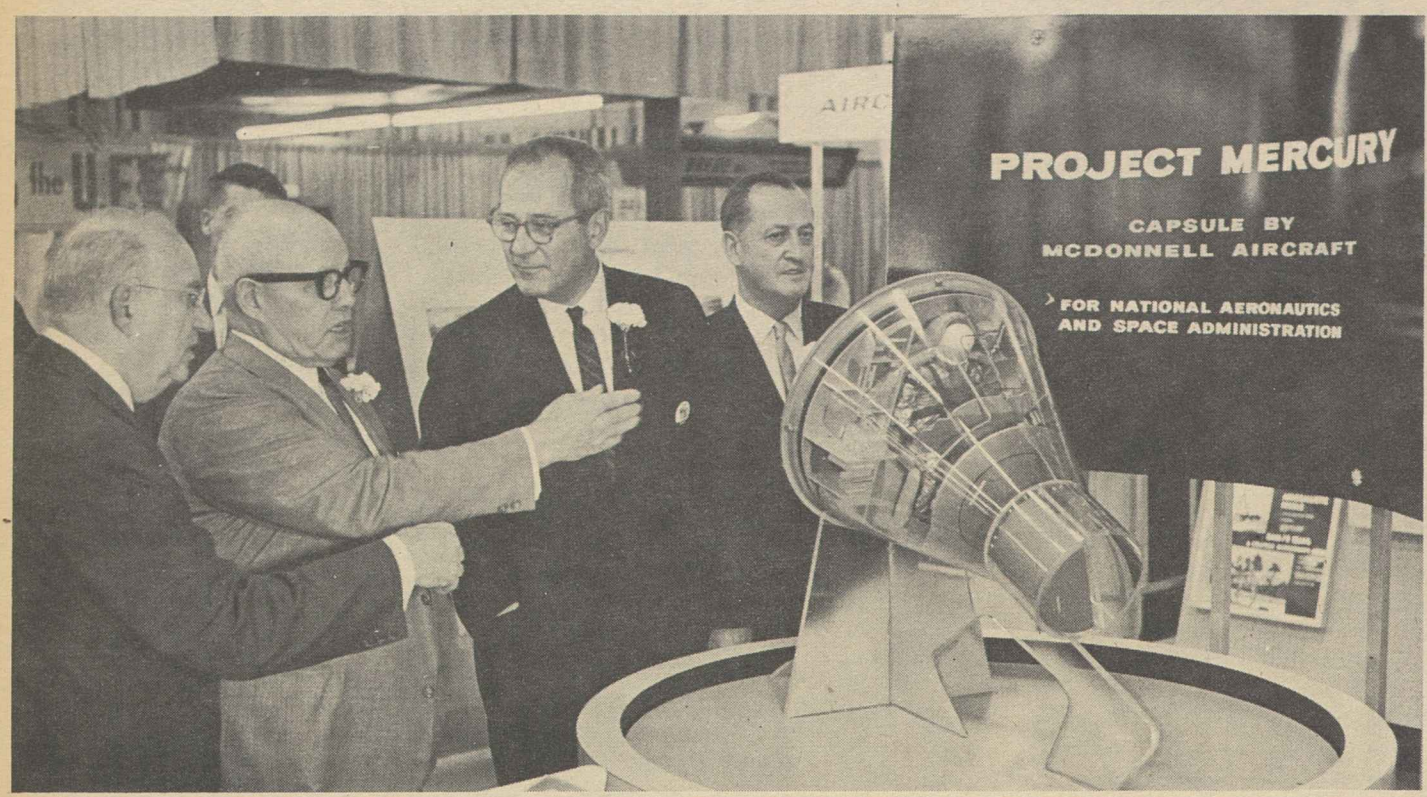
"It is far from clear," he declared, that this mandate of 1955 for "all deliberate speed" would today be "fully satisfied by types of plans or programs for desegregation" of public schools "which eight years ago might have been deemed sufficient."

"Any depriviation of constitutional rights calls for prompt rectification," said the justice. The rights of citizens under the Constitution are "present rights." They are not "merely hopes to some future enjoyment of some formalistic constitutional promise."

"The basic guarantees of our Constitution are warrants for the here and now and, unless there is an overwhelmingly compelling reason, they are to be promptly fulfilled."

ARE NEARLY 200 MEMBERS of Congress violating the Constitution unknowingly? Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), left, and Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) seek an answer to this question in resolutions they have introduced for an inquiry into the propriety of armed forces reserve commissions held by members. They discussed the issue on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

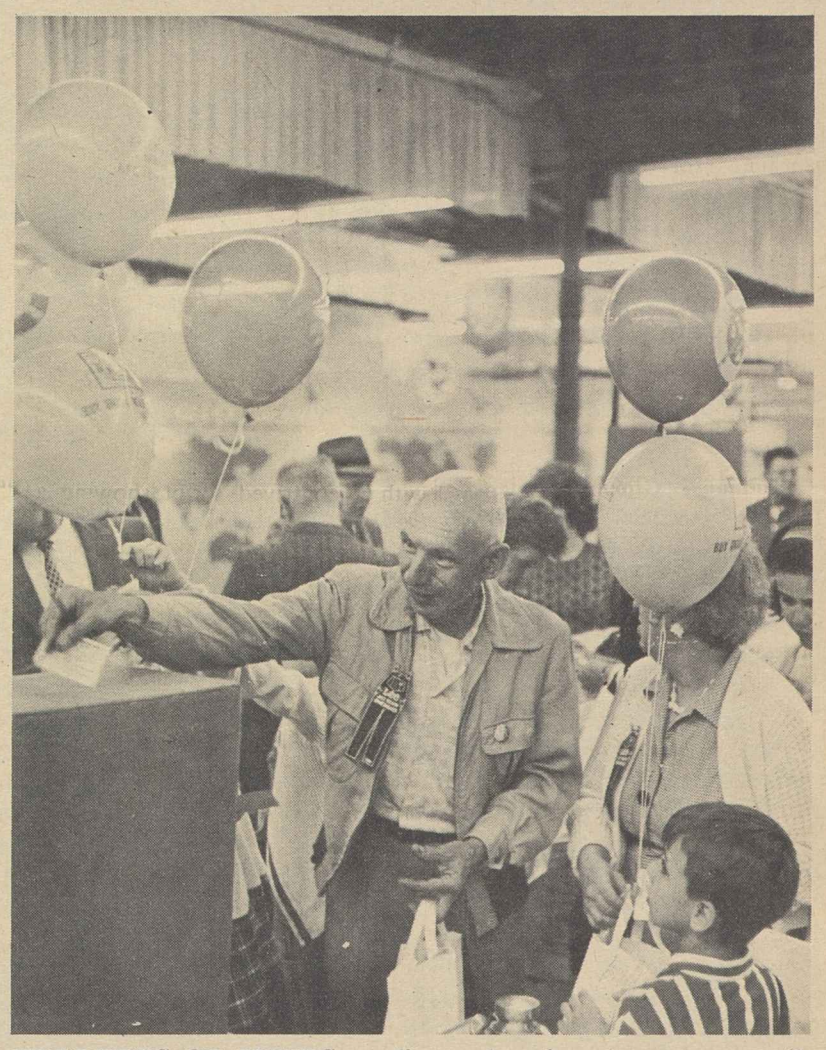
Labor and Employers Show Their Stuff



MERCURY SPACE CAPSULE cross-section featured Machinists' exhibit at AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in St. Louis. McDonnell Aircraft Corp., where IAM represents workers, is the prime contractor. Shown from left are Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., show sponsor; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label Dept.

RONALD PFLEGER of St. Louis is the proud winner of the national apprenticeship contest of the Bricklayers, shown receiving award from union Pres. John J. Murphy.

HERE IS GENERAL VIEW of show's exhibit hall, with crowds surrounding the Glass Bottle Blowers' demonstration of the now almost extinct craft of hand-blowing bottles and decorative glass objects—a craft that often approaches an art.



HUNDREDS OF PRIZES—radios and outboard motors, an all-electric kitchen and shopping bags—were given away at exhibits of the products of manufacturers and service employers whose union workers produce the goods.

THIS GROUP OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS, shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and Richard F. Walsh and Joseph Lewis of the Union Label Dept., kept attendance at the exhibit booth of the AFL-CIO itself at the Union-Industries Show.

VISITORS TO THE SHOW watch in fascination as a union baker, Charles Rominger, completes the icing of a cake. Rominger is a member of St. Louis Local 4 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

A FASHION SHOW presented by the Ladies' Garment Workers was a frequent feature during the six-day run of the Union-Industries Show. The United Textile Workers also presented fashion shows in which models displayed textiles.

Wisconsin Board Acts:

'Weep' Film Showing Voids Another Vote

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board has joined the National Labor Relations Board in condemning the showing by employers of the anti-labor propaganda film, "And Women Must Weep," in an attempt to "mislead" their workers into voting against a union.

The showing of the film—circulated by the National Right-to-Work Committee—to a captive audience of workers at American Paper & Plastics Products, Inc., led the state board to set aside the results of a union shop referendum and order a new vote.

Local 200 of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers had narrowly missed the two-thirds majority necessary under state law to authorize a union-shop agreement.

Four representation elections—at Chicago and Itaska, Ill., and New Orleans and Lake Charles, La.—have been set aside by the NLRB in recent months on the ground that showing of the film prior to the votes exceeded the bounds of permissible employer "free speech."

The Wisconsin board found the employer had shown the film "for the purpose of misleading the employes" and had "thereby interfered with their free choice in the referendum." This conclusion was "substantiated" by the company's denial of the union's timely request for an equal forum "to rebut the misleading impressions created," the board said.

One of the three commissioners dissented from the ruling, but only on the technical ground that the union had not objected to the showing of the film in the four remaining days prior to the referendum.

The majority held this was unnecessary since the board's rules permit objections to be filed up to five days after receipt of the official tally.

Board Viewed Film

The board acted after viewing both the "Weep" film, the anti-union movie, and a documentary film, "Anatomy of a Lie," produced by the Machinists as a rebuttal to the anti-union propaganda.

The "Weep" film purports to document a 1957 IAM strike in Princeton, Ind., at the plant of the Potter-Brumfield Co. Actually, however, it is a fictionalized account with a contrived script showing a brutal local president forcing his will on a small group of members to incite an illegal strike and terrorizing the community with violence. The film gives the impression that the shooting of a baby was the work of union "goons."

The facts, as the IAM's "Anatomy of a Lie" shows, are that only nine of 400 members of the local voted against the strike after hearing a plea by the real local president—a warm, grandmotherly woman—not to walk out on her account, but only if company provocations made a strike necessary. The IAM film also reveals the company's importation of strikebreakers and presents the testimony of the sheriff and the baby's father that there was no evidence whatever tieing the shooting to the strike.

"We are satisfied," the Wisconsin board concluded, "that the total effect of the film, 'And Women Must Weep,' was to impute the fear that the ugly prospect of union violence, family strife, community tension, disrespect for religion, night-time terror and even infant-shooting . . . was likely and could happen to employes of American Paper & Plastic Products, Inc.," if they voted for the union shop.

The IAM film, "Anatomy of a Lie," can be rented for $3 from the AFL-CIO Film Library, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

IWIU Elects George Rollins As President

St. Louis—George Rollins of Boston narrowly defeated incumbent George L. Russ in a spirited election here for president of the Insurance Workers Union.

Rollins received 208 electoral votes to 206 for the 69-year-old Russ, who had held the union's top post since the early 1950s.

The election climaxed the organization's four-day biennial constitutional convention, attended by nearly 280 delegates representing more than 20,000 dues-paying members.

William A. Gillen of Philadelphia was re-elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation. Re-elected to the five vice presidencies without opposition were Charles G. Heisel, Robert J. Nicholson, Arthur H. Higginson, Joseph Pollack and Robert L. Ponsi.

Victory for Rollins was made possible by almost unanimous support from the union's biggest locals. He received the important 65 electoral votes of Local 5, New York. St. Louis and Chicago units also threw their support behind Rollins, a long-time organizer among insurance workers.

In other actions, the delegates defeated a proposed constitutional amendment that provided for the transfer of some funds from the body's negotiating and defense fund to the general fund. The proposal, aimed at partly alleviating the union's urgent need for increased operating revenue failed to get the required two-thirds vote.

Also defeated, in a rollcall vote, was a proposed resolution to decrease from five to three the number of international vice presidents.

Training Project Set in New York

New York—The New York City Central Labor Council has been chosen by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to set up a pilot project for aiding displaced workers to regain their health and a new job.

With a $90,000 grant, renewable for three years, the council's Community Services Committee will operate a liaison office for union members who lose their jobs and for their families. CSC Dir. Louis Levine will be in charge.

Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and CSC Chairman Michael Sampson hailed the grant as a "breakthrough" for workers displaced for health or job reasons.

Union School Opens In Peruvian Center

Lima, Peru—Twenty-nine young Peruvian trade unionists are attending the first trade union leadership training program at the new Peruvian Center of Labor Studies.

The center is administered by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and is directed by Jesse Friedman of the institute staff. He is assisted by Napoleon Posada, organization secretary of the Peruvian white collar union.

PUBLIC INTEREST award plaque for safety and accident prevention work is presented to J. George Eichhorn, grand lodge representative of the Machinists, for the work of the union's paper, The Machinist. The award was one of 11 voted labor publications by the National Safety Council and presented at the NSC Labor Conference spring meeting. From left to right: Eichhorn; Victor Whitehouse, new chairman of the Labor Conference; Lloyd D. Utter, NSC vice president for labor and safety director of the Auto Workers, and Thomas A. Dillon, chairman of the awards committee.

Hosiery Union Picks Benet for Presidency

Milwaukee—Delegates to the 47th biennial convention of the Hosiery Workers here concluded their week-long parley by electing Adolph Benet of Chattanooga, Tenn., as international president.

Benet, former first vice president, defeated the incumbent, Andrew J. Janaskie by a narrow margin in a two-way fight for the top spot in the 10,000-member organization.

Major Banachowicz, former Milwaukeean and veteran secretary-treasurer, was renamed without opposition.

Ted Benton, Athens, Ga., was elevated from the second to the first vice presidency, and Carol L. Bush, Philadelphia, took Benton's place on the board. Both candidates were unopposed.

Board Members

Winners for the 11-member executive board posts were Helen Finnerty, Philadelphia; Winston Bartels, Portage, Wis.; Robert Beame, North Carolina; Barney Adams, Columbus, Ga.; Herman Rhyme, Clinton, Tenn.; Belle Felner, New York City; Bert Branham, Chattanooga; Alice Dauer, Chester, Ill.; David Williams, Paducah, Ky.; Joseph O'Leary, Martinsburg, W. Va., and Ida Murray, Philadelphia.

Filling in as trustees are Frank Bean, Paducah, Ky.; Edward Meinholz, Reading, Pa.; and Bessie Sharp, Knoxville, Tenn.

The union's two delegates to the AFL-CIO convention will be Benet and Banachowicz.

The convention voted approval of a resolution to seek congressional action to eliminate Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits individual states to pass so-called right-to-work laws.

Such "work" measures have seriously hampered Hosiery Workers' organizational campaigns, delegates said, since many northern mills have closed operations and moved to the South to escape unionization.

Delegates also asked Congress to enact corrections in the Landrum-Griffin Act and eliminate those provisions that interfere with legitimate activities of labor unions, retaining only those portions that are aimed against racketeers and crooks.

Other resolutions asked:

- Support for Pres. Kennedy's hospital insurance program for the aged through social security financing.
- Support for his 24-point program on federal aid to education.
- Support for AFL-CIO tax cut proposals.
- Enactment of the Youth Employment Opportunities bill as already passed by the Senate.
- Passage of legislation covering truth-in-packaging.
- Action by Congress to implement the Housing Act of 1961 with respect to the elderly, cooperatives and public housing.
- Support for federal aid to mass transportation facilities.
- Enactment of truth-in-lending legislation.
- Reduction of the workweek to 35 hours without a pay cut and amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide double time for all work beyond regular hours.
- Reapportionment in all state legislatures based on the principle of one man, one vote, to bring an end to rural conservative domination in state and federal governments.
- A federal program to establish a minimum of 26 weeks of unemployment compensation, with up to 13 additional weeks to workers exhausting basic state benefits.

Boot & Shoe Union Elects B. A. Hamilton

Boston—Bradford A. Hamilton, since 1961 New England regional director of the Boot & Shoe Workers, has been elected to the union's general executive board.

Job Safety Honors Given Labor Papers

Denver—Eleven labor publications were voted public interest awards by the National Safety Council for their initiative and originality in promoting accident prevention, the Labor Conference of the NSC announced at its recent meeting here.

The award presentations topped a two-day session of the conference at which delegates elected Victor Whitehouse, safety director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chairman, and John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, vice chairman.

The conference also recommended to the nominating committee of the NSC board of directors the nominations of Whitehouse, Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers, and Grand Lodge Rep. J. George Eichhorn of the Machinists, to serve as labor representatives on the board.

The spring meeting discussed safety programs to be presented to the 1963 NSC convention, training courses, publications and other activities. The conference is the program planning group for organized labor in the NSC.

The labor press awards went to the Intl. Operating Engineer, The Laborer, The Machinist, United Mine Workers Journal, Building Trades Edition of the Chicago Federation News, Voice of the Cement, Lime, Gypsum & Allied Workers, Local 1010 Steelworkers, NMU Pilot, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen Magazine, Local 1211 Steelworkers, and Waco (Tex.) Farm & Labor Journal.

Fund to Memorialize Late Kermit Eby

North Manchester, Ind.—A memorial fund honoring the memory of the late Kermit Eby, widely-known labor educator and college professor, has been set up by a group of friends under the honorary chairmanship of Robert M. Hutchins, chairman of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

The goal is a minimum of $20,000 to be administered through Manchester College here, which Eby attended, to provide scholarship aid and occasional lectures at colleges on subjects in which he was interested. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education are among sponsors of the committee.

Mrs. FDR Foundation Names Meany, Reuther

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers were elected vice chairmen of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation at a meeting of the Board of trustees here.

Other elections announced by the chairman, Adlai E. Stevenson, included Robert S. Benjamin, chairman of United Artists, executive vice president; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, industrial relations counselor, secretary; and Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of America, treasurer.

Also chosen as vice chairmen were Marian Anderson, noted contralto; Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations under-secretary for special political affairs; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, philanthropist and writer; and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of Intl. Business Machines, Inc.

The foundation is seeking to raise a fund of $25 million by Oct. 11, 1964, the 80th anniversary of Mrs. Roosevelt's birth, which would be used to continue major projects to which she devoted her life.

A fund-raising campaign is being organized with Philip M. Klutznick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, as chairman.

Meany Calls for Push on Public Works

Cites Economic Lag, Community Values

(Continued from Page 1)

and equipment required for those projects.

"At a time like the present, when the private sector of the economy is failing to fully utilize the manpower and productive resources of the country, no better program to put people to work and to permanently enrich the nation could possibly be conceived.

"The value of this act to the jobless, to the communities that are obtaining lasting public improvements, and to the national economy is so evident, it clearly should be continued as long as unemployment remains abnormally high."

Meany recalled that the initial $400 million appropriation to finance the program had been fully absorbed in 3,756 projects approved by the end of January. Since then, he said, a backlog of projects awaiting approval had accumulated to the point of requiring about $1.7 billion in federal outlays, whereas only $450 million in additional federal funds is available.

"Unless the program is extended, apparently $1.25 billion in public improvement requests already received must be shelved," Meany said.

These projects alone, he continued, represent an estimated 125,000 man-years of work. Moreover, the true backlog is "at least double this volume of essential public works" which "could quickly be gotten underway in areas of substantial unemployment if funds were available," he said.

Delays in meeting matching fund requirements and the government's policy of discouraging new applications because of the lack of funds have combined to conceal the true demand for public works projects under the act, he suggested.

"Unfortunately," he said, "the Congress has now cut the $900 million in federal funds initially authorized for a 12-month accelerated public works program to an $850 million appropriation to be stretched out to Jan. 31, 1964.

"Moreover, if action to extend the program for an additional 12 months is not undertaken during the present session of Congress, its expiration at the end of January is almost inevitable."

STRONG OPPOSITION to the cut in foreign aid funds proposed by the Clay advisory committee was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He is shown (left) with Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), committee chairman, and Rep. Frances P. Bolton (O.), ranking Republican member.

House Votes 174-158 To Kill 'Bracero' Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

farm labor was begun during World War II as an emergency measure and has continued in the postwar period.

Party lines split in the face of a mounting criticism of the program during a period of continued heavy unemployment, coupled with growing evidence of public indignation over exploitation of domestic migrant workers forced to compete for a dwindling number of farm jobs with the "braceros."

In a burst of activity before starting a long Memorial Day weekend, the Senate sent to the White House two high priority Administration measures — an equal pay for women bill and a temporary increase in the national debt limit.

The Senate also approved by a near-unanimous vote a new large-scale program of federal aid to combat mental illness and retardation which Pres. Kennedy had proposed in a special message earlier this year.

Equal Pay Cleared

Administration leaders decided not to gamble on the uncertainties of a House-Senate conference to resolve differing versions of the equal pay bill, a procedure which would have risked a new Rules Committee bottleneck. Instead the Senate abandoned its version of the bill and voted to accept the House measure, thus clearing it for the President's signature.

The chief provisions of both bills are the same: an effective date a year after enactment, coverage and enforcement under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and a ban against cutting wages of male workers in order to "equalize" wages of women.

However, the House bill included a provision, strongly opposed by labor, which would add an additional year's "grace period" for equalizing wages when differing pay rates are spelled out in a union contract.

The Senate Finance Committee had approved a broader debt limit bill than the House version, but at White House urging accepted the House bill in order to avoid a difficult period of juggling the government's financing while the differences were worked out. A further debt limit rise will be needed before September, the Treasury Dept. has said.

Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) steered the mental health bill to a 72-1 victory. Only Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) voted against the measure.

With not a whisper of objection to the cost or to federal "intervention" in a health field, and with praise from both Democrats and Republicans, the Senate voted authorization for:

- A four-year, $230 million program of federal grants to construct community mental health centers—a sharp departure from the prevalent sytem of state institutions. Funds would be allocated on the basis of population and need, with the fedral government paying between 45 and 75 percent of the cost.
- An eight-year program, starting July 1, 1965, providing $427 million to help pay the salaries of the staffs of the new centers. The government would initially pay up to 75 percent of the cost, with the states and communities gradually increasing their share of the expense.
- Other programs totaling $185.5 million over five years involving grants for research facilities, for training mentally retarded persons and for training teachers of the mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, crippled, deaf and other handicapped children.

Meanwhile the intensified national concern with civil rights was reflected on Capitol Hill and in White House legislative strategy meetings.

The Justice Dept. was reported working on a draft of new rights legislation and a presidential address to the nation was considered for the beginning of a major drive for new legal tools to battle discrimination against Negroes.

Full-Scale Federal Aid Seen Vital for Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

of classrooms devoted to these subjects, and English and social studies should be added to the list for which NDEA loans are permitted.

"We have long urged the extension of the forgiveness features of NDEA loans to all teachers—elementary, secondary, college and university, whether private or public—and we are pleased to see this provision included in the bill. This is one method by which federal policy can assist non-public education through completely constitutional means."

He said the AFL-CIO also urged consideration of extending the loan forgiveness provision to librarians and social workers, professions whose "essential public service" is not reflected in earnings of graduates.

Local and state governments in most areas have reached the limit of their ability to finance needed improvements in education, Biemiller said. He pointed out that "because states and communities have unequal resources, only the taxing power of the federal government can make equal opportunity a reality in education."

Unequal Burden

The mobility of American life, Biemiller told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), means that "the poorly-educated, untrained child of one state becomes the unemployed worker of another."

"Inadequate educational facilities in one community imposes a burden on all communities," he added.

He strongly urged the subcommittee to include in its aid to education measures the "Cold War GI Education" bill proposed by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.).

He supported, urging specific strengthening amendments and increased funds, Administration proposals for improving vocational education for both students and adults, assisting and expanding all levels of higher education, including junior colleges and developing a full-scale, federally-aided program to help millions of Americans with less than an eighth-grade education overcome the educational handicaps which keep them from being trained for higher-skilled jobs.

Biemiller said the additional $16 million a year the Administration is seeking for improving vocational education is "completely inadequate."

Urging that appropriations begin at $150 million the first year and expand to $400 million in the fifth year, he warned:

"Either Congress makes available enough money to the states to expand vocational education . . . or the proposed legislation will be just a piece of paper which will have an inconsequential impact."

Asking expanded help for college students, Biemiller told the subcommittee that the high price of higher education is limiting access to the better schools to a handful of exceptional scholarship winners and to children from wealthy families. He added:

"We of organized labor are not prepared to accept higher education as the prerogative of only the very rich and very bright."

7 in Congress Turn Down ACA Awards

Seven members of Congress rejected "distinguished service awards" of the right-wing political organization, Americans for Constitutional Action.

The seven were among 154 senators and representatives cited by ACA for voting records computed against the organization's conservative standards and in accord with what the ACA calls "the spirt and principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution."

Turning down the awards were Sen. Frank Lausche (D-O.), and Representatives Leon G. Gavin (R-Pa.), John Kyl (R-Ia.), Charles A. Mosher (R-O.), Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and Fred Schwengel (R-Ia.).

In a letter to ACA Chairman Ben Moreell refusing the award, Schwengel wrote:

"When your organization, for example, rated me as 60 percent for liberty, leaving me to wonder where I was against liberty the other 40 percent, and yet offered me its highest award, I found your method of computation hopelessly beyond my understanding."

Bartenders Dedicate Two-Service Clinic

New York—Bartenders Local 15 has dedicated a new dental and podiatric center in union headquarters through which the 10,000 members of the local and their families will receive treatment without charge.

'Defender' Bill Given Backing By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has reiterated its support for "public defender" legislation to assure competent legal counsel for all defendants in federal courts, even if they are indigent.

In a letter to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged approval of the Administration bill which would direct each federal district court to establish a program to furnish attorneys for defendants who cannot afford to hire a lawyer.

Federal funds would be authorized to pay for the services of local public defenders or private attorneys assigned to cases at fees set by the court, with a $15-an-hour ceiling. At present, lawyers assigned to defend indigents are compelled to give unreimbursed service.

"The right to adequate legal counsel is essential to maintain due process of law and other basic democratic procedures," Biemiller wrote. "This right must not be denied to any citizen simply because he lacks funds."

A similar statement was presented earlier to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is also considering the public defender bill.

University of Alaska Gets Unionist Regent

Anchorage, Alaska—Pres. R. E. McFarland of the Alaska AFL-CIO has been named a member of the board of regents of the University of Alaska.

6-1-63

Labor Film Fete Honors U.S. Entry

Tel Aviv—A prize for the best trade union education film was awarded to "This Union Cause," made by Labor Film Associates in the United States, at the 4th Intl. Labor Film Festival here.

Labor Film Associates is composed of the Auto Workers; Machinists; Rubber Workers; Communications Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. The prize-winning movie outlines the history of the U.S. labor movement and was made under the direction of two UAW aides—Education Dir. Carroll Hutton and Dir. Brendan Sexton of the Leadership Study Center.

The film festival was organized by the Intl. Labor Film Institute and Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. First prize went to a Swedish entry, "Maximum," directed by Per Gunvall, demonstrating how physical stress at work in industry, offices and homes can lead to ill health, and showing how to avoid such stress.

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Teenagers Trigger 5.9% Jobless Rate

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President Steps Up Attack Against Job Discrimination

ONE HUNDRED BUSINESS LEADERS from all parts of the country were urged by Pres. Kennedy to take the lead in ending segregation in theaters, stores and other enterprises at a meeting in the White House. The President's audience included Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy (standing) and Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson (seated, foreground). The President the same day issued an executive order directing non-discrimination in apprentice programs operated with federal funds.

Meany Hails Plan, Urges FEP Law

By John M. Barry

Pres. Kennedy has ordered a review of all federal construction programs to prevent "any racial discrimination" in hiring practices and announced that he would soon issue an executive order to assure fair employment in other construction work financed wholly or in part with federal grant-in-aid funds.

The President also directed Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to require the admission of young workers to federal apprenticeship programs "on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed Kennedy's anti-discrimination order, noting that the President's action "and the further steps he announced that he intends to take in the campaign to wipe out racial discrimination in employment, have long been urged by AFL-CIO conventions."

"We welcome the full use of the President's administrative power in this area," Meany said, "but we hope it will be followed up by equal employment opportunity legislation covering all enterprises engaged in commerce.

"The AFL-CIO has long pressed for such legislation, for racial discrimination is not merely unpalatable; it is intolerable."

Meany's statement was issued in Geneva, where he is attending sessions of the Intl. Labor Organization.

"Denial of the right to work is unfair, regardless of its victim," the President declared in his order. "It is doubly unfair to throw its burden most heavily on someone because of his race or color."

His action was designed, he said,

(Continued on Page 12)

Interest on Backpay Wins Test

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The National Labor Relations Board's new policy of adding 6 percent interest to its awards of backpay to unlawfully fired workers has been upheld by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a case involving an employe fired by the Reserve Supply Corp. of Long Island, Inc., the court said it was "entirely appropriate for the board to award interest" to compensate employe Fred Vannoy for the loss of his salary.

The company, in appealing the backpay and interest rulings, argued that the NLRB majority's new policy on interest was outside its lawful authority. The court disagreed, saying "we hold that the award of interest, like the award of backpay, is within the broad remedial authority of the board."

Admitting that the National La-

(Continued on Page 5)

1.2 Million Flood Market:

Teenage Influx Triggers Rise To May Jobless Rate of 5.9%

By Robert B. Cooney

The impact of teenagers seeking work caused the nation's jobless rate to swing upward to 5.9 percent in May, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The key rate of unemployment, adjusted to account for seasonal influences, was 5.7 percent in April and 5.5 percent a year ago. May's 5.9 percent rate means 59 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it.

The May experience—with 1.2 million teenagers looking for jobs—means a day of reckoning has arrived in economic and social terms. Government and other manpower experts long have forewarned of the arrival at working age of the baby boom of the post-World War II years. The 1945 crop is now here.

Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower and job statistics expert, told reporters a similar impact is expected in June when school closings will be complete. He said the teenage labor force to be counted in June is expected to be about 350,000 above June 1962.

He recalled previous warnings that "this is the year that the number of 16-year-olds [entering the labor force] increases by a million."

Total unemployment in May remained at 4.1 million instead of showing its usual April-May decline, the Labor Dept. said, because of "an unusually sharp increase" in teenage jobseekers. Unemployment among adults declined as expected.

"The sharp rise in the number of teenage jobseekers—up 300,000 over the month—was substantially more than the usual increase at this time of year," the department's summary job report said. "There were 1.2 million teenagers looking for work in May. Their seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 18 percent from 16 percent in April; it had been 14 percent in May 1962."

Most of the additional teenage unemployed, the report explained, were students looking for fulltime jobs, either temporary summer work or year-round jobs for those permanently entering the labor force. This rise, the report added, was offset by the decline in the number of adult men seeking fulltime work.

The jobless rate for adult men, at 4.4 percent, was virtually unchanged over the month and from a year earlier, the report said. The jobless rate for adult women rose to 5.4 percent in May from April's 5.2 percent and was up from the 5.1 percent of a year earlier.

The highly-resistant problem of

(Continued on Page 2)

Death of Pope John Mourned by Meany

"All mankind is saddened by the death of Pope John XXIII, but his loss is most keenly felt by the world's workers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The Pope's historical encyclical, Mater et Magistra, "will stand to the end of time as an eloquent delineation of the human conscience and a charter of human rights," Meany said in a statement issued in Paris while en route to Intl. Labor Organization sessions in Geneva.

"Although his span of leadership was grievously short, the influence of John XXIII will never cease to brighten the lives and strengthen the hopes of working men and women everywhere," he said.

Agency Shop Upheld—But States Can Bar It

By Willard Shelton

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the validity of the agency shop under national labor policy but ruled that a state may outlaw such union security provisions under Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The court left open one issue arising in a second case—whether state laws banning agency shops are enforceable by the National Labor Relations Board or by state courts. It ordered later reargument of the issue.

In a unanimous decision the court held that General Motors Corp. was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain with the Auto Workers over the union's demand for an agency-shop clause covering the company's employes in the state of Indiana.

Although Indiana has a so-called "right-to-work" law, the state's appellate courts have ruled that its language does not prohibit the lesser union security provision of an agency-shop clause.

Under an agency shop, nonmembers of the union in the col-

(Continued on Page 5)

PRODUCTION WORKERS, members of the Ladies' Garment Workers Local 151 employed by the Teenage Beachwear Co., New Haven, Conn., responded to a call for help from the Red Cross when it was given material for making native-style garments for Algerian refugees and turned out the work well ahead of a deadline. Shown above with some of the union members who worked on the project are, from left, Joseph Brumberger, the plant manager; Mrs. Charles Watrous, Red Cross volunteer; Mike Primack, of the union; and Bert Cooper, ILGWU Connecticut manager.

List of Hardest-Hit Cut:

Area Labor Markets Show Some Gains

Job conditions improved in many of the nation's 150 major employment centers, dropping the number of areas with "substantial unemployment" to 43 in May from April's 47, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The department's Area Labor Market Trends report for May also said that "over three-fifths of the 150 major areas foresee overall employment gains between May and July."

Eight major areas were reclassified in May, all in the direction of lower unemployment. The report said this was the largest shift since January, when 10 areas were reclassified, all towards higher joblessness.

The four areas removed from the list of those suffering "substantial unemployment"—that is, with 6 percent or more unemployed—were Newark, N. J., New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N. J., Battle Creek, Mich., and Lorain-Elyria, O. They moved into a group of 98 areas with 3 to 5.9 percent unemployed.

Brockton, Mass., and Atlantic City, N. J., were reclassified from the 9 to 11.9 percent unemployed category to the 6 to 8.9 percent jobless group.

Wheeling, W. Va., improved from the 12 percent or more unemployed group to the 9 to 11.9 percent group. Des Moines, Ia., was reclassified into the "relatively low unemployment" group, with 1.5 to 2.9 percent joblessness.

May's total of 43 areas with "substantial unemployment" compares to 54 a year ago, to 96 in the recession period of May 1961 and to 35 in pre-recession April-May 1960, when reports were bimonthly.

The Labor Dept. reported an increase in the total of "smaller" areas with substantial unemployment. This group rose to 179 in May from April's 176 with the addition of Bartow, Fla., and the inclusion of Albertville, Ala., and Carbondale, Ill., as the work force in these two areas increased in size sufficiently to qualify them for the "smaller" areas list.

In 18 of the 43 major areas and 104 of the 179 smaller areas of substantial unemployment, the department said, "high unemployment has been a relatively persistent problem over most of the past few years."

These areas and 464 "very small" areas make up a total of 586 areas officially classified by the Labor Dept. as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment." They have been recommended to the Commerce Dept. for designation as redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act, the Labor Dept. said.

The department also said it had added one major area, one smaller area and 12 very small areas to its list of those eligible for aid under the Accelerated Public Works Program. All redevelopment areas and all areas with substantial unemployment for 9 of the preceding 12 months are eligible for such aid.

NLRB Examiner Hits Judy Bond 'Runaway'

Judy Bond, runaway blouse firm which deserted its union employes in New York City and fled to Brewton, Ala., has committed six unfair labor practices against workers in its new plant, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found.

Examiner Joseph I. Nachman recommended that the board order the runaway firm to stop harassing employes who favor the Ladies' Garment Workers, to reinstate 10 fired ILGWU supporters with full lost pay and interest and to rescind a rule prohibiting employes from wearing ILGWU buttons or engaging in other union activities on its premises during non-working hours.

Judy Bond bought the Brewton Mfg. Co. plant in 1961 and moved its manufacturing and warehouse operations to Alabama late that year.

The United Garment Workers had held a contract at the Brewton plant since 1957, and that union entered into a new three-year agreement with Judy Bond in the face of an ILGWU request not to do so, because the latter was engaged in a strike and nationwide consumer boycott of the products formerly made in a New York plant which for a generation had been under ILGWU contract.

Last year the AFL-CIO Executive Council, applying the justification section of the federation's internal disputes plan for the first time, authorized the ILGWU to proceed with an organizing drive at Brewton despite the existence of the UGWA contract.

Since then Judy Bond has been hit with an arbiter's finding that it must pay ILGWU members whom it stranded a total of $108,762 in damages; a court order to open its records to the union; and a decision by the Appellate Div. of the New York Supreme Court on Apr. 25 unanimously upholding the arbiter's award. Last December the blouse firm paid $25,301 of the amount due but asked a court to remit the balance.

The latest findings by the NLRB examiner were that the company had violated the labor law by these actions:

- Threatening to close the plant or cut production if the ILGWU won bargaining rights.
- Threatening to fire employes who talked in favor of ILGWU, wore its union buttons, or carried a copy of its newspaper, Justice, into the plant.
- Laying off 10 ILGWU supporters, failing to take reasonable measures to prevent employes from evicting those who wore ILGWU buttons, and making "crystal clear" its intent to deal only with United.
- Enforcing an unlawful "no solicitation" rule to prevent the ILGWU from organizing.

The examiner found that UGWA Local 422, through its president and other officers, had "failed to take reasonable steps" to dissuade its members from evicting ILGWU supporters from the plant.

Teenagers Flood Into Job Market

(Continued from Page 1)

the longterm unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—remained unimproved. The report said this group declined by 100,000—less than was expected—to 1.3 million in May.

This was unchanged from a year ago; the longterm jobless totaled 920,000 in May 1960, before the last recession, and 637,000 in May 1957, before the 1958-59 recession. Low for the month in the postwar period was the 208,000 in May 1953.

On the employment side, the Labor Dept. reported those with jobs totaled 69.1 million in May, up by 1 million from April and by 850,000 over the year. The non-farm job total rose by 450,000—"a little below seasonal expectations"—to 63.9 million, but it was 1.1 million above a year ago.

Counted among the employed totals were 2.1 million non-farm workers on short workweeks for economic reasons, about the same as in the past three months but below the high levels of late 1962, the report said.

Labor force time lost, an index of the man-hours lost to the economy due to unemployment and part-time unemployment, rose to 6.9 percent in May from April's 6.6 percent "as a result of the failure of the jobless total to decline," the Labor Dept. said. This rate was 6.6 percent a year ago.

The report also noted that the total labor force—which includes the armed services—rose seasonally by 1 million to 75.9 million after a period of better-than-seasonal gains. This total was 1.1 million higher than a year earlier.

NLRB Aide Rules Against Fine of Rebel

National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner Benjamin B. Lipton ruled after a hearing that Operating Engineers Local 138, New York City, imposed a $200 fine on Charles S. Skura, member of a "rebel" group, and later reduced it to $100, in "an act of retaliation and coercion" to discourage Skura and others from using the processes of the board.

"Nothing in the Landrum-Griffin Act," Lipton wrote, "entitles a union with impunity to impose a fine against a member for failing to exhaust union procedures before filing a charge with the board."

CWA Parley to Hear Reports on Bargaining

Detroit—The Communications Workers have called time out in their negotiations with the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. and CWA leaders will report the facts to the union's convention opening in Kansas City, Mo., June 10.

In announcing suspension of the talks, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said he was "disappointed and dissatisfied" with the pace of negotiations and "the meager content" of the company's proposals so far.

Noting that the Michigan Bell talks would set a pattern for CWA members in the entire Bell system, Beirne said that the company's "lack of a satisfactory bargaining program" could have "far-reaching consequences."

Beirne, who heads the CWA negotiators, said the convention would be given a complete report on the bargaining situation "and will take whatever steps it deems necessary to seek agreement on terms that will reflect the needs of communications workers."

The CWA also interrupted simultaneous contract talks with a number of other Bell companies across the nation. All will be resumed, Beirne said, "at some point" after June 14, the last day of the convention.

The present three-year Michigan Bell contract, which covers some 15,000 workers, expires June 12 and will be extended on a day-to-day basis, the CWA president said.

He reported that the company's wage offer so far "is only at the level of about 2 percent," whereas the union is seeking "substantial wage increases, which we know this productive, profitable and efficient company can easily afford."

CWA also has proposed full payment of hospitalization insurance premiums by the company, vacations of three weeks after 10 years of service and four weeks after 15 years, a minimum pension of $125 a month and elimination of the practice of deducting from pensions an amount equal to half the retired worker's social security benefits.

Beirne said that the Bell pension system, "with $5 billion in assets and an income from investments greater than its payout to pensions, could easily absorb such a desirable improvement."

The company has so far made no counterproposals in the pension area, he said.

Top U. S. Aides Enter Rail Work Rules Talks

Top-ranking government mediators have entered the railroad work rules dispute at the request of both union and management representatives who reported to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that two weeks of intensive negotiations had failed to break their deadlock.

Wirtz, Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds, and National Mediation Board Chairman Leverett Edwards joined in a massive effort to bring the parties close enough together so that negotiations would continue beyond a June 12 deadline.

After that date—30 days from the time a Presidential Emergency Board submitted its report—the railroads will be legally free to impose unilaterally their job-slashing work rules proposals, and the unions would be at liberty to strike in protest.

The five unions—the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Railway Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen—represent some 200,000 operating employes.

In marked contrast to earlier negotiations, which broke up amid charges and counter-charges, both sides have been cautious and restrained in their comments although admitting they are still far apart.

Pamphlet Discusses King-Anderson Bill

A new publication on the need for hospital insurance for the aged through social security has been published by the AFL-CIO as part of its continuing campaign to secure action at the current session of Congress.

Entitled "Why America Needs the King-Anderson Bill," the leaflet, prepared by the Dept. of Social Security, analyzes the campaign against the measure and details the scope and nature of the problems of providing hospital care for the elderly.

The leaflet is available without cost in reasonable quantities from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

New Vote Ordered:

'Weep' Film Upsets 5th NLRB Election

Another representation election has been set aside by the National Labor Relations Board where the employer showed his employes "And Women Must Weep" and another anti-union "horror" film before an election lost by the Carpenters.

A board panel voted 2-1 to order another election—the third in a little more than two years at the plant of the Storkline Corp., Jackson, Miss. It found that the company "destroyed the laboratory conditions which the board deems necessary for ascertaining the uninhibited desires of the employes" by this course of conduct:

- Immediately upon receiving notice of an election in 1962, the employer "embarked on a new campaign to defeat the union" in which he sent eight letters to employes, made three speeches, distributed six other pieces of propaganda and showed two movies on five separate occasions.
- The new campaign, like one before it, was "keyed to the idea of instilling fear in the minds of employes who might be disposed to vote for the union—fear of physical violence, fear of strikes, and fear of job loss."

This conduct, said NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member Gerald A. Brown, exceeded the permissible bounds of campaigning. Member Philip Ray Rodgers, dissenting, argued that the union distributed 13 pieces of critical propaganda and had "ample opportunity" to answer and dissipate company claims.

The movie, "And Women Must Weep," circulated by the National Right-to-Work Committee, has figured in four other elections set aside by the NLRB since December 1962.

'Law and Order'

The other film shown to Storkline employes was "A Question of Law and Order," in which a narrator makes editorial comments while showing scenes of strike violence and of matters testified to before the McClellan Special Senate Committee.

The "Weep" film, made by professional actors, is not a documentary movie but according to McCulloch, in a concurring opinion in a similar case last month, "pictures a labor dispute as one in which Americanism, religion, family, motherhood and innocent childhood are arrayed on one side and goons, brutes and murderers on the other or pro-union side."

A factual film story of the strike referred to in "Weep" has been made by the Machinists. Called "Anatomy of a Lie," it may be rented for $3 from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Theme Was Strikes

In the Storkline case, the board said the employer's speeches and movies drove home his "general propaganda theme that a vote for the petitioner would result in strikes jeopardizing the economic security and physical safety of the employes and their families."

There was not the "slightest hint," they said, that the Carpenters engaged in any violence or made any threats and therefore the employer's campaign was waged on an issue of its own making. They added:

"It created a 'straw man' and then proceeded to frighten the employes into the belief that their physical safety and jobs were at stake in the election."

Job Equality Law Urged By Murphy

Newark, N. J.—Fingerpointing at Birmingham because of racial disorders there, or at the South in general, "does not relieve the rest of the nation of its responsibilities," Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey AFL-CIO said here.

"There must be no further delay in the confirmation by federal statute of the rights to which every citizen is entitled," he added. "Among these rights, equal opportunity in employment has been the most neglected."

Job rights, "the controlling factor in economic status," are untouched at the federal level except for empioyment in firms with U.S. contracts, Murphy pointed out, recalling the AFL-CIO's appeals to Congress "to make equal employment opportunity the law."

"Fully securing these fundamental rights," he said, "is the basic remedy for the injustices of which the events in Birmingham are a symptom. That is the only ultimate solution for Birmingham and for those other Birminghams that, under different names and in varying degrees, are strewn across the length and breadth of this nation."

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS of the Hosiery Workers, chosen at the biennial convention in Milwaukee, congratulate each other. They are Pres. Adolph Benet (left) and First Vice Pres. Ted Benton.

Decertification Fought In Jamestown Walkout

The Furniture Workers have asked the National Labor Relations Board to set aside a decertification election at the Jamestown (N. Y.) Sterling Co., at which strikebreakers were permitted to vote and most veterans of the 20-month walkout were denied the ballot.

UFW Pres. Morris Pizer charged that the NLRB regional office in Buffalo had denied the vote to strikers on the basis of the company's claim they had been "permanently replaced" without an adequate hearing to determine if this were so.

With the union's 49 challenges disallowed and 47 challenges to strikers upheld, the tally was 90 "no union" votes to 25 for the UFW. An additional group of 13 challenged ballots was left uncounted.

The decertification has been temporarily blocked by the union's appeal and Pizer said "the strike and all related activities are continuing."

"Should the final decision be against us, we will continue to publicize the facts of this dispute and continue our successful exposure of the non-union conditions at Jamestown Sterling," he added.

Pizer said the struck furniture company recently closed for several weeks because of lack of orders.

He declared that the decertification vote "was the result of the outrageously unfair provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows strikebreakers to vote . . . and denies the same fundamental right to the original strikers."

He termed it "another frightening example to the entire trade union movement" of the importance of repealing the Taft-Hartley Act.

The workers struck in October 1961 after the breakdown of negotiations for a first contract. Early in 1962, a special panel of the New York State Mediation Board held hearings on the dispute and recommended a settlement package that included wage increases and a union shop.

The company, which has boycotted the mediation hearings, rejected the proposal and blasted the state agency for trying to "railroad a solution."

IBEW Unit Turns Down Health Plan

Omaha, Neb.—An offer by the Western Electric Co. to pay part of the cost of a hospital-medical-surgical plan has been rejected by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as "not acceptable from a company the size of Western Electric," an American Telephone & Telegraph Co. subsidiary.

The offer is a "step in the right direction," said IBEW Rep. Robert K. Garrity, but negotiations will be continued in an effort to improve the contract covering 3,500 IBEW members at the company's Omaha works here.

It was the first time in history Garrity said, that Western Electric had offered the union a partial payment toward a proposed plan providing hospitalization insurance and also to provide extra medical expense benefits and higher death benefits for retired employes. A council of IBEW local unions representing 70,000 Western Electric employes has sought such a plan for several years, he emphasized.

The Omaha agreement has been extended to Aug. 13 while negotiations continue on the medical plan, pensions, paid vacations and holidays. Put into effect May 13 was a wage hike of 6 to 12 cents an hour after membership approval.

USWA-Kaiser Plan Hits $389,000 in April

Fontana, Calif.—The "payout" from the long-ranging sharing agreement between the Steelworkers and the Kaiser Steel Corp. rose to an average of 66 cents an hour for the more than 4,100 workers covered by the plan in April, the second month of its operation.

The USWA and Kaiser announced jointly that total savings during the month in material, supply and labor costs amounted to $1,196,000 below costs for the comparable month in 1961, the base year for computing savings under the agreement.

The employes' share of this total—32.5 percent, or $389,000—is equivalent to an average of 25 percent of standard hourly wage rates for all participants, the joint announcement said. April payments under the plan, the statement continued, ranged from 19 percent to 49 percent of standard wage rates and averaged 66 cents an hour.

This compares with a payout averaging about 55 cents an hour for 3,930 covered employes in March, the first month the plan was in operation.

Expressing his pleasure at the success of the plan so far for both the workers and the company, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald added "there is real significance in the fact that while the company suffered a net loss in January and February, before the plan was in operation, there has been a net profit each month since the plan was started."

The sharing plan, worked out in three years of discussions by a committee of union, management and public representatives, was approved by Kaiser employes last January. It guarantees them at least as much in wages and fringe benefits as other workers in the industry, plus the monthly distribution of cost savings.

A number of the 7,000 workers at Kaiser's Fontana plant have not yet exercised their option to join the new sharing plan and give up existing incentive systems.

Consumer Price Index Stays at 106.2 in April

The consumer's cost of living remained unchanged between March and April as price increases for housing, used cars, newspapers and apparel were offset by lower prices for food and gasoline, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The Consumer Price Index in April remained at 106.2, the BLS said. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.62. The April CPI is up 1 percent from a year ago.

The April CPI brings a 1-cent an hour cost-of-living pay increase to some 950,000 workers, primarily in the auto, aerospace and farm equipment industries. The hike results from quarterly reviews of the escalator clause in their union contracts.

In a companion report, the BLS said net spendable earnings of factory production workers "edged downward" by 27 cents in April to $86.04 for a worker with three dependents. This was traced to a seasonal drop of 18 minutes in the workweek, outweighing the second straight monthly increase in hourly earnings.

Construction Scales Increase 1.2 Cents

Wage scales of unionized building trades workers increased an average of 1.2 cents an hour, or three-tenths of 1 percent during the first three months of 1963, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. has reported. Since Apr. 2, 1962, the average increase was 14.4 cents or 3.8 percent.

Increases during the quarter raised the estimated average wage scale to $3.99 an hour among seven major trades in 100 cities. The range was from $3.08 for laborers to $4.50 for bricklayers,

Civil Service Workers Win Broadened Rights

AFL-CIO unions have won collective bargaining rights for 66,000 federal workers outside the postal service during the first 15 months of Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition in government establishments.

Affiliated unions won exclusive recognition as bargaining agent for 417,000 postal workers last year in the biggest union representation election ever held in the United States.

Most union locals in the federal government have only "formal" recognition, which entitles them to represent their members and to be consulted by management. However, a growing number have won exclusive recognition and written contracts by demonstrating their majority in a bargaining unit through secret-ballot elections or card checks.

A survey by the Bureau of National Affairs showed that as of mid-April, AFL-CIO unions had won exclusive recognition at 111 establishments, covering nearly every federal department and agency. Units ranged in size from a handful of members to the nearly 13,000-worker unit represented by the Metal Trades Council at the New York Naval Shipyard.

The survey covered only recognition agreements resulting from the presidential executive order.

AGVA MEMBER Gay Edmond selects the winner in a contest staged by Office Employes Local 400 in Las Vegas to raise funds for furnishing the local union headquarters. From left to right are Local Pres. Al Guzman, Chief Steward Gordon Stanton and Local Vice Pres. Bill Smith.

Kingsport Press Bars Proposals of Mediator

Kingsport, Tenn.—Management of the Kingsport Press, which proposed the name of New York Arbiter Theodore Kheel to mediate its dispute with 1,600 striking employes, has rejected Kheel's recommendations for settling a strike of five unions and refused to attend a scheduled meeting to talk about them.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen, who headed a union delegation at meetings with Kheel and the company May 27 and 28, said in a report to a packed meeting of strikers in the Civic Auditorium here that he was "bitterly disappointed" by the new stalemate in a strike which started Mar. 11 over contract terms.

Striking members of the Pressmen, Bookbinders, Stereotypers, Machinists and Typographers gave the negotiators a unanimous vote of confidence and the next day turned out 1,200 strong on streets around the plant to cheer the 90 pickets and display their unbroken solidarity.

The strike is the first here in more than 30 years at the nation's biggest hard-cover printing plant, which produced more than 40 million books a year before the strike, now is shipping at the rate of 4 to 7.5 million a year. In the last two years Kingsport Press made a profit of more than $2.7 million, workers say.

At the meetings with Kheel, the parties reached tentative agreement on contract clauses involving manning—the number of assigned workers per machine or process—and arbitration of disputes over assignments to new equipment or new processes. As to wage and hour clauses, Kheel made informal suggestions for consideration by the parties.

After returning here from New York, the union committee agreed to compromise its wage and hour goals in the interest of getting members back to work, but management notified the unions it was rejecting Kheel's suggestions and declined to meet.

Kheel had proposed a three-year contract with wage increases of 6 to 8 cents an hour each year; and a day-shift workweek of 38.75 hours at the same weekly pay previously given for 40 hours.

Another unsettled issue is the status of strikers and strikebreakers. The union position is that all strikers must be returned to their jobs without discrimination and in order of seniority. Management has stated its intention to retain all workers hired after the strike began.

Meanwhile the strikers are standing firm on their pledge to stay out until all five unions get a contract with decent wages and working conditions. A unity committee, formed last year, has foiled usual management strategy of settling with one union and then forcing that settlement on the others.

Wisconsin Redistricts For Congress

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's Democratic Gov. John W. Reynolds has signed a congressional redistricting bill expected to give Republicans an additional seat, calling it "fair and reasonable," and called on the GOP-controlled legislature to apply the same population standards to reapportionment of the state legislature.

Reynolds termed a pending Republican-sponsored state reapportionment bill "discriminatory, unfair, unconstitutional," and served notice that he will veto it if it is passed.

Both federal and state courts have ordered the legislature to reapportion the lower house.

The congressional redistricting law throws Democrat Lester R. Johnson, a six-term veteran from western Wisconsin, into a heavily Republican district represented by Vernon W. Thomson (R). A new district is created out of normally Republican Milwaukee suburbs.

Wisconsin is the first state which did not gain or lose a congressman as a result of interstate population shifts shown by the 1960 census to redistrict on the basis of population.

The 10 new districts range in population from a low of 382,000 to high of 409,000. This compares with the previous range from 299,000 to 530,000.

AFL-CIO Charges Gypping of Idle:

Federal Regulation Sought For Private Job Agencies

Federal regulation of fee-charging private employment agencies that are currently "milking" job hunters of more than $100 million a year should be given consideration by Congress in an overall investigation of the private agencies urged by the AFL-CIO, a federation spokesman has declared.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, pointed out that there is no federal regulation of private employment agencies whatsoever, though much of their business is done across state lines, "even across national boundaries."

Furthermore, he noted, state regulation of the fee-charging agencies, where it exists at all, "is piecemeal, ineffective and outdated."

Munts was interviewed by Eric Tolmach of the Newhouse Newspapers and Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill Publications on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Backed by Executive Council

He recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting in St. Louis last month, had called on Congress to investigate "the collusive campaign of false information" launched by the private fee-charging agencies against the U.S. Employment Service.

The council's statement declared that the campaign is clearly designed to "cripple" the USES "at a time when a strong and effective employment service is essential to the national interest."

With only one-fifth of all job placements being made through either public or private employment services, Munts suggested that "legitimate" private agencies could be a national asset at a time when nearly 6 percent of the nation's work force is seeking employment.

He noted, however, that beyond the inadequacies of governmental regulation of the field, there is a real lack of self-policing against flagrant abuses.

The National Employment Association, spokesman for the private agencies, would do well to direct its efforts toward self-policing rather than to its campaign to cut the USES budget and curb its effectiveness, Munts declared. He added that the private agencies should use the $163,000 "war chest" they have assembled "in getting their house in order" instead of in lobbying against the federal service.

Attacks on the USES by the private agencies have included the charge that the public employment service was "neglecting the unemployed" and that 60 percent of its placements were workers shifting from one job to another.

This has been refuted by a USES poll of 22 state employment security agencies, during the week of May 19, which showed that unemployed workers accounted for 97 percent of the non-agricultural job placements.

Munts cited among the abuses of private agencies the case of a firm that misrepresented the nature of a job to a work-seeking client, but nevertheless insisted on the full payment of its $165 fee when the job proved unsuitable after two days.

Examples of "Gouging"

Another example of "gouging" permitted under current regulations, Munts said, required an employe to pay a fee of $109 even though she was laid off after eight weeks on a $70 a week job.

Munts particularly condemned the practice of some of the 4,000 private agencies in the country of charging job seekers a $5 registration fee even though they may perform no service for the client at all. This, he noted, is over and above the two to three weeks salary that is a standard charge for finding a client a job.

In one instance in the District of Columbia, he said, an agency charging a registration fee continued to refer workers to a cleaning contractor who took advantage of their labors and then refused to pay them.

"Now, it seems evident that in addition to the registration fee that the workers had paid the employment agency, the employer must likewise pay the agency something, or it wouldn't continue sending these applicants," Munts observed.

He noted, too, that private agencies have been guilty in some cases of discrimination against qualified Negro job applicants and of engaging in strikebreaking activities through referrals to companies involved in labor disputes.

Strikebreakers Supplied

Only one state, he reported, prohibits private agencies from referring strikebreakers, and only half the states even require that the jobseeker be notified that a company has been struck by its workers.

"The Wagner-Peyser Act, which set up the public employment service, is a kind of Magna Charta for the job hunter," Munts declared. "By setting up a service that is available to all, it frees job seekers from having to resort to commercial exploitation."

The increasing improvement in the USES's job referral functions in recent years is at the root of the commercial agencies' drive to curtail its services, Munts charged.

In addition to its task of administering the work test under the unemployment compensation system, he noted, the federal agency counsels students, provides job aptitude tests, and gathers statistics on existing and potential job needs by region and industry.

Thus, he said, it is "a clearinghouse for matching men and jobs, not only on a local basis, but on a state basis and increasingly on a national basis."

"The key to the Employment Service is in this placement work . . . to keep us from getting caught flat-footed, either as individuals or as a nation, when it comes to manpower, the demand for it, the training for it and the use of it," Munts said. "It is impossible for multiple competing private agencies to fulfill this kind of function."

Brooklyn ILA Locals Broaden Medical Care

Brooklyn, N. Y.—More service as well as a shift from the diagnostic to comprehensive medical care for Brooklyn dockworkers and their families was added to the Brooklyn Longshoremen's Medical Center along with a new $1.5-million wing.

The new wing was dedicated at the opening ceremonies to the late Anthony Anastasio, former international vice president of the ILA and president of its Local 1814. Anastasio, who died last March, sparked the idea of a medical program for longshoremen almost a decade a go. The six-year-old Brooklyn center was the first of three in the Port of New York financed by an 8-cents per man per hour payment into a joint labor-management welfare fund by the stevedoring industry.

"There is no better example than this center," declared James J. Reynolds, assistant Secretary of Labor and chief speaker at the opening, "of the enlightened fruits of good industrial relations."

Preventive medicine, according to Pres. Anthony Scotto of Local 1814, was "a featured service from the beginning" of the medical center program. Its expansion—some 400 longshoremen, wives and children a day use the facilities—from the simple detection of disease to free eye examinations and glasses to complete dental care made physical expansion of the center imperative.

A legislative fight, won this April, was necessary before the center could provide comprehensive medical care. New York medical associations keep a tight rein on group medical practice and special enabling legislation must be passed by the state legislature for each group wishing to offer a full comprehensive medical program.

The new wing, a striking modernistic glass and granite two-story structure a few blocks from Brooklyn's waterfront, will feature a department of physiotherapy as well as care of ambulatory patients. It will service all 14,500 Brooklyn longshoremen and their families—about 420,000 persons—from nine locals.

Local 1814 is the largest, with 8,500 members who handle about 50 percent of the cargo passing through the Port of New York.

A mural showing dockers at work, by artists Bernard Seamen and Phyllis Stevens, graces the foyer of the new building.

Union spokesmen attribute the successful utilization of the medical center, in part, to the granting of paid time off for workers to keep appointments. Over six years, the staff has been expanded from 74 to 120 and the cost of operation from $486,227 to $1,089,794.

Future plans, according to Scotto, include special facilities for the administration of radioactive iodine for the detection of cancer and a well-stocked pharmacy providing medicine without cost to patients.

In addition to Reynolds and Scotto, speakers at the opening included Alexander P. Chopin, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

Corn Roast to Boost COPE Fund for '63

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers in Summit County here have agreed to join in sponsoring a corn roast for the benefit of the 1963 COPE fund campaign. At the roast July 21 in Tomsik Park, U.S. savings bonds valued at $100, $50 and $25 will be given as door gifts.

URW District Dir. Robert Hill listed these committee chairmen: Pres. Clarence Adkins of Local 2; Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, Ladies' Auxiliary president; Local 5 COPE Dir. Al Palmer; Joe E. Abbott, Local 9, and Bill Orosz of Local 7, URW field representative.

Unions Win Reversals:

High Court Upsets Job Suit Damages

The Supreme Court has set aside damage awards by two state courts in suits brought by individual members against their unions over employment rights.

By identical 6-2 votes, the high court ruled the state courts had no jurisdiction since the alleged conduct which gave rise to the suits was "arguably subject" to the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

Where this is so, Justice John M. Harlan noted in both majority opinions, Supreme Court doctrine set in San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon requires the state courts to defer to the "exclusive competence" of the NLRB.

States Reversed

The majority overruled the position of the state courts that the cases fell within the framework of the high court's earlier decision in Machinists v. Gonzales.

In the Gonzales case an individual charged he had been wrongfully expelled by the union in violation of his contract of membership and sought reinstatement plus damages for loss of employment after the expulsion.

The Supreme Court said in Gonzales that the state courts had jurisdiction, because restoration of membership was a remedy the NLRB could not afford to the plaintiff. It went further, however, and said that the state courts were not without power "to fill out this remedy" with an award of damages, even though these damages might be for conduct that amounted to an unfair labor practice under federal law.

Harlan emphasized that the Gonzales ruling "turned" on the court's conclusion that the suit dealt with purely internal union matters and not, as in the cases up for decision, with matters of employment.

In one of the cases, a member of the Shreveport, La., local of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, H. N. Borden, sued the Dallas, Tex., local for refusal to refer him to a specific job after accepting his clearance card. A trial court awarded him total damages of $3,832.

The Supreme Court noted that, depending on the facts, the local's action might be construed as unlawful restraint or coercion of Borden in the exercise of his rights, or it might be construed as protected union activity in guarding against the circumvention of a lawful hiring hall arrangement.

"It is sufficient for present purposes to find, as we do, that it is reasonably 'arguable' that the matter comes within the board's jurisdiction," the majority said.

In the second case, an Iron Workers' member, Jacob Perko, sued his local in Youngstown, O., for causing his discharge and preventing his re-employment as a foreman and superintendent because he allegedly violated a union rule. A jury awarded him $25,000 in damages.

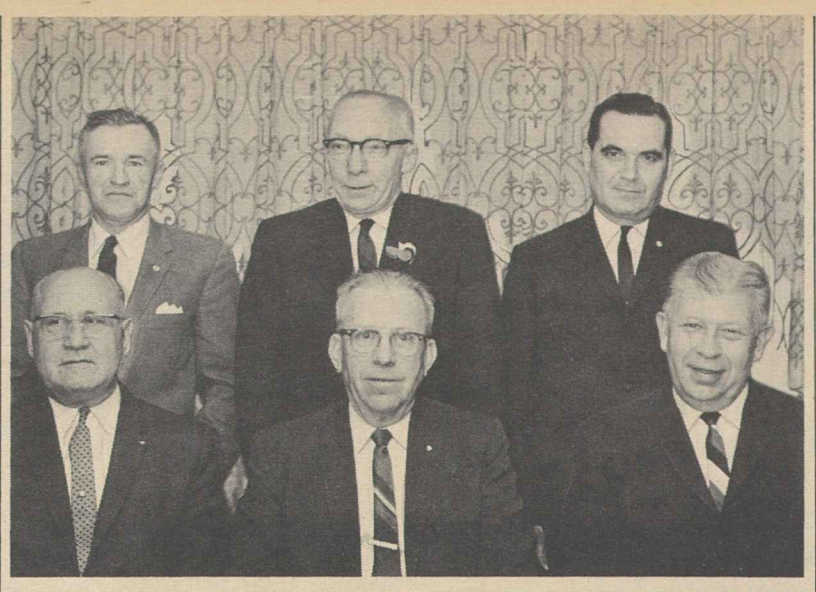
Again, the high court said that the conduct charged to the local might be construed as an unfair labor practice and therefore it was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the NLRB to determine guilt or innocence.

The AFL-CIO had filed a brief in support of the two unions, urging reversals on the ground that the Texas and Ohio courts were "plainly wrong" in the cases. The federation also asked the Supreme Court to go further and repudiate the doctrine set forth in Gonzales because it had been a source of confusion to state courts, as the Borden and Perko cases showed.

The high court did not reach a re-examination of Gonzales.

Harlan's opinion in the Perko case said simply that "the rationale of the Gonzales case does not support state jurisdiction here, and we need not now consider the present vitality of that rationale in the light of more recent decisions."

Justices William O. Douglas and Tom C. Clark dissented in both cases, and Justice Arthur Goldberg took no part in either.



COMPULSORY ARBITRATION in the railroad industry was voted down by the Railroad Signalmen at a recent general chairmen's conference in Chicago. Shown during the meeting are, seated, from left, Pres. Jesse Clark, Chairman R. B. LeBaron of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Chairman R. B. Park of the Pennsylvania Railroad; standing, from left, Sec. C. R. Scott of the grand lodge board of trustees; Canadian Rep. H. A. Stockdale, and Chairman A. N. Cotton of the Canadian railroads.

Agency Shop Upheld— But States Can Bar It

(Continued from Page 1)

lective bargaining unit are required to pay service fees to the union that negotiates contracts and represents them but the obligation is limited to these payments. They are not required to join the union.

Banned in Florida

In another unanimous decision involving the Florida "work" law, the court let stand a Florida Supreme Court decision that the agency shop as well as the union shop is prohibited by the statute's language. It upheld the state court in banning a service-fee clause for non-union members written into a contract between the Retail Clerks and Food Fair Stores, a retail chain.

Justice Byron R. White ruled in each case that the agency shop, insofar as it requires non-members to pay a union service fee identical with union dues, is the "practical equivalent" of actual "membership" in the union enforceable under a union-shop clause. It is subject to prohibition by a state under Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, White declared, just as a union-shop contract is.

The decisions came by 8-0 votes. Justice Arthur J. Goldberg did not participate in either case.

The General Motors case involved the Indiana "work" law only indirectly, GM choosing to rest its refusal to bargain on an agency-shop clause on the argument that the Taft-Hartley Act itself prohibits such a clause on a national basis.

The NLRB rejected this claim and ruled that GM's refusal was an unfair practice. GM appealed, the NLRB sought an enforcement order, and the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the company.

NLRB Upheld

The Supreme Court decision reversed the appellate court and restored the NLRB decision.

"We find nothing in the legislative history" of the Taft-Hartley Act, White wrote, "indicating that Congress intended . . . to validate the union shop and simultaneously to abolish . . . all other union-security arrangements permissable under state law."

"There is much to be said for the [labor] board's view that if Congress desired . . . to permit the union shop, then it also intended to preserve the status of less vigorous, less compulsory contracts which demanded less adherence to the union," he said.

In the Florida case, White wrote that the GM decision was a ruling precedent—that the kind of "service" arrangement under which non-union members pay fees identical to union dues is the "practical equivalent" of a union-shop agreement requiring membership and payment of dues "as a condition of employment."

"Whatever may be the status of less stringent union-security arrangements," he said, "the agency shop is within" the provisions that Congress in Sec. 14b intended to give the states the power to prohibit.

The issue of where state "work" laws should be enforced—whether by the NLRB as unfair labor practices or by state courts—was raised by U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox.

"The obvious question is precipitated," White wrote, "as to whether a state as well as the board may enjoin such union security arrangements."

This involves the established principle that national labor law "preempts" the field from state agencies and courts, he continued, and whether a state law authorized under national law does not become a matter for enforcement by the national agency.

He invited Cox to file briefs and reset the undecided issue for fall argument in the court's next term.

Circuit Court Approves Interest on Backpay

(Continued from Page 1)

bor Relations Act makes no specific mention of interest, the court added:

"When the statutes are silent, the question of whether interest shall be awarded is to be determined in accordance with the historic principle that one for whose financial advantage an obligation was assumed or imposed, and who has suffered actual money damages by another's breach of that obligation, should be fairly compensated for the loss thereby sustained."

The appeals judges, applying the principles of a 1950 decision by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in a case called U.S. v. United Drill & Tool Corp., said it was clear that from the date of Vannoy's wrongful discharge, he stood in a debtor-creditor relationship and lost the use of his salary because of the company's wrongful conduct.

"The fact that the board has not heretofore seen fit to exercise its authority in this manner is immaterial," it continued.

The case involved a worker fired for campaigning against an "independent" local union and in favor of the Teamsters.

Earlier the same court had upheld the NLRB's right to change board backpay policy. Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown had ruled that discharged employes were entitled to full backpay for the period from their firing to the date they are offered reinstatement.

Previously backpay had been "tolled" for the period in which the workers lost their claims before an NLRB trial examiner until this decision was reversed by the board itself.

City Unions Sponsor Display of U.S. Flags

Roanoke, Va. — This city had a display of American flags on downtown streets for Armed Forces Day even though the community had abandoned a traditional program.

The Roanoke AFL-CIO stepped into the breech and set up a Flag Committee which raised the necessary funds, purchased flags and installed new mounting brackets. Now union members install and remove the banners on national holidays.

AFL-CIO Asks Dividend Tax Credit Repeal

The AFL-CIO has urged the House Ways & Means Committee to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income so that "unearned income will be taxed at the same rate as earned income."

In a letter to committee members, now considering tax revision legislation, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote:

"We cannot believe that Congress and the American people think that the worker should be taxed at a higher rate than the investor. We cannot believe that Congress and the American people think that he who uses his brain and his muscle in productive efforts should pay more to his government than he who only cashes dividend checks."

Biemiller pointed out that before World War II, earned income was accorded a tax credit. This was dropped to raise revenue during the war period and, in 1954, the opposite principle was adopted when Congress enacted the 4 percent credit and $50 exclusion for dividend income.

"The labor movement is very much concerned that the whole trend of taxation of earned versus unearned income has been reversed," Biemiller declared.

Cope to Leave State AFL-CIO Post in Ohio

Columbus—Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO will resign his post for health reasons when the legislature ends its current session, he has announced.

Cope, who is 59, said the move was advised by his doctors because the "demands of the office are affecting" his health.

The executive board of the state body will be asked to meet soon to pick a successor. Meanwhile Cope will stay on the job until the legislature adjourns.

Cope has been secretary-treasurer since the former AFL and the former CIO merged in Ohio in 1958. At that time he was director of the Steelworkers' economics and international affairs departments, and he will return to that union, he said, to help develop its educational program.

A native of Elwood, Ind., Cope first worked in a Warren, O., tin mill where he was elected a union grievance committeeman at 16. Later he earned college degrees in economics and education, and joined the staff of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee at Pittsburgh in 1936.

Cope has been a USWA district director in Canton and Youngstown, and an international representative for the union. From 1947 to 1951 he was European representative for the former CIO and helped form the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Ohio AFL-CIO has been fighting to save the unemployment compensation system and workmen's compensation against attempts in the legislature to weaken both laws and Cope said he wants to stay on the job for the rest of the session.

U. S. to Collect $800,000 from Westinghouse

Westinghouse Electric Corp. will pay $800,000 to the Tennessee Valley Authority and other government agencies to settle claims for overcharges stemming from the electrical equipment industry's price-fixing conspiracy.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the settlement will bring to more than $8.5 million the amount the government has collected from companies which were defendants in the anti-trust cases. The largest single settlement, with the General Electric Co. last July, came to $7.47 million. Seven smaller companies have also reached settlement agreements, and civil suits are still pending against five firms.

The Westinghouse settlement is based on sales totaling $15.7 million. Of the overcharge payment, $430,000 will go to TVA and $370,000 to the other agencies.

The attorney general expressed the hope that the settlements reached with the government would help bring about equitable settlements of civil suits brought by municipalities and private utility companies which purchased electrical equipment at "rigged" prices.

Arbitration Award Gives $259 to Local

Toronto, Ont.—An arbitration board has ordered Bartoz Carpenters to pay $259 to Carpenters Local 1190 for failing to live up to its agreement to employ union members.

The award represents initiation fees and two months' dues for seven workers. The board ruled that a claim for an additional $1,400 in wages would have been punitive damages and thus outside the board's jurisdiction.

A Step Toward Equity

THE U.S. HOUSE of Representatives has courageously voted to end after 20 years a wartime-instituted program of importing Mexican farm workers into the U.S., bringing to a close a period characterized by raw exploitation of farm workers of both nations.

The wartime need for imported farm hands had long ago vanished and in the past decade the "braceros" were brought into the U.S. by large, industrial-type ranches and farms at wage and working conditions that undercut attempts by American farm workers to establish decent standards of living.

The House action on the bracero program opens the way to correcting the abuses and injustices heaped on American migratory farm workers, who have been denied the basic protections long available to the vast majority of American workers. House action on the bracero program is an important first step, but it must be considered only the beginning.

Watch the State Houses!

THE INSIDIOUS states' rights campaign to weaken the American form of government via the constitutional amendment route has been slowed by national exposure. But the danger is still real.

In 16 states the legislatures have adopted at least one of three amendments designed to rewrite the Constitution so that the United States would become a loose confederacy governed by a minority.

A study discloses that there are 38 states—the necessary three-fourths needed to approve a constitutional amendment—containing less than 40 percent of the population of the U.S. In the legislatures of these 38 states, malapportionment over the years has resulted in giving a minority of the population operating control of the lawmaking bodies.

All told, it is possible for legislators representing as little as 15 percent of the total U.S. population to rewrite the Constitution under the amendments proposed by the states' righters.

In the words of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) the proposed amendments are indeed "time bombs under the American constitutional system." The hot glare of national attention can defuse these instruments of destruction. The state halls must be vigilantly patrolled to prevent further spread of this anti-democratic virus.

Cold Facts on Jobs

THE TREMENDOUS SCOPE of the employment problem of the Sixties has been lost sight of in the vast array of statistics marshaled by all sorts of economists and analysts to prove a case.

AFL-CIO economists, after a careful and detailed study of the situation, have come up with meaningful figures that accurately portray the size of the task facing the nation.

To reach and maintain full employment in the seven-year period 1963-70, the nation needs an average of 4.2 million job opportunities a year, or 80,000 new job opportunities per week.

There are three factors contributing to these figures:

- The expected increase in the labor force between 1963 and 1970 calls for 1.3 million jobs each year.
- Increases in productivity will result in the need for 2.5 million jobs a year based on a productivity rate increase of 3 to 3.5 percent a year.
- To reduce present levels of unemployment and part-time work and to bring into the labor force persons now not seeking jobs because of the lack of opportunities calls for an additional 3.1 million jobs a year.

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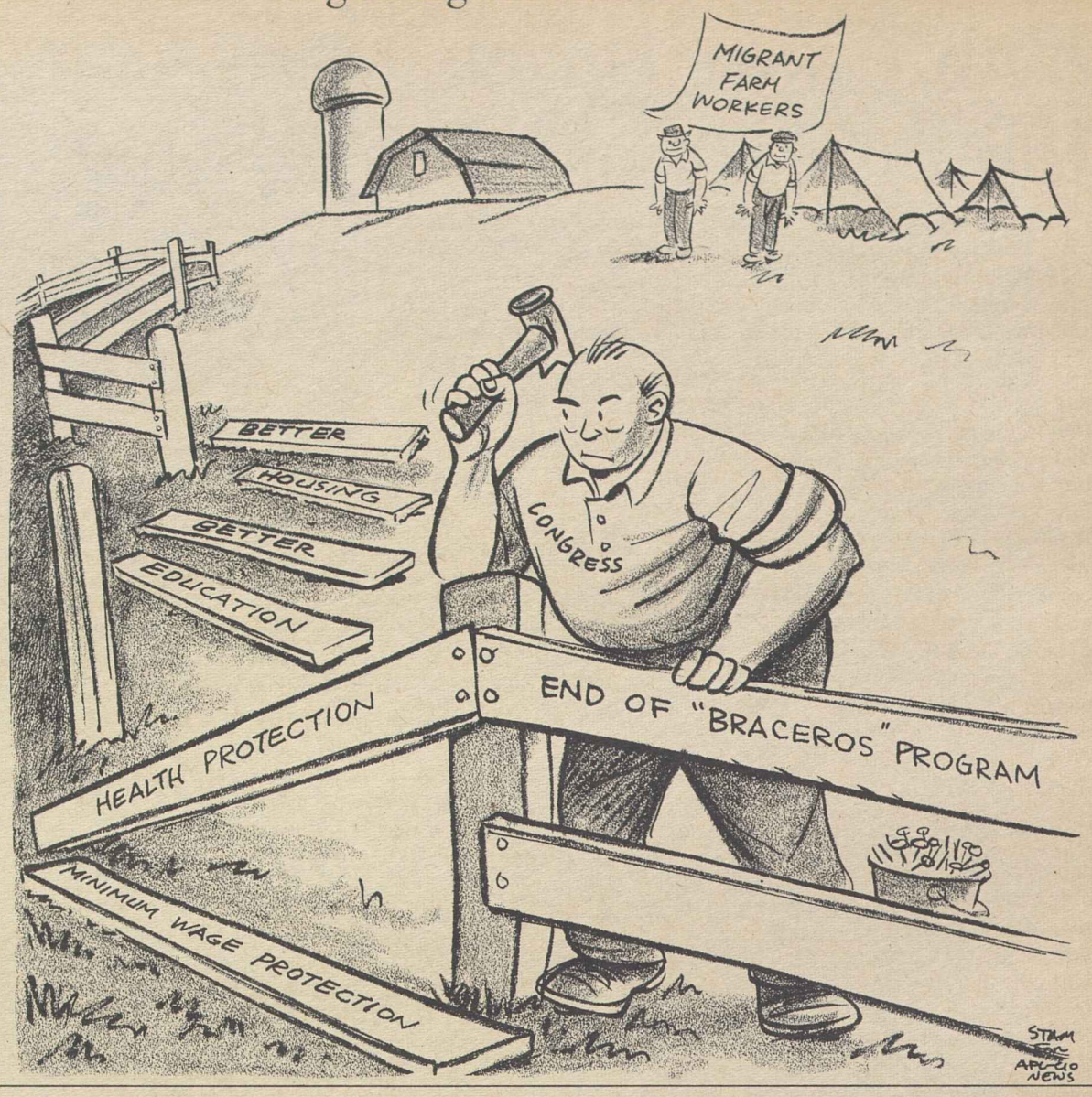
Beginning to Mend the Fence



On Anniversary of Uprising:

Hopeful Beams of Light Seen Piercing Red Gloom for Czechs

By Vaclav Majer

THIS JUNE MARKS the 10th anniversary of the revolutionary uprising of the Czechslovak people in the West Bohemian industrial center of Pilsen. The Pilsen uprising which flared in June 1953 was led by the workers of the famous Skoda plant and was the first revolutionary move of workers against Communist tyranny in the captive countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

The spark that ignited the explosion was produced by the government's currency reform, which robbed great numbers of people of their hard-earned savings. The real motivating force was the general disgust of the people with the Communist system of political oppression and economic exploitation. This was a time when the Communist party had held all governmental powers for five years, three months had elapsed since the death of Stalin, about half-a-year had gone by since the execution of Slansky, Clementis and other leading Communists, and when the party was still experiencing a severe internal crisis in the field of ideology and in practical politics.

On Monday, June 1, 1953, the workers of the Skoda plant arrived for their morning shift. An excited debate took place and the decision was made to go into the streets. The half-hearted opposition of some members of the Communist militia was easily overcome and the united mass of Skoda workers started a march through the streets where they were joined by workers from other plants and by the citizens.

What started as a workers' protest against currency reform was quickly transformed into a revolutionary uprising against the tyrannical regime and thus became an open fight for national freedom and human rights. The people took possession of the city hall, captured the local broadcasting station and trampled on the pictures of Stalin and Gottwald. They prominently displayed the American flag and swore allegiance to the political heritage of Masaryk at his statue. Their political demands were: "Down With the Communist Government;" "We Demand Free Elections;" "We Want Freedom and Bread."

Communist Party functionaries disappeared. The local police and the local military garrison refused to take action against the people, and the Communist militia was completely paralyzed by the sudden outburst of hostile feelings. By noon Pilsen was a city free from the Communist oppressors.

At the moment Pilsen was free but unfortunately also isolated. The people did not have sufficient contacts with other centers of anti-Communist resistance; they were separated from the countries of the free world by the curtain of barbed wire and by the heavily armed border guards. While the people of Pilsen were enchanted by the vision of freedom and jubilantly sang the national anthem, the local broadcasting station was urgently calling for help: "Liberated Pilsen calls for help . . ."

The call was in vain. The free world did not hear it nor did the Czechoslovak people in other parts of the country. No help came.

During the afternoon the Communist regime in Prague recovered from the shock and sent specially selected police corps and military units of the Prague garrison equipped with heavy tanks, armored vehicles, special weapons and machine guns. The Communist government of the so-called "people's democracy" met the workers' demand for freedom and bread with machine guns. The same "arguments" were used two weeks later in East Berlin and three years later against the Polish people in Poznan and against the freedom fighters of the Hungarian revolution.

THE UPRISING in Pilsen was drowned in blood. The tragic drama is not widely known in the free world because, as Seymour Freiden says in his book, The Forgotten People, "no Westerner could get into the city to see the mass manifestation of self-determination. . . ."

The freedom-loving people of Central and Eastern Europe will never reconcile themselves with the tyrannical regimes of Communist dictatorship and Soviet imperialism. They will never accept their present status as permanent. They aspire to regain their political freedoms and human dignities.

The 10th anniversary of the Pilsen uprising occurs at a time when a new wave of political tension and revolutionary agitation is manifesting itself in Czechoslovakia and the incidence of resistance actions is increasing.

Karol Bacilek, who 10 years ago as minister of state security personally directed the suppression of Pilsen workers, was recently demoted from party and government positions. Bruno Kohler, one of the most servile agents of Moscow, met with the same fate. The courageous criticisms of some writers and poets, student demonstrations and manifestations of dissatisfaction by the workers all clearly indicate that new beams of light are piercing the darkness of the Communist regime.

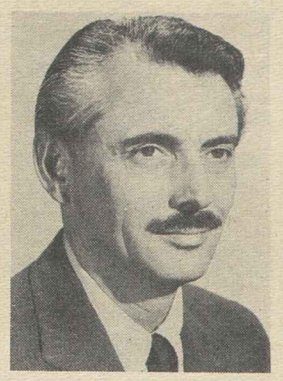
Morgan Says:

How Far Have We Really Come In Mind and Spirit from Greece?

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

Tel Aviv—For the last three weeks my wife and I have been drinking, so to speak, from the fountainheads of western civilization in Greece, Sicily and Rome. It's a refreshing experience but a troubling one. For it poses the question how far have we come since the Greeks and the Romans? We know if we're honest that we have come, in matters of mind and spirit, hardly any distance at all.



Morgan

As the morning sun warms the majestic slopes of Mount Parnassus in Greece, you clamber up the steep hillsides of Delphi to the Temple of Apollo through fields of flaming poppies and melting yellow daisies. Bees hum through the breathtaking pageant of wildflowers and the forlorn braying of a bull mingles with the fragile tinkle of bells from the scrawny herds of goats grazing on the right.

Just below the main level of Apollo's lovely shrine, you pause and stare at a bulging rock where over a steaming fissure in the earth, the Oracle of Delphi tramped on her tripod and dispensed wisdom to the emissaries of ancient city-states. Some of her counsels were astonishingly shrewd and, inevitably, the tourist wonders whether the counsels were any less intelligent than those given or taken at the disarmament discussions in Geneva or the Common Market deliberations in Brussels.

On a soft Mediterranean evening on the eastern coast of Sicily at Syracuse, we stood on the edge of a garden perfumed with herbs and blossoms and regarded the tawny ruins of a huge Roman arena in the fading light. There gladiators fought and Christians were thrown to the lions 20 centuries ago.

But how much more savage in their way were they in truth than today's brutal spectacles in Birmingham, Ala., Jackson, Miss., or any other ghetto in America—north or south—where Negroes are demanding simply that they be recognized as human beings? A demand that is no more revolutionary than the U.S. Constitution, or Judeo-Christian doctrines.

My wife and I stood in the great and vastly beautiful square before St. Peter's in Rome and stared up, with other sad and reverent thousands, at a window on the top floor of the Papal apartments in the Vatican where a worldly peasant, the good Pope John, lay dying. I remembered an audience with this rare, sprightly little man during Pres. Eisenhower's Italian visit 3.5 years ago.

Peek-a-booing out from under his robes as he sat high on a throne, the Holy Father's feet fairly danced with the energy of his hopes as he enjoined us journalists to remember the importance of brotherhood and peace. Yet today the world is still livid with religious bigotry and narrow nationalistic political passions inflamed by demagogues.

In this age of staggering scientific advancement we have all the wherewithal to feed and clothe the world of men adequately for the first time since civilization began. Yet we seem incapable of solving even our pettiest problems. As H. G. Wells wrote a generation ago, "No common man nowadays is safe anywhere from impoverishment and want."

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO I covered the liberation of Rome from the Axis forces. By comparison the incredible opulence proffered in the shop windows of the Eternal City today would seem to belie historian Wells' statement. But the fact is Italy at this moment is gripped by a crisis on the question of whether she can make freedom and democracy work responsibly.

"Somehow," Wells said, "after noting that systematic thinking is a late development in human experience, and that most of the world still lives by imagination and passion, somehow, world controls of political and economic life and of the general biology of the species have to be organized."

Here in Israel, representatives of our incipient world organization, the United Nations, investigated [an] incident in which Syrians fired on a tractor cultivating a field south of the Sea of Galilee.

We have, in short, a long way to go from the world of chaos to one of common sense. But again to quote Wells, "In the beauty of flower and sunset, in the happy and perfect movement of young animals, in the delight of ten thousand various landscapes we have some intimations of what life can do for us. And in some few works of graphic and pictorial art, in some great music, in a few noble buildings and happy gardens, we have an intimation of what the human will can do with material possibilities."

Washington Reports:

Land-Water Conservation Bill Urged on Congress by Udall

THE QUALITY of American life in the future will depend, more than most of us realize, upon how we treat our resources of air, water, forest and land, Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Udall urged congressional approval of a Land & Water Conservation bill that would earmark funds to create parks and outdoor areas with water, fish and wildlife facilities. Sixty percent of the funds would be available to states for such purposes.

"In this great period of explosive growth in population, industry and mobility, America's outdoor resources have not been keeping pace for 10 or 15 years," he said.

"There is tremendous overcrowding. The most visited park in the U.S. is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina. On the Fourth of July, Labor Day and a lot of weekends, cars are crowded bumper to bumper."

FUNDS FOR PURCHASE of seashore, forest and other lands would come from three sources, the Secretary explained:

- Users' fees with car stickers that would cost $3 or $4 and that would entitle families to enter any national park. Fees for many single parks are now many times as much. Fees of $1 a night also are proposed for a developed campground.
- The gasoline tax that boaters pay, which now goes into the highway fund.
- The sale of surplus federal property, proceeds from which now go into the general treasury.

Udall, speaking of available land, said that 93 percent of the shoreline between Cape Cod in Massachusetts and Cape Hatteras in North Carolina is now under private ownership. He said some of it should be privately owned, but with the great growth of metropolitan regions in that section, larger areas must be converted into state parks and national seashores.

Udall argued that action cannot be delayed and gave as an example the loss of the Indiana Dunes to commercial interests.

He pointed out that the first director of the National Park System 40 years ago surveyed the 40 miles "of some of the finest dunes and seashores in the nation along Lake Michigan, and said, 'This ought to be a national park'."

"Action was not taken, however, until two or three years ago by Sen. [Paul] Douglas (D-Ill.)," he added. "It was then found one of the steel companies had bought one of the last big tracts. They are in there tearing the dunes down right today."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE William J. Brennan, Jr., recently had some advice for the states' rights champions who deplore what they call "unwanted intrusion" of federal courts into issues of "local" criminal justice.

If the states will reform their procedures so as to assure every defendant in a criminal case the full protection of constitutional guarantees of due process, the federal courts will not have to "intrude," he said.

This is the same principle Adlai Stevenson enunciated when he ran for the presidency 11 years ago: The federal government starts doing things in many areas because of "states' wrongs," because the states have failed to take action that is manifestly needed and therefore must be done on a federal level.

Justice Brennan was speaking to the Advisory Council of Judges, a group of 50 state and federal judges serving as an arm of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency.

The Supreme Court's rulings in recent years have made it clear, he suggested, that state convictions in criminal cases will not be allowed to stand if the convictions are based on coerced confessions, if a defendant's right to trial by a jury of his peers has been breached by racial restrictions on jury service, if his right to competent counsel and sound appellate procedures has been denied or ignored.

Justice Brennan indicated that if the states reformed their criminal law procedures so as to give accused persons the same full and fair chance of raising constitutional challenges that the federal government allows. then the states would not find themselves subject to defending their conduct in federal appeals.

They should adopt procedures that are simple, easily understood, easily available and free of technical traps. They should allow full court hearings on constitutional issues raised and a full record, a full decision on the issues rather than a summary judgment that discloses little or nothing of the reasoning by which the judgment is reached.

Lacking such reforms, Justice Brennan warned, prisoners who have been denied constitutional rights in state courts inevitablv will move into the federal courts for vindication of these rights. When the law has been clearly laid down, the obligation to follow it is incumbent upon state officials as much as any other citizens.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT has been expressing the same principle in a series of recent decisions involving school desegregation and other racial issues.

Justice Arthur J. Goldberg on May 24 wrote for a unanimous court in outlawing a Memphis, Tenn., program of "gradual" desegregation of public parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities.

"Any deprivation of constitutional rights calls for prompt rectification," he said. The rights of human beings under the Constitution are not "merely hopes to some future enjoyment of some formalistic promise," but "warrants for the here and now" in the absence of an "overwhelmingly compelling reason."

Again on June 3 Justice Tom C. Clark spoke for a unanimous court in outlawing a "token" desegregation plan under which Knoxville and Davidson County, Tenn., allowed pupils to "transfer" out of a geographically assigned school when their race is in a minority.

The court is "not unmindful of the deep-rooted problems involved," wrote Clark, but eight years have passed since school desegregation was ordered with "all deliberate speed." A transfer system based "solely on racial factors" leads to "perpetuation of segregation" and can no longer be tolerated, the court held.

On the same day, the court ruled by an 8-to-1 vote that Negro applicants for admission to "white" schools would no longer be forced to exhaust almost interminable local administrative procedures before appealing to the federal courts for enforcement of constitutional rights. The courts will act now, it declared.

The states can establish their vitality and competence by bringing their conduct toward their citizens into line with the Constitution, clearly enough. And if they will not or do not, then the tribunals are open where protection can be obtained.

RECREATION AREAS must be expanded and developed to meet the needs of the current and future population, Sec. of the Interior Stewart Udall declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. He called for passage of the U.S. Land & Water Conservation bill.

How to Buy:

False Scarcity of Sugar Means Heavy Profits for Speculators

By Sidney Margolius

THE WHOLESALE PRICE of sugar has been boosted 13 times in five months for a total increase of 54 percent, and retail prices have leaped 26 percent in just three weeks with more increases ahead. All the evidence is that there is no real shortage to justify the runaway price, that sugar is being stockpiled by refiners, wholesalers and speculators, and that this is a plain case of profiteering. The price is the highest since 1920. In recent weeks it has jumped as much as 4 cents a pound in one day.

Sugar is a nervous commodity that in the past, as in 1920 after World War I, often has been the subject of spectacular profiteering, with fortunes made and sometimes lost by traders and speculators who joined the profit scramble but sometimes stayed too long.

This time, the public, if properly informed, can nip the latest price raid quickly. It is important that the public itself act, especially since the U.S. Agriculture Dept. so far has taken no effective action.

The evidence that the price rise is actual profiteering is shown by the figures on supplies and use. The business papers report that deliveries to refineries and wholesalers have increased by about 1 billion pounds so far this year. This is an increase of about 14 percent. But only about 100 million pounds was required by the increased population. So 90 percent of that billion pounds has been stockpiled by industrial users and wholesalers. Refiners' representatives themselves have been telling retailers, not wholly truthfully, that the sugar-producing countries abroad are holding back supplies.

The false scarcity of sugar has resulted in a genuine abundance of profits for refiners, wholesalers and stock-market speculators. Current earnings statements of leading sugar corporations show their profits have jumped 57 to 70 percent over last year's earnings. Wall Street speculators have joined the money rush, with securities of sugar refineries rising 32 to 50 percent in seven weeks.

One alert friend of consumers in Congress, Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-O.), has demanded that the Administration "stifle the profiteering" by suspending the duty on sugar and making it possible for consumers to buy sugar at lower world prices. Under the present quota system, Vanik points out, the price of sugar is pegged. It can't go down but can go up.

American families also have another simple way to stop the price raid. They can cut down on products which use sugar heavily.

Biggest single sugar user is soda pop. If the higher prices of such beverages now beginning to show up in stores influence families to turn to milk drinks and fruit juices this summer, the price hike will turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

A survey by this reporter ironically reveals that milk actually is the cheapest beverage, especially now in the flush season when the price has just been reduced. In many cities milk currently costs about three-fourths of 1 cent per ounce, and as little as one-half a cent in gallon jugs. Most of the famous-name carbonated beverages actually cost about 1 cent an ounce.

Even canned fruit drinks like the fruit punches and grape drinks widely sold in stores cost less than carbonated beverages. The fruit drinks usually are three-quarters to a penny an ounce.

THE IRONY IS that both milk and fruit drinks provide much more nutrition than the soda pops. If you read the list of ingredients on the pops, you see that typically they consist of "carbonated water, sugar, citric acid, flavoring and coloring."

In contrast, a cup of milk provides 8.5 grams of high-quality protein, and is also rich in calcium, vitamin A, the B vitamins and other nutrients. Fruit drinks also have much more nourishment than soda, vitamin C, significant amounts of vitamin A and other nutrients, and even some protein.

Milk drinks can be made more interesting for drinking in place of soda pop by various flavorings. The cost can be further reduced by making flavored drinks of half whole milk and half skim milk. Modern instant-dissolving nonfat dry milk is easy to mix. It makes nonfat milk at a cost of only 8-9 cents a quart, compared to the typical 30-32 cents a quart for soda pop.

Significantly, moderate-income families, which have been found to have diets seriously deficient in milk, often are big users of soda pop.

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ONLY A MASSIVE PROGRAM of federal aid can make equal educational opportunity a reality, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared at Senate hearings on the Administration's school aid program. At right is Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel. The AFL-CIO endorsed the goals of the President's omnibus school bill, but emphasized that much more money than the Administration is asking will be needed to carry them out.

Consumers Report Shows:

Housewives Need 'Truth-in-Packaging'

ONE OF THE FAVORITE arguments of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in opposing "truth-in-packaging" legislation is that the American housewife is just too smart to need a law to protect her against fraudulent packaging.

This form of flattery should be convincing, but it isn't. Unfortunately, all the evidence gathered by Congress and consumers' groups is that it will be a long day before the housewife will be able to catch up with the gentlemen who merchandise their goods in our supermarkets.

In an analysis of testimony presented to Congress on the "truth-in-packaging" bill and based on its own experience, Consumers Report revealed the kind of marketing flimflam that has become increasingly evident in today's packaging. Here are some samples:

● Concealed price increases by decreasing the quantity of merchandise, whether liquid or dry, without decreasing the size of the package. This has been defended by some manufacturers on the grounds that the other fellow does it and they have to, too, if they want to remain competitive. Meanwhile, the consumer is paying the old price for less and doesn't know that he has been hit with a price rise.

● There is scarcely a housewife who hasn't been shocked to open a package of cereal or crackers and find it barely two-thirds full. Consumers Union reports that it has thousands of letters complaining about partially empty packages; fruit cans that contain less than the label calls for and just loaded with sugar water; 5.75-inch cans that contain 4-inch long asparagus tips; "pork and beans"where you could put the pork in your eye—the tricks are innumerable.

● Phony "cents-off" deals. This is a relatively new gimmick. In the old days a grocer presumably made his own decisions when he put things on sale. Today, the "sale" frequently starts with the manufacturer who conveniently prints "cents-off" labels. Cases have been found where some labels with the identical produce and identical size—two coffee can lids, for example, one marked "10 cents off" and the other "15 cents off," as an added come-on.

● The complicated system of ounces and fractional ounces that take a slide rule to determine which is the better buy is now worse than ever. Take this kind of conundrum: Which is the better buy? "One large tube 1-1/16 oz. plus 1 Family tube 5-11/16 oz. equals 6-3/4 oz. for 98 cents, or 2 Giant tubes 2-7/8 oz. each equals 5-3/4 oz. for 99 cents.

The Chamber of Commerce has protested that only unscrupulous manufacturers would do any of these things and that new laws aren't needed. Yet Consumers Report listed almost 50 companies about whose packaging practices it has received complaints. They represented the very cream of American companies whose names we see daily in the newspapers or on television.

"The spectacle of some of the country's largest advertisers of consumer goods caught in competitive pickpocket activities is not a pretty one," Consumers Reports said. "But it seems clear that the packagers cannot free themselves from this uneconomic and unethical practice without help from congressional action." (PAI).

From Soup to Nonsense:

Thar's Gold in Them Thar Seats And Gosh, What a Lotta Dross!

By Jane Goodsell

EVERY FAMILY ought to have a cash reserve to fall back on in case of emergency, and we do have. I'm not talking about a savings account or a coffee can full of loose change or a bankroll hidden under the mattress. I'm talking about the money that falls out of pockets and purses and slips underneath the back seat of our car.

If I need nickels for a parking meter or change for the paper boy, I know where to look. This gives me a nice feeling of financial security. Of course it's a bit awkward to run out to the car and move the back seat but, like smoking long butts when you're out of cigarettes, it's nice to have something to fall back on in a pinch.

Besides, it's rather exciting to lift up the back seat because we never know what hidden treasures lie in store for us.

Just to give you an idea, here's a list of our most recent finds:

A LIBRARY BOOK, which we had reported lost and paid $4.95 to replace.

Thirteen bobby pins.
Seven popsickle sticks.
One doll sock.
Five broken crayons.
One pair of manicure scissors, hopelessly rusted.
Two sticks of gum (unchewed).
Four wads of gum (chewed).
One scarf, wringing wet.
Four cough drops (three cherry and one licorice).
Two left-handed mittens, one blue and one red.
Four pocket combs.

ONE CROSSWORD puzzle book with half its pages missing.

A belt buckle.
A popped balloon.
One ballpoint pen that doesn't work.
Three pencil stubs.
A birthday card addressed to my aunt in Baltimore.
A chin strap to a blue bathing cap.
Three 1-cent stamps, stuck together.
Eight cigarette butts.

A HORNET'S NEST of cookie crumbs, paper clips, crayon crumbles, pencil points, crusts of bread, hair, rubber bands and unidentifiable et cetera.

One nickel, one dime and eight pennies.

Delegates Mourn Pope:

African Elected President Of ILO's 47th Conference

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization broke new ground twice when more than 100 delegates met here for the organization's 47th conference.

The conference for the first time in its history elected an African, Joseph M. Johnson, Nigerian Minister of Labor, as its president. Johnson told the conference his election by acclamation was meant to honor the "whole emerging continent of Africa."

In a second unprecedented action, representatives of governments, workers and employers from all over the world rose for a minute's silence in unprecedented tribute to the memory of Pope John XXIII. Alexander Parodi of France, chairman of the ILO Governing Body who was presiding, recalled the Pope's efforts to promote better understanding between peoples and the stress he had placed in his messages to the world on the ILO's role in the development of social justice.

Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, was elected by his fellow worker delegates to serve as the conference's worker vice president.

Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver was elected chairman of the conference Steering Committee.

Both Parodi and Johnson stressed in their opening speeches the importance of the three-week session and its concentration on the reassessment to be made by the 108 nations in the ILO of the organization's role in a rapidly changing world. Delegates will address themselves to a report by ILO Director Gen. David A. Morse on "the program and structure of the ILO."

Parodi called for a discussion "wide in scope and serious in intent." Johnson said the decisions to be taken "will be vital to the continued effectiveness of this organization."

The keynote of the conference was struck by Morse in his report on Program and Structure of the ILO.

Delegates were to take a fresh look at the major labor and social problems to determine how the organization can best help meet them.

They were also to continue the ILO's traditional job of setting international standards to improve the working and living conditions of men and women the world over.

Following preliminary discussions at last year's session, the conference was expected to put the final touches to new regulations for banning the sale and use of inadequately protected machinery. These measures for safeguarding workers against being killed or maimed on the job will be forwarded to governments for incorporation in their national legislation.

Also before the conference for final disposal are new rules for protecting workers against arbitrary dismissals and layoffs. They are scheduled to be set out in a recommendation to governments, which under the ILO constitution are pledged to use them as a guide.

Hygiene in shops and offices and benefits to compensate for industrial accidents and occupational diseases also are being studied with a view to the adoption of final conclusions at next year's sessions.

The conference will elect for the first time 48 members to the Governing Body, or executive committee, following the ratification by governments of the decision taken last year to expand the membership from 40.

The expanded committee will consist of 24 government, 12 worker and 12 employer delegates in keeping with the organization's solidly implanted "tripartite" tradition.

Also before the conference is the draft of a budget of $16,081,496 for 1964. This sum does not include the cost of the technical assistance the organization provides newly-developing countries under programs financed by the United Nations.

At a two-day session before the conference's opening, the Governing Body adopted the statute for the Intl. Center for Advanced Technical & Vocational Training that the ILO is to establish in Turin, Italy. The statute stressed that the center must reflect the "tripartite" principle on which the ILO was founded.

108th Member-State Is Admitted to ILO

Geneva—Trinidad and Tobago, which was admitted to the United Nations last September, has become the 108th member-state of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Eric Williams, prime minister and minister of external affairs, declared his country's formal acceptance of the obligations of the ILO constitution in a letter to ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse dated May 18.

Further U. S. Labor Aid Pressed for Histadrut

Unity House, Pa.—The American Trade Union Council for Histadrut has urged the U.S. government "to guarantee the territorial integrity and independence of Israel and all other countries of the Middle East," and to withhold economic aid from nations threatening the peace.

The resolution, adopted at the concluding session of a four-day conference here, urged continued "encouragement and support" by American labor for Histadrut, Israel's labor federation.

Histadrut was praised for its "pioneering . . feats of economic construction and social advance in a vital area of the world" and for "the establishment of powerful links of brotherhood with the emerging nations of Asia and Africa."

The Israeli federation was described by Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning as "a jewel of democracy."

He praised Israel's integration of diverse groups within the country and emphasized that in the long run the test will be how Israel deals with its Arab minority. In the U.S., he said, the comparable test of "moral integrity" is the place of the Negro in American society.

Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers noted parallels between the development of Israel and the U.S.

"We had our Mayflower and Israel has had its Exodus," he pointed out. "Both nations were built by pioneers holding a plow in one hand and a gun in the other. Both have welcomed large numbers of immigrants, which accounts for the pluralistic societies in which democracy is quite safe."

Benjamin F. McLaurin, an official of the Sleeping Car Porters, told the group that Egypt's Nasser "will fail to abolish Israel because his objectives are wrong and he does not come with clean hands."

Officers and staff members of a number of unions attended the conference and participated in discussion groups that included experts in fields related to Middle East problems.

The conference commended the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting in St. Louis and declared "there is no room for complacency as long as German and other missile scientists are working to build up the deadly arsenals of Nasser's Egypt."

Meany Asks Expansion Of Auxiliaries

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, noting that "the wives of workers—and sometimes their daughters, sisters and mothers as well—have been stalwart allies" of the labor movement over the years, has called upon all affiliated unions to intensify the organization of women's auxiliaries in order to improve the "political and legislative climate" of the nation.

In a letter to the president of each AFL-CIO union, Meany urged a stepped-up program for auxiliaries and the creation of an auxiliary if none now exists. He further asked that all present auxiliary groups become affiliated with the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, which, he said, "should properly serve as a focal point in its field, just as the AFL-CIO does for the movement as a whole."

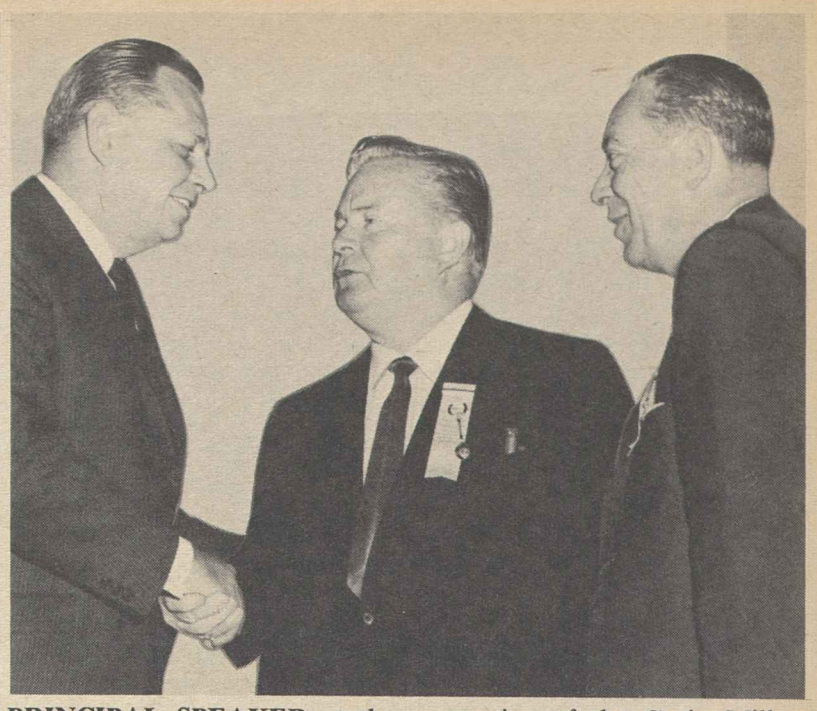
"Even as all of us are devoting greater attention to organizing the unorganized workers, we should not neglect the tremendous resources available among 'unorganized' potential members of women's auxiliaries," he said.

Meany said the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, under the direction of Mrs. Marcella Beatty, would be glad to assist any affiliated union in establishing or improving an auxiliaries program.

Union Counselors Hail 2 Members

Cleveland—William Lightner, director of the Union Counselors' Association here for 15 years, presided for the last time at the AFL-CIO group's annual banquet where awards for community service were given to Executive Sec. Sebastian Lupica of the city central body and Vice Pres. David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

William McCrone, Auto Workers, was named to succeed Lightner, who has retired. Pres. George Kuharik, of Fitzmaurice's union, was re-elected by the counselors, who aid union members with out-of-plant problems.



PRINCIPAL SPEAKER at the convention of the Grain Millers in Chicago was AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left), who is shown with Pres Roy O. Wellborn (center) and Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider of the international union.

Grain Millers Increase Per Capita by 50 Cents

Chicago—The Grain Millers have cleared the way for an expanded program by voting a 50-cent increase per member in monthly per capita income of the international union; calling for negotiation of multiplant, nationwide agreements with national companies; and setting up a new Canadian district headed by William Reader of London, Ont., as district vice president.

In convention sessions covering three days the 40,000-member union re-elected Pres. Roy O. Wellborn, Sec.-Treas. Harold A. Schneider and Executive Vice Presidents J. A. Leveridge and Peter Rybka. The delegates also:

- Urged all union members to increase efforts to organize the unorganized.
- Called for the negotiation of supplemental unemployment benefits in future contracts, and also for the negotiation of wages on a companywide basis for all plants covered by master agreements.

The convention voiced its strong support of companywide bargaining and denounced proposals to outlaw it. Delegates also raised the per capita tax to $2 a month, endorsed political action through COPE and voted to back the AFL-CIO legislative program, particularly hospital care for the aged through social security.

Delegates called on local COPE committees to set up registration and get-out-the-vote machinery and to keep trying to inform members and their families of the need to vote intelligently.

Southern Railroad Rates

A major resolution warned that the Southern Railroad has published lower freight rates which may cause a movement of grain milling facilities from the Great Plains area, where the AFGM has its greatest membership concentration, to new low-wage areas, and asked that ways and means be sought to combat possible loss of union membership.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Exec. Sec. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

Rubber Workers Settle Last 'Big Five' Contract

New York—The last of the rubber industry's "Big Five" has reached agreement here with the Rubber Workers on contract improvements for 24,000 workers at 18 plants of the United States Rubber Co.

The new agreement, subject to ratification by locals in 15 cities, follows the pattern set in the first agreement, reached in April with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

One new feature was a signed memorandum stating that "it is the policy of the company that every employe is entitled at all times to fair and decent treatment." This grew out of union objections to management interpretation of discipline clauses in the old contract at some plants.

The new pact, which expires June 1, 1965, provides wage increases of 16 cents an hour in five tire plants and 13 cents in 13 non-tire plants.

It calls also for increases in the amount and duration of supplemental unemployment benefits, including company payment for short workweeks; a guarantee of SUB payments to injured workers to bring their payments to 80 percent of average earnings; and, for the first time in the contract, formation of a joint URW-U.S. Rubber study committee to discuss the effects of automation and other problems.

Company payment for the work of a union time-study man, and creation of a joint safety committee also are provided.

The contract covers workers in five tire plants in Detroit, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Eau Claire, Wis., and Chicopee Falls, Mass., and in 13 other plants in Chicago, Philadelphia, Providence and Woonsocket, R. I.; Passaic, N. J.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Painesville, O.; Santa Ana, Calif.; Mishawaka and Washington, Ind.

ICFTU Aide Returns To Post in Okinawa

Gerry Daniels, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on Okinawa, has returned to his post following consultations in Brussels and Washington.

House Vote to End Bracero Program

The House on May 29 defeated a bill to extend the program of importing farm workers from Mexico for two years beyond its scheduled expiration date of Dec. 31, 1963. The vote was 174-158. Democrats voted 121-80 against continuing the program; Republicans voted 78-53 for the extension.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote to end the program was a right vote (R), while a vote for extension was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

Here is the rollcall:

ALABAMA

AL Andrews (D) PW
AL Elliott (D) W
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) R
AL Jones (D) W
AL Rains (D) A
AL Roberts (D) A
AL Selden W

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) PW
2. Udall (D) W
3. Senner (D) W

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) W
4. Harris (D) W

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) W
3. Moss (D) W
4. Leggett (D) W
5. Shelley (D) PR
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) W
16. Sisk (D) W
18. Hagen (D) W
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) PW
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County

17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Vacancy
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) A
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) PR
32. Hosmer (R) PW

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT

AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) W
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) PW
3. Forrester (D) PW
4. Flynt (D) A
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) W
7. Davis (D) PW
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII

AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO

1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) W

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) A
14. Hoffman (R) PW
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) A
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) A
19. McLoskey (R) PR
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) A
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) PR
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D) A
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) A
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) A
10. Collier (R) PR
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) R

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) A
5. Roush (D) A
6. Roudebush (R) R
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) A
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) PW
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Bromwell (R) PR
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) R

KANSAS

1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) PW
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) PR
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Siler (R) PR
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) A
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Morrison (D) A
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) W

MAINE

1. Tupper (R) PR
2. McIntire (R) PW

MARYLAND

AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) PW
2. Long (D) W
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) W

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) A
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) A
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN

AL Staebler (D) W
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) PW
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) PW
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) A
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D) PR
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Ryan (D) A
15. Dingell (D) A
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) PW
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) A

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) A
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) A
5. Bolling (D) A
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA

1. Alsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) PW

NEBRASKA

1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) PR
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) PR
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) PR
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) A
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) A
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D) A
AL Morris (D) W

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Derounian (R) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Becker (R) R
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. St. George (R) R
28. Wharton (R) A
29. O'Brien (D) PR
30. King (R) PW
31. Kilburn (R) PW
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robinson (R) R
34. Riehlman (R) PR
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) PR
38. Goodell (R) PW
39. Pillon (R) A
40. Miller (R) R
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City

6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) A
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) W
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) A
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) A
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) A
6. Kornegav (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Nygaard (R) PW
2. Short (R) W

OHIO

AL Taft (R) R
1. Rich (R) R
2. Clancy (R) PR
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) R
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) R
12. Devine (R) A
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) PW
15. Secrest (D) A
16. Bow (R) PR
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) PR
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) PW

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) A
3. Albert (D) W
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) W

PENNSYLVANIA

6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) A
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Walter (D) PR
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) PR
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Weaver (R) A
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) PW
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) R
2. Baker (R) R
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) A
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) A
9. Davis (D) W

TEXAS

AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) A
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) A
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) W
10. Thornberry (D) W
11. Poage (D) A
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH

1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) R
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) PW
6. Tollefson (R) R
7. Stinson (R) R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) PR

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) A
7. Laird (R) PR
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) PR

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R) W

Warning on Revival:

Bracero Bill Defeat Hailed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has hailed defeat by the House of a bill to continue for two years the importation of Mexican farm workers but warned that the growers who profited from the "bracero" program are still trying to get a one-year extension.

In a statement by its director of legislation, Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation promised to fight any effort to revive the bracero program.

Biemiller urged Congress to turn, instead, to legislation to "assure unemployed U.S. farm workers of jobs and to assure growers that competent labor will be available," and declared the AFL-CIO "will support such legislation."

"We sincerely hope that the vote of the House of Representatives marks the beginning of the end" of second-class citizenship for farm workers, Biemiller said, adding:

"We hope that it is a signal for the termination of the legislative discrimination against these workers who are the poorest of the poor in our nation."

The House voted 174 - 158 against the bill to extend the program by two years. Unless big growers succeed in their fight to revive it, the authority for it will die Dec. 31, 1963.

Labor for years has fought the system under which several hundred thousand Mexican workers were brought in to work on large farms in Texas, California and other states. The program, the AFL-CIO charged, has kept down wages and reduced job opportunities for U.S. farm workers, has benefited less than 1 percent of farmers, and has hurt small "family type" farmers.

Biemiller pointed out that labor and many church organizations "joined hands and fought the good fight" against extension of the program and hailed victory in the House as "an important step in improving the welfare of U.S. farm workers." He declared:

"The program . . . has been a terrible handicap to farm workers."

If it now dies, he added, "the pitifully low wages of U.S. farm workers in at least the West, South and Southwest will increase and additional jobs will become available."

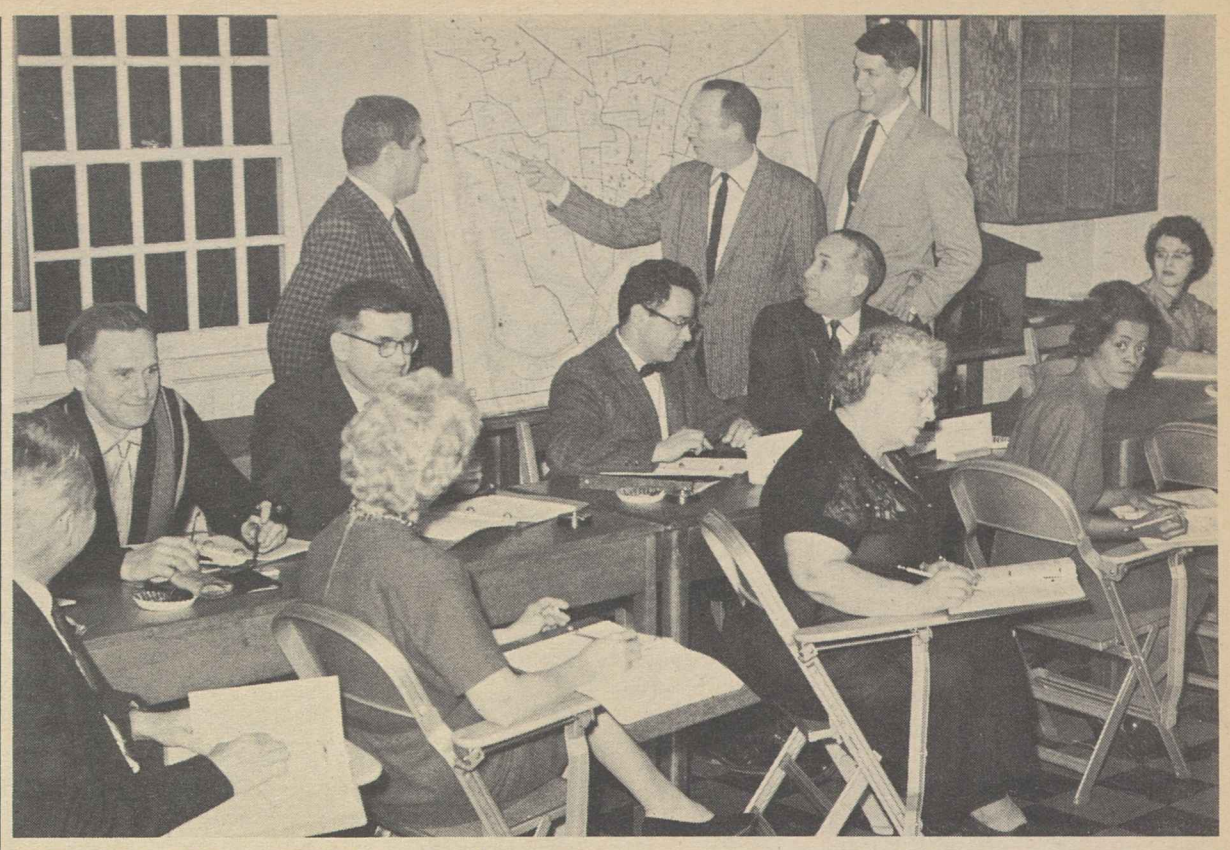
Action by Congress on "the bills which have been introduced to recruit U.S. farm workers and bring them to the areas" of labor need, he said, is what is needed.

"This is the way to assure unemployed U.S. farm workers of jobs, and to assure growers that competent labor will be available," he said.

In a separate statement, Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters said that, in voting to end the bracero program, the House "has acted to wipe out a blot on our national conscience."

Noting that 250 Meat Cutters local union representatives had urged their congressmen to kill the braceros' operation, they added that labor, religious groups, consumer organizations and family farm representatives must now seek additional legislative remedies for farm workers.

"Farm workers are the most poverty-stricken, depressed and exploited group in the nation," they declared. "Much effort is needed to improve their abysmal living standards."



"WHAT MAKES A CITY?" was the theme of a course presented by the Labor Education Center of the University of Connecticut, with the cooperation of the Hartford Times and its staff, to help prepare trade unionists for service on community agencies and civic commissions. Co-sponsored by the Greater Hartford Labor Council and the Connecticut State Council of Machinists, the eight weekly meetings drew 35 participants. Shown leading one of the discussions are, left to right, standing: Associate Prof. John Glynn of the university, who is a vice president of the State AFL-CIO; Ralph Minard, Times redevelopment reporter; Don O. Noel, Jr., Times state agencies reporter.

Administration Backed On Conservation Fund

The AFL-CIO, representing "the largest single group of recreation seekers in the United States," has told Congress it "strongly supports" an Administration bill to establish a land and water conservation fund to help the states and the federal government expand outdoor recreation facilities.

A statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to a House Interior subcommittee termed access to outdoor recreation "a national problem with broad social and economic implications."

The "baby boom" and a rapidly growing population are not the only contributing factors, Biemiller said.

Higher wages and longer vacations, coupled with improved transportation, have greatly increased the use of available outdoor facilities, he noted.

At the same time, he added, the growth of metropolitan areas has cut sharply into the open space and park lands available near big cities.

"A great deal of land must be acquired by public agencies to meet present and future public recreation needs," Biemiller emphasized.

Earlier, Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall termed the bill "one of the major pieces of conservation legislation of the 1960s."

Unless additional land is acquired during the next 10 years "it will be too late—the lands will be committed to other uses or the cost will be out of reach," he told the subcommittee.

The Administration bill would build up a fund earmarked for outdoor recreation expansion from receipts from sale of surplus federal real estate, the existing federal taxes collected on fuel used for motor boats, and a uniform user fee for persons making use of facilities at developed federal recreational areas.

The AFL-CIO urged that user fee stickers be sold at low prices, coupled with an educational campaign urging voluntary purchase of stickers as a contribution to the cause of conservation. No fees, the federation emphasized, should be imposed on individuals who may have to cross federal lands for purposes other than recreation.

To start the program off, the bill would authorize $60 million a year in direct Treasury appropriations for eight years. After the 10th year of the program, any amounts collected in excess of actual needs would be used to repay the Treasury advance.

Proceeds from the fund would be used for both direct federal expenditures and grants to states.

Brotherhood Award Given Union Leader

New York—Jay Rubin, president of the New York Hotel Trades Council, received the National Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians & Jews at a dinner bringing together 300 labor and management leaders in the hotel industry.

Proceeds of the $100 a plate affair, "Salute to Brotherhood," were turned over to the conference to aid its program of building good will and understanding among the nation's racial and religious groups.

The presentation to Rubin "for distinguished service in the field of human relations was made by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Herman A. Gray, impartial arbitrator for the hotel industry, was toastmaster, and Van Arsdale and James A. McCarthy, executive vice president of the Hotel Association of New York City, were co-chairmen.

AFL-CIO Urges Restoration Of Labor, H-E-W Budget Cuts

The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to restore cuts made by the House in appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., and two related agencies.

The biggest single slash was nearly $82.6 million chopped from the President's request for funds for the network of state employment services.

Urging that the full amount be appropriated, the AFL-CIO declared the added money is needed to improve job placement services for "more than a million young men and women who enter the labor force for the first time" each year and to give "individualized assistance" to "the ever growing number of long-term unemployed displaced by automation and shifts of industry to new locations."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in testimony delivered by Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, pointed out the House committee had conceded that a larger appropriation "could be used to advantage." It was forced to hold the amount down, it said, because of a ceiling on expenditures in the authorizing legislation.

That ceiling has since been lifted, the AFL-CIO said, urging the Senate to approve the full budget request of $432.6 million.

Biemiller took note of "a barrage of publicity and mail" by private fee-charging agencies against the employment service. These charges, he told the subcommittee, "will not stand the light of day."

In other areas, the AFL-CIO urged larger appropriations than the House voted for:

- Grants for water pollution control, where $10 million was cut from the $100 million request.
- Hospital and medical facilities construction, where the Hill-Burton Act appropriation is $48.3 million less than last year.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics funds to permit larger samplings and greater depth in gathering data on employment and unemployment.
- The National Labor Relations Board, where a $1 million cut from budget recommendations "will substantially slow up services."
- The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, where restoration of $400,000 is needed to meet "increasing" requests for services.
- An Office of Education request for cooperative research funds, where $5.5 million was slashed.
- Food & Drug Administration funds for construction of new buildings and facilities.

Convention Upheld In Setting Dues Floor

Chicago—The U.S. Court of Appeals here has unanimously upheld the right of an international union convention to set minimum dues for affiliated locals.

The decision upheld a district court's dismissal of a suit brought by several members of Chicago Local 28 of the Office Employes. They had contended that under the Landrum-Griffin Act, union dues can be raised only through action by the local union. The OEIU, as do many international unions, specifies the minimum dues which its locals may charge. The union's 1962 convention raised this minimum from $2 a month to $3.

The appellate court decision noted that "traditionally international unions have exercised primary jurisdiction over affairs of their affiliated local unions, including the control of the local dues structure sufficient to insure the financial health of the union."

Pointing out that many international unions set minimum and maximum dues range, the court said that if Congress had intended "to strip international unions of their traditional power" over dues, the statute or at least the legislative history of its enactment would have so indicated.

Rejecting the argument that the law was intended to limit an international union's authority over the dues structure to setting the amount of the per capita tax, the court said:

"We should be reluctant to attribute to Congress either a lack of knowledge of the distinction between 'dues' and 'per capita taxes'."

Chapel to Honor William Green

Valley Forge, Pa.—The new national headquarters of the American Baptist Convention here will include a William Green Memorial Chapel in memory of the late AFL president whose first ambition was to become a Baptist minister.

The $500,000 chapel, designed by Architect Vincent Kling, was conceived and will be financed by the Baptists. Green was a member of the First Baptist Church in Coshocton, O., which his daughter still attends. The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently voted a token contribution of $5,000 to the project.

"The AFL-CIO is indeed happy to join with the American Baptists in this way to keep alive the memory of this man and his significant contribution to the welfare of our nation," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in submitting the organization's contribution.

John McCully Takes USIA Labor Post

John McCully, former public relations director for the Texas State AFL-CIO, has resigned as information director for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to join the U.S. Information Agency.

Kennedy Message Awaited:

Congress Girds for Civil Rights Battle

By David L. Perlman

The first skirmishes in a major congressional battle over new civil rights legislation were taking place in the cloakrooms and caucus rooms of the Senate and House as Congress awaited a special message from Pres. Kennedy, expected June 11.

Events of recent weeks have propelled civil rights into one of the major issues of the session and a blueprint for legislative action has been taking shape at the White House in close consultation with Administration leaders in Congress. The President's message is scheduled to be quickly followed by an appearance of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy before the House Judiciary Committee, set for June 12.

The division within the Democratic Party between its northern liberal majority and its southern wing was matched by a sharply divided caucus of Senate Republicans. GOP liberals, who had sought the caucus, failed in a bid to commit their party to support a move to impose cloture to break an expected filibuster against civil rights legislation.

After an all-day battle behind closed doors, the GOP caucus agreed on a non-binding "consensus" that the party would support "further appropriate legislation."

After a series of trouncings on legislative issues, the House coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats put together a 227-174 majority to limit the President's power to reorganize the executive branch of the government.

A bill to extend the Reorganization Act an additional two years was amended to deny the President the right to create a new cabinet department under reorganization procedure—whereby a reorganization plan becomes effective unless either the House or Senate rejects it within 60 days.

Ike Used Procedure

Former Pres. Eisenhower used this procedure to set up the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in 1953. Pres. Kennedy last year sought to establish a Dept. of Urban Affairs through the same method and indicated he would name Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver as the first Negro member of the Cabinet. With southern Democrats joining Republicans, the plan was rejected by the House.

Democrats charged Republicans with playing politics on the issue, noting that the same grant of power had been given to Eisenhower on three occasions.

In other congressional developments:

- A House Judiciary subcommittee approved an Administration bill authorizing federal courts to set up a "public defender" system or otherwise arrange to pay competent attorneys to defend persons who can't afford to hire their own lawyer. The AFL-CIO strongly supported the proposal. Similar measures have been passed by the Senate on three occasions, but blocked in the House.
- The House Ways & Means Committee, taking time out from detailed consideration of tax cut legislation, approved by a 19-6 vote a one-year extension of the special federal corporation tax and a number of excise taxes first imposed during the Korean fighting and renewed annually since then.
- The House passed a $1.6 billion military construction authorization bill by voice vote, sending it to the Senate.

RCIA Sponsors Radio Program

The Retail Clerks have undertaken sponsorship each summer weekend of the National Broadcasting Co.'s omnibus radio program, Monitor.

"We're telling the story of RCIA on Monitor because it has won a special place in the homes, autos and play areas of the nation," said RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge. "We are pleased to help bring this exciting program to the people of America, and we anticipate that our sponsorship will win a multitude of new friends for the RCIA."

The union, which has 400,000 members, will discuss its history, achievements and membership benefits from June 1 through Sept. 1, with daytime and evening programs and announcements.

Union Students Ready For Campus Sessions

Union leaders are moving in as students move out—and in the next three months some 20,000 of the former will receive training in worker education on college and university campuses from one end of the country to the other.

Another 6,000 to 8,000 men and women active in the affairs of their unions will go to classes to be held in summer camps, hotels and other facilities, and more than 1,000 paid union staff members ranging from economists to organizers will undergo schooling at the college level, according to AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin.

The figures, he added, are on the conservative side as smaller labor units, such as city central bodies, often fail to report their school plans.

Rogin also pointed out that labor education has undergone sweeping changes in the scant 30 years of its existence.

Until less than a decade ago, he recalled, the curriculum of a labor institute was limited to elementary subjects such as parliamentary procedure, public speaking, a bit of labor history and basic economics—subjects that are still the "bread and butter" courses at what might be called "primary" schools for newly-elected local union officers.

But now, he said—to an increasing degree—there are "secondary" and even "graduate" schools that deal at a more sophisticated level with long-range economic trends, the theory and practical impact of automation, and to use the findings of motivational research to organize the unorganized.

About 40 national or international unions and about 35 state central bodies conduct or participate directly in the sponsorship of summer labor education programs, Rogin noted.

Labor schools of one kind or another will be operating in at least 40 states during the summer, he said—and not until Labor Day will eager-to-learn union members turn the college campuses back to the undergraduates.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEADER Kenneth Kaunda met with AFL-CIO leaders on his recent trip to Washington at a luncheon to explain developments in the African country. From left are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Kaunda, minister of local government and social welfare; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates; Solomon Kalulu, national chairman of the United National Party of Northern Rhodesia, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge.

Kennedy Increases Pressure In War on Job Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

to prevent discrimination in hiring "either directly in the rejection of presently available qualified Negro workers or indirectly by the exclusion of Negro applicants for apprenticeship training."

Legislation Drafted

The quickening and insistent pace of Negro demonstrations for full equality has prompted the Administration to draft a new set of legislative proposals in the area of civil rights. The White House announced that the President would shortly send a special civil rights message to Congress, possibly on June 11. **(See story on this page.)**

Meany's statement recalled that the trade union movement "has made progress" in the fight against discrimination, but "none of us can be or will be satisfied until discrimination is eliminated in its entirety.

"We are happy therefore to have the greater assistance of the federal government, which we have sought for years, in eliminating this blight from American life," he said.

Wirtz announced, shortly after the President's statement was issued, that the Labor Dept. would move promptly to implement it through a review of every federal construction project in the country and action to wipe out discrimination against qualified Negro job applicants wherever it is found.

Cooperation Sought

He foresaw full cooperation from contractors and unions, because "there is a new appreciation of this problem," but said there would be no hesitation on the government's part to cancel or deny contracts where cooperation is not forthcoming.

The President's order to bar discrimination in apprenticeship programs will have the effect of applying uniform enforcement to all such programs, many of which already are operating on a non-discriminatory basis. Only apprentices in federally-approved programs may be hired at apprentice rates by contractors doing work for the government.

The future executive order, which the President said he plans to issue soon, would extend the authority of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to guard against job discrimination in construction of buildings and other facilities by state and local governments and private agencies where federal grants are used for part of the financing.

The committee, headed by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, now is empowered to enforce non-discrimination in hiring by employers contracting directly with the federal government.

The President noted that non-discrimination provisions already are applied in many state and local public works projects benefiting from federal grants-in-aid, but "practices and enforcement have not been uniform."

His planned executive order would give the Johnson committee authority to enforce non-discrimination in employment on hospitals and schools, for example, where federal funds cover part of the construction costs.

Unemployment among American Negroes—and the resulting economic distress and unrest—pose serious problems in every part of the country," Kennedy's statement said. "These problems can be met in part by the measures I have recommended to advance the growth of the economy to provide more jobs for all—and in part by the above and other measures to end job discrimination in this country."

Later the same day, the President, the Vice President and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy met with a group of about 100 businessmen who reported on progress in voluntary efforts to desegregate public accommodations.

The group consisted largely of owners and managers of hotel chains, theaters, restaurants and stores with outlets in the South. One of the businessmen later reported that while the discussion was harmonious, the President had intimated that if the voluntary approach to desegregation proved too slow, he would insist on legislation.

Other major developments in civil rights matters concerned school desegregation problems:

- The Supreme Court struck down as unconstitutional pupil transfer plans in Knoxville and Davidson County, Tenn., which permitted white and Negro students to obtain automatic transfer from schools where their race was in the minority. The plans did not give the same transfer rights to pupils seeking to attend schools where the student body was predominantly of the other race. Justice Tom C. Clark, writing the opinion for the unanimous court, described such plans as "a one-way ticket to . . . continued segregation."
- Federal District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne issued an injunction barring Alabama Gov. George Wallace from carrying out his pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" to prevent the admission of three Negro students to the University of Alabama on June 10.

The judge's order specifically enjoined Wallace, his agents, employes, subordinates or successors from "preventing, blocking or interfering with, by physically imposing his person or that of any other person under his direction or control," the entry of the Negroes on Monday "or any day thereafter."

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- A second Negro, 21-year-old Cleve McDowell, entered the University of Mississippi without interference from Gov. Ross H. Barnett or the incidents that accompanied the registration of James H. Meredith last September.

McDowell, a recent honor graduate of Jackson State College, was enrolled in the university law school under a federal court order.

About 300 Army troops and 20 deputy U.S. marshals are still guarding against incidents on the campus, the scene of shooting and rioting opposing Meredith's admission last fall.

Rep. Walter Dies; Headed House Unit

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), one of the most influential members of the House, died May 31 of leukemia at the age of 69.

His record was generally considered liberal and progressive although in recent years he was best known to the public as chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee and co-author of the controversial McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He was also chairman of the House Democratic caucus and its patronage committee. He was first elected to Congress in 1932.

His successor as chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee is Rep. Edwin E. Willis, 58-year-old Louisiana Democrat.

High Court Upsets Utility Strike Ban

(See story Page 3)

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Meany Pledges President All-Out Aid in Rights Drive

Equal Pay Bill Signed Into Law

Pres. Kennedy has hailed enactment by Congress of legislation to end "the unconscionable practice" of paying women less than men for equal work, and called for further steps "to achieve full equality of economic opportunity."

The President signed the equal pay bill—with 18 pens—at a White House ceremony attended by representatives of labor, women's groups and others who have campaigned for the measure.

Noting that one out of three workers in the United States is a woman, Kennedy called for two additional measures designed especially to assist low-income working mothers:

- An $8 million appropriation this year to help states set up day-care centers for children.

"Nearly 500,000 children under 12 must take care of themselves while their mothers work. This, it seems to me, is a formula for disaster," the President said.

- A broadened tax deduction for working mothers to cover costs of providing care for their children during working hours. This should be given "a high priority," Kennedy declared.

Kennedy told the group that the new Equal Pay Act "adds to our laws another structure basic to democracy."

He compared the new "rights at the working place" to the rights women have won at the polling place.

The legislation does not become

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PEN USED TO SIGN historic equal pay for women bill is presented by Pres. Kennedy to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Others shown at the signing ceremony are, left to right, Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Mary Anderson, who was the first director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept.; Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.); Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson; Ethlyn Christensen of the YWCA national board; and Andrew J. Biemiller, legislative director of the AFL-CIO.

In Work Rules Dispute:

Unions, Rails Agree On Deadline Delay

Rail union and management negotiators have agreed to a request by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to postpone for at least five days a showdown in their work rules dispute, but there were no visible signs of progress towards a settlement.

The last procedures of the Railway Labor Act to avert a strike—the 30-day period following the report of a Presidential Emergency Board—expired at 12:01 a.m. on June 13. The railroads were then legally free to put into effect their job-slashing proposals unilaterally—and the unions to strike in protest.

Two days before this deadline was reached, Wirtz asked both sides to maintain existing conditions and keep talking, at least until June 18, "with the understanding that further requests for extensions may be made as circumstances justify."

Despite some optimism expressed by both sides after the emergency board's report last month, the deadlock over the use of firemen-helpers has continued. Assistant Sec. of Labor James Reynolds said later there were no visible signs of progress.

Rail management has contended that most of the jobs are unnecessary and should be abolished—at least over a period of time. The unions have said they are willing to

(Continued on Page 2)

AMA Hit for Role In Health Care Fight

A key Administration proponent of Pres. Kennedy's plan for old-age hospital insurance under the social security system has charged the American Medical Association with deliberately launching "a campaign of fear" to defeat the program.

Nevertheless, said Under Sec. Ivan A. Nestingen of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, "in my judgment the program will become law this year."

Nestingen, addressing a Democratic women's convention in Indianapolis, accused the AMA of following propaganda techniques that frequently "start with a completely false statement designed to frighten the people who are listening or reading."

"They know many people freeze up and oppose change when they are afraid," he said. "They hope by using fear they can scare enough people into

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Performers' Unions Press Bias Fight

Two AFL-CIO unions in the entertainment field have taken firm action to broaden and strengthen presently existing policies against discrimination in membership rights and in the employment of talent.

The two are the Television & Radio Artists, who hammered out a joint statement of policy with employers after a series of meetings with major elements of the broadcasting, advertising and recording industries; and the Variety Artists, whose convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for strict civil rights measures governing all AGVA activities.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Donald F. Conaway described the joint statement of policy by the union and the broadcast industry as "a great milestone in labor - management relations in dealing with discrimination and employment practices."

Here are the AFTRA details:

- Discrimination shall not be practiced against any performer, or any applicant for employment as a performer, because of race, creed, color or national origin in admission to membership and in the exercise of all membership rights and

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5-Step Plan Urged by Kennedy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pledged Pres. Kennedy the "unstinting assistance" of the federation in "the prompt achievement of a full, enforceable civil rights program on every front."

"This is no time for half-measures," Meany declared in his message, read by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a White House meeting of some 300 labor leaders called by the President.

"We can no longer expect Negro Americans to be content with a little liberty. They are entitled to full liberty, full citizenship, full standing in the community, not next year but now."

The President urged on the labor group five steps to help speed civil rights progress in the nation. He asked organized labor to:

- Create a working committee to cooperate with the government in ending job discrimination, concentrating its activities in 30 or 40 major cities and in the months just ahead in this "summer of determined effort."
- Rally maximum support for the Administration's economic and social programs, especially income tax reduction, as a spur to expanded economic growth and more jobs for the entire work force.
- Intensify its voter registration

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Henning Demands End of Bias on Job

Race discrimination on federally-sponsored construction work must end "not some time in the distant future, but immediately," Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning told the Washington Building Congress.

The congress includes in its membership representatives of all elements in the Washington construction industry, including labor.

Henning, citing the "consistently" high unemployment rate among Negroes, singled out apprenticeship training for special emphasis. The fight for equal opportunity by Negroes is a problem that must be resolved, he said, because race bias "is immoral, unjust and economically wasteful."

CONFERENCE OF NEW JERSEY Labor Press Council at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., found Gov. Richard J. Hughes (left) answering the questions of labor editors. Seated to the right are Pres. Charles Biagi and Vice Pres. Carl Weininger of the New Jersey Labor Press Council. Sessions were held at the university's Labor Education Center.

Insurance Agents Supported:

Circuit Court Backs NLRB Ruling on Unit

Alexandria, Va.—The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the right of the National Labor Relations Board to conduct a representation election in a single-office unit of insurance agents.

The ruling, involving the Insurance Workers and the Quaker City Life Insurance Co. office here, was hailed by the union as a landmark decision which should help "unshackle" it from the effects of the so-called Metropolitan rule, in effect from 1944 to 1962, that only statewide offices are appropriate.

The rule was changed last year by an NLRB majority in the Quaker City case but that firm, and other major companies, have refused to accept it. The union called this refusal a "delaying tactic" to discourage organizing. Two other companies have filed petitions for review in U.S. appellate courts and three others are preparing to do so, according to Isaac Groner, union attorney.

By a 2-1 vote the Circuit Court ruled that:

- The NLRB acted within its powers in ruling that the employes in the Quaker City district office here constitute an appropriate bargaining unit.
- The NLRB has the right to put insurance agents and clerical workers in the same bargaining unit.
- In the Alexandria office, however, a clerical worker who had been included in the unit should be excluded because she performed the duties of a "confidential employe."

Majority Opinion

Judge J. Spencer Bell wrote the court decision, and Judge Clement F. Haynesworth, Jr., voted with him. Judge Herbert S. Boreman wrote in a dissenting opinion that the case "reeks with extent of organization."

A section of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act provides that the labor board, in establishing bargaining units, shall not permit the "extent of union organization" to be a controlling factor. In this case the court majority found that the extent of organization was only one of the factors leading to the board's decision, not the controlling one. The dissenting judge took a contrary view.

The former rule requiring statewide units was reversed last year by a board majority, which directed an election among six agents and the clerical worker at the Quaker City office here. The union won, 7-0, but the company refused to bargain with the IWIU.

The board found Quaker City guilty of an unfair practice and ordered it to bargain. When it again refused, the NLRB asked the 4th Circuit Court to enforce its ruling.

The union has filed similar refusal to bargain charges against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., at Wilmington, Del.; Equitable Life Insurance Co. in Cleveland and Lorain, O.; Western & Southern Life at two offices near Pittsburgh, Pa.; Life Insurance Co. of Virginia at Petersburg, Va., and others.

Quaker City has 90 days to decide whether to carry its case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

IWIU Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen has said industry tactics in challenging NLRB rulings "will cause some of our election victories to evaporate" because 25 percent of union members in contested units will be gone by the time final decisions are reached.

The union has won 12 of 19 elections since the Quaker City ruling last year.

In a parallel case the board set aside an election the IWIU lost last October by a margin of 234-194 and ordered a new vote among Metropolitan Life agents at 17 Detroit offices.

The board adopted the recommendations of a hearing officer who found management "substantially interfered" with employes' free choice.

Work Rules Dispute Deadline Postponed

(Continued from Page 1)

consider elimination of firemen in some limited areas of work, but have maintained strongly that safety demands a "co-pilot" in addition to the engineer in the locomotive cab.

During more than three years of intermittent negotiations, including a year of study and attempted mediation by a special presidential commission in addition to the emergency board, little progress has been made in resolving this basic dispute.

Although there are many other areas of disagreement between the five rail operating unions and the carriers, all negotiations to date have stumbled over the basic manpower issue.

Wirtz has personally headed a team of top-ranking government mediators, including Chairman Leverett Edwards of the National Mediation Board and Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds. They have met separately with both sides and in joint negotiations in Washington, D. C.

A meeting of presidents of major railroads to draft legislation requiring arbitration of the dispute if a strike crisis develops has been reported by the Wall Street Journal.

The unions have already rejected arbitration.

Bill Attacks Runaway Ship Tax Loophole

A bill to close the tax loophole used to build up profits by owners of "runaway" flag ships has been introduced in Congress by Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D-O.).

The measure has the full support of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. It would require payment of income taxes on profits of foreign flag vessels if they are "substantially" owned by U.S. citizens or corporations.

Ashley emphasized that the bill would not only end tax favoritism for those who have, in effect, torn down the U.S. merchant marine, but would safeguard the jobs and working conditions of American seamen and protect American ship owners who continue to fly the U.S. flag.

"We have a responsibility to protect American seamen and American flag operators," he said, "from cut-throat competition from U.S.-owned vessels which pay substandard wages and escape payment of federal income taxes imposed on all other American citizens and business firms.

"It is unthinkable that we should permit the national security to be weakened, the country's finances to be jeopardized and the entire American shipping industry to be destroyed merely in order to perpetuate an artificial device through which runaway flag ship operators can escape the responsibility of paying their fair share of the burden."

Stonecutters Reelect Henson as President

Indianapolis—Members of the Stonecutters, voting in a nationwide referendum, have reelected Pres. Howard I. Henson by a margin of more than 3 to 1 over Jack Kendall of Bloomington, Ind.

The executive board, which met here to count referendum ballots, announced the vote, and said also that members elected a five-man executive board and reelected Vice Pres. John W. McRae of Bedford, Ind. Henson has served six years as president.

Member of IBEW Named to City Post

New York—John Feidner, a member of the examining board of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been sworn in as a deputy commissioner of the city Dept. of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity.

Threats to Quit Michigan Followed by Contracts

Detroit—Two Michigan manufacturers who had threatened to move their operations from the state unless Auto Workers locals representing their employes agreed to their contract offers have reconsidered after accepting renewed agreements with the UAW.

Gibson Refrigerators of Greenville, Mich., which had declared it would move the plant to Mississippi unless its employes agreed to a pay cut of 29 cents an hour, has accepted a new contract with the UAW extending present wage and fringe benefits to Oct. 31, 1965. The agreement also guarantees the union at least six months notice of intent to move and increases severance pay in such a move from $30 per year of service to $45.

The C. M. Hall Lamp Co., a Detroit auto parts producer, agreed to 12 cents an hour in pay increases over two years to resolve a four-day strike by its 460 employes in UAW Local 304. The company, which returned to Detroit two years ago after moving to North Carolina in an unsuccessful attempt to cut production costs, had threatened to take much of its production out of the city again unless the UAW local agreed to its terms.

The Hall employes had made substantial wage concessions to the firm when it returned from its North Carolina venture.

The Gibson settlement followed a 1,294-0 vote among members of UAW Local 137 rejecting the company's demand that they take a pay cut in return for a guarantee to remain in Greenville for at least five years.

Public antagonism to the Gibson threat had so concerned the company that the settlement was announced in full-page newspaper advertisements signed by Gibson, Local 137 and the Greenville and Belding, Mich., Chambers of Commerce.

USWA Local Sues to Get Benefit Right

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers have sued the Copperweld Steel Co. in U.S. District Court here to compel payment of $6.5 million in pension benefits for 900 laid-off workers.

The suit, filed by the USWA and its Local 171 here, asserts that pension, insurance, vacation and other benefits are due workers who lost their jobs when Copperweld bought the Superior Steel Co. plant in nearby Carnegie, Pa., and later closed it.

The union refused to accept a company plan calling for heavy layoffs and revision of work rules and the seniority system. Copperweld and a subsidiary company then closed the plant, and when the union sued to protect pension rights, management agreed to set up a trust fund covering those rights.

The latest lawsuit asserts that the trust fund, totaling $5.2 million, covers only the pension rights of workers who retired before the plant was closed. The new suit is to protect the rights of the other workers, the union said.

Jurisdictional Dispute Arbitrated by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board, acting as arbiter in a jurisdictional dispute between two unions over ceiling construction work, has voted to follow the terms of a compromise settlement reached earlier by the Carpenters' and Lathers' international unions.

The dispute involved installation of acoustical ceilings of the backerboard type at the Bear Creek School near Denver, Colo., and the Colorado State Mental Complex at Fort Logan, Colo.

Two contractors hired members of Carpenters Local 55 to do the work. Members of Lathers Local 68 claimed the work and posted pickets at the jobsites.

Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown concluded that the Lathers' claim was "supported by the rival Carpenters' international" in line with a statewide agreement negotiated by the two international unions to settle disputes in various parts of the country.

It provided that the work of installing the backerboard system shall be performed by lathers, whereas carpenters shall do the installing where the grid system is used. The majority said they relied on the previous settlement because the factors which usually can be weighed in jurisdictional disputes were not present—the employers did not have agreements with either union, and members of both have performed the work in the past.

Also, the board said its method of settling the dispute will encourage other unions to settle disputes "by agreement, a desirable policy." Separate dissents were written by Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom.

Parties Broaden Power of Arbiter

New York—The National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute have extended the authority of the permanent arbitrator, Theodore W. Kheel, to resolve disputes under their collective bargaining agreement.

Henceforth, Kheel may intervene even where there is no actual work stoppage if either NMU Pres. Joseph Curran or AMMI Pres. Ralph E. Casey certifies the dispute as being of "extraordinary importance" or "having far-reaching implications."

The new agreement also provides for establishment of a labor-management disputes board to consider on a continuing basis all issues affecting relations between the union and its contract companies.

Missouri Ban on Utility Strikes Voided

Union Leader Hails High Court Decision

The U.S. Supreme Court has voided a Missouri law banning strikes in public utilities as in "direct conflict with federal legislation which guarantees the right to strike" against any employer engaged in interstate commerce.

In an unanimous opinion the court declared that Missouri "through the fiction of 'seizure' by the state has made a peaceful strike against a public utility unlawful."

Victory for America

John M. Elliott, president of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach union, which has been challenging the constitutionality of the Missouri statute for almost 15 years, declared:

"This is not only a victory for the [union] and for all labor engaged in public utilities. It is not only a victory for the labor movement. As we view it, it is a victory for the public interest. For the use of state power to abridge the rights to peacefully promote the interests of working men marks the beginning of totalitarianism and is incompatible with the genius of our American democartic institutions."

Elliott's statement charged that Missouri public officials "played fast and loose" with the King-Thompson Act, "throwing the weight of the state on the side of the employer and making impossible that equality at the bargaining table which makes for successful collective bargaining negotiations."

Justice Potter Stewart, in the court's opinion reversing the Supreme Court of Missouri, which had upheld the validity of the act, spelled out the "fiction of seizure" on which the state based its case.

The record showed, said Justice Stewart, that "the state's involvement fell far short of creating a state-owned and operated utility whose labor relations are by definition excluded from coverage of the National Labor Relations Act."

"The employes of the company did not become employes of Missouri, Missouri did not pay their wages, and did not direct or supervise their duties. No property of the company was actually conveyed, transferred or otherwise turned over to the state," his opinion continued.

Operations Unchanged

The justice cited a statement by the chairman of the state mediation board that "so far as I know the company is operating now just as it was two weeks before the strike."

The challenge to the King-Thompson Act that resulted in the U. S. Supreme Court decision originated in November 1961 when Division 1287 of the Street, Electric Railway Motor Coach union in Kansas City, Mo., voted to strike after months of negotiations with Kansas City Transit, Inc., failed to produce an agreement.

On Nov. 13, 1961, the governor of Missouri ordered the transit company "seized" under the statute and put under "operation" by the state. The state also secured a permanent injunction against the strike, sending the workers back to their jobs.

The union appealed, arguing that the statue was in conflict with federal labor legislation and abridged a number of constitutional rights. The Missouri Supreme Court upheld the injunction.

The U.S. Supreme Court threw out the state's argument that the case is moot because after the union appealed from the Missouri Supreme Court decision the governor issued an executive order terminating the seizure. The court noted that the case was not moot, or decided, because the labor dispute remains unresolved.

Justice Stewart's decision affirmed also that there was no distinction between the Missouri statute and a Wisconsin law barring public utility strikes which the court had earlier found unconstitutional. The court's opinion said that "collective bargaining, with the right to strike at its core, is the essence of the federal scheme."

CWA Delegates Cheer Court Ruling

Kansas City, Mo.—The Supreme Court's decision invalidating Missouri's King-Thompson Act was handed down on the opening day of the Communications Workers convention here, and the president of the bus drivers' local involved in the case had the privilege of announcing the ruling to the delegates.

Loren Hargus, who heads the Greater Kansas City Central Labor Council as well as the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes' local, reported the high court's decision minutes after the convention opened and the delegates burst into a roar of applause.

The bus drivers have gone without a contract for two years while their appeal from a state court ruling was pending.

Bias Probe Study Asked By ILGWU

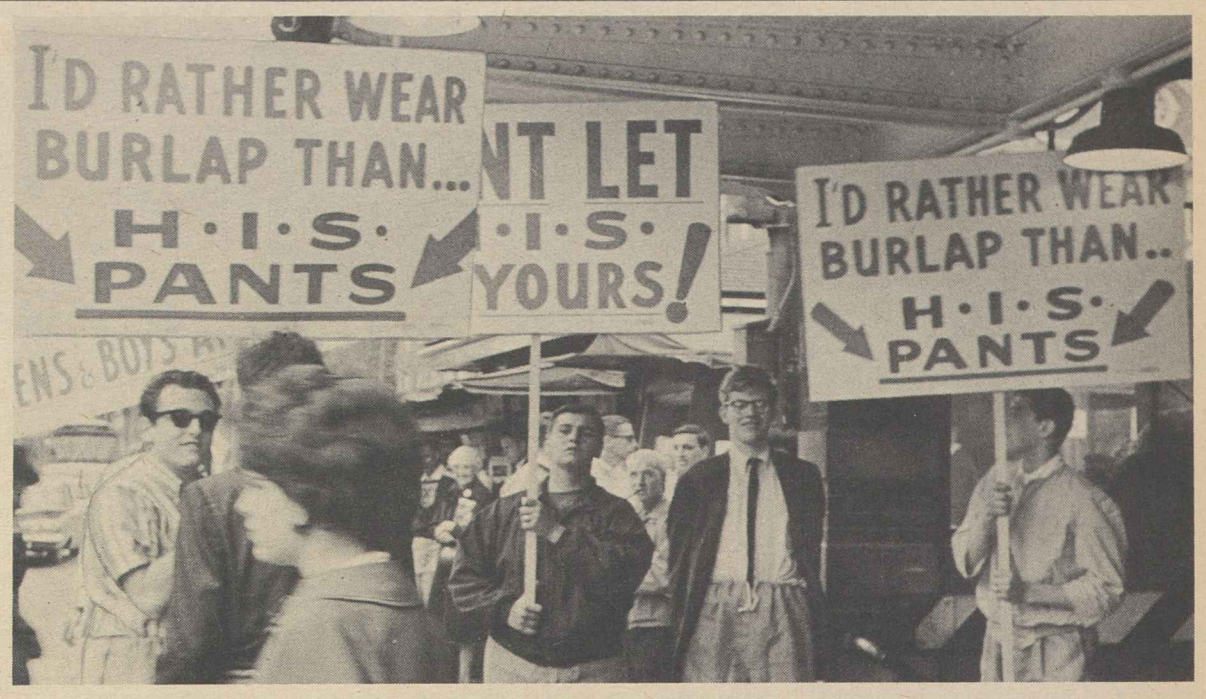
New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers have called on Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) and the New York State legislature to investigate the manner in which the State Commission for Human Rights dealt with a discrimination charge against ILGWU Cutters Local 10.

The charge, filed with the commission Apr. 4, 1961, by Ernest Holmes, a Negro who claimed he had been denied membership because of his race, was withdrawn May 17, 1963, on the third day of a public hearing.

With 200 Negro and Spanish-speaking members of the local present, ILGWU Attorney Emil Schlesinger quickly established in his cross-examination that the reason Holmes was denied membership was that he lacked qualifications as a cutter and in fact had only three weeks of experience in the industry when he applied for membership.

"If it took the union attorney one day of cross-questioning to get Holmes to admit he is not yet a cutter and the commission lawyers to agree," the ILGWU asked in an editorial in the June 1 issue of its paper, Justice, "why couldn't the commission's investigating commissioner discover this fact—absolutely crucial to the case—in two years of probing?"

Charging that the whole affair had been a "two-year attempt to smear the ILGWU," the union urged specifically that the governor and legislature look into the conduct of Commission Chairman George H. Fowler and Investigating Commissioner Ruperto Ruiz in their handling of the case.



HARVARD STUDENTS wearing burlap trousers demonstrated recently in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., in protest against the unfair labor practices of Henry I. Siegel, clothing manufacturer. The National Labor Relations Board has charged the company with interfering with, restraining and coercing employes in a Bruceton, Tenn., plant who want the Clothing Workers as their bargaining representative.

'Miscalled Right-to-Work Laws' Hit By Alf Landon as Burden to Labor

Wichita, Kas.—Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for president in 1936, has denounced "miscalled right-to-work laws" as "bad legislation" which burdens labor in 20 states and has called for a better approach to the solution of labor-management problems.

In a speech to the Midwest States Machinists Conference here, Landon said the Kansas "work" provision banning union shop agreements has not attracted new industry to the state. He pointed out it has been blamed by Gov. John Anderson, Jr. (R), for contributing to the loss of 16,000 jobs in Kansas, and said it should be repealed.

Landon also called on the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to "take our bewildering maze of federal regulations, right-to-work laws and court decisions" under intensive study and to produce an "informing, comprehensive, factual report" showing the best way, or alternative ways, for settlement of industrial disputes in the interests of all citizens to "forge a stronger connecting link in the interminable fight against communism's tyrannical dictators."

New problems, he said, "are not going to be solved by attempting to weaken labor organizations by laws such as the miscalled 'right-to-work' proposals." Equity in labor relations, he went on, can only be "delayed by such attempts to impose hobbles by law."

The way to "true industrial peace," Landon observed, is the way chosen by IAM and management in the aerospace industry, the Steelworkers with their Human Relations Committee and the Auto Workers with their study committees.

By and large, he continued, "union members and their leaders are responsible members of society" entitled to the same respect and protection other citizens receive.

He pointed out that the Wagner, Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin acts were regulatory, not punitive in nature.

Hits 'Punitive' Law

"But we have in the country today a philosophy which seeks to impose a compulsory open shop on labor," he continued. "It is punitive legislation — bad legislation — the so-called 'right-to-work' laws which now burden labor in some 20 states.

"That is legislation which hits at the right to contract. It . . . strikes at the basis of union security which is, in turn, the foundation of strong, dedicated, responsible labor leadership."

Landon said "work" laws such as that in Kansas "ban progress in good labor relations and industrial development and, in the long run, benefit no one."

Repeal of the Kansas law will not be easy because an amendment was "frozen" into the constitution by supporters whose predictions of industrial progress, Landon said, have not been borne out. The law is "more emotional than realistic," he added.

Last February the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for an intensified drive against "work" laws and Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act which, it declared, "invites states to compete in passing anti-union laws on the erroneous supposition that it attracts industry."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.) has introduced a bill to repeal Sec. 14b, which permits states to prohibit unions and employers from negotiating union shop contracts.

First Rug Pact in South Negotiated by TWUA

New York—The first contract reached with an employer in the southern tufted rug and carpet industry was announced here by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Dixie Belle Mills, Calhoun, Ga., agreed to a three-year contract giving almost 650 workers their first guarantee of union benefits. Included are a wage increase of 5.5 percent, averaging 8 cents an hour; improved life, hospital and surgical insurance, and paid vacations and holidays. The pact provides also for wage reopenings in 1964 and 1965.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka, who headed the union negotiating team, called the agreement a "milestone" and said he hopes it will become a model for other textile industry employers of the South.

The industry pattern in the section has been to frustrate union organizing attempts, to stall representation elections as long as possible, to intimidate employes with threats of strikes and violence, to lay off union adherents and to threaten plant closings, unions have charged.

If these fail, a typical move has been to prolong contract negotiations until union supporters give up. The TWUA, encouraged by the Dixie Belle contract, will now seek to expand representation among 25,000 remaining unorganized tufted carpet workers in Georgia and nearby states.

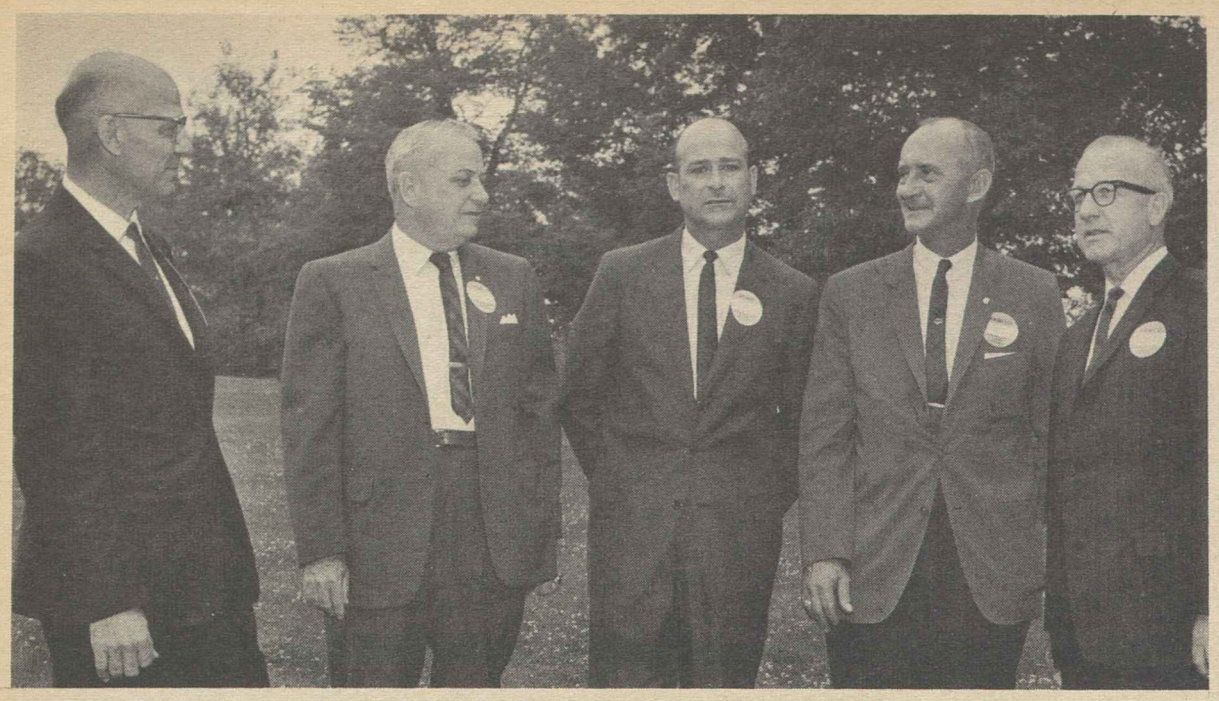
The TWUA won a National Labor Relations Board election at Dixie Belle last November by a 376-188 vote. That broke the ice in the northwest Georgia area, and other NLRB elections have been asked at Foremost Processing Co. in Dalton, Forrest Mills in Calhoun, and Trend Mills in Plainville.

One feature of the campaign was a charge that Dixie Belle interferred with the right of its employes to make a free and fair election choice. Last month NLRB Trial Examiner Ivar H. Peterson, former board member, recommended that the company be ordered to cease threats to close the plant or other interference with organization and bargaining.

Guild Unit Honors Late Publisher

New York—The Newspaper Guild of New York paid tribute to Orvil E. Dryfoos, late publisher of the New York Times, as "an understanding and sympathetic employer."

The Guild local, whose membership includes more than 2,000 Times employes, said that Dryfoos, who died May 25 at the age of 50, would be remembered by newspapermen everywhere "as a publisher of vision."



LABOR'S COMMUNITY SERVICES are a natural outgrowth of its bargaining and legislative activities, Sec.-Treas. J. Bill Becker (center) of the Arkansas AFL-CIO told the Campaign Leaders National Conference at Dayton, O. Shown with him, from left, are Stan Wysor and Jack Stiegler, of United Appeal labor staffs in Dayton and Cincinnati, respectively, and Pres. Al Gellenbeck and Sec.-Treas. Conrad Grimes of the Dayton-Miami Valley AFL-CIO.

Musicians Vote Change In Financial Structure

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach—Delegates representing more than a quarter-million professional musicians voted here to change their union's financial structure, tripling the per capita tax and eliminating a controversial assessment on the earnings of traveling bands.

Pres. Herman D. Kenin told the Musicians 66th annual convention that the union's traditional 10 percent surcharge on out-of-town earnings has been doomed by a recent federal appellate court ruling in New York.

He said that even if the Supreme Court should reverse the decision, the surcharge system should be abandoned because it has resulted in a minority of members paying in the biggest share of the union's revenues.

Debate Until 2 A. M.

On a rollcall vote, after a debate which lasted beyond 2 a. m., the 1,200 delegates approved a package proposal making these major changes:

- **An increase in per capita payments from $2.10 a year to $6 a year.**
- **Biennial conventions instead of annual conventions, coupled with a reduction in the expense allowance which the international presently pays delegates.**
- **Higher payments to the international union on initiation fees set by locals.**

The plan was supported by most of the large locals, with the exception of New York's Local 802, and by some smaller locals — even though many have depended on their share of the assessments paid by visiting bands to finance their operations.

Under the surcharge system, visiting band leaders were responsible to the union for the 10 percent fee, which was divided 4 percent to the international and 4 percent to the local, with 2 percent rebated to the band members. Symphony and concert performances were exempted from the fee.

The court decision upheld the claim of a group of band leaders that they were employers under the Taft-Hartley Act and therefore barred from making payments to the union.

Although the union's 15 percent tax on earnings from radio and television work was not affected by the court ruling, the convention voted to abolish this assessment as well.

Job Opportunities Increase

Job opportunities for musicians have increased 34 percent since the federal cabaret tax was cut in half —and without loss of revenue to the government—the convention was told.

Delegates heard this report from an independent research firm which compared employment of musicians in hundreds of cities during comparable periods before and after Congress, three years ago, dropped the tax on establishments furnishing live entertainment from 20 to 10 percent of customers' bills.

Kenin noted that the Treasury Dept. had estimated a 50 percent drop in revenue from the tax cut, but the actual decline was only 22.4 percent because of increased consumer spending in establishments subject to the levy. Even this drop, Kenin emphasized, was at least made up by additional income tax revenue resulting from increased earnings of hotels and clubs and their employes.

He warned, however, that job opportunities for musicians are being reduced by what he termed "repressive" government tax regulations on business entertainment expenses.

Kenin, who was unanimously reelected to his fifth term as president, reported that AFM membership rose by 4,546 during the past year to an all-time record of 255,949 members in 675 locals. This figure does not include some 26,000 members of more than one local and nearly 7,000 members on leave in the armed services.

In addition to Kenin, the delegates returned to office Sec. Stanley Ballard and Treas. George V. Clancy, both unopposed, and Vice Pres. William J. Harris of Dallas, who defeated Thomas P. Kenny of Sacramento, Calif.

W. F. Cleary Dies; Official in Chicago

Chicago—Sec.-Treas. William F. Cleary of the Chicago AFL-CIO died in Columbus Hospital here at the age of 67.

A member of Local 134, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, since 1921, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the former Chicago Federation of Labor in 1950 and retained the post after the merger in 1955.

A veteran of World War I who was active in the American Legion, he served as an IBEW organizer for nine years and was a member of the board of governors of Radio Station WCFL. He is survived by his widow, Ann; a daughter, Mrs. Jane Graham of St. Louis, and three grandchildren.

Office Union Urges More Youth Jobs

The Office Employes have asked all employers with whom the union has contracts to hire additional teenagers during the summer months and said the union would waive dues and initiation fees for temporary workers under 21.

In a letter to employers, OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin said he realized that no one union or employer can solve the unemployment problem, but each can make some contribution to "cope with the ever-increasing rate of unemployment" among young people.

Coughlin said his union's manpower studies indicate that such unemployment will continue to grow as those who were "war babies" in the 1940s enter the labor market. One advantage of summer employment, Coughlin said, is that it may encourage young students to continue their education instead of dropping out of school permanently.

In his letter Coughlin urged employers and leaders of OEIU's 300 local unions to give jobs to more persons than they normally hire during the summer.

Strikebreaker Ban Enacted In New Haven

New Haven—The board of aldermen here has voted 24-3 approval of a labor-supported bill to bar the use of professional strikebreakers in New Haven.

The city became the first in Connecticut to adopt such an ordinance. It prohibits any individual or company from hiring or furnishing, to replace a striking worker, anyone who "customarily and repeatedly" works as a strikebreaker.

The maximum penalty is 60 days in jail and a $100 fine.

Voting for the ordinance were 19 Democrats and five Republicans. Three Republicans opposed the measure and three Democrats abstained from voting.

Alderman Morris Olmer (D), who called up the measure, declared its purpose was not only to cure "unhealthy situations" but also to avoid them before they occur.

The ordinance had strong support from the city labor council as well as the printing trades unions, which are conducting a nationwide drive for city and state "job protection laws."

'Trouble Ahead' Warning:

CWA Gets Report On Bell Parleys

By John M. Barry

Kansas City, Mo.—Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers warned of "trouble ahead" in current Bell System negotiations unless the lead-off Michigan Bell Telephone Co. "improves its offer" in talks scheduled to be resumed June 14.

"Two percent—or about 2 percent—will not bring an agreement," Beirne declared in a reference to the Michigan Bell proposal made before bargaining was recessed for the CWA's 25th anniversary convention.

Beirne told the convention that the company's offer to pay one-fourth of the costs of insurance covering 80 percent of hospital bills represented "a change in view" in that it was the first acknowledgement to CWA of any management responsibility for the health insurance of its employes.

Nevertheless, he said, the inadequacy of the company's offer on hospitalization insurance, coupled with its stand on wages and its failure to agree on improvements in pensions and vacations added up to a "grave situation."

Beirne called on the 2,500 delegates from 800 locals to apply the same dedication, unity and responsibility to the current bargaining effort that had built the CWA over its first quarter-century.

Beirne Reelected

The convention reelected Beirne president of CWA by a margin of more than 5-1 over a challenger, Wayne K. Hazen, president of the Jacksonville, Fla., local. The weighted vote was 226,373 to 39,939.

Also reelected were Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood, Vice Presidents John L. Crull, Ray Hackney and James M. Massey, nine district directors and four national directors. Dist. 1 Dir. Mary Hanscom did not seek reelection and was succeeded by George Miller of Scotch Plains, N. J., former assistant director of the district.

In his wide-ranging keynote speech, the CWA president:

- Reviewed the growth of the union from its formation in 1938 as the loosely-knit National Federation of Telephone Workers, with 69,000 members, to the present "strong, effective and unified" CWA representing 360,000 communications workers in the United States and Canada.
- Hailed the progress in the past decade of the merged AFL-CIO, which he said "is getting better every day" and through which "the rule of reason has supplanted the law of the jungle" in solving jurisdictional disputes.
- Cited the AFL-CIO's pilot organizing project in the greater Los Angeles area, which is enlisting the staff and financial resources of a number of international unions in a cooperative drive, as a "symbol of the spirit of labor unity in 1963," and said it is beginning to show results.
- Voiced pride in CWA's "Operation Latin America," in which every district of the union has furnished such gifts to democratic trade unionists in Latin American countries as typewriters, mimeograph machines, salaries for staff members, funds for public relations programs, etc.—"the basic tools for fighting the insidious propaganda of the Castroites, the Soviet Communists, the Chinese Communists and all the other totalitarian groups."
- Praised Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz whom he had accompanied to the recent labor ministers' conference in Bogota, Colombia, for his role in the recognition by the conference that "labor unions operating at the grassroots level offer the best hope for making the Alliance for Progress an effective program."
- Hailed the "steadily increasing effectiveness" of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, formed jointly by the AFL-CIO and enlightened business groups to train promising and talented young labor leaders in Latin American countries.
- Lashed the National Association of Manufacturers for its drive to apply the anti-trust laws to labor unions and break them "into impotent bits."
- Condemned other enemies of labor who "seek not to promote good relationships, but who revel in setting race against race . . . or overturning our cherished political traditions . . . or crippling our federal government through obstructionist constitutional amendments . . . or passing 'right-to-work' laws to interfere with collective bargaining . . . or depriving our unions of their citizenship functions in the field of political action."
- Scoffed at the prospect of another attempted raid by the ousted Teamsters Union, which was crushed by a 3-1 vote last January when it sought to represent the CWA's Western Electric installation unit, and ridiculed leaflets being distributed outside the convention hall appealing to New York Bell plant workers to switch to the Teamsters.

In the secretary-treasurer's report, Smallwood said that the CWA's financial and organizing record for the past year was "a proud one" which had brought the union's total assets above the $12 million mark.

Before adjourning, the convention also was scheduled to hear addresses by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Chairman Walter W. Heller of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and to act on more than a score of resolutions and committee reports.

Quebec Starts Revision of Labor Code

Quebec, Que. — Labor Minister Rene Hamel has introduced in the legislature what he described as "part one" of a new provincial labor code.

The measure includes a provision requiring employers to check off union dues when asked to do so by their employes. Another article gives union organizers in lumber camps the right to work without interference and makes it mandatory for employers to advance the necessary funds to enable their workers to make their first union dues payments.

Strikes would be prohibited during the life of a contract and would be legal only upon secret vote of union members. The bill sets up a system of voluntary arbitration with findings given the force of law, and does away with the present conciliation boards, whose reports are not mandatory.

Minister of Natural Resources Rene Levesque is given credit in labor circles with inspiring proposed changes in the labor act. The issue came to the fore recently during a strike of 200 Solbec Copper Co. miners organized by the Steelworkers, who have been balked from establishing firm foothold in the mining country by the powerful Noranda interests' opposition.

Hundreds Benefit:

Unions Announce Scholarship Winners

Unions and their subsidiary bodies in all parts of the country are announcing the winners of scholarships that will see or help see hundreds of fortunate young men and women through their college careers.

Many of the scholarships are awarded without regard to any union membership in the families of the winners; others are restricted to the sons or daughters of union members.

Scholarships Worth $4,000

Steelworkers Dist. 31, with headquarters in Chicago, has awarded scholarships worth $4,000 each to Antonia Rygas, 18, Griffith, Ind., and Roberta M. Pollack, 19, Chicago. The awards are made annually to children of USWA members in the district on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the American College Testing Program.

James A. Buschur, of Henry, O., was named winner of a $3,500 scholarship awarded by USWA Dist. 25, which covers 19 counties in southwestern Ohio and seven in northern Kentucky. The youth's father is a member of USWA Local 3210 and his mother is a member of the Rubber Workers in St. Marys, O. The scholarship is restricted to the children of USWA members in the district.

The Oregon AFL-CIO has awarded scholarships for the 17th year to top students in a competitive examination on labor and industrial problems and scholastic achievements.

The winners will receive $600 each. They are Martha Ewell, Portland; Mary Beth Mason, Forest Grove, and Brian O'Rourke, Oregon City. Runners-up awarded $200 each are Letitia Ann Burchfield, Eugene; John A. Carsley, Forest Grove, and James W. Kimball, The Dalles.

Two $500 John Fitzpatrick Memorial Scholarships sponsored by the Chicago AFL-CIO have been awarded for 1963 to Sharlene C. Rosen and Alan H. Fisher. The award, in its sixth year, honors the memory of the late president of the former Chicago Federation of Labor, who held the post from 1905 until his death in 1946. Children of members of all unions in the central body are eligible.

The Building Service Employes have announced the winners of nine scholarships awarded to children of members on a regional basis.

The winners, who will receive $2,000 each over a four-year period, are Ansgarius J. Aylward, Roxbury, Mass.; Susan Agnes Curtis, New York; John Joseph O'Neill, New York; Robert M. Stein, Philadelphia; Georgia Ann Canellos, Des Plaines, Ill.; David LeRoy Larson, Minneapolis; Wendy Carol O'Donnell, Chicago; Martha Etta Lewis, Pleasant Hill, Calif., and Rhoda Helen Moore, Everett, Wash. A 10th winner, from Canada, will be named in August.

Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union Local 1-S in New York has given $500 scholarships to three college freshmen for prize-winning essays on "The Contributions of Labor Unions to Human Relations in Our Society." The winners were William Draper, Tom Raffaele and Arthur Trotman.

Nine NMU Awards

Nine scholarships worth up to $2,500 a year each are presented by the National Maritime Union and good at any accredited college that does not discriminate in enrollment on racial or religious grounds.

The top award, the Joseph Curran Scholarship, went to Julian Cheng, 18, who was born in Linchow City, China, and has been in the United States less than seven years. His father, Chee Kung Cheng, has been an NMU member since 1957. The son ranked 4th among the 1,109 graduates of Brooklyn Technical High School and plans to study physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Other winners are Edme O. Richen, Brooklyn, who was born in Trinidad; Charles R. Miller, New York; Walter H. Braun, New York; Socorro Felix, New York, who was born in Puerto Rico; Ingrid Hepp, Rahway, N. J., a native of Germany; Judith Ann Ponte, Boston; Jacquelyne Elizabeth Person, Portsmouth, Va., and Elizabeth M. Edgar, Berkeley, Calif.

The Seafarers awarded scholarships worth a total of $6,000 each to a member and five children of members. Winners were William W. Williams, 35, of New Orleans, a Delta Line deckhand who plans to study engineering at Louisiana State University or Georgia Tech; Diana Ortega, Tampa, Fla.; Elaine Marie Evankovich, Struthers, O.; Lee Manuel Castro, Tampa; Patricia Ann Weaver, Mobile, Ala.; and Stella Irene Hopkins, Lowland, N. C.

Nathalie Reichwald, 16, of Bellingham, and Felix Vargas, 18, of Pasco, have been awarded the $500 Evan M. Weston scholarships inaugurated last year by the Washington State AFL-CIO in honor of E. M. Weston, president emeritus of the labor body. In making public the winners, State AFL-CIO Pres. Joe Davis said they topped a list of 70 entries.

Winners of the first annual Auto Workers Music Scholarships to the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., were announced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. They were David Gene Tubergen, Holland, Mich., and Cecelia Elizabeth Buchman, Bowling Green, O., both children of UAW members. The scholarships cover a general camp fee of $695.

3,000 Due At Schools, UAW Says

Detroit—The Auto Workers announced that a record-breaking total of 3,000 local union leaders have registered for attendance at 24 UAW summer schools this year.

The first school opened June 2 at Camp Rockmont, the last will begin Sept. 8 at the State University of New York in Alfred, N. Y.

UAW staff experts and university professors teach such bread-and-butter subjects as collective bargaining techniques and goals, union administration, union counseling, time study, and citizenship. Another major feature will be a UAW "core" program called "Frontiers for United Action."

Subjects include bargaining frontiers for 1964, automation and advancing technology, the need for full employment, deprivation and poverty, right wing "hate" groups and world affairs, according to UAW Education Dir. Caroll M. Hutton.

The schools are to meet on university campuses or at union education centers in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, California and Oklahoma.

A REGIONAL COPE conference in Chicago, drawing representatives from many unions from the three-state area of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, was typical of the 11 such conferences thus far held. Discussing COPE material are, left to right: Lancelot Jones, Packinghouse Workers Local 117, Indianapolis; Judy Pennington of Office Employes Local 1, Indianapolis; Martin Doss, Auto Workers Local 72, Wisconsin.

ACTING COPE DIR. Al Barkan hands the COPE conference package of literature to three members of the Auto Workers attending the rally.

SHIRLEY COLLINS of COPE Women's Activities Div., a member of the Rubber Workers in La Crosse, Wis., speaks from the floor; with her is Helen Butzman, Ladies' Garment Workers Local 379, La Crosse. Picture at right shows August F. Gamolaki, Machinists Dist. 10, Milwaukee, making a point.

6,000 Attend COPE Area Meets

Some 6,000 local and area union leaders have participated in the 15 Committee on Political Education area conferences held this spring, featuring analyses of the 1962 election returns and a projection of issues and programs for the 1964 elections.

The last parleys were held during the latter part of May and June—in the Upper Central States, the Northwest, California, the Mountain States. One conference in Florida will complete the program.

The two-day conferences have presented discussion leaders drawn from national and international unions; U.S. senators or union political experts as luncheon speakers, and provision for state and area sessions both before and after an election analysis by college or university election authorities.

Senators who participated included: Edmund E. Muskie (D-Me.); Stephen M. Young (D-O.); Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.); Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.); Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.); Clair Engle (D-Calif.); Gale McGee (D-Wyo.).

The conferences have also viewed showings of the purported documentary film, And Women Must Weep, circulated by the National Right to Work Committee and denounced by the National Labor Relations Board in decisions setting aside elections in which employers have used it. It has been followed by the Machinists' film, Anatomy of a Lie, exposing the "Weep" film's distortions.

Acting Dir. Al Barkan and other COPE officials participated in the conferences, which also drew on the resources of political directors of national and international AFL-CIO affiliates.

Teen-agers in Crisis

In September 1959 the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the third convention said:

"The labor force is increasing at an accelerating rate. An additional 1.25 million new jobs each year will be needed in the years ahead to provide employment for those who will be entering the labor force. The increased birthrate since 1939 is beginning to have an impact on labor force growth."

NEARLY FOUR YEARS LATER the warnings and predictions have become the hard facts of the beginnings of an unemployment crisis.

The infant class of 1945 has reached the labor market. In succeeding years the high birth rates of the immediate post World War II years will bring more and more 18-year-olds into the labor market. This flood will crest to an utterly intolerable unemployment rate unless the economic growth rate expands sharply and new programs dealing specifically with youth employment are enacted.

As the nation moved into the Sixties there were glowing predictions of a great new era of prosperity, many of them based on the same population growth figures. Business economists and others waxed lyrical about the high rate of "family formation" that would result from the baby boom of the late 1940s and how the need for housing, appliances, clothing and all the rest would stimulate American business and industry to an almost perpetual well-being.

But before this land of promise can be reached there is first of all a need for income-providing jobs. This is the problem of the moment for the youngsters in the high school class of 1963.

★ ★ ★

THE LAST FEW YEARS have witnessed a sluggish rate of economic growth. Administration proposals have gone mostly unheeded in Congress and currently the tax-cut stimulant offered by the President is under continuing attack and moving slowly through the legislative mill.

The Administration's special programs designed to aid the burgeoning ranks of teen-agers failed of passage in the last Congress. This year the youth employment opportunities bill is bogged down in the House Rules Committee after receiving Senate approval and an okay from a House committee.

The continuing campaign to stem school drop-outs, on the clearly demonstrated formula that more education equals more income, the drive to enlarge and expand apprenticeship programs and eliminate discriminatory provisions, the drive to provide more job opportunities and meet the need for skilled workers—all of these are moving too slowly to meet the needs of the youngsters who will flood the labor market in the next few years.

The startling rise in the jobless rate to 5.9 percent for May, triggered almost entirely by an influx of teen-agers seeking jobs, means that the day of reckoning on youth employment has arrived. To delay further the programs to stimulate and expand economic growth and the programs geared to the needs of young job seekers is to deny to America's youngsters their last inheritance.

AFL-CIO News

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'Is Anybody Home?'

Over-Representation:

Quirk in Constitution Increases Southerners' Political Strength

IT IS ONE OF THE IRONIES of American history that the abolition of slavery in the South actually increased the political power of the southern white man over the rest of the nation as a whole.

This came about by a quirk in the Constitution that gave the southern states—once peace and civil rights had been restored—greater proportional representation in Congress than they had had before.

Under Sec. 2 of Art. 1 of the Constitution, the slave-owning states were entitled to congressional representation based on the number of white persons plus three-fifths of all other persons, which meant slaves.

Yet, under the 14th Amendment, adopted in 1868, Negroes were counted fully as citizens. The result was that the former slave-owning states now got a two-fifths bonus on whatever number of Negroes lived within their borders when it came to the apportionment of representatives in Congress.

Abolition of the old three-fifths rule, of course, was logical once slavery had been abolished and Negro citizenship established. But the justice of the change was soon clouded when most southern states devised gimmicks from poll taxes to highly intricate literacy laws that effectively disenfranchised their Negro population.

In 1961, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission reported that of some 5,131,000 non-whites of voting age in the 12 southern states, only about one-fourth were registered to vote. Eight of these states had the poorest record: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

In all, there were 129 counties in 10 southern states with heavy Negro populations where less than 10 percent of adult Negroes were registered to vote and 23 counties where not a single Negro had managed to get on the voting lists.

Yet these same states went ahead claiming and getting their representation in Congress on the basis of a full count of the very citizens who were disenfranchised.

What is relatively little known is that when the 14th Amendment was adopted, Congress evidently had its suspicions of what would happen. In Sec. 2 of the amendment it provided:

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

This, as has been noted, "enables the nation to inflict punishment upon the states for preventing citizens from voting."

THIS SECTION of the 14th Amendment has never been enforced, although it has been estimated that the South would lose up to 25 seats in Congress if it were.

In the light of widespread southern defiance of efforts to enforce the right of Negroes to vote, Sec. 2 of the 14th Amendment has suddenly assumed new importance.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is seeking a court test to enforce it. Sen. Patrick McNamara (D-Mich.) has introduced a bill to "implement" Sec. 2. He has done this yearly since 1957, but this is the first time that the bill has taken on unusual timeliness. In introducing it he said:

"For almost 100 years, Sec. 2 of the 14th Amendment has been simply a facade, with nothing behind it.

"This is particularly frustrating since that section deals with the very foundation of America's strength—the right of its citizens to vote.

"The right to vote might be considered a keystone of the civil rights structure.

"Once it is insured, and cannot be prevented arbitrarily or capriciously, the other building blocks of a truly free and equal America will fall into place much more swiftly."

It is unlikely that McNamara's bill will get very far in Congress. Nevertheless, if enough people hear about Sec. 2 and begin to realize its significance there may evolve a more honest distribution of congressional seats as between the South and the North.

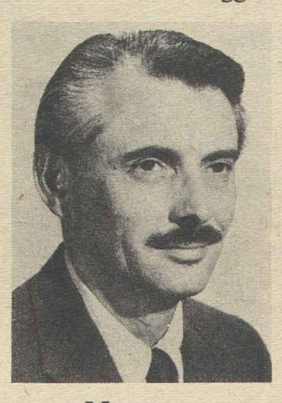
Morgan Says:

Physical Frontiers Challenge In Rugged Parts of the Earth

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

JERUSALEM—As we aim a man toward the moon and probe restlessly the edges of the envelope of outer space, we sometimes forget we still have physical frontiers to conquer on the face of the earth. The raw boned, sun parched port of Eilat in Israel is a reminder of the rugged work still pending on the ground. As a somewhat incredibly functioning fact of life, it looms through the hot shifting political sandstorms of the Middle East as a kind of symbol for new nations, of which Israel is one.



Morgan

Eilat lies at the very top of the Gulf of Aqaba, the eastern finger of the Red Sea paralleling the finger which ends at Suez, with the mountains of Sinai rising in between. The town, whose atmosphere smacks a little of San Francisco in the gold rush days, is a precious prize of war.

After Israel established her independence in the war with the Arabs in 1948, Egypt retaliated not only by continuing to deny the Suez Canal to Israeli trade, but by a blockade of Eilat.

To free this port was one of the major objectives of the much-criticized Sinai campaign, which the Israelis, with the French and British, launched against Egypt's Nasser in 1956. The new state had to relinquish the Sinai Peninsula, across which her modern children of Israel had driven the Egyptian army reeling back to the canal. But Israel kept Eilat, and today a United Nations observer team 120 miles down the coast is a sentinel against any new possible attempts to cut off Israel's only direct water passage to East Africa, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

I flew to Eilat in a vintage DC3 of Arkia, Israel's inland airline. Sixty-five minutes and 200 miles from Tel Aviv, after a lemonade served over Beersheba by a pretty stewardess—she was an immigrant from Egypt—after crossing the Negev Desert, so barren and bleak and canyon-gouged one wondered how Moses ever convinced his flock that this was the Promised Land, there lay the sparse settlement of Eilat on the pebbly beach of the Red Sea, whose waters are not red at all but range from green to stabbing cobalt. The red, some say, came from the rosy pillars of King Solomon's copper mines a few miles inland.

Eilat is an oven, but air-conditioned, mercifully, for the wind blows off the desert into the gulf and not the other way around. Summer temperatures reach 120 degrees in the shade, and there is precious little shade from the dusty green branches of the tamarisk tree or the flat-top acacia from which the Arc of the Covenant, the box for the Tablets of the 10 Commandments, was made.

But the heat is bearable because the atmosphere is bone dry. Arizona would envy it. Rainfall is less than one inch a year. However, some residents of Eilat drink two gallons of water a day to compensate for the swift evaporation of sweat. Water is pumped 26 miles from Yotvata, the springs that Moses found. All food except fish must be trucked in.

Six years ago there was nothing here but a few huts. Today Eilat has 8,000 people, including 2,000 children, a maternity hospital, a handsome granite cultural center donated by American labor unions and named for Philip Murray, the late great president of the former CIO.

ALREADY NEARLY ALL Israel's oil is brought to this port by tanker from the Persian Gulf instead of Venezuela, half way around the world, and piped over land 300 miles north to the refinery at Haifa. The copper mines are working 24 hours a day. Phosphate and other exports are loaded on freighters at Eilat. The government is widening the road to Beersheba and Eilat may eventually get a railway. Two chemical plants to make fresh water from the sea are being built, and a native Israeli named Yair Meroz has succeeded with hydroponics, the growing of vegetables in water without soil.

There are brave hopes for a tourist and health resort. A sunset over Sinai, painting the bare mountains off Jordan and Saudi Arabia beyond with tender pink, lavender and rich and shadowy purple, is spectacular, and a full moon spills black silver into the bay, whose waters are like cool velvet. The elegant Queen of Sheba Hotel has just opened.

There are problems. Beersheba's maitre d'hotel from Amsterdam lost his voice in the dry air. The Belgian chef at the Eilat Hotel rebels against kosher cooking. Despite inducements of high wages, guaranteed housing—one of the scarcest items in Israel—income tax exemptions and no luxury tax on refrigerators, Eilat's 36-year-old mayor, Josef Levy, a former export-import merchant from Cairo, has 300 jobs going begging.

But slowly a city is rising out of the dust. The pioneers of Eilat come from 25 different capitals, from Bucharest to Buenos Aires. On the beach I met a young mining machinist from Uruguay. His wife was from Peru. They were happy and hopeful here, he said. Mayor Levy is determined to make the miracle work. You look at what already has been done and you believe him.

Washington Reports:

Wirtz Sees Unions Closing Gap Between U.S. and Latin America

SEC. OF LABOR Willard Wirtz declared that bridges built between the free trade union movement of the United States and South and Central American free trade unions may be even stronger and more effective than relations built between governments.

Wirtz gave this opinion during an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations each week.

Alliance for Progress programs, operating through trade unions, Wirtz said, have the advantage of being on the people-to-people basis.

He reported on the recent conference of labor ministers and labor leaders of 20 North American, Central American and Latin American countries in Bogota, Colombia.

Their emphases, he said, were on low-cost housing, health programs and education, "things which go more directly and immediately to the needs of individual people."

"One of the most serious problems in South and Central America involves the availability of fresh, pure water," said Wirtz. "It is almost fantastic to realize that the mortality rate among children is as high as it is. In some countries, 40 percent of those who are born die before they reach the age of 5, usually because of the polluted water supply."

The secretary said there is a yearning for education.

"A GOOD MANY of the people there cannot read and they don't know about the Alliance for Progress except as it may come to them through their own meetings," he declared. "It is in this situation that unions are so important."

The success of the Alliance will be more likely and come sooner because of public knowledge and support spread through the unions, he said.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development, set up under the sponsorship of the U.S. government, business and the AFL-CIO, plays a great part, Wirtz said. It is a means of a more effective relationship between North and Latin America, he explained.

"It means sending ambassadors of freedom back to their Latin American countries," he said, who are able to carry on the program of progress themselves.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT will move in its next term to clarify the exact kind of state legislative and congressional districting that meets the guarantees of the Constitution for the equal protection of voters.

The court has accepted for argument a whole series of cases—eight in all—involving a wide variety of lower court decisions and decrees on the standards of fairness that must be applied. Some of these cases involve state legislatures, some congressional districts. Some of the lower court decrees are in direct conflict with each other.

The Supreme Court in its famous Tennessee decision last year did not lay down any directives on how a state should district its state legislature to meet the tests of constitutionality. It simply ruled that when citizens filed a lawsuit charging that the legislative districts discriminated against urban and suburban residents and gave disproportionate power to residents of sparsely settled areas, the federal courts had authority to hear the complaint.

There has been a tremendous flood of litigation as a result. Some state legislatures have redistricted themselves—and some of their new districting systems in turn have been attacked in court. A survey by Congressional Quarterly lists 27 states in which either state legislative or congressional districts have been challenged.

* * *

ONE OF THE BASIC ISSUES to be settled by the high court is whether a state can constitutionally set up a "federal" assembly system—with one house based on population, the other on geographical area. The Constitution establishes Congress itself on this system—the House elected from the states according to population, but with each state having two members of the Senate.

The Maryland Court of Appeals—highest of the state's courts—has ruled that this system is valid for a state legislature. But a three-judge federal court in Virginia ruled the other way, holding that nothing in the background of counties within a state was comparable to the theory of "sovereignty" that justified the constitutional system when the Union was formed from sovereign states claiming equal Senate representation.

Another basic issue is whether the Tennessee decision applies only to state elections or whether it will be made to apply to congressional districts.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1946 that the federal courts had power to outlaw congressional districts in Illinois with wide disparities in population, so that 250,000 in one district chose one member of the House and nearly 1 million in another district had only one. Having so ruled, the court then said it nevertheless chose not to exercise this power, at least at that time.

The court indicated in the Tennessee case last year that the time was ripe to move—but it has not said so expressly. A federal court in Georgia refused to interfere with the size and population of congressional districts, and the Supreme Court will now review that decision.

* * *

THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE has argued that the districts in state legislatures and in regard to state offices should follow as closely as possible the doctrine of equality in voting weight.

The AFL-CIO convention in December 1961 charged that "unequal representation" of voters in both state legislatures and congressional districts "deprived millions of their proper voice in government" and violated the "concept inherent in the Constitution—one man, one vote."

Since then the Supreme Court in a Georgia case has applied the Tennessee principle by striking down any "county unit" system under which urban residents were denied equality in elections for statewide office.

The court ruled that the political compromises by which the union was formed—the two senators from each state system—"implied nothing" for elections within the states.

The new cases to be heard next term will allow the further application of the doctrine—the extent to which it runs in all kinds of legislative districts, state and congressional. The decisions will have a vast impact upon the political institutions of the nation.

U.S. TRADE UNIONS can play one of the most important roles in the success of the Alliance for Progress in the Americas because they can operate on a people-to-people basis in housing, health and education, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Life Insurance on Borrowings Sometimes Is Too Expensive

By Sidney Margolius

NOWADAYS WHEN YOU BORROW money, or sometimes even when you buy a car or other goods on the installment plan, you are likely to be asked to buy life insurance in an amount equal to your debt. There is substantial evidence that in many cases you are pressed to buy the insurance even when it is supposed to be voluntary.

In fact, credit insurance has become the fastest-growing type of life insurance, although not necessarily by the public's choice. There are now 45 million such policies in force. You yourself may be covered by such policies because you have an outstanding debt, although you may not realize it or even be aware that you paid some lender or dealer an additional fee for this insurance.

If you borrow from a credit union, you automatically get credit insurance with no extra charge. Some commercial banks also provide it without extra cost, while others, often the banks charging lowest finance rates on the loan itself, may charge a reasonable 50 or 60 cents per $100 of debt for the accompanying life insurance.

But when the cost is much more than 60 cents per $100, you are really being charged a hidden extra fee for the loan in addition to the ostensible finance charge. In several states, investigations have revealed many instances of high charges—sometimes as much as $2 per $100. This writer estimates that the public may be paying somewhere in the neighborhood of $250 million a year in fees for this insurance, whether it is included in the cost of the loan or charged for separately. Possibly about one-third represents an overcharge, or about $85 million more than its worth.

One of the recent investigations was started by the public-minded Michigan state insurance commissioner, Sherwood Colburn. Lenders and installment dealers in that State may charge up to 75 cents per $100 of debt for life insurance. Colburn says the lenders make a profit of 60 to 70 percent on a fee of 75 cents. He wants to cut the fee to a maximum of 64 cents, and only 44 cents for large lenders.

In Missouri, State Rep. Monty Harlow found that insurance fees there range from 75 cents per $100 of debt, reported by the largest loan company, Household Finance Corp., to as much as $2 charged by some of the other small-loan offices. Harlow said the lenders usually make a commission of 50 percent of the insurance fees. Household Finance told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that 95 percent of its borrowers buy such life insurance.

ACTUALLY THERE IS no reason for credit life insurance to cost much. Most borrowers are relatively young families with low mortality rates. If the rate is moderate—60 cents or less—it is a reasonable buy. If not, you should go elsewhere for your loan. It is significant that the lenders who charge lowest rates for personal loans, such as the credit unions and commercial banks, also charge the least for credit insurance, or simply include it in the finance fee at no extra charge.

Credit unions pioneered in providing credit insurance, according to Louis J. Segadelli, managing director of the Michigan Credit Union League. But while credit insurance now has become a profit-maker for commercial lenders, the credit unions continue to provide it on a nonprofit basis, Segadelli reports.

CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, the life-insurance company of the national credit-union movement, and insurance organizations sponsored by state credit-union leagues pay back about 90 per cent of their receipts in claims or rebates to credit unions, Segadelli advises.

Credit union members also can buy additional life insurance to suit their own needs directly from CUNA Mutual and also from some of the individual state league companies. The Tennessee Credit Union League has developed a family group insurance plan, which the Michigan League now also offers. For example, in the Michigan plan, for 50 cents a week a member can buy a family policy providing $2,000 of term insurance on the member, $1,000 on the spouse and $1,000 on each child, no matter how many.

Thus, a family with two children can have $5,000 of insurance at a cost of just $26 a year. For larger families this kind of policy is an even rarer bargain since the price remains the same. Or a member who wants insurance only on himself can buy a $2,000 policy for 30 cents a week. This is an unusually low cost of $7.80 a year per $1,000 of insurance with the cost remaining the same to age 65.

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A GRANT OF $10,000 has been made by the Building Service Employes to the Research Foundation of the National Association for Mental Health. BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan is shown above presenting a check for $2,000, the first of five annual installments, to Mrs. Godfrey S. Rockefeller, a foundation trustee.

Survey Shows:

3.3 Million Women Members of Unions

ABOUT 3.3 MILLION women belonged to labor unions in 1960, according to the 1962 Handbook on Women Workers just published by the Women's Bureau.

They constituted about one out of every six union members and one out of every seven working women, and they belonged to 136 of the 184 unions participating in the survey, the handbook showed.

The bulk of them were in the needle trades, electrical goods manufacturing, service industries, communications, retail trade and textile mills, while relatively large numbers were reported in industry and transportation. In nine unions, women constituted at least 70 percent of the membership, while in 81 unions they numbered fewer than 20 percent.

The union with the most women was the Ladies' Garment Workers with 334,900 feminine members, followed by the Clothing workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Employes and Retail Clerks. At the other end of the scale were 47 unions with no women members—most of them in occupations not likely to employ women such as firemen, bricklayers, locomotive engineers and plasterers, the handbook noted.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who also is director of the Women's Bureau, noted that more women than ever before—1.5 million—were going to college in 1961. They constituted 38 percent of all students, a steady rise from the 35 percent of 1956.

"As our society becomes more fully developed and complex," Mrs. Peterson said, "there is greater need for educated and trained citizens. I am very pleased that more and more women are preparing themselves for participation in all phases of American life."

The handbook, which is published biennially, contains a wide range of information relating to women's employment, occupations, age and marital status, earnings and income, and on state laws affecting them.

It reports that in April 1962 there were more than 24 million women workers—about 36 percent of the 66.5 million women of working age in the United States. The total labor force at the time was about 74 billion. The number of unemployed women actually looking for work was 1.4 million; the total unemployed numbered 3.9 million and the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent.

The handbook shows that the median age of all women workers is creeping upward and is now 41 years. Fully half of all women in the 45 to 52 years age group are employed.

About one-third of all married women with husbands present are working—nearly 13.5 million.

"New findings about the economic contribution of working wives to family income," the Women's Bureau noted, "show that they supply about 35 to 40 percent of their family's total income when they work full time and about 15 to 20 percent when they work part time."

The 24 million employed women registered in April 1962 reflects a steady increase since the turn of the century. In June 1900 only 5 million women were reported gainfully employed. In March 1940 the figure was slightly less than 14 million. The World War II peak, reached in July 1944, was 20.4 million.

The 1962 Handbook on Women Workers is Bulletin No. 285 of the Women's Bureau. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 55 cents per copy.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A Party-Crasher, at Any Age, Should Always Be Tossed Out

By Jane Goodsell

IT WAS A NICE PARTY. An elegant party, really. The glasses were chilled, and the hors-d'oeuvres were hot and everybody was all dressed up. People were standing in little groups, holding animated but decorous conversations. The hostess looked relaxed and pretty in her plaid at-home gown.

And then he staggered in. He was very red in the face, and his hair was uncombed and his gait was so unsteady that he almost fell down the two steps leading to the living room.

The host frowned when she saw him, and the hostess had an "Oh dear!" look on her face.

He lurched across the room, grabbed somebody else's drink from the coffee table and took a large gulp, spilling some of it down his front. Then he popped a cheese canape into his mouth and stood there, chewing noisily while he cast an appraising glance around the room. Leering wolfishly, he stumbled off to seat himself on the sofa beside the prettiest lady present.

He whispered something to her—something lasvicious, no doubt, judging from the way he rolled his eyes—and the lady edged away nervously. He inched closer to her, and began stroking her knee.

BY THIS TIME everybody had stopped talking to watch him. Apparently feeling that it was up to him to keep the party going, he launched into a long, involved joke. It was impossible to follow because his speech was so slurred and, besides, he was so convulsed by his own humor that he kept slapping his leg and guffawing. Still, it was obvious from the way he ogled and smirked that it wasn't a joke you'd tell your grandmother.

The host and hostess were standing in a corner of the room, holding a whispered conversation. I was standing near them, and I overheard the hostess saying desperately, "Can't you do something?"

At that point, the object of concern popped two cocktail sausages into his mouth, and hauled off and hit one of the gentlemen guests in the stomach. Just like that! For no reason at all!

And then the host did something. Looking grimly determined, he grabbed the uninvited guest by the seat of his flannel sleepers and carried him, howling with outrage, upstairs to his crib.

Foes of Apartheid Join:

South Africa Shouted Down On ILO Conference Floor

Geneva—The 47th session of the Intl. Labor Organization was rocked by an unprecedented demonstration against the racial discrimination policies of the Union of South Africa which snarled—at least temporarily—a key debate on the future course and operations of the 108-nation agency.

Boos, catcalls and table-pounding marked a tumultuous hour-long plenary session at which deeply emotional delegates from other African nations successfully blocked an attempt by William F. Hamilton, South African employer delegate, to address the conference.

With vociferous support from Asian and some Latin American and Soviet-bloc countries, African delegates demanded that South Africa be blackballed from the ILO on moral grounds, irrespective of the absence of juridical grounds for such action.

"We don't want them here" and "throw them out" were some shouts raised amid threats from delegates of the protesting countries that they would walk out themselves if Hamilton were allowed to speak.

Worker delegates and many government employer delegates sympathised with the feelings of the protesting African nations while seeking to find some way to prevent the miring down of democratic procedures in the conference.

Jean Moeri, leader of the Swiss workers' group, urged Hamilton to "voluntarily renounce" his right to speak in the superior interest of the ILO, but the South African delegate stood on his rights to address the conference and the meeting adjourned with the issue unsettled.

Earlier George L-P Weaver, U.S. asistant secretary of labor, stressed at the conference the key role of free trade unions in promoting economic growth.

The head of the U.S. government delegation said that experience had shown that "to be successful, national development programs must include worker participation through democratic trade union organizations."

"We believe," he continued, "the ILO has a responsibility to convey this concept to its members, for it is vital to successful national growth—especially in the developing countries."

Weaver addressed the more than 1,000 government, worker and employer delegates and their advisers as the ILO's 47th session began a crucial review of the organization's program and structure.

While general debate was under way the conference was also getting down to work in committee.

In addition to serving as the conference's worker vice president, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl is on the key steering committee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was named to the committee that reviews the manner in which governments respect the labor and social standards set out in the ILO's conventions.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers represents the U.S. labor delegation on the committee readying new rules on layoffs.

Another member of the U.S. delegation, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is with the group dealing with programs to prohibit the sale and use of unsafe machinery.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept., David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes; and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, also drew committee assignments.

CONCERN OVER GROWING POWER of international companies was voiced by the Engineering & Electrical Workers Conference called by the Intl. Metalworkers Federation in London. Shown at one of the sessions are, from left, W. R. Beard and L. R. Kealey of Great Britain; Vice Pres. George L. Watkins; Intl. Affairs Dir. Ben Segal of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Argeu Egidio dos Santos of the Sao Paulo (Brazil) Metalworkers Federation, and IUE Pres. James B. Carey.

Newspapers' Lockout In Detroit Held Illegal

A Detroit newspaper publishers' agreement to suspend publication if either paper was faced by a strike or union picket line has been ruled unlawful by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner.

The "breadth" of the suspension agreement made it violative of the National Labor Relations Act, Examiner Harold X. Summers found, because it affected not only craft unions which bargain on a citywide basis with the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press but also the unaffiliated Teamsters, who bargain individually with each publisher.

The Teamsters struck the Free Press Apr. 11, 1962, and the News, though not struck, ceased publication Apr. 12. The latter paper notified various union employes on Apr. 16 not to report for work until further notice, and the shutdown continued until May 10.

Summers recommended that the NLRB direct payment of lost wages to News employes for the period Apr. 16-19 because the paper's shutdown during that period was a result of Teamster picketing of the Free Press and therefore an unfair labor practice. The Teamster picketing ended Apr. 20 but other unions posted pickets and the shutdown continued.

There was no violation of law, Summers held, when the Free Press suspended publication Feb. 15 and May 8 and 9 because of union work stoppages, nor during the News' suspension of Apr. 12-14 because no employe lost his pay. But he said:

"I reach a different result with respect to the News' suspension of Apr. 16-19. I find that suspension of publication by the News interfered with, restrained and coerced employes in the exercise of rights guaranteed them," and that in addition, the "loss of employment" during the second News suspension "constituted discrimination which discouraged union membership."

Governing Decision

The case hinged on the Supreme Court's Buffalo Linen decision, in which the high court ruled that an employer may lock out his employes as a defensive measure to protect the integrity of a multi-employer bargaining unit against "whipsawing" by unions—the striking of one employer out of a group.

Summers cited findings that a lockout is legal where hardship renders it economically unfeasible for an employer to maintain operations in the face of an imminent strike. Also the board ruled recently, in a case involving members of the Publishers' Association of New York City and newspaper unions, that advance agreement to suspend operations in defense against a series of unauthorized work stoppages is not illegal.

The examiner made a distinction in the Detroit case because the Teamsters bargained individually and not citywide.

His finding was made against the News, the Free Press, and the Detroit Newspaper Publishers Association. All will have to share the cost of paying lost pay if the examiner's recommendation is adopted by the board.

The NLRB will hold a hearing July 22 on unfair labor practice charges filed by the Detroit Newspaper Guild against the Detroit News growing out of the same shutdown. The Guild says its members were laid off while non-union workers stayed on the payroll.

South African Boycott Urged in UN by ICFTU

New York—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to appeal to member-states to cut diplomatic and economic relations with South Africa "with a view to inducing the South African government to abandon its policies of repression and racial discrimination."

The request was sent by Irving Brown, ICFTU representative at the UN, to UN Sec.-Gen. U Thant for submission to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid and for inclusion on the agenda of the special session of the General Assembly next fall.

In summarizing the memorandum in a covering letter to Thant, Brown said the ICFTU also is urging that the UN "begin to examine the entire question of South Africa's racial and political policies from the standpoint of their being a threat to the peace of an entire continent."

"It is certainly no exaggeration," he continued, "to say that the very future, the potential growth of Africa, is at stake as the Republic of South Africa moves closer and closer to the status of a police state.

"We believe that the UN must undertake a definition of the apartheid policies of the Republic of South Africa encompassing human rights' violations and the entire question of averting a military holocaust which becomes, with each passing day, an inevitable reality."

The ICFTU in addition called on the UN "to examine its role as a humanitarian agency" in view of the number of South African refugees who have fled the country and those "who will certainly be compelled for reasons of self-preservation to flee."

"In short," Brown concluded, "we recommend that the General Assembly begin to look upon its role in the South African crisis as no different from the role which the UN accepted inter alia in the Congo and the Gaza strip."

He reiterated that it is incumbent upon the UN to act "before serious clashes erupt" into battles that "in turn can well explode into a continentwide war."

"We urge that the UN undertake at the earliest possible moment," he added, "to consider this one of the gravest crises which confronts the peace of the world."

Trade Union Solidarity Urged for World Gains

London—A call for worldwide labor solidarity to combat the practice by international companies of "pitting workers in one country against those in another" was voiced by the Engineering & Electrical Workers' Conference convened here by the Intl. Metalworkers Federation.

Free unions of metal workers in 23 industrial and developing nations were represented at the meeting, with successive sessions for the engineering and the electrical trades.

"Needs and production today are such that constant social progress, which enables sound development engineering and electrical manufacturing with full employment, must be the impetus for an economy of efficiency and dynamism, promoting advancement of peoples all over the world," the conferences said.

The conferences expressed concern with the "growing power" of international companies, with subsidiaries all over the world which through "economically and socially irresponsible policies are raising problems of international fair labor standards." They continued:

"To combat the social disruptions such shortsighted policies provoke, unions representing workers employed by these international companies must be united. By practical solidarity and a steady exchange of current information in the collective bargaining field, the unions must force the international companies to observe their social obligations in all countries—in particular by paying decent, fair wages wherever they operate."

Pres. James B. Carey of the U.S. Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and the IMF, praised the growth of what he called "internationalism" in the U.S. labor movement and declared that despite unemployment, American workers still support reciprocal trade.

He said that the firms which complain most of imports to the U.S. are themselves bringing in large quantities of goods and marketing them under their own brand names.

Ben Segal, IUE director of international affairs, said the General Electric Co. had pointed out to unions representing its employes, including the IUE, the existence of lower wage standards in Japan. The IUE investigated and found, he said, that GE was the largest stockholder in Toshiba, one of Japan's principal producers of electronic products.

Sir William Carron, president of Great Britain's Amalgamated Engineering Union and of the IMF Engineering Dept., who presided, said that not a single sewing machine is now being made in the U.S. because they had been "off-loaded" to England and other countries where wages are lower.

Lost Time Near Low For April

April work stoppages in the United States were at the lowest level for the month since the end of World War II in percentage of working time lost—10 one-hundredths of 1 percent.

Also, strike idleness was at the second lowest level for the month of April, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Approximately 130,000 workers lost 1.05 million man-days of work because of strikes, lockouts or other stoppages.

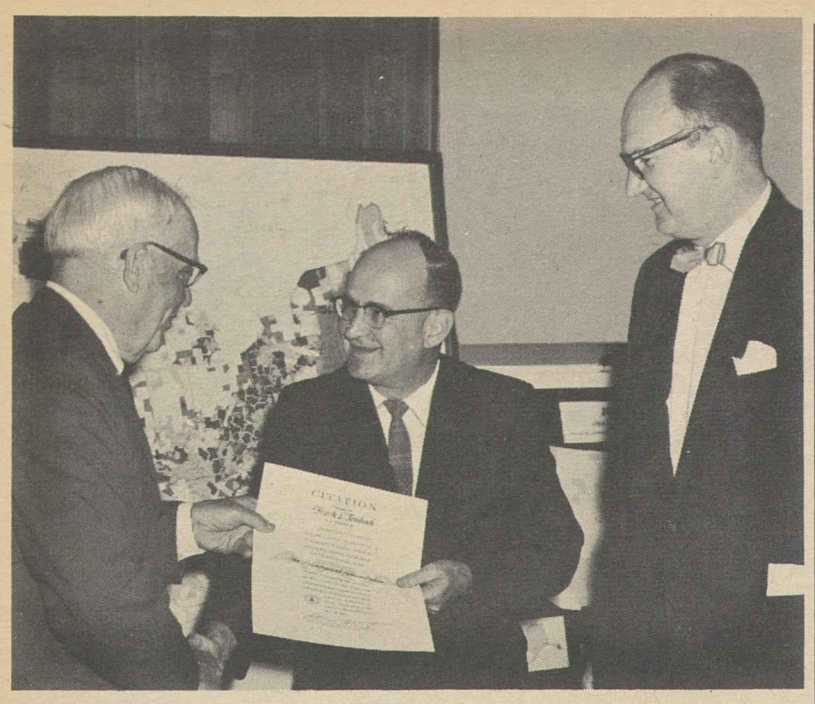
April 1961 still holds the low record with 984,000 man-days of lost time, but the percentage was slightly higher—11 hundredths of 1 percent.

Between January and April there were 1,005 work stoppages this year involving 280,000 workers who lost 5.6 million man-days of time, or 14 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total time worked in all industries. The percentage was lower in five other years since the 1947-49 average was established, BLS said.

Factory Hirings Up In March and April

Factory hirings in March and April were at their highest level since last July, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

For April, the BLS said, the hiring rate rose from 35 to 37 per 1,000, in line with normal March-April changes. The factory layoff rate, at 15 per 1,000, was down slightly from March and continued to show better-than-seasonal improvement. The quit rate for the month edged upward from 12 to 13 per 1,000, a smaller than usual increase.



CITATION FOR WORK as a member of the Public Advisory Committee of the Area Redevelopment Administration was presented to AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach (center) by Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges at the group's quarterly meeting. ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., looks on at right.

House Opens Hearings On Workweek Issues

The first major congressional study of working hours since the standard 40-hour week was established by law more than 20 years ago has been launched by the House Select Subcommittee on Labor headed by Rep. Elmer Holland (R-Pa.).

"We want to find out if current circumstances permit or require another step forward in the reduction of hours of work," Holland said as the subcommittee opened a series of hearings on "Hours of Work and Their Impact on Employment."

"We think the time is ripe for a reassessment of this [40-hour] standard in the light of our current position, for a review of the lessons of experience and a careful weighing of the still largely divergent views regarding possible action."

Three bills have been introduced in the House calling for reduction of the statutory ceiling on the straight-time workweek under the Fair Labor Standards Act from the present 40 hours to 35 or 32.

In addition, the subcommittee will also study a proposal to retain the 40-hour ceiling, but increase overtime payments for work beyond that ceiling from the present time and one-half to double-time.

Last August, the AFL-CIO Executive Council launched a two-pronged drive for a shorter workweek as a means of spreading employment and pulling the nation up from "economic stagnation." The council called on affiliates to intensify their bargaining efforts to win a cut in working hours without reduction of wages.

At the same time, it urged amendment of the wage-hour law to reduce the standard workweek to 35 hours and require payment of double-time for work beyond that limit.

The persistent high level of unemployment that prompted the AFL-CIO action also is a prime concern of the Holland subcommittee.

"All avenues of employment possibilities must be explored," said Holland, citing the "staggering economic losses" to the nation from unused manpower represented by a rate of joblessness over 5.5 percent for the fifth straight year.

"We cannot afford to sit back and watch our unemployment rate snowball into an unpredictable size," he declared. "We hope to find a preventive for such a situation—rather than wait and be forced to seek a solution for a very serious problem that cannot help but develop if we refuse to look ahead."

Among the points made to the subcommittee in the testimony of the first witness, Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were:

- There has been a continuing trend for more than a century toward reduced hours of work as part of the fruits of rising productivity, with the emphasis in recent years shifting toward longer paid vacations and more paid holidays.
- Since 1948, there has been a slow but persistent increase in the number of nonfarm employes working more than 48 hours a week, whether from economic necessity or choice or from professional desire.
- Part-time employment has grown by more than 50 percent in the post-war period, largely as the result of women and teenagers entering the labor force.

Generator Ordered for Hanford Plant

Hanford, Wash.—A four-year labor-supported effort to convert waste steam from the plutonium reactor being built here by the Atomic Energy Commission into electric power has moved an important step closer to fulfillment.

The Washington Public Power Supply System, in cooperation with 76 public and private utility systems in the Pacific Northwest, has placed an $18.2 million order with General Electric Co. for two 400,000 kilowatt steam turbine-generators. Completion is scheduled for late 1965.

A long congressional battle over the power-generating project began in 1958 when Congress authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to build a dual-purpose reactor, designed both to produce plutonium for weapons and to generate electricity.

The AFL-CIO and public power groups strongly supported the dual purpose program and in the second session of the 87th Congress joined in endorsing a compromise proposal to authorize the Washington Public Power Supply System to undertake the project.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

At Federal Level:

Kefauver, 22 Co-Sponsors Propose Consumer Agency

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), joined by 22 co-sponsors, has introduced a new bill to establish a separate government agency to represent the interests of consumers.

The Office of Consumers he proposes, Kefauver told the Senate, is intended "to be a burr in the hides of government officialdom, to get important consumer issues raised, and to aid in their settlement in such a fashion that consumer interests will be heard and taken account of."

Kefauver said that to enhance the chances of getting the bill enacted, he is not seeking as he has in past Congresses to consolidate in one department consumer-related programs now carried on by various government departments and agencies.

His proposed new agency would present the consumer viewpoint before government regulatory agencies and would act as a "public watchdog on industrial pricing developments of particular importance to consumers," he said.

During a day of Senate discussion largely devoted to consumer problems, a group of liberal senators took the floor to discuss and urge enactment of:

- A Truth-in-Lending bill, long sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), which would require a full disclosure of all finance charges on consumer installment purchases and loans in terms of a true annual interest rate.
- A Truth-in-Packaging bill, by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), which would ban descriptive and misleading packaging and labeling of food, household products and other supermarket items.
- A bill by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) to set up a Senate Select Committee on Consumers, comparable to the existing Small Business Committee.

All of these measures, carrying a long list of co-sponsors, have been strongly supported in the past by the AFL-CIO.

Douglas told the Senate that his bill "would not in any way control credit or regulate the terms of credit."

Its objective, he emphasized, "is merely to strip away the disguises which frequently hide or distort" its true price. This, he said, would enable consumers "to shop as wisely for credit as for other items in the family budget."

Committee investigations, Douglas said, have found interest rates on secondhand cars as high as 180 percent of the purchase price.

Hart described the discussion on consumer bills as "a historic day in the U.S. Senate." He added:

"It focuses attention on those consumer problems that are often not attention-getting, not headline material, not dramatic; yet must be solved if our economy is to move forward, if our free enterprise system is to function without distortion, if the moral tone of our society is to be preserved and our citizens are not to be victimized in the marketplace."

AMA Attacked for Role In Health Care Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

opposing the President's program so that it won't pass Congress."

Another aspect of the AMA "fear" propaganda, he continued, is an attempt "to cast doubt on the integrity of those who favor the President's program."

"It is doubtful," Nestingen said, "if a more intensive or better-financed campaign to defeat a presidential proposal has ever occurred in the history of the United States."

The Administration has asked Congress to enact an old-age hospital insurance plan that would be financed through social security contributions during an individual's working years and through general revenues during a transistional period for workers not currently covered by social security.

The program would provide benefits of up to 180 days of hospitalization, up to 180 days of nursing home care, 240 home health-care visits by visiting nurses and physical therapists, and hospital out-patient diagnostic services for nearly every person who is or reaches age 65.

Big barrier to quick enactment of the program, said Nestingen, is the House Ways & Means Committee, which must usually originate legislation affecting taxes, but where a majority of the 25 members is not yet committed to support of the measure. The committee is expected to hold hearings when it completes work on the Administration's tax-cut proposals.

If the health care bill gets past Ways & Means, the H-E-W official said, "we know we have the votes in the House and Senate."

Nestingen's comments followed similar remarks by Assistant H-E-W Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen before the annual forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare, held in Cleveland.

Opposition to the hospital insurance plan for the aged, Cohen said, "was not unexpected."

"The same organizations," he went on, "have opposed other suggested changes in the social security system — changes that have proven their worth in operation and strengthened the security of the individual and of society.

"And just as the opposition to improving social security has been overcome in the past, so will it be with the proposal to add hospital insurance for the aged. We are coming closer each day to the adoption of the program."

ILGWU Bids Public To Resort in Poconos

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers is again inviting the public to spend vacations at Unity House, its 1,000-acre summer resort in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains.

Information may be obtained by writing Saul Gold, manager, Unity House, 275 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.

THE SWIMMING POOL and other facilities of San Diego Local 229, Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, are thrown open twice a month to handicapped youngsters of the community. Shown alongside the pool in the new union headquarters are, left to right: Sue Ann Howerton, Business Agent Carl Foote, Business Mgr. Max J. Osslo, Program Dir. Carmen Dixon of the San Diego County United Cerebral Palsy Foundation, and Fred Gilbert.

On 209-204 Rollcall:

House Coalition Kills Enlarged Area Aid

The House in a major upset defeated an Administration bill to enlarge and continue the area redevelopment program.

The rollcall was a cliff-hanging 209 to 204, representing a sharp reversal from the bipartisan coalition that authorized the program two years ago.

A similar bill has been reported favorably by the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. House defeat of the extension program does not kill the existing area redevelopment program but supporters said the operating agency, the Area Redevelopment Administration, would run out of money next winter unless new funds are provided.

In another major congressional action, the Senate passed a package of five bills to improve the situation of migrant farm workers and their families.

The bills, sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), would provide for the registration of crew leaders who recruit migrant agricultural workers and set up other protections.

They would authorize federal grants to the states to improve the educational opportunities of the children of migrants and to provide day-care service for both mothers and children. They would also offer assistance to farmers improving sanitation facilities available to migrants.

A 15-member advisory council on migratory labor would be established.

A similar set of bills was passed by the Senate in the 87th Congress and cleared by the House Labor Committee but was refused Rules Committee approval for a floor vote.

ARA Extension Provisions

The Administration bill on the area redevelopment program would have raised the ceiling on authorized funds from $389 million to $455 million and extended lending authority for two years.

The extension bill had strong backing from the AFL-CIO.

Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the House Banking & Currency Committee that while the number of new jobs created by the ARA was not "spectacular," nobody had "ever expected at this point it would be."

The bill was designed to bring new economic opportunities to areas of persistent and chronic unemployment, he pointed out, and most of these areas "were a long time going down," so that it will require time to restore them to "good health."

Urging the committee to close one loophole discovered in operations of the act—a loophole through which loans went to some private firms not in compliance with Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rates—Schnitzler said that the backlog of aid requests was "highly encouraging" and that increased funds were needed.

On the House rollcall defeating the extension bill, 189 Democrats voted for the bill and 57 against. The Republicans split 15 for extension and 152 against.

This reflected a sharp shift from the 1961 vote to create the program. At that time 43 Republicans voted in favor and only 45 Democrats opposed it.

Speculation arose that the larger number of Democratic votes against the program might reflect southern resistance to Kennedy Administration proposals arising from agitation over the mounting civil rights crisis and the President's strong backing of a broader rights policy, backed by substantive legislation.

The sharp decrease in Republican support was attributed to an attack made by minority members of the Banking Committee on administration of the program.

California GOP Wins House Race

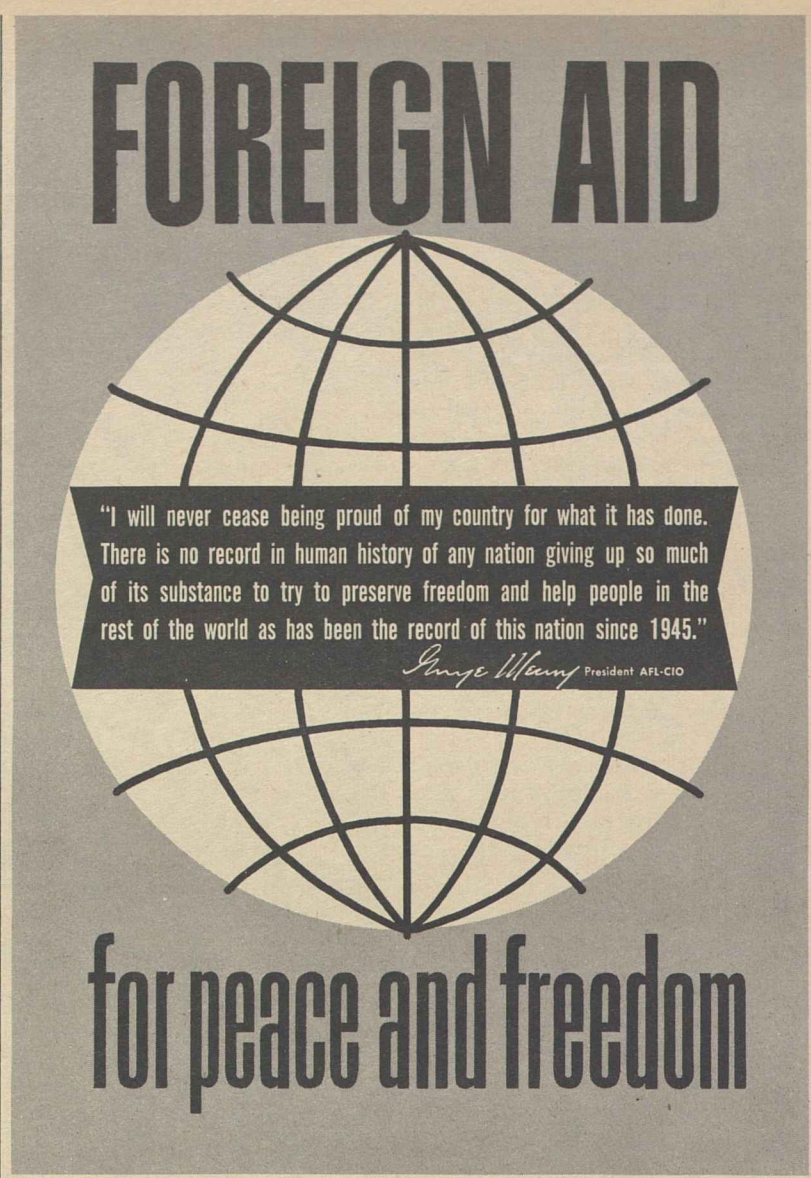
Los Angeles — The Republicans picked up a House seat from the Democrats as Mayor Del Clawson beat five Democratic candidates and two other Republicans in a special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Rep. Clyde Doyle.

His unofficial total was 33,083 against 21,951 for Carley V. Porter, the closest Democrat. Republican National Committee Chairman William Miller noted that it was the second special election this year in California that the GOP had won in a district previously held by Democrats.

Membership of the House is now 257 Democrats, 178 Republicans.

Rehabilitation Called Essential for Injured

New Brunswick, N. J.—Physical rehabilitation is as important as adequate workmen's compensation to an injured worker if he is to be restored to a full and useful life, Mrs. Beatrice Holderman, director of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission, said at a Rutgers University seminar.



A NEW AFL-CIO pamphlet spelling out the federation's strong support for the foreign aid program and its opposition to recommendations of the Clay Committee is currently available. "Foreign Aid for Peace and Freedom" contains AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, his guideline memorandum and dissent from the Clay report and the Executive Council's statement on foreign aid. Single copies of the publication are available free from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The publication is priced at 15 cents each up to 100 copies and $12 per hundred.

Equal Pay Rate Bill Is Signed by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

effective until June 10, 1964, a year after signing. A clause enacted over labor's objections provides an additional year's exemption for any workers who are covered by an existing unexpired collective bargaining agreement.

The equal pay legislation is in the form of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, and thus both the coverage and enforcement are the same as those of the wage-hour law. The Labor Dept. has estimated that some 8 million women out of more than 24 million in the labor force will thus be covered.

Reduction of the wages of male workers to "equalize" pay is specifically barred by the new law.

The key provision bars discrimination in pay on the basis of sex "for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions."

The legislation makes it clear that pay differentials based on a seniority system, a merit system or incentive rates are permitted so long as the sex of the worker is not the basis for the differential.

3 Unionists To Advise on Social Security

Three men from labor ranks have been named by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze as members of an Advisory Council on Social Security to make a comprehensive review of the social security system.

They are Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Auto Workers, and Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The 13-member council held its first meeting with Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball as chairman. A report of its findings with recommendations for improving the effectiveness and extending the coverage of the old age, survivors, and disability insurance program must be submitted by January 1965.

Celebrezze said the studies are of great importance because more than 18.5 million persons are now receiving social security benefits amounting to almost $15 billion a year and nearly 90 percent of all persons now reaching 65 are eligible for benefits.

Hoffa Pleads Innocent to New Charges

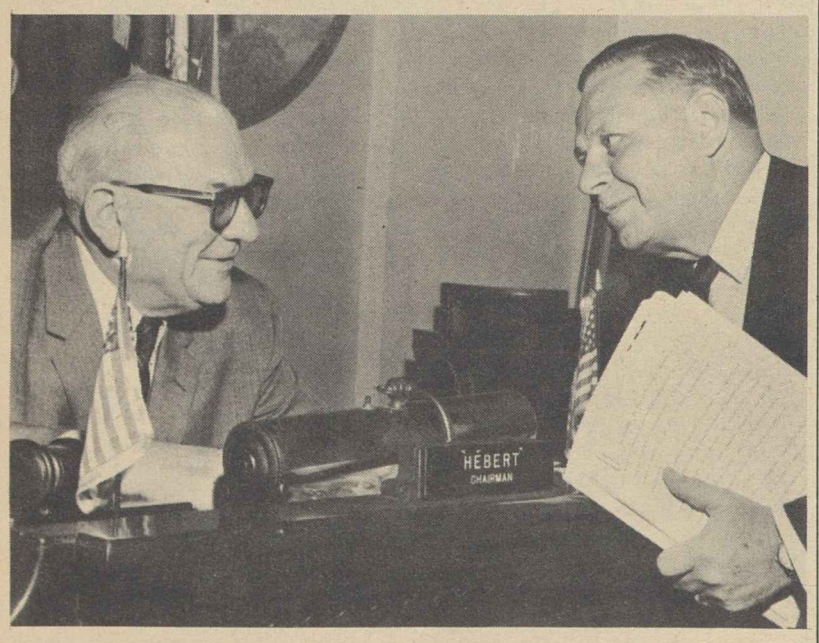
Nashville — Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa and 10 other persons pleaded innocent to federal charges of jury tampering here.

The charges involve alleged attempts to influence a jury that earlier had failed to reach a verdict in Hoffa's trial on charges of Taft-Hartley Act violation.

A week earlier Hoffa and seven others were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of diverting for personal benefit more than $1 million in funds involved in loans from the Central States Teamsters Pension Fund.

Hoffa is one of eight Teamster trustees of the fund.

In other cases, Anthony Provenzano, a Teamsters vice president, was convicted in Newark, N. J., by a federal court on charges of extorting $17,100 from a trucking firm in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. In Philadelphia another international officer, Raymond Cohen, was convicted in a state court on charges of conspiracy to defraud Local 107, of which he is secretary-treasurer.



CIVIL DEFENSE preparation is "still far from adequate," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) said in urging $195 million in federal funds for fallout shelters. He testified before a House Armed Services subcommittee headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), with whom he is discussing the legislation.

Preparation for U.S. Civil Defense Still Inadequate, Schnitzler Says

America's civil defense preparation is "still far from adequate," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has warned in urging Congress to approve a civil defense bill authorizing $195 million in federal funds for fallout shelters.

Schnitzler said in testimony prepared for a House Armed Services subcommittee that labor "strongly supports" the Administration's proposed fallout shelter program which "can save more lives than would any other feasible protective measures against nuclear attack."

He also urged coordination of civil defense planning with measures to cope with natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes and tornadoes.

Such a broader definition of civil defense, Schnitzler said, "would help stimulate even greater participation by the American labor movement in civil defense and natural disaster relief activities."

The Administration bill, introduced by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), chairman of the subcommittee, is a pared-down version of the five-year program the Administration unsuccessfully sought last year.

The current Administration bill would authorize $175 million for a new one-year program of "incentive payments" by the federal government to nonprofit institutions and to state and local governments to set up fallout shelter facilities.

The bill also calls for a $20 million program of construction of fallout shelters in all buildings owned or occupied by the federal government.

Urging approval of this program, Schnitzler told the subcommittee that "the federal government must show by its own leadership and by its own example that fallout shelters have a key role in our national civil defense program."

Labor's position, Schnitzler said, is that "civil defense is a matter of national defense and national security" and "not simply an individual problem or a family problem."

Urging an emphasis on group shelters, he declared:

"Civil defense fallout shelters can save more lives than would any other feasible protective measures against nuclear attack. Completion of the shelter program and the component elements necessary to make the civil defense shelter program effective require increased organizational planning and appropriations."

Meany Pledges 'Unstinting' Rights Aid

Urges Jobs for All To Speed Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

drive to assure that all minority groups will make their views count in the 1964 election.

- Encourage the advancement of Negro trade unionists to positions of leadership and responsibility in the labor movement.
- Take an active role in the formation of biracial committees and councils seeking to break down racial barriers in communities across the United States.

Joining the President in addressing the union representatives were Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. A number of the labor officials took part in the discussion of employment discrimination problems.

Point Number 2 in the President's suggested program is aimed at the economic problem stressed in Meany's message, which observed that "equal opportunity has meaning only if there is full opportunity for all."

"It is an incontrovertible truth," Meany declared, "that the greatest single contribution that could now be made toward equal employment opportunities for Negroes is full employment opportunities for all Americans."

Meany praised the President's past executive action to eliminate racial discrimination in employment involving the federal government, and voiced strong support for the civil rights legislative program outlined by Kennedy in a televised speech to the nation two days earlier.

He noted, too, that the AFL-CIO itself has had "a considerable degree of success—though not nearly enough—in breaking down racial barriers within the labor movement."

"Yet," he continued, "the progress thus achieved will be empty of practical value if there are no jobs for those who are now entitled to seek them on an equal basis. A sign that reads 'No Help Wanted' gains nothing by applying it to all races instead of one."

The meeting called by the President brought together members of the AFL-CIO executive council, international union leaders, the heads of state central bodies, major local central bodies and building and metal trades councils,

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman, who was visiting the White House at the time, was introduced to the group and praised Kennedy's leadership of the nation since his 1960 election.

Church Leaders Invited

Earlier sessions called by the President on civil rights problems have involved businessmen, mayors and governors, and he has scheduled a meeting with religious leaders.

Meany, who is a member of the U.S. delegation to the Intl. Labor Organization now meeting in Geneva, expressed regret that international commitments prevented him from attending the White House meeting.

"There is no public issue of greater importance to America than equal rights and equal opportunities for all citizens," he said. "And there is no issue of greater concern to me personally."

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's "long-time insistence . . . that a federal equal employment opportunities law is essential," but stressed that here, too, "opportunity itself is the first requisite."

He noted that the Administration had won enactment of a number of job-creating programs and was pressing for others, and that labor itself has urged "additional measures which we feel are necessary to achieve full employment, and thus to give reality to the principle of equal employment opportunity."

A similar situation, Meany observed, exists in the area of housing, where the President has moved to require equal access to federally insured or financed housing projects.

"But for equal access to decent housing to take effect," the AFL-CIO president said, "there must be enough decent housing to go around.

'A Matter of Slums'

"Segregated housing is not just a matter of discrimination; it is also a matter of slums. Each feeds on the other, and both must be attacked. For in addition to all else, throughout the North, segregated housing is the major cause of de facto segregation in public schools."

Even so, specific civil rights legislation is "certainly" needed, Meany emphasized, giving firm endorsement to the legislative measures Kennedy announced he would propose to speed school desegregation, protect the right to vote, and assure all persons regardless of race the right to be served or accommodated at hotels, theaters, restaurants and other establishments seeking to do business with the public.

"Every one of these measures is essential," Meany said. "Every one of them can be passed by a Congress that is fully aware of what is truly a national crisis.

"Surely the Congress—and the country—should now have reached this degree of awareness."

Meany said the President, in his television address, had presented the case "with force and eloquence" and urged him to continue "to exert the powerful and nonpartisan leadership required to translate the needs I have cited into effective federal law."

In his speech to the nation, Kennedy had said that "the rising tide of discontent" among Negroes seeking full equality had confronted the nation with a "moral crisis, as a country and as a people."

Conscience Involved

He called on every American "regardless of where he lives" to pause and "examine his conscience" about incidents at Birmingham and elsewhere.

"It ought to be possible," the President went on, "for every American to enjoy the privileges of being an American without regard to his race or color."

He said his legislative message would ask Congress "to make a commitment it has not fully made in this century to the proposition that race has no place in American law or life."

He said the issue was neither sectional nor partisan, and not legal alone, but primarily a moral issue which "is as old as the Scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution."

"We preach freedom around the world, and we mean it," the President observed. "And we cherish our freedom here at home. But are we to say to the world—and much more importantly to each other—that this is the land of the free, except for the Negroes; that we have no second-class citizens, except Negroes; that we have no class or caste system, no ghettoes, no master race, except with respect to Negroes?"

OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER activity on behalf of united funds, community chests and community health and welfare councils won a National United Community Service award for AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (right), chairman of the Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers. Shown presenting it, at the recent annual meeting of the United Community Funds & Councils of America in Chicago is Irving R. Duffy, last year's award winner.

Protestants Challenged To New Rights Action

New York—The National Council of Churches, major Protestant central body, has called on its 31 member-denominations to join the drive for full civil rights by supporting and participating, if necessary, in political and consumer action and sit-in demonstrations.

The council invited Catholic and Jewish leaders to cooperate.

By unanimous vote the council's general board, at a meeting in Riverside Church here, set up a commission instructed to encourage "negotiations, demonstrations and direct action."

"Words and declarations are no longer useful in this struggle unless accompanied by sacrifice and commitment," the board said in a resolution. The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the United Presbyterian Church added: "Demonstrations include being on the receiving end of a fire hose."

The board statement, termed the most forceful it has made, is advisory rather than mandatory.

The resolution cited council action in taking a clear position against racial discrimination and segregation in housing and education, and in support of equal employment opportunity, orderly nonviolent demonstrations, sit-in demonstrations and "freedom" rides. It added:

"We believe it is the responsibility of Christians to:

- "Understand the ways in which economic pressures are still being used to deprive persons of the right to train for and pursue their choice of livelihood and to prevent them from the exercise of their human and civil rights.
- "Refrain from any action that uses economic pressure or sanction to deprive persons of these rights because of race, creed or national origin.
- "Oppose such practices where they appear.
- "Seek ways to relieve or resolve tension in situations involving economic discrimination based on race; to support voluntary mutual agreements; to initiate and support legislation aimed at preventing private or public discrimination; to encourage candidates for public office who will support such legislation.
- "When other efforts fail, to support and participate in economic pressures where used in a responsible and disciplined manner to eliminate economic injustice and to end discrimination based on race, creed or national origin.
- "Urge all churches and their members to undertake 'repentantly, prayerfully and concretely' to fulfill these basic responsibilities toward all people and to 'put their own house in order' by integrating their institutions."

Repeal Urged Of 'Set-Aside' Contract Rule

The AFL-CIO has urged repeal of legislation which sets aside a portion of government construction work for small contractors, declaring that the "unique characteristics" of the construction industry make the provision unnecessary.

In a letter to members of the House Banking & Currency Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out that 90 percent of all contractors in the United States are "small business" under existing definitions.

The special preference, he said, is thus unnecessary to enable them to secure "a fair share of government contracts."

A repeal bill by Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.) and a companion bill in the Senate by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) would "restore normalcy to the building and construction industry in the vital areas of government construction," Biemiller said.

Jacob Pat Resigns From JLC Post

New York—Jacob Pat, long-time executive secretary of the Jewish Labor Committee, has resigned for reasons of health and will be succeeded by Benjamin Tabachinsky, who has been the committee's national campaign director.

Pat will remain close to the work of the organization with the title of secretary emeritus, JLC Chairman Adolph Held said.

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2 Entertainment Unions Strengthen Bias Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

privileges; in the publicizing of, and in calling or requesting performers to appear for, auditions or interviews; in staging a production, or in any other dealings with performers.

- **Casting notices shall be worded in such a way as not to discourage minority group members from inquiring, applying or auditioning.**
- **Representation by an agent or other representative shall not be a requirement for auditions or interviews for casting purposes.**
- There shall be no discrimination in the keeping of files on performers, in the services of casting agents and performers' representatives, nor in selecting applicants or employing performers on the basis of ability.
- Steps shall be taken to see that minority group performers are cast in all types of roles so that the American scene "may be portrayed realistically."

Signers of the policy statement are AFTRA, the employers, producers, networks, stations, independent packagers, transcription firms, phonograph recording companies, agents, managers, impresarios and others. A joint committee will implement the policy.

Delegates to the 16th AGVA convention, meeting in New York, heard an announcement of the murder of NAACP Field Sec. Medgar W. Evers in Jackson, Miss., and unanimously approved payment of a $1,000 reward for information leading to apprehension of his killer.

They approved a resolution to:

- Aid, support and assist the President and the Attorney General of the United States in their efforts to eliminate segregation in hotels, night clubs and other places of entertainment.
- **Advocate the elimination of segregation in any place of entertainment where it exists.**
- **Advocate that all franchised AGVA agents refuse to book AGVA members into any hotel, club or place of entertainment where a policy of segregation exists.**

Union Pres. Joey Adams said the union will do all it can in "following the laws of the land" and in helping "make this a world of freedom." Entertainers can play a part by working in such a way that "all people will accept the principle of non-discrimination without feeling they are watching make-believe."

Congress Called to Act on Civil Rights

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Long, Bitter Fight Seen In Senate

By Willard Shelton

A long and bitter civil rights struggle featured by a major southern Senate filibuster loomed in Congress following Pres. Kennedy's message asking sweeping rights legislation and urging that Congress "stay in session" until it had completed the job.

Action started almost simultaneously with delivery of the President's message as a House Labor subcommittee approved a bill to carry out the request for equal employment opportunity legislation. It would create a five-member federal employment commission with power to issue cease and desist orders in cases of job discrimination.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), had previously been considered in hearings. Chairman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N.Y.), of the full Labor Committee said he woud lay aside other issues to speed consideration of civil rights proposals.

House and Senate Judiciary Committees will handle other sections of the Kennedy proposals, which are based on the 14th and 15th Amendments and the interstate commerce powers of Congress.

Already facing a long session involving tax reduction and revision, social security hospital care, aid to education and numerous other proposals, Congress was told by the President that enactment of a definitive civil rights program is "imperative—however long it may take and however troublesome it may be."

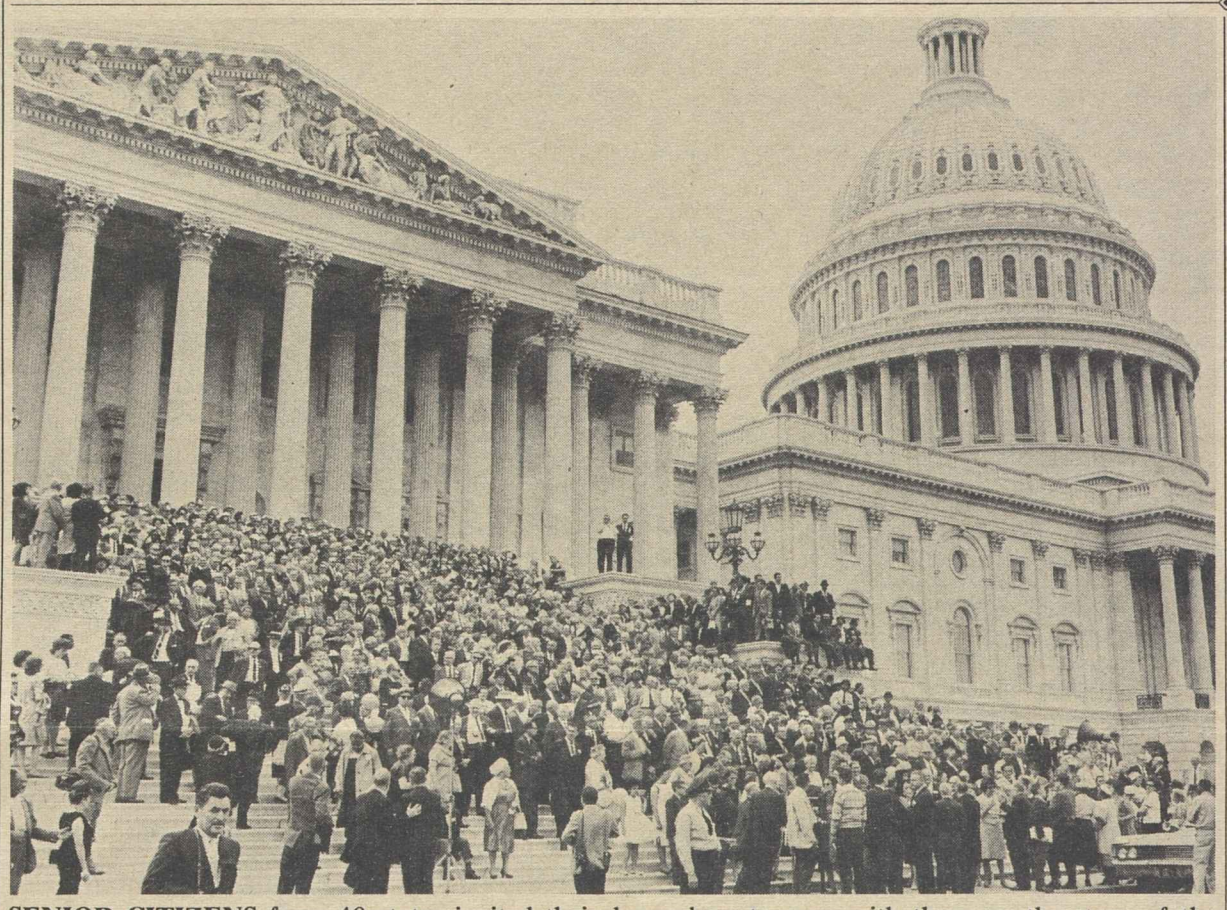
Battle lines had formed in advance as Southern Democrats, put on notice that the President would recommend federal legislation on equal accommodations in hotels, restaurants, stores, began preparing their filibuster, and estimates were freely made that two or three months might be required to break the blockade and pass legislation in the Senate.

The AFL-CIO has long since put itself on record as favoring the measures Kennedy proposed —including an equal employment opportunities law, a public accommodations law guaranteeing minority groups access to hotels, stores and restaurants, and stiff voting rights guarantees.

Pres. George Meany just six days earlier, when Kennedy called in 300 union officials for a White House conference, had pledged the President "unstinting assistance" from labor in "the prompt achievement of a full, enforceable civil

(Continued on Page 12)

Major Job Expansion Seen In New Steel Agreements



SENIOR CITIZENS from 40 states invited their lawmakers to pose with them on the steps of the Capitol and this picture resulted. The seniors attended the second annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington and lobbied for passage of legislation to provide hospital insurance through social security.

Kennedy Tells Seniors:

Health Care Passage Possible This Year

By Eugene A. Kelly

Senior citizens cheered like happy juniors on the last day of school when Pres. Kennedy told them, at a Washington convention attended by 1,600 delegates from 40 states, that a bill to provide hospital care for the aged through social security can be passed at this session of Congress.

They voted enthusiastically to launch a nationwide letter-writing campaign; paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol with a steam calliope and 5,000 multicolored balloons; posed for a picture on the Capitol steps with all the legislators they could inveigle outside; then scattered for home determined to win passage of their favored bill.

Forand Reelected

Before adjournment they reelected former Rep. Aime J. Forand, recovering at home from pneumonia, as president of the National Council of Senior Citizens; presented 10 Forand awards to seniors for outstanding service to the movement; and vowed to rouse the grassroots to the need for action now.

The President went to the convention hotel to tell delegates he is still convinced of the necessity for passing this "very vital piece of legislation" and was cheered lustily when he said:

"My prediction certainly is that, if the members of the Congress have an opportunity to vote

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African ILO Walkout Protests 'Apartheid'

Geneva—A conflict between two deeply-held principles of democracy—the right of free speech as governed by "the rule of law" and sharp rejection of all forms of race discrimination—has divided the Intl. Labor Organization's 47th conference here.

Thirty-two African nations, most of them newly independent of colonial bondage, have left the conference in protest against the continued presence of a delegation from South Africa, whose white supremacy policy has made that nation an international outcast.

Other democratic countries in the 108 member-nation ILO, while sharing fully the repugnance at South Africa's "apartheid" doctrine, have refused to abandon the tripartite UN agency.

When the conflict first boiled up, over the right of the South African employer delegate to speak at a general session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a meeting of worker delegates that the South African had a right to the floor under the conference's rules. But when the speech began, Meany left the hall to express his personal dis-

(Continued on Page 12)

Kennedy, Meany to Fly To Berlin

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will meet Pres. Kennedy in Wiesbaden in the West German Republic and will fly with the President to Berlin on June 26 for a visit to the Berlin Wall and for speeches to a West German building trades union convention.

Kennedy will be winding up a visit to the West German Republic, where he is scheduled to confer with Chancellor Adenauer, Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt and other officials. Meany will fly to Wiesbaden from Geneva, Switzerland, where he has been attending sessions of the Intl. Labor Organization as a member of the U.S. worker delegation.

The federation president will introduce Kennedy to the trade union convention in West Berlin and both the President and Meany will speak to the delegates from the convention platform.

Kennedy will also make a speech elsewhere in Berlin and both are rated as important. His speech to the union will be heard via loud speakers outside the convention chamber, Congress Hall.

From a platform at the Berlin Wall the President will be able to look over the obstructions into East Germany.

Union Gains 13-Week Vacations

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers' 170-member Wage Policy Committee has approved basic changes in the union's contracts with the 11 "big steel" firms, including a job-creating provision for 13-week vacations every five years affecting about half the 400,000 employes of the companies.

The committee instructed USWA officers to call negotiating committees into session immediately for the purpose of incorporating the settlement terms into individual agreements.

The action followed a report from the joint union-industry Human Relations Committee, presented by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, that the new plan "will create at least 15,000 new jobs" in the basic steel operations of the 11 big steel companies alone, and will mean many thousands of additional jobs if extended throughout the union's jurisdiction.

Terms of the new agreement were approved by the wage policy body — the key group in the USWA's collective bargaining system—after being worked out in intensive discussions by the smaller joint Human Relations Committee.

The 10-member HRC was set up by the union and industry following the 116-day steel strike in 1959 to provide a forum for year-round discussion of problems affecting both sides. It was given authority to seek mutually-satisfactory solutions to these problems for recommendation to the parties, but not to reach binding agreements on its own.

A clause permitting current con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Work Rules Talks Spurred By President

At Pres. Kennedy's request, deadlocked negotiators in the railroad work rules dispute have returned to the bargaining table to make "one last major effort" to settle their differences.

The President summoned rail union and management officials to the White House and warned them that "the whole future of free collective bargaining and of the effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act" is involved with the success or failure of their negotiations.

Kennedy set a July 10 deadline for an agreement and served notice that if the deadlock isn't broken by then "there will be no

(Continued on Page 3)

GIRL PICKET ON A HORSE gets horse laugh from horseless girl pickets in Jackson, Mich., where 300 workers walked 31 days to win a new contract from the I. M. Dach Underwear Co. The equestrienne is Striker Rena King on her horse Tony, who took regular turns alongside pickets until the walkout was won by Clothing Workers' Local 431.

Woodworkers, Carpenters File Lockout Charges Against 'Big Six'

Portland, Ore.—The first major strike in the U.S. lumber and wood products industry since 1954 has triggered illegal lockout charges by the Woodworkers and the Carpenters against West Coast employers known popularly as the "Big Six."

Some 4,000 employes of the U.S. Plywood Corp. and the St. Regis Paper Co. walked out of the woods, camps and shops June 5 when contract talks broke down. The next day four other firms laid off 16,000 non-striking employes and the unions filed unfair labor practice charges against the Big Six with the National Labor Relations Board.

Pickets have been posted at California, Oregon and Washington locations of the two struck firms but not at operations of the four companies where lockouts exist — the Weyerhaeuser Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Intl. Paper Co. and Ravonier, Inc.

Strike authorization had been voted by heavy majorities in IWA locals at Eugene, Mapleton, Reedsport, Willamina and Roseburg, Ore., and at Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, Wash. The Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters, walked out after strike votes at Lebanon, Ore.; Redding, Calif., and Seattle, Tacoma, Kosmos and Morton, Wash.

A union leader said that in 1962 and other years, the unions recognized industry problems and did not press demands for a wage increase. He added:

"Last year we placed the industry on notice that the employers should be prepared to grant a substantial wage increase in 1963 or face a strike."

The strike has been forced, he continued, by the industry's refusal to grant a reasonable wage increase or recognize the loggers' "travel time" problem.

The Lumber & Sawmill Workers broke off talks with the employers' bargaining committee June 3, but delayed strike action. The IWA halted negotiations June 4 when a management spokesman stated the employers' position: "Our view of the economics of the industry differs from yours. Our position is unchanged. It will remain unchanged even if you take . . . action."

The spokesman, according to union sources, was Vice Pres. Lowry Wyatt of Weyerhaeuser.

The union charges of unfair practices were filed against the employers as members of a newly-formed association and as individual firms.

Pres. Harvey Nelson of IWA Regional Council No. 3, said his union offered to settle for:

- A 15-cent general increase this year, with pay differentials for skilled workers; another 7.5 cents next June 1, plus a 3.5 percent general raise a year later.
- Travel time pay for loggers based on this formula: Pay for all woods employes who ride crew buses for all hours in excess of 10, excluding lunch periods, between departure times to and from a central pickup point.
- Employer recognition of problems created by automation.

The employers not only rejected these proposals but demanded weakening contract clauses on hours, overtime and grievance procedure, according to the IWA.

The Lumber & Sawmill Workers have been asking for a 60-cent hourly wage package spread over three years.

The two unions have reported strong industry opposition to proposals they call "fair and reasonable." Bargaining sessions with another firm, the Simpson Timber Co., have been scheduled for June 25.

Talks on Job Security Asked by Oil Workers

Denver—The petroleum industry has been asked by the Oil Workers to join in setting up joint labor-management study committees on job stabilization so as "to consider means of preventing or retarding the layoff of oil workers while meeting industry demands for increased efficiency."

The program, advanced by OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight, was endorsed by a committee of 10 rank-and-file delegates from across the country meeting as the union's National Oil Bargaining Committee.

"What we propose to do," said Knight, "is to ask management to sit down with us in study sessions —not in negotiations, at this point —and explore new means of providing the maximum possible guarantee of job security for our people while at the same time providing for a maximum of efficiency and economy in operation of the industry's facilities."

"Exploratory contacts" with the oil companies, he said, would begin promptly. The union, he indicated, will seek advice and guidance in the program "from economists, labor-management relations experts and industrial planners not connected with either labor or management."

It is the union's hope, Knight said, that a joint approach to job stabilization "will remove a cause of friction which has caused many oil industry strikes in the past five years."

Management, he pointed out, has consistently demanded "increased flexibility" in the assignment of employes to various jobs and this has met with "resistance from union members who object to the breakdown of traditional work practices."

A key factor, he indicated, has been that the "widespread feelings of job insecurity" have occurred in a time of general "spreading unemployment."

The problem previously has been handled on a "piecemeal basis," he observed, and possibly both union and management have been taking the "wrong approach."

"Perhaps the solution lies in areas which neither side has yet thought of," he added.

'Union Headquarters' Visit Filmed by IAM

The Machinists have produced a full color moving picture titled "Union Headquarters," featuring a visit to the IAM headquarters in Washington by Ken Becker, Baltimore, Md., an IAM member, and his wife.

The 16 mm film, intended for showing to union or school groups, may be rented for $5 or purchased. It is 24 minutes in length.

Brown's Bid Accepted:

Peace Talks Urged For Newspapers

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union has endorsed the idea of a "summit" meeting among leaders of newspaper unions and management to explore ways of avoiding long and costly labor disputes such as the recent New York and Cleveland strikes.

Writing in the June issue of the Typographical Journal, the ITU's monthly magazine, Brown suggested that the agenda for such a conference be limited to newspaper production costs, automation in the publishing industry and collective bargaining.

He said the only "string" he would attach to the proposal is that it involve participants with "top responsibility" in the areas proposed for discussion.

The ITU president noted that suggestions for such a meeting have come from public officials (including Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz) and labor relations experts "who obviously are sincere and who have demonstrated that they are fair-minded," as well as from others who were "quick to attempt to place the blame" for the New York strike-lockout on the printers.

"Somewhere between the positions of the two groups must be the consensus of the general public and those who were most affected by the dispute," Brown said.

"The metropolitan newspaper blackout, which was largely management-inspired, was somewhat like the 'irresistible force meeting the immovable object.' Millions of people were affected, some profoundly. It is not trite to say that it shouldn't have happened, but it did. Nor is it merely wishful thinking to say that it shouldn't happen again.

All Costs Up

"It is well known that newspapers for many years have been faced with troublesome problems in the heavy increases in production costs. By the same token, newspaper production workers have had to cope with the ever-increasing cost of living."

Brown said that while the attitudes of management and labor would seem to be diametrically opposed, a serious study would show that they are not irreconcilable.

He said newspaper unions, particularly his own, could give publishers some good, "money-saving advice" on how to cut costs through efficient production and plant modernization without "downgrading" the wages and working conditions of their employes.

"And we are anxious to do just that if they will listen with open minds," he declared.

Following publication of Brown's "summit" proposal the American Newspaper Publishers Association, through its special committee on labor relations, announced it had invited Brown and Presidents Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen, William J. Hall of the Photo Engravers and James H. Sampson, Stereotypers, to meet with publishers "at the earliest mutually agreeable time."

Kerr Calls Meeting

Brown's office said he has not yet received the invitation, nor one from Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California to a meeting announced for Sept. 17-19.

Kerr said he will invite 30 publishers, union presidents and arbitrators to discuss "possible solutions" to collective bargaining problems of the industry at off-the-record sessions in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Leather Goods Union Pledges Rights Battle

Atlantic City—Delegates to the 10th convention of the Leather Goods Workers heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler call on all Americans to join "a crusade to bridge the moral gap between America's democratic promise and the ugly practices in the area of civil rights."

With this appeal underscored by similar expressions from New Jersey's Gov. Richard J. Hughes and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, both Democrats, Leather Goods Workers Pres. Norman Zukowsky pledged full cooperation with the AFL-CIO in "this continuing battle which is the great moral issue of our time."

The 350 delegates representing nearly 40,000 workers in the leather goods, plastics and novelty industries—an alltime high in the union's history—rose in silent prayer for Medgar Evers, Negro civil rights leader in Jackson, Miss., who was assassinated.

In the economic field, the delegates authorized raising per capita dues from 22 to 25 cents a week to finance a broader organizing campaign and an effort for contract uniformity.

For the immediate future the union will seek minimum standards regarding hours, wages, job classifications and fringe benefits in all collective bargaining agreements. The ultimate objective is a single nationwide agreement in each industry with which the union bargains.

The convention also raised the minimum local dues from 50 cents to 85 cents a week to strengthen their financial structure.

In other actions the convention:

- Instructed the incoming 31-member executive board to take steps toward affiliation with the Leather & Shoe Workers Federation, international trade union secretariat associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- Urged Congress to repeal the existing 10 percent excise tax on leather products.
- Approved the launching of a union label drive.
- Asked for clear definition of worker protections in the Trade Adjustment Act to safeguard union members who "are losing jobs" as a result of increased imports.
- Endorsed political action through the Committee on Political Education and the AFL-CIO's legislative program, particularly tax reduction and social security hospital care for the aged.

Training School Hails 'Outstanding' Unionist

Peoria, Ill.—Thomas C. Jackson was cited as "outstanding labor person of the year" when the Union Counselors Training School held graduation exercises for 62 union members after a 10-week course. Jackson, of Auto Workers' Local 974, has been active in the United Fund, Heart Association and Peoria Community Chest.

4.1 Million Still Unemployed:

Non-Farm Job Rise Goes into 4th Month

The job pickup in non-farm industries continued in May, registering a better-than-seasonal gain for the fourth straight month, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The detailed job report showed an increase of 350,000 on non-farm payrolls—"twice the normal April-May change"—to a total of 56.2 million. The key manufacturing sector rose by 80,000 to 16.8 million although there usually is little change at this time, the report said.

Earlier, the Labor Dept.'s summary job report—based on Census Bureau surveys—showed total unemployment sticking at 4.1 million in May, instead of declining, because of "an unusually sharp increase" in teen-age job-seekers.

The influx of teen-age jobhunters, up by 300,000 over April, pushed the national seasonally-adjusted jobless rate to 5.9 percent in May from April's 5.7 percent. The teen-age jobless rate rose to 18 percent from April's 16 percent.

The Labor Dept. said the over-the-month improvement in the non-farm job picture was centered in durable goods, with soft goods showing mostly small seasonal movements.

"In hard goods," the report said, "employment increased at a stronger-than-usual pace in the five metals and metal-using industry groups."

The report showed that the steel industry group, while increasing by 14,000 over the month to a total of 1,189,000, still remained 4,900 jobs below May 1962.

With the extra-seasonal gain of 80,000 jobs in manufacturing, there was a seasonally-expected boost of 160,000 jobs in contract construction to a total of 2.7 million and a gain of 78,000 in the service trades to a total of 8 million.

In wholesale and retail trade, the report said, the decline of 45,000 jobs to a total of 11.7 million was about half the decrease expected following the Easter season.

The factory workweek rose a little more than seasonally, increasing by half an hour to 40.4 hours. Part of this rise was attributed to the resumption of the usual workweek following the religious holidays in April. However, longer hours were spread throughout the 21 major industry groups.

The most significant movement, the report noted, was the one full hour boost in transportation equipment as auto production rose and continued at near record levels.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers were reported steady at $2.45 while the big gain in the workweek pushed up average weekly earnings by $1.22 over April to $98.98. This weekly total was an all-time high and 2 percent above May a year ago.

Total employment rose by 1 million to 69.1 million in May, the report continued, some 850,000 above a year earlier.

The total labor force, which includes the armed services, increased seasonally by 1 million to 75.9 million in May, after five months of greater-than-seasonal gains, the report said. This put the labor force 1.1 million above May 1962.

Armour Plant Closes, 1,100 Jobs Wiped Out

Sioux City, Ia.—The closing of the Armour & Co. meat packing plant here has wiped out the jobs of 1,100 members of Packinghouse Workers Local 34. It was the 17th plant closed by the big packing chain in the past 10 years with the consequent elimination of 12,310 jobs.

The final membership meeting of Local 34 the night the plant closed heard a pledge from UPWA Field Rep. John Davidchik that the union "will still be here" to help displaced workers. He announced that the union stewards would work with the staff of the unemployment compensation office to take the claims of workers in the union hall this week.

Under an agreement negotiated by UPWA with Armour in 1959, the joint union-management automation committee will work in several ways to ease the impact of the plant closing.

Workers can elect to receive technological adjustment pay, transfer to another Armour plant where a vacancy exists, take severance pay, or retire.

They may also choose a retraining program to fit them for other employment. Retraining has been undertaken in other cities where Armour has closed plants with results generally described as "meager."

The Armour plant here, the city's largest employer, was built around the turn of the century and in recent years has suffered from neglected maintenance. Some new equipment had been installed in the dilapidated building to meet the challenge of modernization in the packing industry, but no general program of improvements was ever carried out.

When Armour announced its intention to close the plant last March, the Chamber of Commerce began a campaign to blame the union for driving it from the city. A move was also made to induce workers to yield "concessions" to the company.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, in a meeting with the mayor, civic leaders and chamber representatives, informed the group, however, that a high official of the Armour chain had advised him the Sioux City operation would be closed "even if the employes worked for nothing."

Helstein also reminded the civic and business leaders that the number of production workers in the meat packing industry nationally had shrunk from 191,300 in 1956 to 159,500 in 1962. In the same period, output per man hour went from 63.47 pounds of meat to 80 pounds, but the labor cost per pound advanced only from 3.43 cents in 1956 to 3.46 cents last year, Helstein reported.

UPWA is making a strong bid to have five projected Armour installations named as replacement plants for the Sioux City operation. The first one of these to open will be in West Point, Neb., about 50 miles distant.

All the new plants will be hog and cattle killing operations only. Carcasses will be shipped to points nearer to the point of retail sale under Armour's new production and merchandising program.

STEELWORKERS' LEADERS—Pres. David J. McDonald, center; Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, left, and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague are shown just before the USWA executive board convened in Pittsburgh to hear reports of developments flowing from union discussions with steel industry spokesmen in the joint Human Relations Committee.

Steel Vacation Plan Aims at More Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

tracts to be reopened by either side at any time after last May 1 provided the background against which this year's HRC talks were pursued.

The new agreement extends the expiration dates of the contracts about a year to mid-1965 by requiring the parties to serve 120 days' notice, to be given not earlier than Jan. 1, 1965, of any plan to terminate.

No wage increase is provided, but company contributions to the vacation savings plan negotiated in 1960 are increased from the present 3 cents an hour to 12.5 cents an hour. This is expected to build the fund sufficiently to cover the new five-year plan for extended vacations, which will become effective next Jan. 1.

McDonald said the new plan would bring USWA members some 3 million additional weeks of paid vacation valued at more than $100 million. He said this would not only create new job opportunities and benefits for senior employes, but would also enhance the promotion prospects of junior workers.

A USWA spokesman outlined the plan as follows:

The top half of the employe seniority roster at each company will receive 13-week vacations every five years in addition to regular vacations in other years. They will also receive an added vacation credit of one week for each five years of service, which they may accumulate until retirement, but may not take until then.

The lower half of the seniority roster will continue to build up supplementary vacation credits as long as funds are available under the plan, and estimates are that it will yield enough to give them at least an additional one week for each two years of service.

It is expected that about 5 percent of the affected employes will become eligible for the extended vacations every three months. An employe who qualifies for the 13-week benefit and thereafter retires will receive an additional benefit of one week for each six months between the date the 13 weeks was earned and the date he retires.

Excess Reserves

If the vacation savings fund should build up to the point that is more than enough to underwrite the program, the excess reserves will be used, first, to advance workers in the lower seniority group into the top group to fill vacancies and take account of possible expansion of the work force.

If surplus funds are still available a "bonus" of an additional week's pay will be given under a rotation system starting at the top of the seniority roster and working down.

Other changes call for:

- Improved hospitalization insurance providing up to 365 days of hospital care per illness instead of the present 120-day limit.
- An increase of $10 a week in sickness and accident benefits, raising the average benefit to $67.50 a week.
- An increase of $500 in group life insurance coverage.
- Clear limitations on the contracting-out of production, maintenance or day-to-day repair work performed in the plant, and the establishment of local plant "watchdog" committees on the contracting-out problem.
- Spelling-out of limits under which supervisors may perform work within the jurisdiction of the bargaining unit.
- Company notification and discussion with the union of overtime scheduling in situations which might permit employes on layoff to be recalled.
- Continuation of the Human Relations Committee.

The parties also have worked out procedures for completing a new job classification manual by July 1. The manual, the compilation of which was agreed upon in 1962 negotiations, will apply to all jobs established or changed since last Jan. 1.

D. C. Center Offers Apprenticeship Aid

A new District of Columbia Apprenticeship Information Center has been opened to "help make apprenticeship information and opportunities available to all segments of the population."

Jointly coordinated by government, school and apprenticeship council officials, the center is designed to counsel youth on opportunities and to refer interested youngsters to employers and joint labor-management apprenticeship committees as applicants.

Said Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning: "There is no more important business than seeing to it that the nation's education and training programs are improved and expanded. It is particularly important that we eliminate once and for all the waste of human resources caused by racial discrimination."

City Health Post Goes to Unionist

Paterson, N. J.—This city's new health commissioner is Martin Ross, vice president-business agent of Hotel & Restaurant Workers' Local 158.

Work Rules Talks Set Up By Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

alternative to the enactment of new legislation which will protect the public against a loss of its rail transport."

"The effect of such legislation on free collective bargaining will be incalculable," he declared.

Both sides promptly agreed to the President's request for intensified negotiations during which the railroads will refrain from unilaterally imposing their controversial work rules proposals.

A chief stumbling block to a settlement of the three-and-a-half-year dispute has been the railroads' demand for abolition of the jobs of all locomotive firemen except those in passenger service.

Other major issues in dispute involve working conditions, pay rates and work jurisdiction affecting all operating crafts — the Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Conductors & Brakemen, Locomotive Engineers, and Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

The President reiterated his belief in free collective bargaining as "a keystone of private democracy," but emphasized that "it has to work."

Charging that there has been "no real bargaining" in the nearly three-and-a-half years of the dispute, Kennedy declared:

"This case has already dragged on much too long. There has been one postponement of the hour of showdown after another. Only the critical, crucial nature of the basic issues involved—especially the replacement of men by technology—justifies this at all."

Kennedy emphasized that new legislation would "necessarily" involve settling disputed issues through a third party and said:

"There is nothing which legislation can do which you are not free to do voluntarily, including the selection of your own special procedures if this is necessary to complete any part of your settlement.

"I urge you to act, as it is in your power to act, not only to settle this case but to preserve the freedom of private collective bargaining."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James Reynolds, and members of the National Mediation Board are actively participating in the negotiations.

Hospital Signs Union Shop Agreement

New York—Mount Sinai Hospital, which fought union recognition during a bitter 46-day strike in 1959, has signed a union shop contract providing wage increases and fringe benefits for 1,750 employes.

Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union said the agreement provides immediate wage increases of $4 to $8 weekly, additional increases of 5 percent in each of the next two years, and wage openers subject to arbitration in the final two years of the five-year contract.

Other improvements include 10 paid holidays, up to four weeks' vacation, sick leave cumulative up to 20 days, three days off with pay in case of death in an employe's immediate family or when the employe is married, and one day off with pay when a worker's wife gives birth.

Employes taking courses to improve their skills will be allowed up to $100 a semester for tuition.

Earlier, Local 1199 announced the signing of a first contract with St. John's Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, providing 30-cent hourly wage increases for 277 employes.

Youth Training Pilot Project To Help 2,500

The Labor Dept. will provide funds for a pilot project aimed at helping 2,500 out-of-work, out-of-school youth in Los Angeles prepare themselves for jobs.

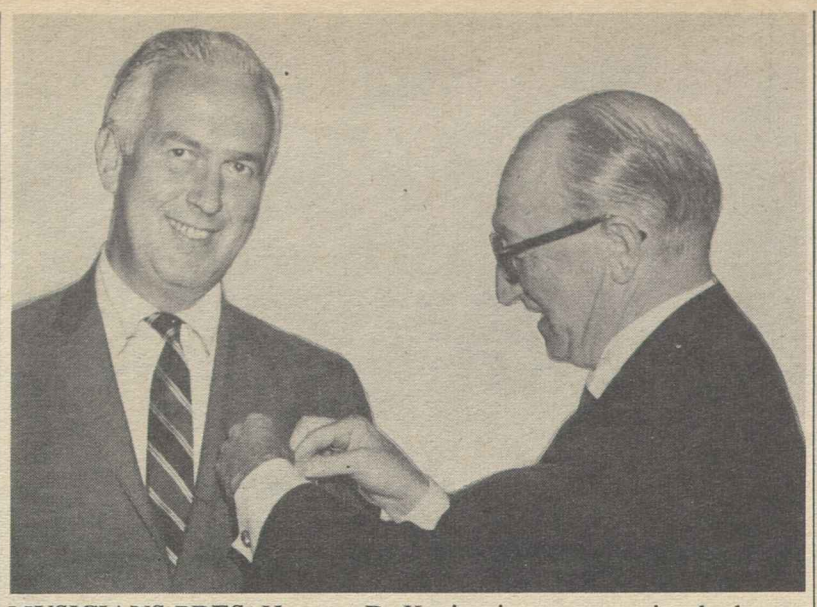
The program, to be administered by the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles, will include testing, counseling and training of minority and disadvantaged youngsters between 16 and 22 who have little or no work experience.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the youngsters presently "face a bleak job future, but through this program we hope to create a promising outlook for each individual."

Special training courses will be given to about 1,200 youth to help them for potential jobs. The others will be tested and counseled for referral to existing work opportunities. Many will be given remedial instruction, the Labor Dept. said.

The Youth Opportunities Board, which will administer the half-million dollar program provided under the Manpower Development & Training Act, has been set up by a joint agreement between four public agencies, Los Angeles County and the State of California.

Wirtz termed it "a new approach to the solution of youth problems which could serve as an example throughout the country."



MUSICIANS PRES. Herman D. Kenin pins a convention badge on Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), left, sponsor of the union-backed bill to establish a federal Advisory Council on the Arts. While the convention was in session, Pres. Kennedy established such a council by executive order.

AFM Hails Kennedy On Council for Arts

Miami Beach—When delegates to the Musicians convention here heard the news that Pres. Kennedy had issued an executive order establishing an Advisory Council for the Arts, this is what happened—as reported by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin in a telegram to Kennedy:

"They rose and cheered you, and instructed me to inform you promptly on behalf of the quarter of a million musicians they represent of their gratitude for this significant recognition of music and the performing arts.

"Over the years in which we have urged on Congress this enlightened approach to governmental recognition of its responsibilities to the cultural areas, we have been encouraged by the support we received at the executive end of Pennsylvania Ave.—and we musicians are grateful for it."

Earlier in the convention, the 1,200 delegates gave a demonstrative welcome to Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), who has sponsored legislation to set up such a council in the past two Congresses.

Thompson told the convention that a federal body is needed "to awaken, stimulate and encourage the reservoir of artistic feeling and spirit in this nation."

Union Praised

Praising the Musicians for their annual Congress of Strings summer scholarship program for talented young people, Thompson declared that "despite what you hear pouring from jukeboxes," the United States is not "a cultural desert."

But culture, he said, "should be nourished from the earliest years and this, I submit, should be a matter of national concern."

The council set up by presidential order will include government officials and private citizens representing various branches of creative art.

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution declaring civil rights to be "a special concern of free, democratic unionism" and writing into the Musicians' by-laws the anti-discrimination principles of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

Another resolution strongly urged the Federal Communications Commission to continue on-site hearings for renewal of radio and television broadcasting licenses. The resolution criticized the paucity of the use of live talent by broadcasters and heavy scheduling of old movies, network presentations and syndicated film packages.

Biennial Conventions

The AFM's convention will be held in Portland, Ore., and union spokesmen said contractual obligations bind the Musicians to a 1965 convention in Minneapolis. Unless changed by future convention action, that will be the union's last annual convention.

Delegates, as part of a package proposal revamping the AFM's financial structure, voted to shift to biennial conventions thereafter.

'Time Is Running Out' On Jobs, CWA Warns

Kansas City, Mo.—A strong statement on economic policy adopted by the Communications Workers' 25th anniversary convention here warned that "time is running out" on the public's tolerance of high unemployment levels in the United States and Canada.

The statement adopted by the 2,500 delegates from some 300 CWA locals called for the building of an economy "that is growing at a sufficient pace" to provide jobs for workers presently unemployed, for the increasing numbers being displaced by automation and for the millions of young people entering the labor force.

In a highlight of the convention, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther addressed the annual banquet and declared that "everything we have in the UAW, all of the financial and moral and organizational support we can muster, sits with you at Michigan Bell."

Negotiators for the CWA, headed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, were scheduled shortly after the convention adjourned to resume bargaining with Michigan Bell, the lead-off company in the union's current round of contract renewal talks with the Bell system.

Earlier, the delegates had heard Walter W. Heller, chairman of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, describe how the President's proposed tax cut program would stimulate the economy. Heller put his examples in the immediate terms of the earnings and take-home pay of CWA members.

Tax Plan Backed

A convention resolution described the Kennedy tax plan as "a step in the right direction" but urged that the cut be concentrated in the lowest income brackets and take effect immediately, rather than be phased out over three years.

Another resolution offered the CWA's "wholehearted" support to the President in carrying out the civil rights program he had just set forth in his television speech to the nation.

A later motion by a Shreveport, La., delegate opposed the use of CWA dues to support any ethnic group in programs that would "tend to divide" the membership, or "hinder" organizing or COPE collections. It was defeated on a roll call by a weighted vote of 165,521 to 91,448, with 16,740 abstentions.

A resolution reaffirming the union's support for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education drew attention to the fact that the CWA has for the 8th successive year met its full COPE quota of $34,225.

Acting COPE Dir. Al Barkan said CWA members should be especially proud of this year's record because it was achieved with the year only half gone. He gave special praise to the 161 CWA locals which have met or exceeded the goal of $1 contribution to COPE from every member.

Other resolutions adopted by the delegates supported, among other things, an intensified organizing effort, federal aid to education, social security hospital insurance for the aged, enactment of the youth employment opportunities bill, and expanded public works.

CWA Gets Thanks For 'Hi-Mom' Role

On behalf of the armed forces, Assistant Sec. of Defense Norman S. Paul has thanked the Communications Workers through Pres. Joseph A. Beirne for their role in the "Hi-Mom" program last Christmas.

The program, financed by the union and its members, enabled more than 1,000 service men and women to make telephone calls to their homes on last Christmas Day.

"Your 'Hi-Mom' program is a tangible demonstration of your organization's interest and concern with the sacrifices of our service personnel stationed overseas," Paul wrote.

Part of 'Revolutionary' Change:

African Unions Play Major Social Role

The trade union movement in Africa has a greater role to play than its counterpart in the United States because it is a vital part of the social, economic and political structures in each nation, according to Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

African unions, she asserted, are "part of the revolutionary social change in a country moving from dependency to an independent" status.

"The trade union movement," she added, "was a part of that articulate voice and support which in many instances made independence realizable."

Saw Kenya Institute

Mrs. Springer recently attended the opening of the Institute of Tailoring & Cutting in Kenya and before returning also visited the Congo, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Senegal and Nigeria.

Her views were aired on the public service program Labor News Conference, presented over the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network.

African union leaders who have come to this country for training have been "stimulated and encouraged," she said, but so far as their work and the challenge to remove colonial dependency is concerned, they "never needed an outside impetus." One of the things we may have contributed, she went on, "is a better sense of organization—to their membership and to a whole social concept."

"When you remember the level of training and the limitations on education," Mrs. Springer said, "the trade union movement naturally was in the forefront of the struggle. Some of the leaders across Africa today—the prime ministers, the heads of departments of government—are former trade union leaders, some still holding very high posts."

Under questioning by Simeon Booker, Washington bureau chief of the Johnson Publications, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc., Mrs. Springer maintained there is "no flat answer" as to the rise of labor political parties.

"The politics and the developments are as diverse as in any other part of the world," she explained. "Certainly developments in Nigeria will be very different from developments in Tanganyika. By the same token, some of the developments in the Congo will be much different from those in some other areas."

What she does expect to see, she said, is "a lot of the leadership of the trade union movement moving on to government responsibility."

In discussing the Kenya tailoring institute, Mrs. Springer, a member of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said that nation has one of the most highly developed needle industries on the continent. Before the opening of the institute, which is training some 70 students, instruction was offered only in two government schools with a capacity of 22 trainees a year.

Women Admitted

"The union offers a service to its members and looks toward the future of the industry that will come and gives, for the first time, women an opportunity," she said. "The government schools I am talking about never admitted women."

As to the effect of the "Negro uprising" in this country on Africa, Mrs. Springer said:

"It certainly never compliments the United States. Every report of incidents in the U.S. not only excites but inflames the African community. The people who try to understand and respect what the U.S. has done as a former revolutionary country are hard put to answer."

N. J. Labor Supports Hughes on Bond Issue

Atlantic City—More than 3,000 delegates representing 1,500 local unions affiliated with the New Jersey State AFL-CIO gave full backing to Gov. Richard J. Hughes in his battle to finance a badly needed $750 million state construction program through a bond issue rather than a sales tax.

The convention, rejecting the 3 percent sales tax proposed by an advisory council named by Hughes, called upon voters to approve the bond issue in a referendum next November and prevent the imposition of the sales tax that would bear most heavily on low-income and middle-income families.

Hughes himself had previously rejected the advisory group's proposals and offered the bond issue as an alternative.

The convention, the first assembly of the State AFL-CIO since its merger convention two years ago, hailed the progress achieved in political education, civil rights, legislation, political education and community services.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, U.S. Senators Clifford P. Case (R) and Harrison A. Williams (D) and many union officials.

Murphy on Rights

The civil rights issue took on commanding significance when Pres. Vincent J. Murphy departed from the prepared text of his report to warn that "much of the South is aflame" and that there are "plentiful evidences of unrest and discrimination" in New Jersey and other northern states.

"I am wholly in agreement with the demand for an end to segregation, and the program of Pres. Kennedy should be supported by all of us," Murphy declared.

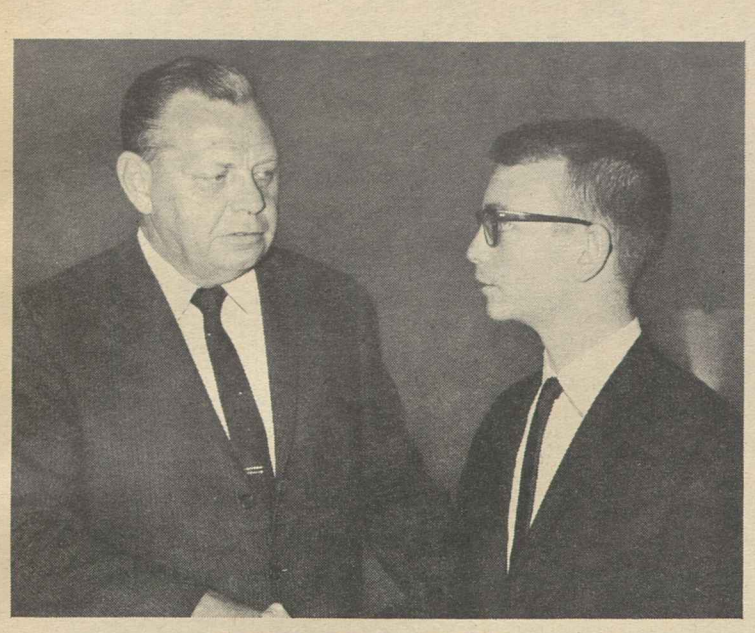
"It is the elimination of 'de facto' segregation that constitutes the most difficult problem," he observed, and "we will be compelled to handle each case on its merits until an overall solution is found."

He pointed out that building trades union officials and he had met with Hughes June 5 in a "most constructive" conference, and that a State Building Trades Council convention had voted to cooperate with any civil rights committee designated by the governor.

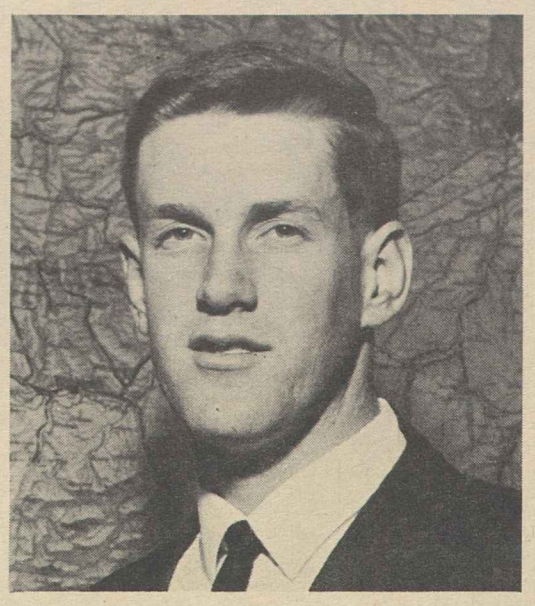
He also called on the State AFL-CIO civil rights committee to cooperate with its officers and the building trades "to demonstrate both to ourselves and to the public at large that the trade union movement is not only free of discrimination but in fact is one of the leaders in the fight."

Murphy sharply criticized the state highway commissioner, Dwight Palmer, for failing to push a roads-building program and called for his resignation.

First Scholarship Winners Graduate



RICHARD J. OLSON
With AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler



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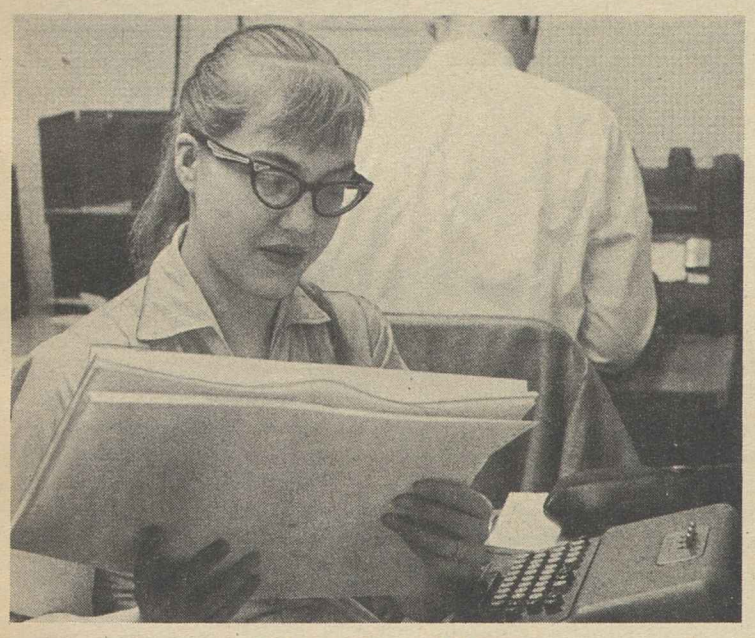
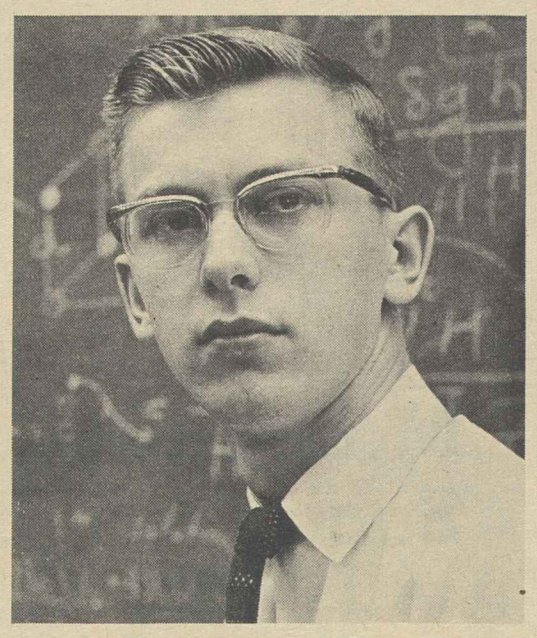
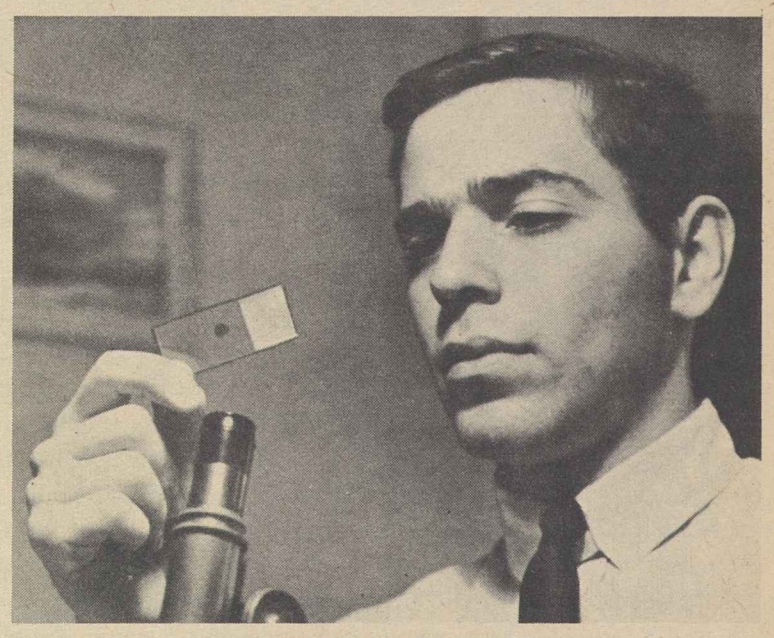
DAVID J. KENNEDY



JOYCE E. ZARS



LARRY CLYDE HEADLEY



BRUCE H. KOLE

Original Scholarship Winners Getting Degrees This Month

The AFL-CIO's first class of merit scholarship winners graduates from college this month after having compiled an impressive record of academic honors and achievements.

When the federation in 1959 launched what has become an annual program of awarding four-year scholarships to promising high school graduates from all sections of the nation, it changed the lives of the five boys and a girl who were the first selected.

Larry Clyde Headley, who recently wrote the AFL-CIO that he never would have been able to attend West Virginia University without the help of the scholarship, graduated first in his class, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and has been awarded a three-year graduate grant from the National Aeronautics & Space Agency to continue his education and carry on research in nuclear physics.

On the eve of his graduation, the president of the university wrote that the AFL-CIO "may be very proud" of Headley's accomplishments.

Headley, whose widowed mother died during his freshman year, worked during both high school and college while winning academic honors.

The five other 1959 scholarship winners also justified the promise they showed during their high school careers.

Bruce Henry Kole, Oak Park, Mich., whose father had been an active member of the Auto Workers before his death in 1958, is continuing at the Medical School of the University of Michigan.

He took his pre-medical training at Wayne University, where he made the dean's list and was a leader in student activities. Despite a heavy load of scientific courses, he found time to take a labor course and recently wrote the AFL-CIO:

'Work Together'

"When men can work together in a group in order to bring the improvement of man, there can be no higher good. The AFL-CIO is working towards this goal. And the scholarship, a product of this, makes me most grateful."

Joyce Ellen Zars, whose father is a chauffeur in Chicago, did so well at Massachusetts Institute of Technology that she received a $500 a year grant from the university in addition to her AFL-CIO scholarship. She is to be married this month and wrote:

"My husband and I are planning to work and travel for a year or two before resuming studies. We are considering applying to the Peace Corps . . ."

In addition to scientific and technical subjects, Miss Zars took a course in labor relations—and made an A.

"I wish again to thank the AFL-CIO and all its members for making this possible," she wrote.

Christopher Paul Ehret of Santa Paula, Calif., entered California Institute of Technology, but decided his chief academic interests were in the humanities. He switched to the University of Redlands and did so well that he has been awarded a graduate fellowship in history and African studies at Northeastern University. He plans to marry in August.

At Redlands he has been an editor of the student paper, a member of the baseball and tennis teams and, in the words of the president of the university, "a very outstanding student."

His studies included a course on labor problems and he wrote that he has "thoroughly enjoyed" reading the AFL-CIO magazine, the American Federationist, which is sent monthly to scholarship winners.

To Do Graduate Work

Richard John Olson, whose father is a member of the Railroad Telegraphers at Council Bluffs, Ia., is another June graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been awarded a teaching assistantship at Iowa State University in theoretical mathematics and electronics, and he will take his graduate work there.

He took a labor relations course at MIT and found it "so interesting" that he took a labor economics course the following year and went on to a senior year seminar in labor problems.

David James Kennedy, whose father is a 23-year member of Postal Clerks Local 4, Louisville, Ky., and whose late grandfather was a member of the same local for 40 years, is graduating from the University of Notre Dame, where he majored in physics.

His record won him a graduate assistantship at the University of Florida, where he will continue advanced studies in physics and astronomy.

He wrote that a course in American labor history "added a great deal to my own personal conviction concerning the labor movement" and to his awareness of the significances of the union label.

Expressing appreciation to the AFL-CIO, he said:

"My life has been changed by this scholarship."

President of Israel Histadrut Founder

The newly-elected president of Israel, Shmeour Zalman Shazar, was a participant in negotiations in 1919 under the sponsorship of the World Zionist Organization which resulted in the foundation of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

A one-time farm worker in Palestine, he joined the staff of Davar, Histadrut's daily newspaper, in 1925 and eventually became its editor, retaining the post until he became minister of education.

Shazar was the author of Israel's Declaration of Independence, a founding member of Mapai, the Labor Party, and wrote Mapai's 1943 manifesto calling world attention to the gas chamber slaughter of Jews by Hitler.

UPWA Pact Ends 6-Month Strike

Lubbock, Tex.—Strikes of 250 Packinghouse Workers against warehouses and a packing firm owned by Roy Furr, supermarket and cafeteria operator, have ended in a new agreement approved by striking members of UPWA Locals 783 and 788.

Dist. 5 Dir. George Thomas said the agreement provides for union recognition, six paid holidays, seniority, grievance procedure including arbitration, severance pay, sick leave, a retirement plan and a progression system based on length of service at these wage rates: produce warehouse, $1.40 to $1.73 an hour; order pullers, $1.625 to $1.84; checkers, $1.785 to $2; fork lift operators, $1.84 to $2.05; gang leaders, $2.25.

Warehouse workers struck Dec. 16 for an initial contract and Lubbock Packing workers Jan. 23.

RLCA Names Rev. Webber Field Director

Rev. Charles C. Webber, who retired recently as AFL-CIO religious relations representative, has been named a field director of the Religion & Labor Council of America.

Possessor of a long background of service in both the church and the labor movement, he has been an RLCA board member for several years and represents the Division of Christian Life & Work on the general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

Rev. Roy McCorkel and Jacob Clayman, RLCA co-chairmen for religion and labor, respectively, also announced the resignation of Dr. Kenneth Watson as executive director of the organization. Dr. Watson is returning to California to resume his work as a minister of the Southern California-Arizona Methodist Conference and will represent the RLCA on the West Coast as a volunteer field director.

The co-chairmen announced these additional appointments following a board meeting in Washington:

- John G. Ramsay, RLCA treasurer and former co-chairman for labor, and community relations representative for the Steelworkers, to serve as administrative representative of the board in the direction of field and staff.
- Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, as chairman of a program committee to counsel with the program director, Matthew K. Clark.
- Al Herling, public relations director of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, as chairman of an editorial committee to work with Dr. Clair M. Cook.

Memo to Class of '63

THE THOUSANDS of young men and women who are receiving their college degrees or high school diplomas this month as the Class of '63 will be entering a new phase in their careers in a complex and challenging period.

It is a period in which man's ability to explore the unknown regions of space and his ingenuity in developing increasingly sophisticated technologies still fall short of feeding the world's hungry, of providing full employment in freedom and in controlling the weapons of self-destruction.

It is a time also for America when a long-smoldering social revolution for equal rights has begun to blaze across the land and all the wisdom of the older generations and the energy of the new will be needed to help it achieve its goal under peaceful conditions.

★ ★ ★

THE MEMBERS of the Class of '63 moving directly into the job market will find a new premium on skills and depth and duration of formal education. They will find that their classmates who chose the job route before graduation, especially from high school, are finding decent jobs hard to come by.

They will find also that the level of wages, the vacations with pay, the health, welfare and pension plans, the hours of work and the myriad of working conditions by and large carry a union label—the results of struggle and strife of earlier generations to build a better world.

The union card they will be proffered in many plants, shops and offices is the hallmark of dignity, of self-respect, of social justice in an industrial democracy.

★ ★ ★

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the News is a story of the college careers of the first six students to be awarded AFL-CIO scholarships and their hopes for the future. The pride in their accomplishments is outweighed, however, by the thought of how many thousands of young Americans, given the same financial opportunity, would turn in similar records, enriching their own lives and the nation's resources.

The need for federal aid to education from the kindergarten to the graduate school becomes daily more acute and yet legislation to create such a program languishes in Congress.

Organized labor has long been in the forefront of the fight for an educational system that will allow every American youngster to achieve to the extent of his abilities without reference to economic or social ability or position.

The world which greets the Class of '63 illustrates sharply the need for an educational system that can produce citizens who can cope with and dig out the answers to a world in change.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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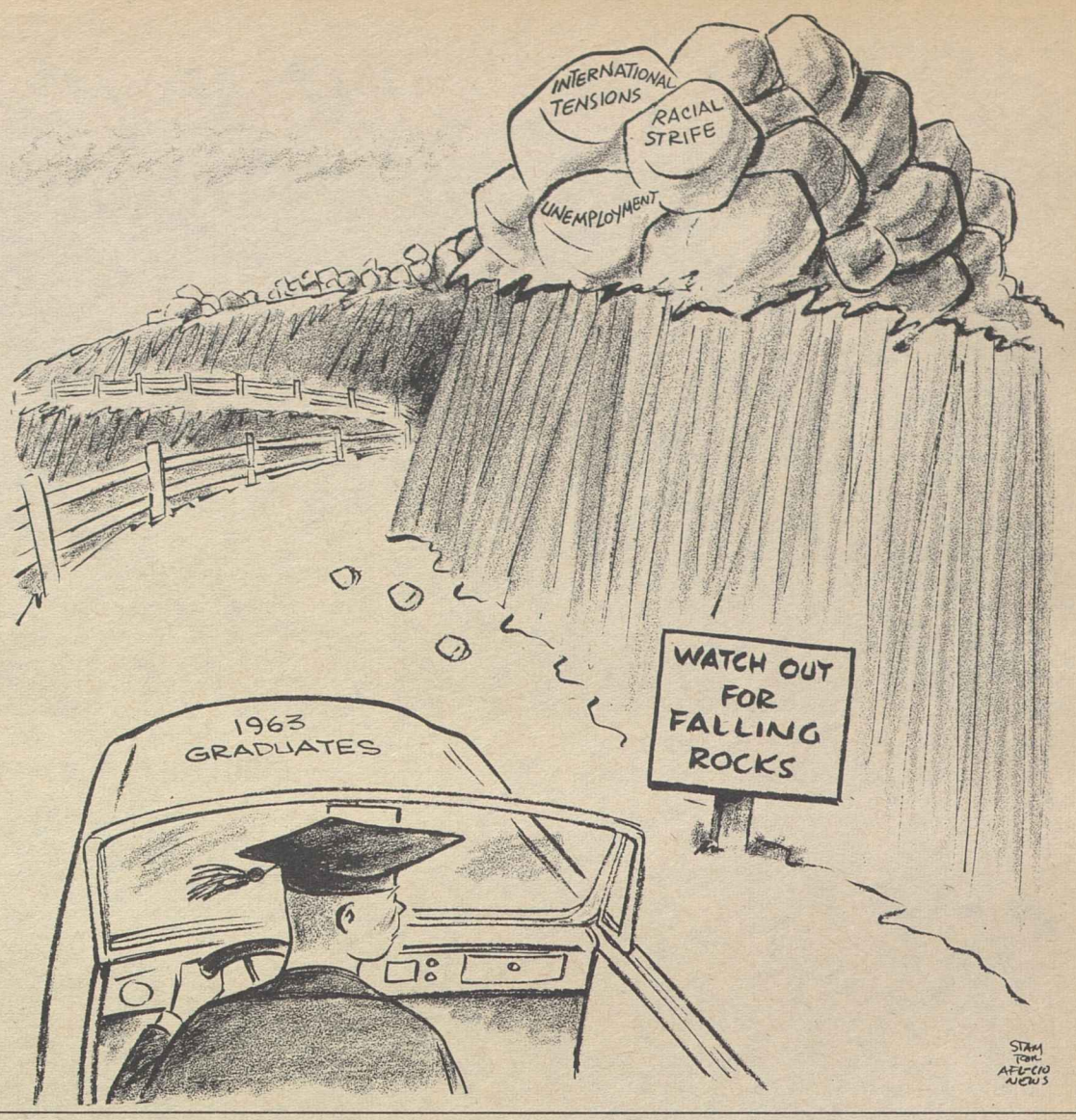


Support 'Broad and Deep':

Most Americans Seen Backing Social Security Hospital Care

The following is excerpted from an address by Assistant Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen to the 15th annual institute of the American Association of Hospital Accountants in Chicago.

PRACTICALLY ALL the arguments put forth against the President's proposal [on hospital insurance for the aged] are duplicates of the arguments we heard in 1935 when the original Social Security Act was passed.

This is not strange, for the principles behind the original old-age insurance, the survivors and disability insurance added later, and the current proposal for hospital insurance are exactly the same.

In 1935, it was said that social security would lead to regimentation, to the literal dogtagging of American workers. Opponents said it was socialism, unworkable, that it would mean government interference with both the individual and business.

It is rather commonly agreed today, of course, that these fears were unfounded.

The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system is now paying $1.2 billion a month in benefits to over 18 million people—people who are retired or disabled or who are widows or orphans. Credits for these benefits were derived from the covered earnings of millions of American workers during the last quarter century. Their contributions and those of their employers to the social security trust funds made possible its financing completely independent of the general funds of the government and without the imposition of any "means test" before payment could be made.

The principle of social security—the combination of contributions and credits based on earnings—is commonly equated with the great American virtues of thrift, self-reliance, and a recognition of the dignity and importance of the individual.

Federal social insurance has been in existence in this country for 28 years. It works, and it works well.

Moreover, it works well without interfering with the lives of the people it protects.

No one tells social security beneficiaries how to spend their money.

No one can keep them from receiving their benefits. The rights under the system are enforceable in the courts of the land.

That the system works no one can deny. The old-fashioned poorhouses have been closed. Our disabled need no longer live in poverty. Widows and children can continue to live with considerable economic independence.

This is because social insurance is designed not so much to help poor people but to help people keep from becoming poor.

In our social security system we have in operation a highly successful and widely accepted instrument for providing economic security and for preventing destitution and dependency. In social security we have at hand a valuable tool for accomplishing the purpose of enabling people to be self-reliant and to achieve personal independence. The system can be and should be used much more effectively for this purpose.

SOCIAL SECURITY is based on the concept that security for the individual should, to the extent possible, grow out of his own work. Whether a person is entitled to benefits and the amount of his benefits are related to a record of his earnings. Basing eligibility on a demonstration of work and providing variable benefits related to the level of a person's earnings fits in with the general system of economic incentives.

Furthermore, since benefits are paid regardless of income from savings, pensions, investments, and the like, the worker is encouraged to supplement the basic protection afforded by his social security benefits with whatever additional protection he is able to build. The system operates to prevent need and dependency, and it does this as a result of the work and contributions of the individual himself.

We believe the majority of the American people want a program of hospital insurance to be added to the cash benefits provisions of the social security system. Many national organizations have long supported the proposal, as have countless persons in various professional walks of life. And we believe there is wide support for the program in Congress. No less than 36 senators and 46 representatives sponsored this year's bill, while others have gone on record publicly in support of the plan.

It is true that certain organizations have been campaigning against the proposal. Their opposition, of course, was not unexpected, for much the same organizations have opposed other suggested changes in the social security system — changes that have proven their worth in operation and strengthened the security of the individual and of society.

I am confident this program will become law because it is morally right, financially sound, and administratively practical. I want to repeat what Pres. Kennedy has said:

"Health insurance for our senior citizens is the most important health proposal pending before the Congress. We urgently need this legislation—and we need it now."

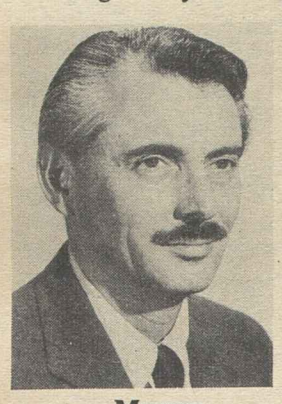
Morgan Says:

Growing Political Crisis in Italy Blamed on Runaway Inflation

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ROME—The Italians have never had it so good. They've got, on the surface, a real dolce vita, a sweet life, and it may finish them. Prosperity has hit this mad and wonderful country like a tidal wave, and many Italians are still wallowing in it, but dangerously refusing to face up to the fact that as the wave recedes, it is leaving them on a ruinous beach of inflation.



Morgan

This stark reality and the evasion of it are at the bottom of Italy's political crisis. No political leader to the right of the Communists has the courage so far to do what must be done—put some controlling brakes on the economy. And under the shrewd leadership of perhaps the most flexible and non-doctrinaire Marxist operating anywhere outside the Soviet Union, Palmiro Togliatti, the Communists are exploiting the situation with devastating effect.

Officially the cost of living in Italy has risen a stunning 18 percent in one year. Unofficially it is rocketing by 30 percent in two years. Italy used to be almost a bargain basement dream for tourists. Today a good quality shirt can cost $10. At Doney's, the status symbol sidewalk cafe on Via Veneto where people come to ogle and be ogled, I paid more for breakfast than one would pay in the Plaza Hotel in New York City.

Wages and fringe benefits for workers have indeed risen. This is part of the cause of the inflation. But prices have outrun these increases, and the working class, particularly civil servants and other government employes, are painfully feeling the pinch. Their lot, admittedly, has improved—but not enough to narrow the wide historic gap between them and the rich.

Ironically, Italy's economic crisis was intensified by a flight of millions of dollars of capital to Switzerland and elsewhere when the government asked for radical legislation to permit tax inspectors to examine bank accounts. The legislation failed and some of the capital is returning.

A different kind of migration is also complicating the situation, and fascinatingly enough television is partly to blame. In the historic coastal city of Agrigento in Sicily I found the lobby of my hotel crowded with Italians staring, not at the lovely Greek ruins of Agrigento across the valley, but at a TV set in the corner. The peasants in Sicily and the grindingly poor sections of southern Italy have managed to watch television, too. And they have discovered via the commercials that people in the industrial north of Italy have enough money apparently to buy such luxuries as refrigerators, cars, perfume, permanent waves and other finer things of life. So an exodus set in.

Now southern Italians are arriving in Genoa, Milan and Turin at the rate of 500 persons a day, lured by wages of 60,000 lire, $100 a month—innocent of the fact that inflation devours most of this in higher living costs.

But the Communists, in a masterful imitation of the ministrations of democratic party bosses of Boston and New York to European immigrants three or four generations ago, meet the trains in the north bringing migrants from the south—help them find lodgings, and promise them jobs if they join the party.

Neither the Christian Democrats—the dominant party—nor the Roman Catholic Church has any such organized welcome for the southerners. This is partly why the Christian Democrats lost and the Communists gained in the last election.

An heir of one of Italy's most distinguished and titled families, who is now an executive of an oil company, pays the Communists grudging tribute for their finesse.

"Togliatti is right," he says, "the working people are entitled to a larger share of comfort and security. But how to get the main elements of society to cooperate responsibly to achieve this is the problem."

"LIFE IN ITALY," an aristocratic but realistic government official told me, "has never been so free as during this miracle of economic recovery since the war. But now we must ask ourselves whether we have the self-discipline to make a democratic system work."

Another Italian with a long and distinguished career in public service believes the answer will be positive.

"If you write about Italy," he said, "don't conclude that we are so foolish as to head heedlessly for catastrophy. The economic crisis will get worse, but I think we will solve it. Social reforms are now a part of our baggage. Even the crusty old right wingers, with their palaces in Rome and elsewhere, know that—whether they admit it or not. And we're staunchly committed to the Atlantic Alliance."

On the train from Sicily to Rome the sleeping car attendant, a handsome young father of three children, who makes 70,000 lire—about $115 a month—told me, "Yes, life is better in Italy, but it is still hard for the workers, and we have a long way to go." And the question is whether the distance can be negotiated before the Communists can beguile the impatient masses into believing that their way is the better route to travel.

Washington Reports:

Truth-in-Packaging Bill Aimed At Confusion in Supermarket

THE TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING BILL is aimed at reducing the confusion of the housewife faced by conflicting claims in size, price and quality, and helping the honest producer survive the war on supermarket shelves, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), sponsor of the legislation, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

"What the bill seeks to do is to provide for honest statement in the course of selling, just as laws governing the sales of securities require full, fair and honest disclosure," Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N.Y.) said on the same program.

The Anti-Trust & Monopoly subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has approved the measure.

Hart described the plight of the housewife who tries to decide between packages containing 13.75 and 14.5 ounces with a 3-cent price differential while the crowd behind her grumbles as she figures.

He said that once the bill is passed, the Federal Trade Commission and the Food & Drug Administration would set up standards.

"WHEN AFTER hearings there is found to be confusion or deception," Hart said, "proliferation of sizes would, where possible, be eliminated. We had testimony that there are some 60 package sizes of potato chips, for instance."

Fear of the effect of setting up a bureaucratic apparatus to administer the law was expressed by Lindsay. He thought it might encumber the individual more than help him and do the manufacturer and storekeeper more harm than good.

Hart answered that the retailer would not be involved and that the possible hazard of bureaucracy would, in his opinion, be worth chancing.

Under the proposed law, the face of each box would have to show the volume in legible type, with contrasting colors, no confusing adjectives, and no illustrations that falsely represent the contents. The FTC and FDA would be authorized to set up hearings where confusion or deception is found.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PRESIDENT worked for weeks on the troubled question of civil rights legislation, weighing and balancing the conflicting advice that bears upon him, consulting many groups, confronting his conscience on his responsibilities in the moral crisis. In the end, he challenged Congress to rise to its own responsibilities in a message of great sweep and purpose.

Mr. Kennedy had been warned in advance by the public statements of Sen. Dirksen that he might face trouble if he recommended a public accommodations law. The Illinois Republican, the Senate minority leader, repeatedly suggested that he would prefer some kind of persuasive device to induce innkeepers, restaurant operators, the proprietors of swimming pools and movies and department stores to rise slowly to the sensed needs of the times.

Mr. Kennedy was told, also, that he should avoid stirring up unnecessary oposition in regard to enforceable anti-discrimination legislation in employment.

These counsels of reserve and avoidance, he rejected. He laid the whole problem bluntly before Congress—all the complexities he had been forced to consider, all the nuances and delicate shadings of the moral crisis of the country—and asked the legislators to act.

Sen. Russell of Georgia, who will lead the southern Democratic filibuster, denounced the anticipated public accommodations proposal.

* * *

NO ONE SHOULD SHRINK from the realization that the congressional struggle will be long and fiercely waged.

The House for many years has tended toward passage of civil rights bills—although often bills that somewhat cynical members feel reasonably sure are likely to be blocked in the Senate.

"The fight will take two to three months in the Senate alone—after a bill is reported by the House committee," is one estimate by a most experienced observer of the Senate.

The current session of Congress has generally been considered as likely to run through September and into October, perhaps, in dealing with tax legislation and other issues. The wags on Capitol Hill now are saying they can celebrate Christmas in Washington just as well as at home.

The trouble is there is nothing waggish about the issue. It is an immediate and imperative issue. It is most urgent.

The battle will be waged out in the open—for ours is an open society, wherein we parade our faults and failings as well as our strengths and virtues—for all the world to witness. The western Europeans, the Asians, the Africans, the Latin Americans and the Soviet bloc peoples will be participants as well as observers, for the world is no longer big and secret, and the tidal force of peoples striving for a place in the sun is universal.

* * *

WE COME TO THIS STRUGGLE because it is unavoidable. The Negro drive for recognition of his rights, for the essential right of self-respect and equal treatment in our great experiment in democratic self-government, has been contained and patient.

It has been non-violent under provocation, it has been fought through the channels of the courts, through peaceful parades and demonstrations.

It has largely moved on to civil disobedience—a bitter protest against segregation enforced by the power of the state and the habits of society. It has erupted in bitterness into street confrontation of mob against mob.

No seer can predict what will emerge from the congressional struggle—whether such a watering-down of the President's proposals that the end is frustration rather than achievement, whether a truly significant series of enactments that all of us can rejoice in.

The President, in any case, has set the stage with a challenge that is worthy of the issue. He has thrown the whole wide area open to the most compelling examination so that we are face to face, at last, with what can be done.

TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING legislation would protect the housewife and aid the honest manufacturer, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), right, sponsor of the bill, declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N.Y.) pointed out, on the same program, some of the current shopping difficulties.

How to Buy:

The Average American Worker Can't Afford the Average House

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER A DECADE of purported boom times and almost-full employment, the average American worker still can't afford the average American house. While wages have gone up, prices of houses have risen even faster, a survey by this department finds. Wages rose 38 percent in the past decade but construction costs jumped 50 percent.

The average industrial worker today earns about $5100 a year. The usual yardstick is that a family can pay about 2.5 times annual income for a house. Thus, the typical working family can afford a home that costs no more than $12,750.

But the average new house carries a price tag of $22,500. The average older house up for sale this year brought $17,300, the Federal Home Loan Bank reports. To buy the typical house offered for sale today, you really need an income of $7,000 to $9,000.

Prices of houses are especially high in the North Central and New England states. Costs are a little less in the West and South, except in southern Florida. There, prices have been running close to the highest in the country, and significantly, so have foreclosures.

Despite somewhat easier mortgages and lower interest rates, current price tags on houses have made down payments so high they virtually forbid many working families from buying houses. While some new tract houses can be bought with moderate FHA or VA down payments, buyers typically are required to put down 25 percent on new houses. With closing costs, that means the average down payment on a new house now is close to $6,000. On older houses you usually have to pay about 30 percent.

If you're home-hunting, there are three possible opportunities to reduce the cost.

One is the stabilized tags on existing houses, with even some reductions reported by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Most of the price-paring has been on houses built between 1940 and 1950, but some built after 1950 also have been marked down, except in the West. There they are still rising.

Another potential help, especially for recently-wed young couples and senior citizens, is the increasing supply of rental apartments. Almost half the cities surveyed by the real estate association now report ratios of over 5 percent, and somewhat more rent reductions are being reported than increases. Thus, while rents are still high, you at least have a chance to wring more concessions from landlords than you could a year ago.

How much rent can you afford? The usual rule of thumb is 25 percent of after-tax income.

THIRD AND MOST SUCCESSFUL effort to solve the present steep cost of housing is the middle-income and limited-income cooperative housing projects which have boomed in New York especially, and now are springing up on the West Coast, in the Midwest and other areas.

The big boon in this program is the special financing rate of 3.125 percent. Roger Wilcox, general manager of the FCH Co., which seeks to encourage housing co-ops, points out in Cooperative Housing Quarterly that the Park Town Cooperative in Cincinnati formerly had an average monthly charge of $91.30. But when it was refinanced under the NHA the average was reduced to $71.10.

Another helpful feature is the low down payments which can average as little as $120 per family. Already over 30 cooperatives have been started in various parts of the country under this program, Cooperative Housing Quarterly reports.

But this program has its limitations. The more usual non-profit housing cooperatives often require larger down payments but also can permit a wider range of incomes, and more freedom in where and how they can be built.

Unions have been the main backers of housing co-ops, and besides the large number they have sponsored in New York, recently have helped finance successful co-ops in San Francisco, Washington, in Milpitas near San Jose, Calif., and other towns. Co-ops and credit unions also have become active in sponsoring housing co-ops in Minneapolis, Detroit, New York, and other cities.

One of the most active efforts to provide housing for middle-income families is being made by the Association for Middle Income Housing in New York. In association with the Fund for Urban Improvement and the Middle Income Housing Corp., this group already has helped develop several large cooperatives in that city and in neighboring suburbs.

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FOR DEVOTION to the cause of crippled children, Legislative Dir. Joseph E. Brady (right) of the Brewery Workers received the award for outstanding service of the National Society for Crippled Children & Adults at a luncheon in Detroit. The presentation was made by Joseph J. Foss (left), former president of the society, and was accepted by Brady on behalf of the many unions which have aided the cause.

Standards Approved:

Group Health Body Pushes National Plan

DETROIT—The Group Health Association of America is backing a proposed national service agency through which prepaid group practice medical care could be provided for employes of national organizations wherever it is available.

More than 380 physicians and laymen representing group practice plans across the country, in annual meeting here, approved a set of "working standards" to apply to plans seeking to take part in such national account enrollment.

Louis L. Feldman of New York, reporting on behalf of a GHAA study committee, said "the immediate objective is to develop an effective arrangement for reciprocity and transferability of coverage for subscribers of qualified plans."

Because of the direct-service nature of the benefits they provide, most group practice plans are community-oriented. Under the proposed reciprocity system, however, it would be possible for a national organization to provide uniform group practice benefits for employes situated in various parts of the country.

The GHAA members also voted commendation to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and the state legislature for a new law barring discrimination in hospital appointments against physicians engaged in group practice. The delegates established a Medical Rights Fund to promote similar legislation in other states and to finance court action where group practice physicians are the objects of discrimination by hospitals and medical societies.

In his keynote address to the 13th annual Group Health Institute, held in conjunction with the GHAA meeting, Dr. Frederick D. Mott, president of the organization, said there has been "encouraging reports of growth" by many member plans during the year and declared that the "prepaid group health movement is on the threshold of far greater accomplishments."

A resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO at its last convention gave strong support to group practice medical plans as holding "the greatest promise for more reliable financial protection and for greater value for the medical care dollar."

At its February meeting, the federation's Executive Council urged unions to give primary consideration to prepaid comprehensive group practice plans in their bargaining for health care benefits.

In a banquet speech, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, who also heads Detroit's Community Health Association, one of the host organizations, condemned the American Medical Association's efforts to block the progress of cooperative health plans.

Reuther recalled that the AMA also had tried to block the establishment of Blue Cross plans in the early 30s. Now, he said, "the same people who fought Blue Cross act as though they had orginated the idea when we try to move forward to better things."

Mott, who is executive director of the Detroit plan, was re-elected president of GHAA, and Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyne of the Rip Van Winkle Clinic, Hudson, N. Y., was re-elected board chairman.

From Soup to Nonsense:

What Kind of Lovely Monster Makes a Baby Cry by Smiling?

By Jane Goodsell

HAVE YOU EVER FELT like the hunchback of Notre Dame, the creature from the Black Lagoon, the big bad wolf, Frankenstein's monster and Dracula all rolled into one?

No? Then you've never had a baby take one look at you and start screaming.

I have, and I haven't been the same since. Naturally, I tell myself that it didn't mean a thing, that it could have happened to anybody, that the baby was scared of me just because I was a stranger.

But this line of reasoning isn't very convincing. How could it be, when I'd been told in advance that the baby was the most friendly, gregarious infant that ever was?

As his grandmother put it, "He's not the least bit bashful. He just loves everybody!"

And when I walked into the room, there he was, sitting in his little jump chair. He was gurgling happily, his face wreathed in a radiant, toothless grin which he bestowed impartially on a roomful of people. Sure enough, he did love everybody.

THEN HE LOOKED AT ME. His smile froze. His eyes widened in terror. His face turned purple, and he let out a blood-curdling scream.

His mother, grandmother and aunt rushed to his side, murmuring soothing there-theres, and trying to assure him that I was a nice lady who wouldn't hurt him.

I stood there, trying to look like a nice lady. But I couldn't help stealing glances at my hands, half expecting them to turn into claws before my eyes.

The baby went right on screaming, and finally his grandmother picked him up and carried him out of the room, away from the unendurable sight of me.

So you can see why I'm so upset. I keep telling myself that the baby was just a rosy, dimpled, adorable little ignoramus whose emotional responses defy analysis. Still, there was something about that deep blue gaze of his that seemed to bore right through me. And the baby was clearly horrified by what he saw.

What did he see? I keep staring at myself in the mirror and wondering.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

For Remainder of Year:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Here is a list of conventions for the remainder of 1963 for the AFL-CIO and its departments, national and international affiliates, and state central bodies:

Date	Organization	Place
June 24	Retail Clerks	Chicago, Ill.
July 8	Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen	St. Louis, Mo.
July 8	Washington State	Richland, Wash.
July 8-12	Newspaper Guild	Philadelphia, Pa.
July 15-19	Potters	Las Vegas, Nev.
July 15-20	Switchmen	Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 3-9	Typographical Union	Long Beach, Calif.
Aug. 4-8	Maryland-D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 12-14	Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
Aug. 12-14	Virginia	Norfolk, Va.
Aug. 12-16	Brewery Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 19-23	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 19-23	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 19-23	Teachers	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 19-24	Photo Engravers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 26-29	Post Office Mail Handlers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 26-29	Texas	Houston, Tex.
Sept. 2-6	British Trades Union Congress	Brighton, England
Sept. 3	Railway Carmen	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 4-6	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 9	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 9-11	Tennessee	Gatlinburg, Tenn.
Sept. 9-13	Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 9-13	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Cincinnati, O.
Sept. 9-13	Street & Electric Railway	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 16-18	Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 16-20	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 16-20	Oregon	Eugene, Ore.
Sept. 16-20	Woodworkers	Vancouver, B. C.
Sept. 17-19	Iowa	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Sept. 23	Metal Polishers	Cincinnati, O.
Sept. 23-25	Nebraska	Hastings, Neb.
Sept. 26-28	Wyoming	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Sept. 27-28	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Sept. 29-Oct. 2	Brick & Clay Workers	Louisville, Ky.
Sept. 30-Oct. 4	Illinois	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. (No date set)	Nevada	Lake Tahoe, Nev.
Oct. 7	National Maritime Union	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 8-10	Air Line Dispatchers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 14-16	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 14-18	Commercial Telegraphers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 15-18	Massachusetts	Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 16-18	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 18-20	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
Oct. 21-25	Roofers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 23-25	New York	Kiamesha Lake, N. Y
Oct. 24-25	Kansas	Kansas City, Kan.
Oct. 24-26	Utility Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 24-26	West Virginia	Charleston, W. Va.
Oct. or Nov. (No date set)	Florida	Coca Beach, Fla.
Nov. 4-7	Horse Shoers	Houston, N. H.
Nov. 6-8	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 9-10	Food & Beverage Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 9-14	Labor Press Association	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 11	Metal Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 11-12	Union Label & Service Trades	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 11-13	Maritime Trades Dept.	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 12-14	Flight Engineers	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 14	AFL-CIO	New York, N. Y.
Nov. 14-21	AFL-CIO Auxiliaries	New York, N. Y.

Foods Carry Union Label

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has undertaken a campaign to help increase demand for Festal brand canned vegetables prepared by the Owatonna (Minn.) Packing Co. and carrying the union label of Packinghouse Workers Local 442.

Festal products are top quality and are now available in stores in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, Ilinois and Missouri, with the area of distribution expected to expand, the department said.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the label department urged members of AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries to make their support of Festal products part of their participation in the current National Union Label, Shop Card & Service Button Contest. Sample labels bearing a message from UPWA Local 442 and a letter from Pres. Charles Davis of the Iowa AFL-CIO are being distributed among the auxiliaries.

"AUNT BESSIE" GOTTLIEB of the Chicago Senior Citizens Association gets a congratulatory kiss from her nephew, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), at a rally on the Capitol steps. Mrs. Gottlieb, a delegate to the Senior Citizens convention in the capital, won an Aime J. Forand citation for her work with seniors. Mrs. Gottlieb's son, Bert, is an industrial engineer on the AFL-CIO staff.

Health Bill Can Pass, Senior Citizens Told

(Continued from Page 1)

on this . . . it will pass in the 88th Congress."

A dozen other speakers spurred the hopes of the oldsters including Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson; Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy; Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze and Ivan Nestingen, his under secretary; Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.); House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.); House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.).

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) said he believed a task force from the National Committee on Health Care for the Aged can resolve differences between conflicting points of view on health care legislation and concluded: "I pledge to you every effort until we can stand around the President in the Oval Room and watch him sign the bill."

Warning by Cruikshank

A cautionary but encouraging note was sounded by Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who warned of a "hard fight" with the "victory not assured" but predicted that "with enthusiasm and determination," the seniors could get a bill through Congress.

The problem, Cruikshank said, is not popular support but "convincing Congress." He said "scare" stories about the Social Security fund will not frighten off people who "raised their kids in three depressions and two world wars."

There is no need for fear, he said, that the social security system will be unable to pay the benefits provided by law.

In addition, Cruikshank said, "they need have no fear" that enactment of Kennedy's program for hospital insurance would jeopardize the stability of the fund since, in addition to all other reasons, the proposed bill "sets up a separate fund for payment" of hospital care benefits.

Other Safeguards

Other safeguards are provided in the Social Security Act, Cruikshank noted, to assure the continued solvency of the system. In addition, he said, Congress has provided for a periodic review of the financial condition of social security by a group of experts from outside the government.

Kennedy thanked the delegates for their "warm welcome" and added that he does not know "why Sen. Bayh or any of us who believe in this program have to come and make speeches about it" because "I do not know any problem or any remedy more obvious which now faces the Congress."

The average older couple has about $50 a week to live on, and the average older person living alone about $20 per week, Kennedy told his audience, and "there is no room in that budget for a serious illness. Yet one in six will require hospitalization every year" at an average cost of $900, he asserted.

The Administration program provides that a worker shall set aside during his working life an average of $13 a year—"not a burden for anyone employed"—that they may never be a burden on their children and never be a "charity case upon the national government because they will have earned their way. That is what we want."

"There isn't a country in western Europe that didn't do what we are now doing" 40 or 50 years ago, he said, adding "I think it is time the United States caught up."

The convention adopted resolutions approving the principle of legislation such as that in the Anderson-King Hospital Insurance Act of 1963, endorsing a National Service Corps, and asking better housing for the elderly, tax relief for homeowning senior citizens and increased benefits for retired workers and widows.

Price-Fixing Opposed

The convention voted to oppose "price fixing" embodied in so called "quality stabilization" bills favored by some manufacturers and merchants.

The convention reelected most officers and chose these new ones: Sec.-Treas. John W. Edelman, Textile Workers Union of America; Vice Pres. Clinton Byers, Longview, Wash.; and at-large board members, James McCusker of Bristol, Conn.; W. G. Doyle, Somerset, Ky.; I. H. Phares of Denver; Mrs. Gottlieb and Campbell.

$6,000 Bill Proves Convincing Clincher

Walter Cox and his wife Ruth were among 90 delegates to the Senior Citizens' convention who chartered two buses to travel from Kansas City, Mo.

Cox said he has a personal interest in hospital care legislation. Since he retired nine years ago as business representative of the Kansas City local of the Street & Electric Railway Employes, Cox has spent more than $6,000 for hospital and medical care.

Glass Union Team Visits British Plants

Philadelphia—Eight members of the Glass Bottle Blowers are touring British glass centers in the fourth exchange of American workers with their union colleagues in Great Britain.

Two women and six men in the U.S. team left Idlewild Airport, N. Y., for a 30-day visit to learn British production and methods and to build good will.

After a stop at Blackpool for the convention of the 700,000-member National Union of General & Municipal Workers, which includes glass workers, the Americans will visit glass centers in Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool, Doncaster, Yorkshire, Nottingham and London.

The exchange plan was conceived in 1948 by GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and Sir Thomas Williamson, then president of the General & Municipal Workers. The exchange is not government sponsored, and each union pays the expenses of the visiting group. The fourth British team will come here next year.

The team includes J. Belton Warren of Washington, D. C., team leader; Lucille M. Johns of the Metro Glass Co. plant in Washington, Pa.; Louise Allman, Owens-Illinois Co., Huntington, W. Va.; Deward Pitts, Latchford Glass Co., Los Angeles; Robert Mellars, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Co., Newark, O.; George Phillips, Chattanooga, Tenn., Glass Co.; Robert Clark, Northwestern Glass Co., Seattle; and Anthony Pascarelle, Owens-Illinois Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

Rescue Group Marks 30th Anniversary

The "positive contributions" of refugees from tyranny to the United States and other free nations are being stressed as the Intl. Rescue Committee, which has long had the support of organized labor, celebrates its 30th anniversary.

Sponsors of the observance include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers. Heading the list of 66 noted Americans sponsoring the commemoration is former Pres. Truman.

The IRC was founded in 1933 to help refugees from the Nazis. It has grown into this country's principal non-sectarian voluntary agency assisting refugees from all shades of political despotism and has helped thousands of union members in their flights to freedom over the past three decades.

"Each refugee to whom we have granted asylum and compassionate help," said IRC Pres. William J. vanden Heuvel, "deserves the recognition of those who were fortunate enough never to experience tyranny.

"It is the IRC's conviction that the modern political refugee has served freedom fully—first, by his very escape from tyranny and, second, by his important material and spiritual contributions to the free nations which have taken him in."

The anniversary celebration was inaugurated by a 40-page commemorative booklet, "They Chose Freedom!" It describes the IRS's work in meeting the crises which produced the major flows of refugees during the last 30 years.

Area Redevelopment Blocked in House

The House on June 12 defeated a bill to authorize additional funds needed to continue and expand the area redevelopment program. The vote was 209-204. Democrats voted 189-57 to continue aid to depressed areas; Republicans voted 152-15 against the program.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote against was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

Here is the rollcall:

ALABAMA
AL Andrews (D) W
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) R
AL Selden W

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Vacancy
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) W
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) W
3. Forrester (D) A
4. Flynt (D) W
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) PR
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) PR
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) PW
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUSIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) PW
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormick (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) A
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) W
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) A
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) W
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) PW
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) W
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) W
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) A
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) PR
17. Lindsay (R) W
18. Powell (D) PR
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) A
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Nygaard (R) W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO
AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) PW
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) A
14. Ayres (R) A
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Vacancy
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) A
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) R
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) PW

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) PR

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Drive on in Senate:

Democrats Seeking To Revive Area Aid

By David L. Perlman

Senate Democratic leaders, with strong White House backing, have opened a drive to revive a House-killed bill to provide additional aid for communities burdened with heavy unemployment and prevent the area redevelopment program from petering out from lack of funds.

A companion bill to the measure the House defeated in an upset 209-204 vote has been tentatively scheduled for Senate action on June 25.

If it passes the Senate—as is expected—the Administration would then seek to have the House reverse its earlier action.

Pres. Kennedy set the stage for the new drive with a sharp statement declaring:

"This program must not be allowed to die—and it is my intention to give Congress another opportunity to support it."

The President termed the House vote "tragic" and said it "could not have come at a worse time." He added:

"Unemployment persists—our distressed areas need help—and scores of hard-hit communities in Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, upstate New York, upstate Minnesota and southern Illinois were counting on an expansion of this program.

"The people of these and other affected states need more than speeches to help their depressed communities and jobless workers."

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor believes the ARA program should be "strengthened and expanded" and urged passage of the bill without "crippling amendments."

He termed the program "a major step forward" in solving problems of depressed areas and opening up job opportunities.

The bill coming up in the Senate would add $455 million to the area redevelopment authorization passed by Congress two years ago, for a new ceiling of $835 million. Even if authorized, the money would still have to be appropriated by Congress.

Limit of Funds Reached

The Area Redevelopment Administration has already reached the limit of its authorized funds for grants to communities to construct public facilities designed to bring in new industry. By a year from now, ARA officials said, the limit will be reached on loans to business and industrial enterprises.

In other congressional developments:

- A Senate Labor subcommittee approved a bill by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) to provide educational benefits for an estimated 5 million "cold war veterans" similar to the GI benefits provided Korean and World War II veterans.

The bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would provide payments of $110 a month to veterans with no dependents attending college, and up to $160 for veterans with dependents. Assistance would also be provided for vocational training and for purchase of homes and farm equipment. The measure has 38 co-sponsors.

- The House Ways & Means Committee continued its series of tentative votes on "tax reform" provisions in the Administration's tax cut bill, all subject to later reconsideration. The amount the committee can save by closing "loopholes" is expected to influence the nature of the tax cut it will recommend.

One tentative vote Administration forces are expected to seek to reverse was a 14-11 defeat of a proposal to repeal a 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Repeal of the tax credit, urged by the AFL-CIO, would bring in an estimated $460 million in revenue.

- A House subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) completed a study begun last year on administration of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law by the Labor Dept.

Chief recommendation of the subcommittee majority was for establishment of a Davis-Bacon Appeals Board, appointed by the President, to provide "impartial review" of wage determinations made by the secretary of labor. Roosevelt introduced a bill to this effect. Republican members were sharply critical of the administration of the law, asserted it had forced up construction costs, and said there should be court review of wage determinations.

- By a seven-vote margin, the House turned down a Republican move to cut U.S. payments to the United Nations by one-fourth. Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) took the floor to oppose the GOP amendment which would have reduced the UN appropriation by $19.5 million—the amount owed to the U.S. for airlift expenditures in the Congo.

Chicago Central Body Names T. E. Faul

Chicago—The executive board of the Chicago AFL-CIO has elected Thomas E. Faul secretary-treasurer for a term expiring June 30, 1966. He succeeds William F. Cleary, who died June 8.

Faul said he will resign as business manager of Construction Lodge 126 of the Machinists. A member since 1937, he was elected business manager in 1952 and has served on the Chicago AFL-CIO board since 1958. He is 52.

WORKER-FATHER OF THE YEAR is Juan Muniz, Hoboken, N. J., a member of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 222 who directs special union projects to aid ILGWU members in North Jersey. He is shown with his wife, Zorada, and their children (from left) Patricia, 2 months; Evelyn, 7; Wilma, 3, and Isidro, 8. The award carries with it the National Father's Day Committee George Washington Medal.

Tax Cut, Job-Creating Legislation Pressed on Congress by AFL-CIO

Labor has urged Congress to "breathe some life" into the Employment Act of 1946 through a program of "job-creating legislation" including expanded public works and "the right kind" of tax cut.

"We know what it takes to create jobs and to achieve full employment," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told members of a Senate Employment & Manpower subcommittee. "What we lack is the will and the commitment."

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), has been conducting a wide-ranging study of manpower needs and unemployment.

Policy 'Local' in Type

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin and Economist Marvin Friedman, told the subcommittee that the nation's manpower policy is still "oriented around the local labor market" and geared to a comparatively stable economy "that has long since disappeared."

Part of the problem of existing training and retraining programs, he said, is that they were "born in a period of job scarcity."

Because training is geared to available or anticipated jobs, many jobless workers are being trained for occupations requiring less skill than the jobs they held before becoming unemployed, Biemiller said.

It has also resulted, he said, in the selection for training of the "cream of the crop" of the unemployed, providing little assistance to the "hard core" of jobless who are handicapped by inadequate education and, in many areas, by discriminatory employment policies.

"At the very least," Biemiller declared, "a measure to cope with adult illiteracy should be enacted into law; and an attack on functional illiteracy should become an integral part of our retraining activities.

"Even beyond this, however, we must be prepared to take action to aid the 'hard-core' who are not able to take additional training and who may continue as functional illiterates.

Permanent Public Works

"These people must still live and eat, and support families. Far better than to have them on welfare rolls would be programs to give them jobs—perhaps a special type of permanent public works. . . .

"If these unfortunate citizens cannot obtain jobs in private industry, the public employment service should be in a position to direct them to jobs provided by a program of permanent public works."

Before undertaking a training program to fill an employer's request for workers above the unskilled level, Biemiller said, the government should make sure that persons with the requisite skills are not already available and also that workers already on the employer's payroll are not being barred from advancement by discriminatory practices.

Noting that "non-white workers are heavily concentrated in the lowest labor grades," he said:

"Before training programs are undertaken in any community, the local employment office should first investigate the possibilities of upgrading the incumbent employes."

The public employment service must become "the center around which all of our manpower activities revolve," Biemiller said, adding:

"Its horizons must be broadened, not only in terms of placing a worker in a job in his immediate area, but it must also be able, willing and eager to advise the worker where he may find a still better opportunity if he is prepared to move."

Allowances Urged

To assist necessary labor mobility, he added, the government should adopt a broad policy of relocation allowances rather than rely exclusively on the slow process of trying to bring new jobs into areas of heavy unemployment.

Charging that "well organized" attacks on the U.S. Employment Service are designed "to leave the road clear for the private agencies to reap their profits on the misery and misfortune of people who need jobs," Biemiller said that the USES must develop into "a much more important instrument in the field of job placement than it is today."

One way to help bring this about, he suggested, would be to require employers to list with it all vacancies they list with private fee-charging agencies.

The nation, Biemiller asserted, is "too passive about an unemployment rate that hovers near 6 percent of the workforce—with more than 4 million people fully unemployed and an additional 2 million forced into part-time employment because the necessary jobs just do not exist."

A tax cut concentrated in the low and middle income groups, he said, "could provide the most effective stimulus" to more production and more jobs.

He called for improved unemployment compensation, education and training programs, relocation allowances and area redevelopment activities "not as separate, rigid bits and pieces, but as a well-integrated, overall program with sufficient flexibility to use whichever instrument best meets the needs of the workers involved."

Food Stamp Program Urged on National Basis

The AFL-CIO has endorsed as a "vital contribution to the national welfare" the proposed Food Stamp Act of 1963 which would establish on a nationwide basis the practice of issuing such stamps, redeemable for food, to low-income families.

A pilot program in some 40 areas has been under way for more than two years.

In a letter to House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation said:

"The AFL-CIO sees America's tremendous food abundance as a blessing and a challenge . . . We must intensify our efforts to eliminate hunger, malnutrition and poverty from the United States, and enactment of a nationwide food stamp program will be a solid step forward toward this goal."

He proposed that the policy statement in the bill "include an explicit statement that it is the intention of Congress that the food stamp program should be administered in a manner to protect and to enhance the self-reliance and the human dignity of food stamp recipients."

Experience with the pilot program has shown the need for greater flexibility in administration, the AFL-CIO spokesman said. This is provided in the pending bill, he noted, by giving the secretary of agriculture authority to issue the regulations he believes to be necessary for "effective and efficient administration" of the program.

Biemiller said changes made by the secretary under this provision should include weekly distribution of stamps, to facilitate family budgeting; more conveniently located distribution centers; greater incentive for stamp purchases, by giving at least $2 in stamps for every $1 spent from a recipient's food budget, rather than the present $1 for each 63 cents spent; and a higher income ceiling in determining eligibility.

He praised the bill for exempting food stamps from taxation as income, and for forbidding states or their political subdivisions from reducing welfare aid to stamp users.

Congress Called to Act on Civil Rights

Long, Hard Fight Seen To Break Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

rights program on every front."

"We can no longer expect Negro Americans to be content with a little liberty," Meany declared in a statement.

"They are entitled to full liberty, full citizenship, full standing in the community, not next year but now."

As the legislative groupings formed to handle the wide sweep of legislation Kennedy proposed, two figures stood as probable keys to results:

• Georgia's Democratic Sen. Richard B. Russell was named again as captain of the southern filibuster forces, as he has been in every filibuster for more than 15 years.

Two-Thirds Vote Needed

Russell announced opposition to the whole range of Kennedy recommendations but hit with heaviest emphasis at the public accomodations proposal. In a statement approved by 17 other southerners in advance, he declared that a law guaranteeing Negroes service in such public places as restaurants, hotels and tax-supported swimming pools would be "clearly destructive of the American system." It would invade private property rights, he said.

• Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican floor leader, is the senator who may control results of eventual moves to break the Russell-led filibuster by invoking cloture of debate.

A two-thirds vote is required to pass a Senate cloture resolution. With the southerners and a scattering of other Democrats sure to oppose the move, 40 to 45 Democrats are expected to favor it. This means that a minimum of 25 to 27 votes from the Senate's 33 Republicans will be needed. Observers are certain they can be obtained only if Dirksen exerts his full influence to produce them.

Kennedy prepared his message and draft legislation after extensive consultations with many groups including businessmen, labor officials, the clergy and leaders of both Republican and Democratic delegations in Congress.

When it came, it represented by far the most wide-ranging recommendations in the human rights field ever submitted by a Chief Executive.

There has been "reassuring response" to his moral appeal, Kennedy told Congress.

"Many doors long closed to Negroes have been opened," he said, and local biracial committees under both private and public sponsorship "have mushroomed."

Nevertheless, he declared, "the time has come for Congress to join with the executive and judicial branches in making it clear that race has no place in American life."

"The growing and understandable dissatisfaction of Negro citizens with the present pace of desegregation, and their increased determination to secure [rights] to which they are entitled have underscored what should already have been clear," Kennedy said—the "necessity of the Congress enacting this year" both his earlier proposals and additional ones.

Preferably as a single omnibus bill, he said, Congress should enact the Civil Rights Act of 1963, producing "the most responsible, reasonable and urgently needed solutions to this problem, solutions which should be acceptable to all reasonable men."

He spelled out his proposals in five broad areas:

• "In a society which is increasingly mobile, federal action is needed now to secure the right of all citizens to the full enjoyment of all facilities which are open to the general public," he said. In draft legislation accompanying the message such facilities were defined as hotels, motels, theaters, sports arenas, restaurants, retail shops, department stores and service places.

A person aggrieved by a violation may seek injunctive relief or seek the aid of the attorney general. However, complaints by the attorney general must be referred to a newly-created Community Relations Service before seeking federal court action.

• In addition to enacting earlier proposals for technical and financial aid to public school systems in the process of desegregation, Congress should authorize the attorney general to initiate court proceedings to speed the process.

"Discrimination in education is one basic cause of the other inequities and hardships inflicted upon our Negro citizens," the President said. "It is unfair and unrealistic" to force private citizens to bear the whole burden of initiating court cases and "the personal, physical and economic harassment which sometimes descends upon these who do institute them."

• There must be both "fair and full employment."

Fair employment should be pursued by anti-discrimination legislation, Kennedy said, "applicable to both employers and unions." The existing Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, created by executive order and headed by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, should be given statutory basis and adequate financing.

An attack on job discrimination must be coupled with programs to create more jobs, the President told Congress. Joblessness is highest among minority groups with inadequate educational opportunities, his message emphasized. He renewed his plea for tax reduction, area redevelopment, an accelerated public work program, and additional funds for manpower training, the still-pending youth employment bill and pending measures to strengthen vocational education programs.

• A bi-racial federal community relations service should be established, Kennedy said, to back up local committees with aid and advice, to help resolve interracial disputes, and "to work quietly to improve relations" between groups. He expressed the hope that every city and community would create such a local service.

The proposed federal service would lack enforcement powers, the President said, "but dialogue and discussion are always better than violence," and the agency could enable "all concerned to sit down and reason together."

• There should be a simple, comprehensive section "making it clear that the federal government is not required . . . to furnish any kind of financial assistance . . . to any program or activity in which racial discrimination occurs," Kennedy recommended.

The provision should apply to aid by way of any "grant, loan, contract, guaranty, insurance or otherwise," he said. This would not compel the cutting off of programs of value to the victims of discrimination or allow the "punishing of an area" in all programs, but would allow administrators to move effectively with regard to specific discriminatory practices.

PRES. KENNEDY ADDRESSES some 300 union officials called to the White House June 13 on issues of civil rights. A measure from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was attending an Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva, Switzerland, pledged "unstinting assistance" to the drive for "a full, enforceable civil rights program on every front." Meany's message was read to the President and the meeting by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, shown at extreme right.

Africans Walk Out of ILO Parley In Protest Against 'Apartheid' Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

taste for the views expressed, as did all of the worker delegates.

Later Meany stressed at a meeting of all worker delegates that the U.S. workers' delegation "unanimously condemns" South Africa's racial policies and does not believe it has a right to be in the ILO.

Meany declared, however:

"We cannot agree to the ILO's destruction. We believe in the ILO; we intend to continue to support it in its work on behalf of the workers of the entire world."

All UN members are eligible for affiliation with the ILO and South Africa has ignored a 1961 ILO resolution condemning its racial practices and requesting its delegates to withdraw from membership.

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions issued a statement from Geneva reiterating the ICFTU's "unswerving opposition" to South Africa's "shameful and inhuman" race policies and calling for steps to bring about expulsion from the United Nations of countries which impose race discrimination.

Becu said the action of the African delegates to the ILO had "focused world attention" on the problem. But he urged the African nations "to join with us in safeguarding the ILO and to fully cooperate in fostering its strength in the fight for the achievement of peace, freedom, social justice and human dignity for all."

Among those leaving the conference was Nigeria's labor minister, Joseph M. Johnson, who had earlier been elected president of the conference. Erik Dreyer of Denmark was elected to preside over the balance of the session. Dreyer, who served as conference president in 1959, is a veteran of ILO activities and first represented his country as a delegate in 1924.

Appeal from Morse

ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse had sought to stem the walkout, appealing to African delegates to reconsider their decision.

"Alone among international organizations," Morse declared, the ILO "has been able to give substance to the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through a number of binding international conventions in the human rights field, dealing with freedom of association, abolition of forced labor and the elimination of discrimination in employment."

Warning that "you cannot engage the enemy when you retreat from the field of batle," Morse called for fighting discrimination "by methods which strengthen the foundations of world order."

U.S. Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl, who as conference vice president was obligated to take the chair when Johnson stepped down during debate over the South African delegate's right to speak, won respectful attention when he told the gathering:

"I am deeply, deeply committed to the elimination of racial discrimination in every form, wherever it may exist."

Faupl emphasized, however, that "the right of every accredited delegate to speak cannot be denied without destroying the fundamental principle of freedom of speech."

This principle, he said, "is the very foundation of democracy and the lifeblood of this organization."

Before overruling objections to giving the South African the floor, Faupl noted pointedly that "in the ILO there are no captive audiences."

Later the workers group gave Faupl an overwhelming vote of confidence. Meany and other speakers praised him for acting courageously in accordance with the ILO constitution and in the best interests of the organization.

Another eloquent appeal came from George L-P Weaver, U.S. assistant secretary of labor.

Weaver made it clear that the United States is "unalterably and irrevocably opposed" to South Africa's racial policies.

But, he added, "we Americans know both from experience and deep conviction that whenever freedom of speech is threatened in any forum, the usefulness of that forum is finished."

Before the walkout, African worker delegates joined in electing Jean Moeri of Switzerland, Kalmen Kaplansky of Canada and Faupl as regular worker delegates to the ILO Governing Body. The election was considered a victory for non-Communist workers, whose entire slate was elected.

High Court Gives Idle Aid To Adventist

The Supreme Court has ruled that a state cannot deny unemployment benefits because a claimant's religion forbids work on Saturday.

Reversing a South Carolina decision, the court held that Mrs. Adell H. Sherbert was entitled to jobless benefits after her employer —Spartan Mills—had fired her in 1959, when the company shifted to a six-day week. Mrs. Sherbert is a Seventh Day Adventist and observes Saturday as the Sabbath.

The State Employment Security Commission had ruled that her refusal to work on Saturday made her "unavailable" for a job in the area, since the principal employers were on a six-day workweek.

By a 7-2 vote, the Supreme Court held that the denial of benefits was an interference with the constitutional right of "free exercise" of religion and, in effect, put state pressure on her to give up her religious beliefs.

Weaver Bids World To View Bias Fight

Geneva—Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver invited delegates to the Intl. Labor Organization conference here to "observe" the problems of the United States and "evaluate our efforts to solve them."

"We do not hide our problems; they are there for everyone to see," said Weaver, who heads the U.S. delegation to the parley, in specific reference to the fight for full rights for Negro Americans.

"Ours is not a perfect society," he commented, "but we have the means and the determination to improve it constantly."

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West German Workers Hail Kennedy, Meany in Berlin

In Meany Letter:

Rights Units Urged On Central Bodies

All AFL-CIO central bodies have been urged by Federation Pres. George Meany to take an active part in forming bi-racial committees and to "join vigorously with such groups where they already exist."

In a letter to the more than 800 central bodies chartered by the AFL-CIO, Meany noted that Pres. Kennedy in a recent White House conference with union representatives urged labor to help speed up national progress on civil rights.

"I urge you," said Meany, "to act promptly on the President's request, which is wholly in keeping with existing policy established by the 1961 convention" of the federation.

Kennedy requested "no more than the convention itself proposed," the AFL-CIO head said, and central bodies which have not yet complied with convention resolutions "should now proceed without delay to set up a civil rights or human rights committee; take an inventory of discrimination problems within our own ranks and in the community; immediately formulate a program to deal with these problems" and proceed to implement it.

Assistance Offered

"If you desire advice, counsel or technical assistance in this area, please call on me at once," Meany said, and concluded: "Please keep me informed of your progress."

In a separate letter to state bodies, he asked for assistance to the local bodies and the creation or encouragement of bi-racial organizations at the state level.

Pointing out that in many states some areas of discrimination, such as employment, housing and public accomodations are covered by state law, he said:

"A thorough look at the extent to which such laws are being enforced would be a most appropriate activity for a state bi-racial group. Where no such laws exist, the need for better interracial communications is even more pressing."

In referring to the recent White House conference attended by union leaders, Meany reminded state and central body officials that Kennedy "urged the labor movement to take certain steps in order to speed up national progress on civil rights."

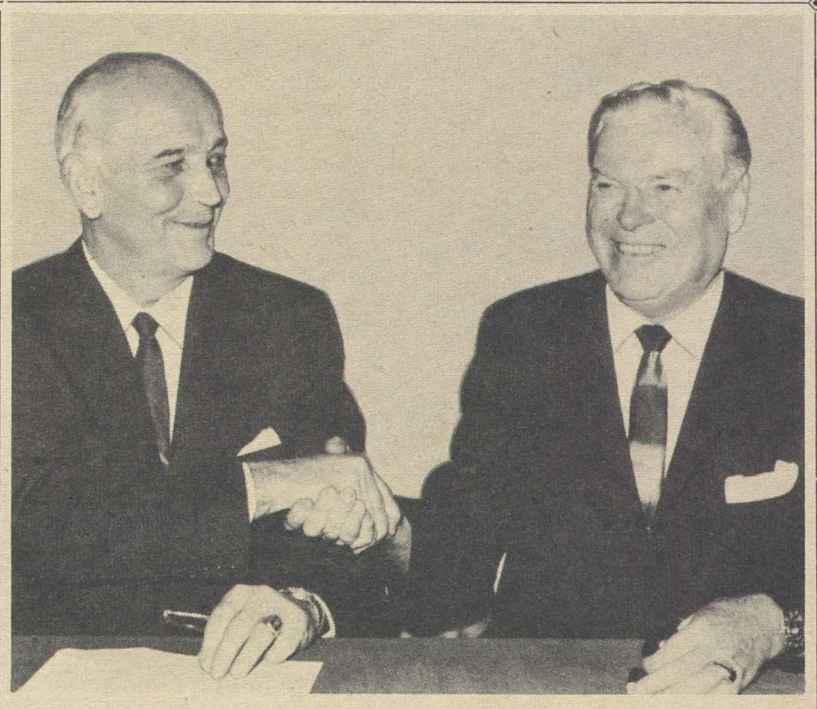
One of these steps, he said, "relates directly to the function of our local central bodies." He continued: "The President asked us to take an active part in the formation of bi-racial committees and councils within each community, and to join vigorously with such groups where they already exist. The purpose, of course, is to accelerate the destruction of racial barriers at the local level."

Community Support Stressed

The civil rights resolution adopted unanimously by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention says in part:

"We look to the civil rights committees of our central bodies to initiate community-wide civil rights inventories and to develop corrective programs in the light of their findings.

"It is our purpose not only to mobilize all resources of organized labor to eliminate all discrimination in its own ranks but also to enlist communitywide support of labor's drive against discrimination."



AGREEMENT on a new extended vacation plan and other contract revisions covering workers of the 11 basic steel companies is sealed with a handshake by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, right, and R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of the U.S. Steel Corp. and leading spokesman for the industry in the joint Human Relations Committee which worked out the settlement terms. **(See story Page 3)**

Unions Key To Liberty, JFK Says

By Arnold Beichman

Berlin—Two thousand delegates to a West German union convention stood and cheered as Pres. Kennedy paid tribute to the modern role of free trade unions and declared that without a free labor movement there can be no democracy.

Accompanied by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Kennedy took the platform of the national convention of the Industrial Union of Building & Construction Workers and won an ovation as he said, bluntly:

"It is no accident that during the last 40 years the prime target of the Communist movement has been the destruction of the free trade union movement." He continued:

"Once the free trade union movement is destroyed, once it is harnessed to the chariot of the state, once meetings such as this become formalities, endorsing the purposes of the state, the trade union movement is destroyed, and so is democracy."

Full text of Pres. Kennedy's address to West German union convention in Berlin appears on Page 6.

Kennedy spoke, as Meany did before him, to a standing-room-only audience in the beautiful Congress Hall built with American funds only a few hundred yards from the Communist-constructed wall that splits this city and shuts the East German workers away from the West.

Meany preceded the President from Tegel Airport, where the White House plane landed for

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At Diamond Jubilee Convention:

RCIA Cites Growth, Sets New Targets

By Gervase N. Love

Chicago—The Retail Clerks, 400,000 strong, marked their diamond jubilee by getting ready for a new attack on an old record—19 consecutive years of growing membership.

The 1,000 delegates to the 19th convention of the AFL-CIO's fastest-growing union—it has doubled its size in the past decade and increased by 25 per cent since its previous convention four years ago—cheered when Pres. James A. Suffridge called on them "to blueprint new goals for the future."

He got another shout of agreement when he said:

"I would like to see each member of the RCIA undertake the easy quota of bringing in at least one new member during the coming year, thus doubling our membership by 1964. This is the message each delegate should take to the folks back home."

'A Broader Obligation'

Suffridge, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, reminded the delegates that as leaders of their union, "we are all keenly aware of our responsibility to our own members.

"But let us always remember," he said, "that we have a broader obligation to bring the benefits of trade union membership to the millions of still unorganized workers in the retailing industry who need our help so badly. We cannot afford to rest until they get it."

He reminded them that organization is a "two-way street," with the members needing each other's help if the conditions of all are to be improved.

"The high standards we have built by long years of bitter struggle can never be considered secure," he pointed out, "so long as there

(Continued on Page 10)

Strict FEP Bill Needed, AFL-CIO Tells House

By John M. Barry

The AFL-CIO has called on the House Education & Labor Committee "to retain strong enforcement powers" in a pending equal employment opportunities bill to outlaw job discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

A full committee vote on the bill, introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), has been delayed at least until July 11, reportedly by the efforts of Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) to shift enforcement powers under the measure to the courts.

In telegrams to all committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged them to hold fast to the proposed commission approach to enforcement, "including power to issue cease and desist orders and initiatory power of administrator."

"Any weakening of enforcement powers," Biemiller said, "would be a rejection of minority employment rights."

The commission arrangement outlined in the subcommittee draft would include a board and an independent administrator, not unlike

(Continued on Page 2)

Morse Calls on ILO To Isolate South Africa

Geneva—David A. Morse, director general of the Intl. Labor Organization, has proposed four "emergency" steps aimed at ostracizing South Africa within the 108-nation organization as an expression of repugnance against that country's policy of "apartheid," or complete racial separation.

Morse's proposals, prepared for submission to the ILO Governing Body at its meeting following the 47th ILO conference here, called for:

- Exclusion of South Africa from all meetings and day-to-day activities of the ILO, an agency of the United Nations, except the annual conference, which all member countries have a constitutional right to attend.
- Referral to the U.N. Security Council of proposals that South Africa be expelled from the U.N.
- Full cooperation of the ILO before other UN bodies and the Intl. Court of Justice in pending proceedings dealing with South African racial policies.
- Appointment of a three-man ILO commission to investigate racial discrimination and forced labor in South Africa, with authority to reach findings of fact and law and make recommendations.

This program, Morse said in

(Continued on Page 9)

THIS SCENE will be repeated in several thousand post offices as local-level agreements are negotiated to supplement national contracts between the Post Office Dept. and unions representing half-a-million employes. Here, Asa Phelps, president of the Fort Worth branch of the Letter Carriers, puts the union seal on the new contract. Left to right: Postmaster R. T. Cowan; City Councilman Willard Barr, who is also editor of the Fort Worth Labor News; Phelps, and Assistant Postmaster James E. Warren.

Strict FEP Bill Needed, AFL-CIO Tells House

(Continued from Page 1)

the National Labor Relations Board set-up. Griffin, coauthor of the Landrum-Griffin Act, has publicly advocated that the NLRB's authority in unfair practice cases be removed and given to the courts.

Senate Schedules Hearings

Senate hearings on equal employment opportunities legislation are scheduled to open July 1, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz slated as the first witness before the Employment & Manpower subcommittee.

In his recent civil rights message to Congress, Pres. Kennedy without mentioning specific bills declared his renewed support for "pending" fair employment practices legislation applicable to both employers and unions, which he said would "help set a standard for all the nation and close existing gaps."

At House subcommittee hearings earlier this year, AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris expressed the federation's strong support for an enforceable federal law banning job discrimination.

Meanwhile, the Administration's drive for enactment of other aspects of the President's omnibus civil rights program opened with hearings by the anti-trust subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

Robert Kennedy Testifies

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, the leadoff witness, recalled that the courts and the Executive Dept. had taken "significant and far-reaching" action to redress the legitimate grievances of Negroes denied full equality.

"Now it is clearly up to Congress to bring its strength to bear," he declared.

Under questioning, he said the Administration would be willing to accept a modified version of the bill exempting the smallest business enterprises from Title II, the section dealing with equal access to public accommodations which has provoked the sharpest opposition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans.

The kind of small businesses which would be exempt became typified by references to a small resort-area rooming house owned by a mythical "Mrs. Murphy."

Wirtz, the second Administration witness, spoke out strongly in favor of two points in the civil rights package aimed at eliminating discrimination in hiring. One would provide a statutory base for the continuation of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the other would give the President authority to deny federal funds in any project or program where job discrimination is practiced.

Major Strides Seen

Wirtz cited major strides by both employers and unions toward the elimination of discrimination, but said "much remains to be done."

He said the department is following up the situation "aggressively on a case-by-case basis" and is not accepting "soft or easy or traditional answers" from the contractors. There has been an "exaggerated" tendency on the part of employers, he said, to shift the blame to unions for discrimination in construction employment.

On the Senate side, southern forces won a preliminary skirmish in the rights battle, forcing a delay in Commerce Committee hearings on the Administration package. A Senate committee cannot meet while the Senate is in session if there is a single objection, and Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) announced that he would object.

Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said he would now proceed with hearings starting July 1, with the Attorney General as the the first witness. If the Thurmond objection threatens further delay, Magnuson said the committee would "simply meet a little earlier."

"We have had 8 a. m. meetings before," he said.

Thurmond's action was an omen of things to come as southerners mustered their forces under Sec. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) for an expected filibuster over the President's civil rights proposals.

Major Target

As in the House, the public accommodations section of the bill is the major target, and observers point out that the Administration must win 25 to 27 Republican votes to break a filibuster and get it through.

Only 9 of the 33 Republican Senators were among the 46 signers of the bill setting forth the public accommodations provisions, however, and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has expressed firm opposition to anything more than a "voluntary" approach to the problem.

A civil rights bill sponsored jointly by Dirksen and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) contains other aspects of the Administration's civil rights program, but not the public accommodations section.

On Jobs, Membership:

Anti-Bias Program Adopted By Building Trades Unions

The presidents of 18 national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. have unanimously endorsed a four- point program designed to avoid racial discrimination in membership and job referrals.

The union leaders, in their statement, emphasized the view that "positive steps to create more jobs" for the entire work force are a prime need in assuring equal employment opportunities, but they added:

"We recognize the government's interest and its duty to correct economic injustice and we pledge our good faith to work toward the goal."

They set forth the following program:

- Local unions are urged to accept into membership any applicant who meets the required qualifications regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.
- Locals which have exclusive hiring hall arrangements are to list and refer job applicants in accordance with applicable law and the terms of their contracts, without identification as to race, creed, color or national origin and without discrimination.
- Locals which do not operate exclusive hiring halls, but which do have referral systems set forth in their contracts, are to refer qualified job applicants without discrimination.
- Locals are to accept and refer qualified applicants for apprenticeship without discrimination.

A Building Trades spokesman noted that the statement had been adopted as department policy and "the expectation is that it will be followed up by the national unions."

The subject of discrimination had been under consideration by the construction union presidents for some time, he reported, but their action "no doubt was accelerated" by discussions which occurred at the recent meeting of some 300 union officials with Pres. Kennedy.

The statement took specific note of "the daily dialogue in the press and by spokesmen of minority groups" on the subject of hiring practices in the construction industry, but suggested that some criticism indicated "a serious lack of knowledge of the facts."

"As a practical matter," the statement said, most journeymen building trades craftsmen have come up through apprenticeship training programs, and the selection of apprentices "is based on many factors, most of which are totally unrelated to any form of discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin."

The number of apprentices admitted to the trades each year is geared to available job opportunities, it went on, and when compared to the number of unemployed youth, has a relatively "minor" impact on overall joblessness.

While pledging their cooperation in efforts to wipe out discrimination, the union presidents stressed the need to preserve high standards of skill and craftsmanship and said, "we do not intend to delegate to outsiders the right to decide the qualifications for entrance into the industry and union membership."

The department estimated that the 18 unions together now have about 100,000 apprentices, against a total membership of about 3.5 million. Because membership records are not kept according to race it could give no estimate of the proportion of Negro members in the unions, but said it was higher in some unions than in others.

About 17 percent of the workers employed in the construction industry are Negroes, about the same as in all manufacturing.

The unions affiliated with the department, in addition to the Carpenters, are the Asbestos Workers, Boiler Makers, Bricklayers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Elevator Constructors, Operating Engineers, Granite Cutters, Iron Workers, Hod Carriers, Lathers, Marble & Tile Setters, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Roofers, Sheet Metal Workers and Stone Cutters.

President Broadens Federal Bias Ban

Pres. Kennedy has followed through on a pledge to extend the scope of his executive order barring discrimination on federal construction projects.

A new executive order, No. 11,114, requires contractors to sign non-discrimination clauses when engaged in any construction project financed in whole or in part by federal grants or federally insured funds.

The order defines "construction contracts" as "any contract for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, extension, or repair of buildings, highways, or other improvements to real property."

Firm Must Rehire 14, Restore Lost Work

A sportswear manufacturer committed an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board ruled, when he closed a department where union supporters were in the majority and transferred the work to a less strongly-organized department.

A three-member NLRB panel concluded that the reasons given by the management of Ravena Sportswear for closing its finishing department at the Ravena, N. Y., plant were not the real reasons but that management was "motivated by anti-union animus" against the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Back Pay Ordered

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown directed the company and three allied firms, operating as a single employer, to:

- Reopen the finishing department operations at the Ravena plant under the same conditions as those existing before the shutdown on Feb. 14, 1962.
- Rehire 14 laid-off women employes and make them whole for all pay lost since the shutdown.
- Rescind any arrangement under which Oneonta Dress Co., Inc., of Oneonta, N. Y., a subcontractor, does finishing work previously done at Ravena Sportswear.

The board upheld Trial Examiner James V. Constantine's finding that the employer violated the law when he laid off finishing workers "in the middle of a workday and workweek" without giving the women employes any explanation or permitting them to finish their work.

Constantine reported these background events:

John St. George of New York City, president of Oneonta Dress Co. and treasurer of Sherwood Fashions, Inc., agreed to lease the closed plant of Cousant, Inc., women's blouse manufacturers in Ravena, after telling former employes he had a "complete non-union operation" and would not be interested in a union operation.

The Ravena firm was organized and Cousant employes, all of whom had been laid off on Sept. 13, 1961, were hired. The company opened a sewing department in January 1962 and a finishing department the next month as a subcontractor for St. George and one of his firms.

Employes began signing membership cards in the ILGWU, and later were told by management over the plant public address system that "instigators" of trouble would soon be "out of their jobs." After three days a supervisor said in the presence of witnesses: "I have seen the handwriting on the wall. They are 100 percent for the union. The hell with them—I am going to let them go."

Fourteen girls in the finishing department were laid off at noon on Feb. 14, 1962, and never recalled.

Management's reason for the shutdown was that the finishing work was poorly done, but the NLRB ruled that the "asserted reasons . . . were not their real reasons, but were seized upon" to conceal a discriminatory motivation.

Business Agent Cited For Trade Fair Aid

New York—A citation by the Labor Dept. has been given to Business Agent Emanuel David of Hotel & Restaurant Workers Local 1 for serving as interpreter at an international trade fair in his native Greece.

N. Y. Teachers Reject City's 'Final' Offer

New York—City teachers have voted, 13,707-1,201, to reject a "final" contract offer made June 7 by the Board of Education. Their union, the United Federation of Teachers, warned they will not work without a contract unless the board offer is "substantially improved."

The UFT represents 40,000 teaching employes. Union leaders, shunning the word "strike," are saying the schools will not open Sept. 9 if the stalemate continues.

School Board Pres. Max J. Rubin reported after a conference with Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) that if any further funds become available, they will go to "the educational needs of the children directly." The union called the statement "obviously provocative" and charged it meant teachers would get no raises, though the city budget now provides raises for every other class of public employe.

Rubin said the board approved the "no raise" policy with one dissent—that of member Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the AFL-CIO city central body.

The union has urged Wagner and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to provide more money for the schools, and has suggested ways in which up to $100 million could be provided.

In Joint Action:

Seven Unions Strike Honolulu Papers

Honolulu — Seven newspaper unions struck Honolulu's two major dailies June 21 in an action which set several precedents in labor activity here. It was believed to be the first time anywhere that newspaper unions had bargained on a joint set of basic demands and with a unified voice. It also was Hawaii's first major newspaper strike.

Striking the Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star-Bulletin, plus their jointly owned production facility, the Hawaii Newspaper Operators, were the Newspaper Guild, The Typographical Union, Pressmen, Photo Engravers, Machinists, and the unaffiliated Lithographers and Longshoremen, the latter of which represents circulation department employes.

About 600 employes were affected. The strike came after futile negotiations stretching back to February over terms of new collective bargaining agreements.

For the unions involved, basically, the dispute was over wage demands and a company counter demand that a two-day waiting period for sick leave, bargained out of most agreements in 1959, be reinstituted. The unions had refused to consider the waiting period demand although stating they were willing to write sick leave policing machinery into the contracts.

Wage Demands Cut

Also at issue were vacations, holidays, medical insurance and other matters. The unions originally demanded $10 weekly across-the-board pay increases. They later reduced this to $7. The companies, also bargaining jointly, stuck to an original offer of percentage increases with a maximum of $3.50 a week.

At the request of federal mediators the strike was postponed twice for 24 hours, each time in last-minute efforts to end the impasse in negotiations. The companies did not move from their position that sick leave waiting periods must be instituted or offer seriously to bargain on wages.

The unions finally set up a joint strike strategy committee composed of members of each union involved. The committee is headed by Tommy Lum, Hawaii Newspaper Guild administrative officer, with David Bray, local ITU president, as secretary.

Lum said in a statement: "It was apparent . . . after almost continuous negotiations that the employers were unwilling to seek a reasonable solution of our differences. The unions are ready and willing to resume bargaining at any time requested, either by the employers or the mediation service."

Federal mediators, however, were unable to bring the parties together until July 26, five days after the start of the walkout, which stopped publication of both papers and their commercial printing operations. The mediation talks were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD Darrell Eugene Collins takes a man's place on the Kingsport Press picket line alongside L. V. ("Buck") Slaughter, pressman for 26 years at the Kingsport, Tenn., book plant. Darrell is the son of a bookbinder. Five unions, out since March 11 in a strike for decent wages and conditions, tightened belts as management balked conciliation efforts and police began enforcing a court order limiting the number of pickets and keeping other union observers 100 yards back.

Court Voids NLRB Ruling On Lockout

Denver—The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has refused to enforce a National Labor Relations Board decision that an employer unlawfully locked out food store workers in Carlsbad, N. M.

The court in a 2-1 vote ruled that specific evidence of unlawful intent was lacking and that the board misapplied the lockout rule upheld by the Supreme Court in a previous case—Buffalo Linen. The union will seek a review by the high court of the latest ruling.

The board ruled 13 months ago that four Carlsbad stores had violated the law by laying off their employes and hiring replacements during the lockout when Retail Clerks' Local 462 struck Food Jet, Inc., a fifth member of the multi-employer bargaining unit.

"Locking out employes in order to replace them with other workers," a board majority had said, "may hardly be viewed" as defensive action. Members Philip Ray Rodgers and John H. Fanning disagreed. They said the choice given the nonstruck employers by the majority decision—to ignore union "whipsaw" action or close them down completely—"renders largely illusory the right of lockout given them by the court" in the Buffalo Linen case.

The appeals court agreed with Rodgers and Fanning, saying that the "preservation of the multi-employer bargaining unit . . . is necessary to assure economic justice" which would be "largely destroyed" by leaving to the union the power to decide which employer could stay open. Chief Judge Alfred P. Murrah dissented.

City Employes Win $500,000 Back Pay

Woburn, Mass.—A five-year battle by members of Building Service Employes' Local 524 has won a back pay award of $500,000 for 105 employes of the city public works department.

The city's fight against paying the workers a 25-cent hourly pay increase, voted by the city council in 1958, collapsed when judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ruled that four successive mayor's vetoes of council-approved pay raises were unlawful.

Raises averaging $40 a week were put into effect the following week. The city may have to float a special bond issue to finance the raises, and to pay pro rata shares to workers who quit and to the estates of those who have died in the meantime.

Woburn is a city of about 35,000 population 10 miles northwest of Boston. Members of BSEIU Local 524 kept up the long fight for their rights, and won with the aid of union Rep. Matthew L. McGrath, Jr., and James R. Freely, Jr., attorney for the local.

Action Held Lawful

The court decision upheld the arguments of the two BSEIU representatives that pay hikes voted by the council, and vetoed by Mayor William G. Shaughnessy and his successor, Mayor John F. Gilgun, Jr., were lawful and should take effect from the dates specified by council.

The court said in its decision that "such action as fixing salaries is the type of power frequently exercised by legislative bodies" and is not an executive action forbidden to the council. It said also:

"There is no merit in the city's contention" that the city council was barred by the city charter from adopting the pay hike ordinances and "it was the duty of the mayor, Shaughnessy, to include the salaries thus fixed in the 1959 budget."

When Shaughnessy vetoed the raises, union members worked to defeat him in the next election and in 1959 supported the winner, Gilgun. The next year the council voted another 25-cent increase to all public works employes, but Gilgun vetoed that too.

'Pressure' Resisted

The union decided to take the case to court in 1960. While the case was pending, two other wage increases were voted and vetoed, pending a decision in the case. City officials pressured the employes to drop the suit and one official threatened to contract-out their work if they did not give up the fight. They refused.

Present officers of the local include Pres. Louis Ames, Vice Pres. John Lacey, Sec.-Treas. William Meagher, Exec. Board Chairman Robert White and board member Leon Andrews.

Bargaining Teams Start Work on Steel Pacts

Pittsburgh—Bargaining teams for the Steelworkers have opened negotiations with representatives of the 11 "Big Steel" companies to translate terms of the basic steel settlement into contract language.

The union negotiators held their first meetings with the 11 managements after a briefing session with USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who was the chief Steelworker spokesman on the joint union-industry Human Relations Committee which worked out the details of the settlement without a formal contract reopening.

Key feature of the agreement is a plan for 13-week vacations every five years for about 243,500 senior employes of the companies. McDonald estimates the plan will create "at least 25,000 more job opportunities" in the industry when it becomes fully effective.

As the individual steel negotiations opened, the USWA president announced that the union and the Aluminum Co. of America would begin "discussions" in New York the week of July 15 on their current contracts covering some 13,000 Alcoa workers.

He also said that four other major aluminum producers, employing in all about 18,400 USWA members, had been invited to begin separate talks with the union at about the same time. They are Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Reynolds Metal Co., Olin Mathieson Corp. and Ormet, Inc.

The union's two-year contracts with the aluminum firms expire Aug. 1, 1964 and became reopenable last June 1. No formal reopening notices have been served, however.

McDonald's announcement made no mention of what the union's objectives would be in the aluminum talks or whether it would seek to extend the 13-week vacation plan.

He said simply that he hoped for "a speedy and amicable solution of our mutual problems."

In voting its "enthusiastic" endorsement of the HRC recommendations in steel, however, the union's 170-member Wage Policy Committee said that "steps should also be taken to achieve the same benefits, where appropriate, or equivalent improvements, at other companies within our jurisdiction whose contracts have similar reopening provisions."

McDonald earlier had given high praise to the new steel industry agreement as a demonstration of the "permanent worth" of the HRC approach in providing a forum where labor and management, without third-party interventions "can sit down without restraint or rancor and reach agreement."

End 'Boom-Bust' Cycle

"The idea," he said, "was to remove our problems from the critical pressures of contract deadline and at the same time to reduce or eliminate the 'boom and bust' cycle which such deadlines generated.

"We have accomplished that purpose and by so doing, I say hopefully, we are perhaps one step closer to realization of the end of industrial strife in the steel industry. It is significant to note that the new understanding promotes this objective by extending the duration of the contracts and again reducing the prospect of critical deadline dates."

Shipyard Lockout Hit In 3-2 NLRB Decision

An employer who refused a union offer to extend a contract 60 days under a no-strike pledge, and rejected union assurances that there would be no strike while negotiations continued, committed an unfair labor practice when he locked out his workers, the National Labor Relations Board has decided.

The board, splitting 3 to 2, ruled the American Ship Building Co. unlawfully laid off 46 employes at its South Chicago, Ill., yard on Aug. 11, 1961. It ordered lost pay, plus interest at 6 percent, from that date until Oct. 28, 1961, when a new agreement went into effect and the workers were recalled.

Trial Examiner Reversed

The board reversed the finding of Trial Examiner George J. Bott, who had held the employer had reasonable ground to fear a strike in spite of assurances by the Boiler Makers, Plumbers, Carpenters, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Painters, Firemen & Oilers, Operating Engineers and Pattern Makers, who had since 1952 been parties to one contract covering four American Shipyards.

Where there is a real strike threat, the majority pointed out, the board has in other cases held that an employer is privileged to lock out his employes. But it added:

"On the other hand, where the union has given assurances that no sudden strike would be called, or that in the event a strike were called, adequate safeguards would be taken to protect the employer's facilities and work commitments, a lockout is illegal; for in such a situation the lockout is deemed an offensive weapon intended to force abandonment of the union's contract demands and the acceptance of the employer's."

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and member Philip Ray Rodgers, dissenting, said they agreed with Bott that the shutdown was justified. The unions had struck in each of five previous negotiations and had been given strike authorization in the current case, they said. They cited a conclusion in a precedent case: "The pedestrian need not wait to be struck before leaping for the curb."

IAM Lodge Honors 4 Vocational Students

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Westchester Lodge 1709 of the Machinists has awarded $25 U.S. savings bonds to four vocational high school students in Westechester County in memory of James G. Healey, the lodge's first president.

Selected for outstanding work were Antonio Ferrante, Mt. Vernon High School; John Nicholson, New Rochelle High School; Kenneth Santos, White Plains High School, and Edward Kreuzer, Saunders Trades & Technical High School, Yonkers, N. Y.

Screen Actors Negotiate Ban On Job Bias

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild and the Association of Motion Picture Producers have agreed on a strong anti-discrimination clause in a new two-year contract currently being negotiated.

SAG Pres. George Chandler, at a membership meeting at the Hollywood Palladium, read the new clause as follows:

"The parties mutually reaffirm their policy of non-discrimination in the treatment of any actor because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"In accordance with this policy, the producer will make every effort to cast performers belonging to all groups in all types of roles having due regard for the requirements of suitability for the role, so that, for example, the American scene may be portrayed realistically.

"In accordance with the above policy, the Guild reaffirms its policy of non-discrimination with respect to admission to membership, and rights of membership.

"The cooperative committee shall also serve as a committee on fair employment practices to consider any complaints hereunder."

The SAG agreement was announced almost simultaneously with action by two other entertainment unions, the Television & Radio Artists and the Variety Artists, to broaden and strengthen existing policies against discrimination in membership rights and the employment of talent.

Shipping Firm Enjoined on Safety Issue

New York—Grace Lines, Inc., has been enjoined by a U.S. District Court judge from further violation of safety regulations issued under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act—the first such order since the regulations were issued in 1958.

The U.S. Dept. of Labor asked for the injunction through the Dept. of Justice following the death of one Grace Line employe and injury to another. The accident was caused, the department charged, because unsecured beams or pontoons were left in place next to sections through which cargo was being worked.

District Judge Dudley B. Bonzal noted in his ruling that, despite admission by Grace Lines of the violations and its agreement to cease and desist, the company later violated the same regulation on two occasions.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the decision was a significant one which "should help protect longshoremen" not only in New York but all other ports.

Wirtz's department announced recently that the longshore injury rate last year was 108.2 per million manhours worked and 34.9 in ship repair work.

Labor Dept. Post Filled by Woman

Mrs. Clara F. Schloss has been appointed an assistant administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions, the first woman to hold the position.

In her new post she is in charge of the Office of Research & Legislative Analysis and will prepare statistical data on the Equal Pay Act recently passed by Congress.

Mrs. Schloss formerly was a statistician in the Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. She has been with the Wage-Hour & Public Contract Divisions since 1950 except for two years with the National Production Authority.

SEVENTEEN MEMBERS of eight federal employe unions received a week of training in collective bargaining presented at Ann Arbor by the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University and the Michigan State University School of Labor & Industrial Relations. Shown from left are (seated) Operations Dir. John A. McCart of the Government Employes Council and AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan; (standing) Dir. Hy Kornbluh of the ILIR Division of Labor Education & Services, Assistant Prof. Bob Repas of the SLIR and Sec.-Treas. Orrin A. Burrows of the Government Employes Council, who also is director of government operations for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All but Burrows were faculty members.

Federal Unions Train Bargaining Teachers

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Seventeen representatives of eight federal employes' unions have shifted from studying to teaching after completing a week-long course designed to equip them for the task of training government workers in bargaining and grievance processing techniques.

The course was conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, the Michigan State University School of Labor & Industrial Relations and Wayne State University as part of a five-point program developed by the Government Employes Council and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The program grew out of Pres. Kennedy's executive order of January 1962, setting forth the right of federal employes to engage in collective bargaining, an order which has an impact on employe relations in the federal service not unlike the effect of the Wagner Act of 1935 on commercial labor-management relations.

With the cooperation of the AFL-CIO, the GEC worked out a crash program to impart negotiating skills to union representatives in thousands of bargaining units across the country (there are some 30,000 separate units in the Post Office Dept. alone).

The first need was to assemble teaching materials keyed to the executive order itself and to negotiating and grievance procedures.

School for Teachers

The second point was the organization of a school for the training of instructors, who in turn could train additional personnel. This developed into the Ann Arbor Institute.

Next on the agenda was the compilation of a directory of qualified instructors from the unions and university faculties, which is now being sent out to all federal employes' organizations.

A list of the regional offices of all government workers' unions also is being compiled for the use of the 22 universities with worker education centers in organizing additional training programs.

Fall Institute Planned

Finally, the GEC is planning a fall institute for the national officers of all government employes' unions for an informal discussion on the future course of collective bargaining and trade unionism in the federal service.

The Ann Arbor Institute brought together representatives of the three major segments of federal employment—blue collar, white collar and postal workers. Equipped with a specially prepared instruction manual, each participant did practice teaching in bargaining and grievance processing and on the rights spelled out in the President's executive order.

Several of the unions represented already have launched programs for the training of additional instructors. The organizations taking part included the Government Employes, Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, Mail Handlers, Operating Engineers, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Metal Trades Council of the Canal Zone.

Textile Chain Hit by NLRB Backpay Edict

Burlington Industries, Inc., has reinstated employe Charles Crouch to his job at the company's Vinton Weaving plant in Vinton, Va., with $1,995 in back pay, according to Regional Dir. Boyd E. Payton of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Crouch was fired for union activity last July 12 and two months ago Trial Examiner Charles A. Ricci of the National Labor Relations Board recommended that he be restored to his job and compensated for lost pay. Burlington complied with Ricci's recommendation, Payton said, after TWUA sought "a stiffer remedy" to prevent the nation's largest textile chain from "continuing its chain-wide policy of intimidating, coercing, discriminating against and discharging pro-union employes."

Among other remedies, the union has urged the NLRB to require Burlington to post a $10 million bond which would be forfeited if the firm fails to comply with board orders. TWUA also is seeking reinstatement of Robert Wright, a Vinton employe who was fired after testifying at a board hearing.

The company has a long record of resisting union organizing attempts and has been hit by several NLRB findings of unfair labor practices.

Dollar Drive Intensified:

COPE Cites Need In '64 Senate Races

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has called on all union members to join COPE's annual dollar drive and help the organization build financial support for liberal candidates in the crucial 1964 elections.

"Next year will be a showdown year for a large group of Senate liberals," Acting COPE Dir. Al Barkan said. "They will be targets for the heavy amunition of every right-wing crowd in the nation.

"One way union members can bolster chances for reelection of these men is to give a dollar to COPE. We know the forces of reaction will be plunging fortunes into the campaigns of ultra-conservatives in an effort to unseat as many liberals as they can.

"We can't match them dollar for dollar—we never could—but we must have enough to help liberal candidates conduct adequate campaigns. The blunt fact is, liberal candidates have nowhere else to turn for financial aid than the labor movement."

Among the senators up for reelection next year, Barkan listed 17—all Democrats—who, he said, have a composite voting record on the COPE scorecard of 447 "right" votes on key legislation and only 53 "wrong" votes.

They are Edmund Muskie (Me.), Gale McGee (Wyo.), Vance Hartke (Ind.), Phil Hart (Mich.), Stephen M. Young (O.), Eugene McCarthy (Minn.), Howard Cannon (Nev.), Harrison William (N. J.), Frank Moss (Utah), Robert Byrd (W. Va.), Thomas Dodd (Conn.), Clair Engle (Calif.), Quentin Burdick (N. D.), Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Albert Gore (Tenn.).

'More at Stake'

Urging union members to "contribute to your own welfare and future by contributing a dollar to COPE," Barkan declared that "there is more at stake than simply the winning and losing of a cluster of seats in the Senate."

He noted that in their Senate terms, the liberals up for reelection in 1964 have been building the seniority which is the "crucial key" to leadership and influence in committees that shape bills "and either boost or bury them."

"Presently, most committees flounder under the conservative leadership of Dixiecrats, who flash the red light to block good legislation," Barkan said. "If liberals can continue to accumulate seniority, they will eventually take over as chairmen of important committees, smoothing the path for progressive laws.

"It would be a tragedy for the trade union movement and the nation if we defaulted to the John Birchers, the other right-wingers and the big-wigs of industry and finance by being unable to help the men who help us in Congress."

Board Seeks to Delay Pullman Porters' Strike

The National Mediation Board has taken the first step under the Railway Labor Act to delay a strike set by the Sleeping Car Porters for July 1 against the Pullman Co. and three major railroads.

The board put the matter up to Pres. Kennedy by certifying the dispute as an emergency.

Should the President follow with appointment of an emergency board, this would impose a delay of 60 days on strike action by the union. The board would have 30 days to investigate the dispute and make recommendations, and the parties would be required to maintain the status quo for an additional 30 days.

The government acted following an announcement by BSCP Pres. A. Philip Randolph that protracted negotiations with the Pullman Co., the New York Central, Rock Island and Soo Line railroads had failed to produce an agreement on shorter working time, a pay increase and job protection provisions.

More than two dozen other railroads also would be involved through their use of Pullman Co. equipment.

Strike Date Set

Randolph's announcement said that union members employed by the carriers had been directed "to withdraw from service" starting at 6 a.m., July 1.

He said a mail referendum of the union's membership last year had approved strike action by "practically a hundred percent."

The Porters, who now work about 205 hours a month or 48 hours a week, are seeking a 173-hour month, which would give them the equivalent of a 40-hour week, and, Randolph has estimated, create a need for 700 to 1,000 additional jobs.

In addition, BSCP is asking for the same 10.28-cent hourly wage increase won by the non-operating rail unions last year.

The four rail companies have refused to put the pay increase into effect unless the union agrees to accept a "moratorium" on its proposals to reduce the work month.

Randolph has characterized the campaign for shorter working time as primarily a drive for job stabilization and protection, but also a matter of economic justice.

Drastic slashes in passenger operations, due to what Randolph calls a loss of "competitive vitality" among railroad management, have brought a 50 percent reduction in porters and attendant personnel over the past five years, reducing BSCP membership to about 10,000.

United Funds Honor Presented to Beirne

Chicago — AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee, was one of three volunteer leaders to receive United Community Service Awards for outstanding activity on behalf of the country's 2,225 united funds, community chests and community health and welfare councils.

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, was honored at a ceremony here at which medallions also were presented to Edgar B. Stern, Jr., president of the WDSU Broadcasting Corp., New Orleans, and Oliver G. Willits, former chairman of the board of the Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

Research Director Warns:

Unbalanced Economy Held Major Danger to Nation

An unbalanced economy, not an unbalanced budget, is the "prime difficulty" the country faces, the AFL-CIO's chief economist warned in calling for an extension of the Accelerated Public Works Act to attack unemployment.

Congress, the Administration and the public must recognize the dangers inherent in high-level joblessness, said Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger of the Dept. of Research. Latest official figures show that the unemployment rate for May stood at 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force.

"It is a growing danger," he declared, "because unemployment has continued to move up. . . . This situation cannot be frozen; it is not something that stands still."

In a network radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Goldfinger emphasized that even a substantial tax cut will not "create enough new jobs in the face of spreading automation and a rapidly growing labor force, with an increasing number of youngsters who are joining the labor force and looking for work."

The AFL-CIO is urging a $10 billion tax cut, concentrated in the low-income and middle-income brackets, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963. The proposed legislation is pending in the House Ways & Means Committee, with the probability that a tax-cutting bill cannot be sent to the House floor for action for several weeks.

"Even if we were to get" the kind of tax cut the federation has proposed, Goldfinger said, an increase of public works expenditures would be required.

"The big thing we need now is the creation of new job opportunities . . . we hope that Congress will act forthrightly in terms of a tax cut . . . and an increase in public works expenditures," he said.

Largely Committed

The $850 million appropriated under the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962, he warned, has been largely committed to useful projects while a large backlog of requests for funds is unfilled.

"For every $1 million of government public works expenditures, 100 new jobs are created," he continued. The $2 billion the AFL-CIO has requested for extension of the public works program through 1964 would be matched, he pointed out, by $1 billion in funds from the states and localities.

An estimated 300,000 jobs would be created by a public works program of this size, he said, in the proportion of 40 percent in constructon on the site, 60 percent off the site "in manufacturing and distribution of construction materials of various types."

It would involve a substantial number of jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, he declared, "and the real significant problem of unemployment is among these groups."

Goldfinger rejected the suggestion that accelerated public works programs "smack of make-work projects like the WPA of old."

"Public works programs provide projects of lasting worth to the communities," he said. "The improvement and repair of streets, of sewers, of public buildings, of school buildings and other kinds of public facilities, enrich the community; they improve our public services."

"They are good in and of themselves. They are needed."

3,700 Projects Approved

More than 3,700 projects, involving state and local matching funds, had been approved as of last January, he pointed out. "Our information is that there are over 6,200 projects that are awaiting approval" and would involve "something like $1.7 billion."

The program presently advocated, he observed, would run through 1964 and we should "take another look at it sometime later on in 1964."

"What I think we need are very substantial increases over the next 10 to 20 years in various kinds of public service activities," Goldfinger continued.

"We need a very substantial increase in housing because of the increase in our population and the growing number of young people who are now coming into marriageable age . . . We need public housing as part of this—public housing developments for low-income families.

"We also need the development of mass transit, of mass transportation systems in our cities. We need urban renewal and urban redevelopment. All of these things are part of what we sometimes call public works."

Goldfinger was interviewed on Labor News Conference, a public affairs program produced by the AFL-CIO for the Mutual network. He was questioned by William Eaton, labor affairs reporter for United Press Intl., and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for McGraw-Hill Publications.

Msgr. Egan Joins UPWA Public Panel

Chicago—Msgr. John J. Egan has been named a member of the public advisory review board of the Packinghouse Workers. Msgr. Egan, director of the Chicago Archdiocesan Conservation Council, succeeds Msgr. John J. O'Grady of Washington, D. C. The review board scrutinizes union democratic procedures and ethical conduct complaints.

70 Volunteers to Teach 'Locked-Out' Negroes

New York—Forty public school teachers from New York and Philadelphia and 30 recent graduates of Queens College have volunteered to teach this summer in Prince Edward County, Va., where public schools have been closed since 1959, in resistance to a federal court desegregation order.

The "freedom school lift" was organized by the Teachers, by Queens College graduates, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. New York and Philadelphia locals of the union began rounding up volunteers, and the Rev. A. Francis Griffin of Farmville, Va., head of the Virginia state NAACP, is in charge of home housing.

AFT Vice Presidents Richard Parrish, Bronx teacher, and Frank Sullivan, Philadelphia schoolman, have been named by the union to coordinate the project.

"We have more volunteers than we can house," said Parrish. "Now we must raise an expense budget of about $10,000 for transportation and living expenses. No teacher will get any pay."

In four-week sessions starting July 15 and Aug. 11, teams of volunteers—one teacher, one graduate per class—plan to teach reading, arithmetic, social studies and possibly science to classes of 25 to 30 pupils in some six rural school centers.

The union reports that many of the 1,633 Negro children of school age in Prince Edward County have never been to any kind of school. Some children of "poor white" families also were "locked out" when schools closed. These, too, will be eligible for the proposed classes. Most white youngsters have been attending private schools paid for at county expense, the union has found.

NEW president of the New Mexico State AFL-CIO is Miss Billie Sponseller. She succeeds James A. Price, who resigned after being named by the executive board of the Roofers as an international vice president. Miss Sponseller is a member of the Communications Workers.

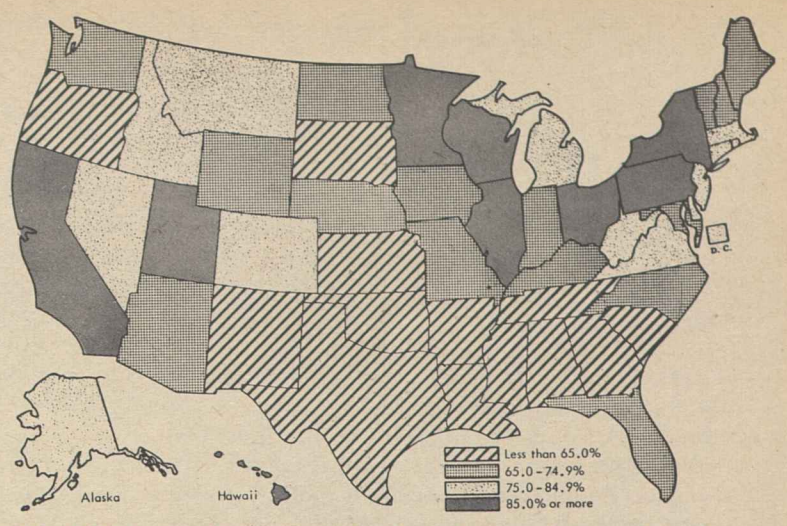
North Carolina Rejects 'States' Amendments

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina legislature has rejected all three so-called "states' rights" amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The only one of the proposed amendments to pass the House—to establish a Court of the Union which would supersede the U.S. Supreme Court on all matters dealing with federal-state relations—was defeated in the Senate, 28-12.

Earlier the House had rejected, 59-56, the proposed amendment forbidding the Supreme Court to interfere with state legislative apportionment. The third amendment, to enable state legislatures to initiate amendments to the federal constitution, was beaten when House Speaker Clifton Blue broke a 54-54 tie to kill the measure.

Gov. Terry Sanford (D) actively opposed all three proposed amendments, which are being pushed by a nationwide group of conservative state legislators. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has denounced the proposals as a threat to the American form of government.



THE GOAL OF COVERING all workers under workmen's compensation programs is still far from reached, as this chart shows. In only nine states are as many as 85 percent protected. (Source: Social Security Bulletin, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.)

States' Record 'Tragic' On Injury Compensation

The "tragic record" of the states in providing workmen's compensation protection for on-the-job injuries and occupational illness demonstrates the need for federal benefit standards, according to an analysis in the June issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

The article, prepared by the Dept. of Research, is titled, "The Crisis in Workmen's Compensation."

A half-century ago, when most state workmen's compensation laws were adopted, the average weekly wage was about $13 and the average benefit about $10.

Today, the article points out, "the average state benefit is between $35 to $45 a week, the national average wage of a factory worker is about $97 a week" and only three states have maximum benefits for an injured worker with a wife and two children equal to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. As recently as 1940, the article notes, all but 10 states had benefit ceilings equal to at least two-thirds of the average state wage.

An employe of the federal government, covered under a compensation schedule set by Congress, can receive more for the loss of a thumb than the maximum paid by 31 states for the loss of an arm at the shoulder. Top payment for loss of a foot is $3,850 in Wyoming—and $23,000 in Hawaii.

In six states which finance workmen's compensation benefits through exclusive state funds, only 6.5 percent of premiums paid go towards the cost of administering the program. The average cost for private insurance in the other states is so much higher that if overhead expenses could be held down to 25 percent of the premium dollar, benefits could be increased by about one-fourth.

Few states cover all workers, supervise medical treatment or provide adequate rehabilitation services for injured workers.

The AFL-CIO analysis listed 11 recommended standards for "a good state workmen's compensation law." It noted that no state law presently meets all 11 standards and "one state does not meet any."

These are the recommendations:

- Compulsory coverage with no numerical exemptions.
- Benefits sufficient to maintain "a decent standard of living" for injured workers, with maximum benefits not less than two-thirds of state average wages.
- Reciprocity of benefits rights between jurisdictions.
- Full statutory coverage of all occupational diseases.
- Full compensation protection under second injury funds.
- Continued benefits during rehabilitation.
- Administration by a state agency rather than the courts.
- An exclusive state compensation fund.
- Benefits for the totally disabled for the entire period of disability.

Calling for a federal Workmen's Compensation Act or, "short of this," federal legislation fixing minimum standards for the states, the AFL-CIO analysis concluded:

"The states have not met their responsibilities. Unless there is action on the federal level, the nation's first social insurance is likely to remain last in terms of performance."

College Students Hail Labor Education Films

Redding, Calif.—The enthusiastic reaction to labor education films of students at Shasta College here has been conveyed to Executive Sec. Hartley Weingartner of the Five County Central Labor Council by Keneth G. Young of the institution's Social Science Dept., who added his own thanks and that of his colleagues.

In a letter to Weingartner, through whom the movies were made available, Young described them as "among the best audio-visual materials I have ever observed or used."

The films included Push Buttons & People, The Story of the NLRB, and The Grievance, which were taped for presentation to future classes, and Land of Promise.

Some student reactions:

"In my opinion these pictures of labor were worth a thousand words. The value and amount of material given could not have been given orally and as complete in the same amount of time."

". . . (The films) contained information every American should know about unions. It shows the history to the present day and all the problems the unions have conquered, but yet they leave you with the thought of what is left to do in the unions."

"The films showed . . . the value of the union to society. Unions have gained for the working man prestige and human interest."

". . . I have found out what really happened between employes and employers (and) how much (unions) have improved working conditions."

"(The film) . . . cleared up many questions for me."

The Moral Imperative

CONGRESS IS LAUNCHED on what must be rated one of its great debates in this century—the extent to which legislators elected to office from all over the nation will meet the challenge of equal rights.

Members of the House and Senate come from communities of the widest variety. Some have metropolitan backgrounds and constituencies, some come from middle-sized towns, some from rural areas. They face together a question of conscience as well as of legislative wisdom.

The late William Faulkner once said that Southerners may curse the day when the first Yankee slave trader brought the first shipload of African victims to these shores to be sold into bondage, but that nevertheless the issues of the 20th Century must be met.

It should be phrased differently. No matter what the exact circumstances, the particular accidents and economic urgencies that make up our history, the people of this land are confronted forever with moral imperatives regarding the natural rights of man.

Greed and avarice were among the motives that impelled some men across the ocean to the New World. But high among the motives for most ancestors of present-day Americans were the search for freedom, the search for justice, the yearning for a fair opportunity, the desire for a better shake in life. Some were forcibly brought, some came as indentured criminals, some as philosophers. But we are all in our common problem together.

It is no time for us to curse the Yankee slave trader or the one-time slave overseer. The Negro American is, very simply, an American. He is seeking his rights. In earlier generations it was the Irish, the Germans, the Jews fleeing the ghettos and the pogroms, the Italians. And all in their turn have helped build this unique republic into the turbulent, vital democracy of today.

THE EXPERIENCED legislators making up Congress will necessarily move through familiar processes in making the judgments. They are established as a coordinate branch of government and their practice of hearings and questions, decisions and reports, the final rollcalls on the floor of the House and Senate, will produce bitter differences of opinion.

It is not to be expected that members will lightly yield old habits of thought or ancient prerogatives.

Neither is it to be expected that they will function under any kind of pressure alone.

The street demonstrations of Negro Americans, the parades, the sitdowns, the walkouts, have meaning because they reveal the depth of feeling, the depth of determination in the drive for recognition and respect.

Mr. Kennedy pointed out in his message to Congress that the executive and judicial branches of the federal government have taken an initiative to clear the way for making the practices in American life match the promises. The executive and the judiciary cannot do it all alone.

There is a compelling need for Congress to do its share.

A society changes slowly, no doubt—but it must change. It must move with the times. And this is eternally true of the society this nation has painfully sought through generations, which proclaimed in its Declaration of Independence the rights of man, which has written into its organic instruments the doctrine that all men are entitled to the equal protection of the laws.

The 88th Congress has its chance to make its name in history.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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The Irrepressible Tide

'I Feel at Home Here':

Democracy Needs Free Unions, Kennedy Tells Berlin Workers

Pres. Kennedy on his tour of Berlin, accompanied by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, spoke June 26 to the convention of the West Germany Industrial Union of Building & Construction Workers in Congress Hall. The text of his address follows:

I AM NOT a stranger to trade union meetings, and therefore, I feel most at home here today. I appreciate the invitation which was extended to me through George Meany to join you, and have an opportunity to talk to those of you whose work is essential in these very difficult and dangerous days.

Below is written a quotation in this building from Benjamin Franklin, which says, "God grant that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man, may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say 'This is my country.' "

West Berlin is my country.

Benjamin Franklin once said to Thomas Paine, the great American revolutionary, "Where freedom is, there is where I live." and Paine replied, "Where freedom is not, there is where I live, because no man or country can be really free unless all men and all countries are free."

It is no accident that during the last 40 years the prime target of the Communist movement has been the destruction of the free trade union movement. Once the free trade union movement is destroyed, once it is harnessed to the chariot of the state, once trade union leaders are nominated by the head of the state, once meetings such as this become formalities, endorsing the purposes of the state, the trade union movement is destroyed and so is democracy.

Therefore, what you do in this country to maintain freedom, the contributions that you make to improve the welfare of your people, the great sense of responsibility you feel not only towards your members, not only towards your country, not only towards other trade unions, in other countries, but your sense of responsibility for the whole movement of freedom, so long as that exists the world can look to the future with hope.

So I am glad and proud to come here today. In the United States in the last 30 years, all of the great efforts that were made at home and abroad—Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, Pres. Truman's effort through the Marshall Plan, NATO, Point IV, and all the rest, and the effort that Pres. Eisenhower made—all of these great international efforts, as well as great progressive national movements, had the strong endorsement of support of the AFL-CIO, led by Mr. George Meany, who has stood for freedom in the United States and around the globe.

Therefore, I urge you, gentlemen, in meeting your responsibilities to those who belong to your union, to also realize that your unions will not survive except in a world of freedom.

I urge you to hold out, as we are trying to do in the United States, in the AFL-CIO, a helping hand to those who seek to organize trade unions in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. This is how a free society remains free.

And, in addition, while freedom is an end in itself, it is also a means. I think that nothing has been more destructive to the myth that once existed that while communism meant a loss of personal liberty, it was a means of economic advancement. If there is any myth that has been destroyed in the last 10 years, it has been the concept that communism and economic welfare go hand in hand.

I BELIEVE our times have shown that freedom is the handmaiden of economic advancement, that through a system of freedom, through a system of progress, through a system of responsibilities within a free society, that is the best way that people can live, not only peacefully at night and in the daytime, but also can enjoy an increasingly high standard of living.

That is what we want freedom for—not only so we can exist ourselves and develop our own personalities, but so that our people can move ahead—the people in my country who are entitled to an equal opportunity, which we are now fighting to give them, the people in this country who desire not only to be free, but to make it possible for their children to live better than they lived.

And here in Western Europe and in the United States, where the trade union movement has played such an important role, I hope it will be an example to those who live to the south of us, who stand on the razor edge of moving into some kind of totalitarianism or developing a free, progressive society, where, through the trade union movements, the fruits of progress, the fruits of production, can be distributed fairly to the population—not by a leader, but by the people themselves.

America may be far away, but in accordance with what Benjamin Franklin said, this is where we want to be today.

When I leave tonight, I leave, but the United States stays.

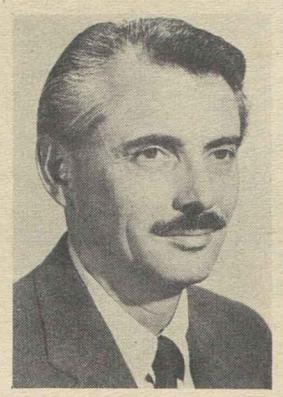
Morgan Says:

Tiny Israel Hums and Throbs With Growth—and Headaches

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A **TRAVELER** who visits Israel, as this correspondent has just done, needs to withdraw briefly and collect his thoughts. The pocket-sized republic hums and throbs with the furious noise of building. Whole cities rise fully planned and formed out of the desert.



Morgan

Israel reverberates too with the shrill, strenuous sounds of constant contention. This involves not only the perpetual pressure of hostility between Israel and the Arab states, but controversy among Jews themselves. Indeed, so incessant is the political in-fighting that former Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, the venerable, venerated and sometimes vitriolic patriarch of modern Israel, was obliged to pay political tribute repeatedly to religious extremist parties out of all proportion to their national strength in order to keep his coalition together.

The overriding question, of course, is the significance of Israel's position—its very being in the Middle East. Is it a stabilizing or a disruptive force?

Visually and statistically the record is staggering. The contrast between the dusty, lethargically productive Palestine I visited 17 years ago and the teeming growth of both agriculture and industry in Israel today has to be seen to be believed.

But there are danger signs. Inflation threatens. Some economists fear Israelis are not saving enough—are eating up prosperity by enjoying living standards that are rising too fast.

On top of this, the government is gravely concerned about threats to Israel's exports by what seems increasingly to be the high handed, high tariff protectionist policies of the European Common Market.

Around everything inevitably rises the forbidding wall of hatred and hostility between Israel and the Arab world, shutting off all contact except the contact by bombs or bullets fired in provocation or reprisal. And it is on this wall that important friction arises between Israel and Washington over the issue of American policy toward the Middle East.

Encouragingly there has been marked improvement in Israeli-U.S. relations in the last several years, especially these first years of the Kennedy regime. Each country is approaching the other with more realism and candor. Top government officials in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv believe Washington has a clearer understanding of Israel's defensive and defense problems and they are pleased with the program under which we are selling them Hawk ground-to-air missiles and training Israeli soldiers to shoot them.

But they think we are romantically blind and dangerously mistaken in our approach to the Arabs. In their insecurity and impatience there is obviously a lack of realism when they say in effect, "If we will just do so and so, Nasser will do such and such, or cease doing it in response." The application of foreign policy in this day and age of pressures within cold war pressures is just not that simple or predictable.

WHEN THE ISRAELIS charge that we are being beguiled by the catch phrase of Arab unity, and naive not to see through the demagoguery of Colonel Nasser's talk of Arab union, they do make a compelling argument. To the question of who is being a disruptive or stabilizing force in this historically tormented region, they simply answer, "look around and see who is causing the trouble."

Nasser intervened massively with troops to tip civil war in Yemen toward a questionable republican regime with few, if any more virtues than the reactionary royalists it supposedly overthrew. Nasser's agents have been implicated in last week's rioting in Iran.

They are still trying to unseat young King Hussein of Jordan, and the United Arab Republic, which Cairo reproclaimed in April, is falling out before it gets started, with both Syria and Iraq rebelling against domination by the Egyptian leader.

To ranking Israelis this spectacle is proof positive that Arab unity—at least on Nasser's terms—is an impossible joke that has already failed. Furthermore, they argue, even if Nasser were to achieve his dream of Arab unity it would be a bad thing for us, because the only commitment he can be depended upon to hold is his rabid pledge to destroy Israel.

High officials of the government insist that all we need to do is to let Baghdad, Amman, Damascus and the other Arab capitals know that they do not need to commit themselves to Pan-Arabism to win our attention or support.

The Israeli argument is obviously self serving and over simplified. But we should, I think, pay it more heed. Because with all its faults, Israel is the only dynamo of democracy operating in the Middle East today, and it needs to be kept running.

Washington Reports:

Food Stamp Bill Seen Helping Recipients, Grocers, Farmers

THE FOOD STAMP plan, proposed for every community that wishes it, is a way to provide families on public welfare support with a more appetizing balanced diet, and also aid agriculture and the small grocer, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), author of the bill, and Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Pilot plans have been in operation in three dozen areas, including the districts of Representatives Sullivan and Saylor. The plan enables welfare recipients, who otherwise get surplus foods such as dried milk, corn meal, flour and cheese, to buy food stamps to be used to purchase foods in grocery stores. With stamps they may buy any U.S. produced food.

"Under the food stamp plan," Mrs. Sullivan explained, "a family of three should spend, according to the regulations, something like $35 or $40 a month for food. They spend this money for stamps, getting a bonus that provides perhaps $60 in stamps."

Saylor said he was interested in the plan for his district "because I had seen what I believe is an insult to human dignity: the manner in which surplus food is handed out. People are required to stand in long queues in all kinds of weather. They have to suffer all kinds of unnecessary humiliation."

Saylor said that the food has to be stored and many persons lack the means of preserving it for a month.

Furthermore, after the first month, the same dried milk, corn meal, flour and cheese aren't very appetizing," he declared.

Banks in his area, open many hours a day five days a week, have food stamps for sale to certified recipients.

MRS. SULLIVAN SAID that many difficulties were worked out during the pilot period, and that the plan is now operating well in most areas.

"People are now able to buy meats, fresh fruits and vegetables they weren't able to get before," she explained.

She said the Dept. of Agriculture estimates that nationwide operation of the plan will cost about $360 million, but that this would be largely offset by reducing costs of storage and distribution of foods from warehouses, and by the gain in dignity of recipients and in small grocery business.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. GOLDWATER OF ARIZONA is beginning to act, little by little, like a man who knows he is a presidential candidate.

He has his strength, by and large, in southern conservative businessmen ready to jump to the GOP and Old Guard conservative Republicans of the Mountain States and the Middle West. (Some of these Old Guard Republicans are remarkably youngish—Jean Tool of Colorado, Peter O'Donnell of Texas, the state chairmen whose candidates have scored election victories recently—but they are so militantly conservative that they barely endure the thought of a candidate to the left of Goldwater.)

Yet the other day on the West Coast, Goldwater acknowledged that he had "slightly" modified his position on civil rights—positions previously well established and clearly defined. "Slight" modifications in such issues by candidates have a way of becoming switches of about 140 if not 180 degrees as a campaign gets hotter.

The senator from Arizona is still opposed to what he considers any improper intrusion by the federal government to prohibit race discrimination by business establishments catering to the public need for food and housing. But he is no longer dead opposed to other federal actions to implement civil rights programs, no longer totally committed to "states' rights" action alone.

States' rights has been the senator's longtime devotion. He is against federalism that functions, even in minimum wages, to assert a national policy appealing to the majority of the people as correct and desirable. But "slight" modifications may seem increasingly essential as 1964 comes around.

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE is a problem for both parties, of course, when it is reduced to crass political terms.

A Republican, Mayor Del Clawson of Compton, Calif., was elected to fill a vacancy in the House from a district that had been considered "safely" Democratic.

The Republican Congressional Committee Newsletter said this was a "stunning upset" for the Kennedy Administration and "proof of a trend which could give the GOP a major sweep in 1964."

It was a "stunning upset," all right. The late Rep. Clyde Doyle beat a Republican in California's 23rd District last November by 83,000 to 46,000 votes. Clawson won with 33,000 against 22,000 for the leading Democratic candidate, State Assemblyman Carley V. Porter—a remarkable shift in just seven months.

It was a special election, free-wheeling and wide open, and five Democrats and three Republicans entered; there were no party primaries to select single nominees.

In such a special election the total vote always drops. The spectacular fact is that the Democratic vote fell by about 50,000 (counting all candidates) whereas the Republican vote (for all three) dipped only by 7,000 or 8,000.

It so happens that a great many Negro voters live in the 23rd District. It happens, also, that Porter had refused to support a civil rights housing bill in 1961 and another fair housing bill in 1963. Reports from well informed Los Angeles sources said there was an open campaign among Negro voters to "take a walk" in the special election. It turned into something approaching an organized boycott.

* * *

THE PERIL for the Republican Party as it considers Goldwater as a candidate is that the party may end up committed to the strategy openly advocated by some right-wingers, a strategy of trying to carry the electoral college by sweeping the southern, midwestern and Rocky Mountain states.

The arithmetic can be jiggled to show that such a scheme would produce a majority without the big industrial states, or at least without more than one or two. Some southern states are clearly moving toward a two-party system.

But conservatism wedded to perpetuation of segregation makes for a narrow appeal—a strategy that could most suddenly become unhinged. It would be an odd appeal, surely, for a party once the champion of Lincoln and emancipation.

FOOD STAMPS are a more dignified form of relief, provide more-rounded diets, and benefit the farmer and grocer, Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Rising Costs of Medical Care Bring Health Insurance Crisis

By Sidney Margolius

(First of a two-part report on current health insurance problems and the new Over-65 plans.)

A **CRISIS** in health insurance has developed as the result of rising medical costs and the inability so far of unions and management to control these costs.

Not only do retired people find it difficult to buy adequate health insurance at prices they can afford, but even the group insurance of active workers has been diluted by rising costs, labor insurance experts report. In fact, the present system of indemnity insurance provided by many labor contracts itself has contributed to the leaping costs.

Indemnity insurance usually provides specific allowances, such as $15 a day towards hospital care, or $150 for an appendectomy or $3 for office visits. But as doctors and health services have raised their fees far beyond the allowances paid by the health plans, even insured families are being compelled to pay an increasingly large share of their medical bills out of pocket. Your "fringe dollar" has been buying less and less medical care.

Higher benefits have been negotiated in many health-insurance plans during the past four years in an attempt to catch up with actual costs. But even the new payment levels have not been able to overhaul the climbing costs of hospital and medical care. The whole pattern of set allowances is coming apart at the seams, says Jerome Pollack, director of the New York Labor-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans.

Medical costs have climbed faster than other living expenses. Even since the 1957-1959 period, medical costs have risen 16 percent compared to an overall rise in the retail price index of 6 percent.

In fact, there is reason to believe the index may not fully reflect the actual jump in medical costs. For example, Irving Block, associate director of the New York Labor-Management Council, points out that the index doesn't give sufficient weight to the dramatic rise in hospital "ancillary services" like lab fees, drugs and dressings. These have risen even more than room charges, Block advises. Ancillary charges now usually total as much as the room charges and for a short, critical stay can be even higher.

On the West Coast especially, where indemnity plans have boomed and in turn have pushed up medical fees, an actual runaway inflation of costs has occurred.

Nor are high medical costs confined to the West Coast. Despite the South's low wages, some of the charges in cities like Atlanta are higher than in many northern and midwest cities.

The new crisis in medical costs actually is a crisis of affluence, Pollack believes. In the 1930's we had a crisis in medical care, too. That was at a time when there was virtually no health insurance. Today we are spending a solid $24 billion a year for medical care but have not learned how to manage it to get the most and best care.

NOW THAT the present indemnity insurance too is proving unsatisfactory, labor groups and managements are having to seek a new tack. Management has become concerned, too. When collective bargaining is over, the employer has to worry about how much care the fringe dollar he has agreed to will really buy.

The new tack taken by a group of 15 welfare plans in the New York area, and being explored by those in several cities, is to band together to seek ways to control local medical costs.

In cities like Rochester and Schenectady, N. Y., where there is one big employer, the employer sometimes is able to bring pressure on the doctors and hospitals to restrain costs. But in towns where there are many relatively small welfare plans, the only way to exert influence on costs is through a council such as the new New York group.

Union-management welfare plans in New Orleans are exploring a similar plan. In Cleveland, a study committee has been investigating ways to control local costs. In Los Angeles, health-plan consultants have organized themselves into a study group.

Pollack lists four frequent loopholes in insurance. These are useful to watch for, whether you buy insurance in a group or individually:

- Insurance is almost always confined to hospitalized illness. Sensible insurance would also cover diagnostic tests outside the hospital.
- Items of severe need like rehabilitation are not insured.
- Surgical payments are limited to indemnity fees much below actual charges.
- Drugs are not covered.

The "crisis of affluence," by pushing up medical costs, also has heightened the medical poverty of most under-insured groups,

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A WREATH-LAYING ceremony at the memorial in Washington, D. C., to Samuel Gompers, first president of the former AFL, brought together these government representatives. Left to right, U.S. Ambassador to Jamaica William C. Doherty, Sr., former president of the Letter Carriers and former AFL-CIO vice president; Sir William Alexander Bustamante, prime minister of Jamaica and also president of the National Workers' Union of Jamaica; Deputy Assistant Sec. of Labor Harry Weiss and Donald Sangster, Jamaican deputy prime minister.

Self Prescription Hit:

If You Need Drugs, You Need a Doctor

This warning against self-prescription was issued by the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

DURING A RECENT wave of virus infections in the neighborhood, Mrs. S.' two-year-old came down with a bad cold. In her mind's eye Mrs. S. could see the robots of the TV commercials demonstrating the effectiveness of this or that. Hour after hour their names had been dinned into her ears. She remembered the easy promises of relief.

We can only guess that after long exposure to this sort of treatment her brain had been thoroughly laundered. She marched off like an automaton and forked out good household money for the "large economy size" of nose drops, cough medicine, the "best" aspirin, chest salve, and laxative. We happen to know that this was money that her family could ill afford to throw away.

Mrs. S is intelligent, and she does a fine job for her family ordinarily. But in this case she made a mistake. Before spending a single cent on any pill or potion she should have consulted her pediatrician. Chances are he would have wanted to see the youngster, and then he could decide what was best for him. Anyone sick enough to need medication—other than something like aspirin or baking soda—is sick enough to need a physician.

Mrs. S is just one out of millions who find it difficult to resist the hucksters. Millions of dollars are being spent without good reason today. Not only is this wasteful, but time lost in getting proper medical care may mean complications or make the disease more difficult to treat.

For example, even a "mild" laxative, if taken for what seems to be just a common stomach ache—but which is actually an unsuspected attack of appendicitis—may lead to the most tragic results.

Or take another ad favorite—one of the most wasteful and possibly dangerous forms of self-medication is the use of over-the-counter reducing remedies—"medicated" pills, capsules, liquids, wafers and even chewing gum. Although such products are often "guaranteed" to reduce weight quickly and easily, don't be taken in by the glowing promises. Leave it to your physician to decide if you need any medicine—along with a medically approved diet—to control your weight.

And then there are the vitamins and food supplements you're urged to take. These are some of the biggest money wasters going. If you have a well-balanced diet you won't need to take vitamin pills. It's important to remember that there is more to a well-balanced diet than vitamins, and improper diet won't be corrected by the wholesale consumption of vitamin pills. However, if they are needed, the doctor will prescribe them.

It is true that many advertisements of remedies aren't necessarily false or misleading. But it's almost impossible for the public to tell the true from the false. When you feel under the weather, "what do doctors recommend?" Call your family doctor early and save much time, money and painful frustration!

From Soup to Nonsense:

That Silver Lining Isn't Always What It's Cracked Up to Be

By Jane Goodsell

THE SILVER LINING: "Mommy, Mommy, guess what! I get to be in the Health Pageant! I'm going to play the part of The Blue Toothbrush! Isn't that just neat?"

The cloud: "Here's a note from Miss Thompson. It says that you're supposed to go to school tomorrow morning. They're going to teach the mothers how to make our costumes."

* * *

The silver lining: "The repairman came while you were out, and he fixed the washing machine. He said to tell you that it's in perfect condition now and works just like new."

The cloud: Here's the bill. It comes to $32.98."

* * *

The silver lining: "Your dress is lovely. That shade of green is so becoming. It brings out the color in your eyes."

The cloud: "Did you make it yourself?"

* * *

The silver lining: "I won! I won! Remember that puzzle contest I entered, the one with jumbled pictures of famous people? The first prize is $10,000, and I just got a letter telling me that my entry was 100 percent perfect!

The cloud: "Now I'm eligible to enter the tie-breaker phase of the contest, and I'm supposed to fill out this entry blank telling in 25 words or less why I like. . . ."

* * *

The silver lining: "The suggestions you made about the club's fund-rasing program are absolutely brilliant! We do need to update our methods and re-evaluate our goals, just as you said. It takes a keen, analytical mind like yours to go straight to the heart of the problem."

The cloud: "We're appointing a committee to study your ideas and, of course, you'll be chairman of it. Now you simply can't refuse."

* * *

The silver lining: "Well, you passed your physical with flying colors. All the lab tests are in, and everything is just fine."

The cloud: "Now you're all finished except for your barium x-rays. Why don't you make an appointment for early tomorrow morning?"

Racial Policy Denounced:

ILO Urged to Act Against South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

his report, would "give expression to the moral sense" of the views expressed at the 47th ILO conference and also would "restore a proper basis for the renewed and intensified development" of the ILO's work benefiting the people of Africa.

He said that the subject of "apartheid" had so dominated this year's conference that it had been frustrated in its main objective—an overall review of the need to adapt ILO structure and programs to changing world needs.

U.S. Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl, addressing the final session of the conference, supported Morse's views, declaring:

"We must find constitutional methods for excluding from our ranks those who deliberately as a matter of policy flout the principles of human rights which the ILO espouses."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), a member of the U.S. government delegation, told the conference that he would urge the United States to assume "leadership" in seeking South Africa's ostracism from the family of nations as long as it practices its "apartheid" policy of racial segregation.

37 Nations Withdraw

Thirty-seven African and Arab nations, many of them newly independent, staged a dramatic withdrawal from the conference in protest over the continued presence of the delegation from South Africa.

The conference was practically unanimous in condemning the racial separation which is South Africa's national policy. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other members of worker delegations joined a mass exit from the conference hall when the South African employer delegate took the floor.

Unlike the African and Arab representatives, however, delegates from other democratic countries returned to carry out the work of the conference.

"We cannot agree to the ILO's destruction," Meany said at the time, declaring that American labor would continue to support the organization in its efforts on behalf of workers the world over.

South Africa has ignored a 1961 resolution condemning "apartheid" and calling on its delegation to withdraw from participation in the ILO. As a UN member-nation, however, it cannot be expelled without a complicated amendment to the ILO constitution.

Later, approving a minority report submitted by the worker representative on the credentials committee, the conference voted to oust the South African worker delegate —the only representative of the country whose credentials had been challenged.

U.S. Votes No

The U.S. government delegates —Assistant Labor Sec. George L-P Weaver and George P. Delaney, special assistant to the secretary of state — joined Faupl in voting against seating the South African. Later, Weaver commented that the vote showed how effective action could be taken against South Africans through due process without undermining the ILO itself.

The conference was able to conclude its three-week session and adopt its budget after beating back an attempt by the Communist bloc to force an adjournment because of the absence of the Africans.

The vote against adjournment was 176 to 37, with seven abstentions.

The delegates then voted—184 to 9, with eight abstentions—to adopt a budget of $16,388,799.

Faupl entered a vigorous protest against vetoes by Sergei A. Slipchenko of the Ukraine, in his capacity as government vice president of the conference, which prevented consideration of two resolutions designed to achieve quick consideration by the UN of moves to expel South Africa.

Accusing the Ukrainian delegate of adopting "dual standards" in his claim that the proposals were not urgent because the African nations already had withdrawn, Faupl asked:

"Has apartheid suddenly disappeared [from South Africa] since last week so that there is no longer any urgency?"

In his major address during the conference's general debate, Faupl declared that "discrimination must be wiped out whether its victims are Negroes in Alabama, Jews in Moscow, or Africans in the so-called Republic of South Africa."

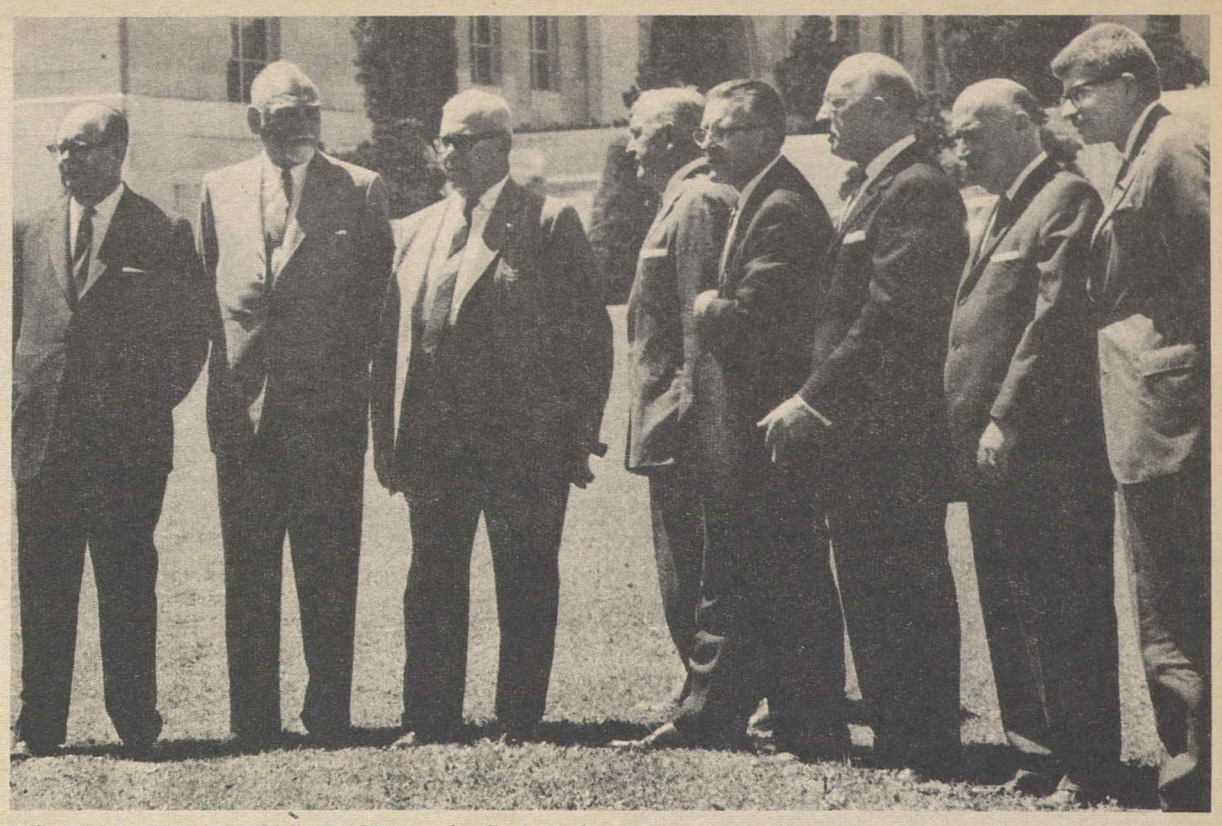
"As long as racial persecution is the avowed policy of the government of South Africa," he continued, "that government has no place either in this organization or in the UN."

Union Role Stressed

In connection with the ILO's future work, Faupl warned that there must be no attempt to advance the "highly unsound and dangerous idea" that the ILO can replace trade unions in the field of workers' education. Instead, he said, "it should work with and through free and independent trade unions and with the maximum possible assistance from the international free trade union movement."

He also warned that even though it has Communist member states the ILO could never afford to ignore the existence of a "vast chasm between oppression and tyranny in the Communist world and freedom and human rights in the democratic countries."

The conference went on to complete new international standards to protect workers by banning the sale, hire and use of machinery without adequate safety equipment. Final action also was taken on measures to insure fair treatment of workers subjected to layoffs.



U.S. WORKER DELEGATION to the Intl. Labor Organization's 47th conference is shown during a recess in the Geneva deliberations. From the left are Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers, and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative.

138 Loggers Fined $200 in Mass Trial

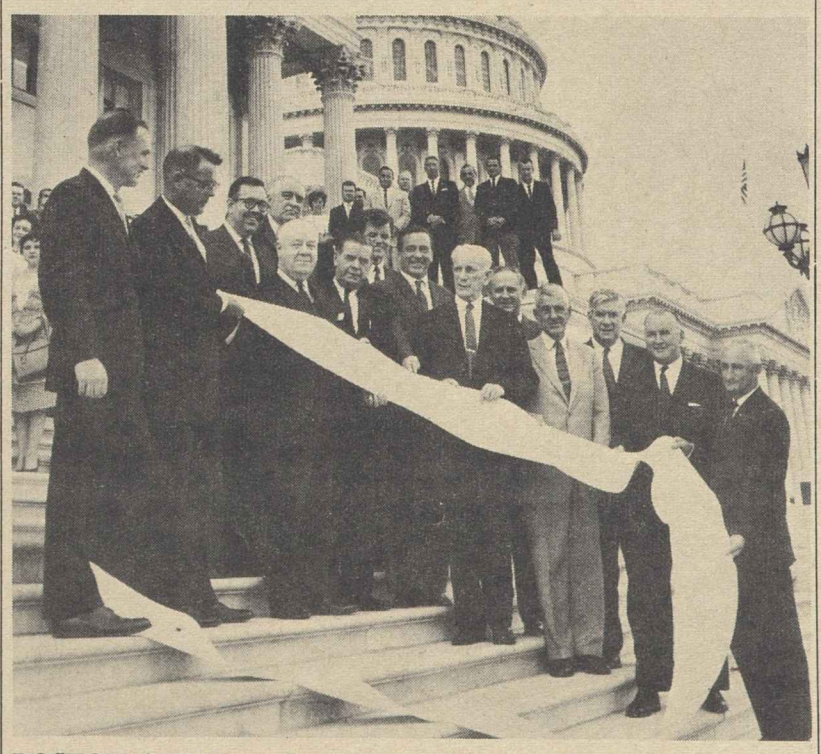
Kapuskasing, Ont. — Fines of $200 each were levied on 138 bushworkers found guilty of unlawful assembly in the biggest mass trial in Canadian history. Charges against 99 others were dismissed after two sets of hearings in Kapuskasing and Timmins.

The charges originated in a strike by two locals of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, a division of the Carpenters, against the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. and an associated firm, Kimberly-Clark Canada, Ltd., which held out against a 40-hour workweek after another major employer had granted it.

After the strike had been under way for a month it flared into a pitched battle near here when a group of independent farmer-settlers who had continued to stockpile pulpwood for shipment to the mill opened fire on the picketing union members, killing three and wounding nine.

Twenty farmer-settlers have been committed to stand trial for non-capital murder in Ontario Supreme Court this fall.

The strike, meantime, was ended by agreement to submit all issues to arbitration.



BOSTON AREA members of the Transport Workers presented a petition to Massachusetts members of Congress asking their aid in securing permanent certification of the New York-Florida route for Northeast Airlines. If certification is not made permanent, it said, about 2,000 employes would lose their jobs. Members of Congress include House Speaker John McCormack (D) and both U.S. Senators, Leverett Saltonstall (R) and Edward Kennedy (D).

Common Market Seen Helping U.S. Workers

The development of an integrated European economy through the Common Market will prove beneficial to workers in the United States and throughout the world, as well as to those in Europe, the AFL-CIO's European economic representative predicted in a network radio interview.

Bert Seidman, who had returned briefly from his Paris post for conferences in Washington was questioned on the AFL-CIO program, Labor News Conference, by Adalbert deSegonzac, North American correspondent for France Soir, and Alexander Campbell, Washington correspondent for The Economist of London. The program is carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Seidman expressed disappointment at France's decision to break off negotiations over proposals to expand the European Economic Community—the Common Market —to include Great Britain, and voiced the hope the talks would be resumed "in the not-too-distant future."

"It was, frankly, our hope that the Common Market would be expanded as quickly as possible to include not just the United Kingdom, but also the countries associated with Great Britain in the so-called Outer Seven, or the European Free Trade Association," he said.

Nevertheless, he observed, the opposition of France to the inclusion of Great Britain at this time did not mean the end of the EEC as some people had predicted.

"At least for the foreseeable future," he said, "the Common Market is here to stay, and our concern is what policies the Common Market is going to adopt in this new situation."

Seidman acknowledged that trade is not the only factor involved in the economic and social framework of Western Europe and rejected the suggestion that Great Britain and the United States currently view the EEC in terms of free trade alone, as opposed to the French concept of an integrated Europe.

"We in the American trade union movement are all in favor of the European community idea," he continued. "We think this is something that makes sense. We think that the development of the European economy, rather than a number of relatively small economies . . . would be beneficial for European workers and for us as well."

The AFL-CIO economist said that the Atlantic partnership proposed by Pres. Kennedy, while it remains to be worked out in detail, in essence recognizes the need "to develop a greater degree of economic cooperation between the democratic countries of Western Europe and the United States in our mutual interest and also to reinforce our political cooperation."

Whatever the nature of this "partnership" turns out to be, he went on, "it will not be an Atlantic Common Market in the sense of the European Common Market," but perhaps may develop into a reinforcement of an existing organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

Commenting generally on the European economic scene, Seidman noted that workers there are enjoying full employment whereas joblessness in the United States has ranged from 5.5 to 6 percent for some time. This, he said, inevitably affects attitudes on both sides of the Atlantic.

State Jobs Still Political, Zander Says

Nearly half of the 1.5 million jobs in state government are "openly subject to the whims of political patronage" and are not covered by any civil service merit system, Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes has charged.

Zander also said that in some states, despite the existence of merit systems, "subterfuges" are used to exert political influence.

He said a survey by the AFSCME research department showed 19 states, employing some 500,000 workers, have only "token" civil service coverage, affecting less than 20 percent of state employes.

"In some states employes are still forced to contribute a percentage of their salary to the political machine," Zander charged. "With each political change in administration, the training and experience of thousands of state employes goes out the window as the politically faithful of the new party take over."

FOUR OF THE members of the Congress who addressed the Retail Clerks' diamond jubilee convention in Chicago are shown on the platform with Pres. James A. Suffridge. Left to right: Suffridge, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). The convention also heard Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.).

Consumer Price Index Stays Level

Prices of medical care and transportation went up in May but the consumer price index stayed at 106.2, the same as in March and April—one point higher than a year ago, the Dept. of Labor reported.

Living costs held steady, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said, primarily because of lower prices for meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

The CPI over-all figure means that consumers paid $10.62 for goods and services which cost $10 in the base period—1957-1959.

BLS Deputy Commissioner Robert J. Myers said the index for food in May was 104.2, meaning that a market basket of food costing $10 in the base period now sells for $10.42.

As a result of a half-hour increase in the factory workweek, factory workers' net spendable earnings rose by $1 above April. At $87.04 for a worker with three dependents, $79.32 for the worker with no dependents, net take-home pay almost equaled the high record set last December.

Real spendable earnings — the buying power of the factory worker's spendable earnings in terms of 1957-1959 prices—were 50 cents higher for the worker with no dependents, 47 cents higher than in the previous May for the worker with three dependents.

Convention Sites Decided for 1964

The big political conventions of 1964 will be held six weeks apart and separated by the width of the continent, the Democratic and Republican National Committees have decided.

The GOP convention, scheduled to pick a ticket challenging the current Administration, will meet in San Francisco July 13, 1964, with prospects at present for a wideopen battle for selection of presidential and vice presidential nominees.

The Democratic convention, all but certain to renominate Pres. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Johnson by acclamation, will assemble in Atlantic City Aug. 24.

Convention Delegates Hear Kennedy on Film

Chicago—Support of the Retail Clerks for a program now before Congress which "I think can improve steadily the economy of this country, cut unemployment, increase opportunity for all," was besought by Pres. Kennedy in a filmed message to the union's 75th anniversary convention.

Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, both in Europe at the time, led off a score of members of Congress who made brief speeches on sound movies for presentation to the delegates.

Both congratulated the RCIA on its diamond jubilee. Kennedy added that he was familiar with "the contribution it has made to the welfare of its members and all those who labor." Meany saluted its "notable" record and expressed confidence it will fulfill its destiny in "one of the major areas in which the labor movement must expand in order to remain an effective influence in American life."

"I hope you will recognize, as all of us must, the great challenges which still lie before us," the President said in asking support of his legislative program. "There is a good deal of unfinished business in this country. . .

"I hope all of us will recognize that we must labor for these same causes in our own lives. I commend this union for the fact that it has been open to all people, regardless of race, creed or color. This has been a fundamental belief of this union from its earliest days.

"I urge the members to work in their communities for the same principles—for opportunity for all, for a fair chance for all, regardless of the circumstances of their birth.

"I wish you 75 years more of active service and I can assure you that those of us who are in Washington will continue to work, and strive, and share, the same goals as the Retail Clerks."

Meany said the groundwork for meeting the challenge posed by the changing nature of the labor force was laid eight years ago, when the former AFL and the former CIO merged. Labor's prestige was at a low ebb, he recalled, and "we were on the defensive."

"Today our good name has been restored," he said. "We have a friend in the White House who speaks in positive terms about labor's vital role in American life rather than in a negative way about labor's shortcomings. Our political power is growing, and our economic progress has stepped up its pace. I am very confident as to the future of American labor."

Meany predicted that the RCIA, with its record of growth for 19 straight years, "will keep on growing, faster than ever."

"Perhaps the reason I say this," he added, "is that your union has an outlook as broad as your jurisdiction. You look far beyond the immediate problems of the department store or the supermarket, far beyond the day-to-day problems of collective bargaining.

"You seek to enrich the lives of your members outside their jobs. . . .

"Your union is properly devoted to a better life for retail workers—better wages, better working conditions, better health care, greater economic security. But you also realize that these objectives must be won in the larger context of the general welfare."

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION as a member of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council is presented to Pres. Victor Bussie (left) of the Louisiana AFL-CIO by Edward A. McDermott, director of the Office of Emergency Planning. Bussie will serve a three-year term.

At Diamond Jubilee Parley:

RCIA Hails Growth, Sets New Targets

(Continued from Page 1)

are large numbers of unorganized workers employed at lower standards than organized retail employes."

Resolutions marshalling the union's forces for continuation of its growth were still to be acted on by the convention.

The officers' reports showed that between the 1959 and 1963 conventions, the RCIA was involved in more than 2,000 National Labor Relations Board elections and card checks, and won more than 60 percent of them.

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), one of an impressive array of speakers who paid tribute to the union for its three-quarters of a century of accomplishment, cited in his speech a Ford Foundation study which reported that by the end of the 1960s, "it well may be that the RCIA will be one of the two or three largest, and perhaps the most powerful, labor institution in the U.S."

In another convention speech, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned against extremism on both sides in attempts fully to integrate minorities into American life.

The labor movement has met such problems in the past, he recalled, when waves of immigrants unable to speak English poured into the ranks of American workers and were aided by their unions in their struggle for full citizenship.

"We can move into this area," he declared. "We have the resources, and there can be no excuse for not doing it."

He called on the RCIA to make a "total effort" to bequeath to the future further improvements in living standards such as those that came down to the present generation as a result of the efforts of pioneer unionists who fought for free public schools and the minimum wage law.

Suffridge called for "good citizenship" by union members and included support for such legislative goals as federal aid to education, hospitalization protection for the aged under social security, truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging laws, and repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, and continuation of the union's traditional fight for equal opportunity for all.

"I'm proud to say," he added, "that when you attend a meeting of the RCIA in Atlanta or Savannah, or in any local in Texas or Tennessee, you will see totally integrated meetings."

Texas-Size Welcome

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson was given a rousing welcome when he strode into the hall to speak.

Texas-style hats and neckerchiefs appeared in profusion, even with the officers and executive board members on the platform. A band marched in and a parade quickly formed with sombrero-wearing delegates from all parts of the country cheering and waving signs.

Johnson, who was given a gold card and an honorary membership in the union, declared the nation cannot "submit to the doctrine that in these prosperous times and with this productive economy, the present level of unemployment is an 'acceptable' level."

"Responsible labor together with responsible business and responsible government," he declared, "must put aside prejudice, partisanship and pessimism to get on with the job of curing the ills and realizing the potentials of this great productive society of ours."

Appeals for support for Kennedy Administration programs were coupled with praise for the RCIA by Senators Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.), all Democrats.

'Coalition' Hit

Douglas warned that because of the "unholy alliance" of conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans that has run Congress "ever since the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938," it is "going to be very difficult for the President's program to come through" the present Congress.

Humphrey asked for backing for legislation to wipe out what he called "the deficits in education, the deficits that relate to our elderly and their needs, the deficits that relate to our youth, the deficits that exist in our employment and the deficits that exist in the fulfillment of the promise of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Pucinski urged a tripartite agreement between communications media, the retail merchants and the retail clerks to stimulate consumer demand "as the keystone to sustained prosperity and economic growth." The people have the money, he said, —but must be "sold" the things which they need and the sales in turn would boost the economy.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), who also complimented the RCIA for its growth and for its civil rights record, declared it "unconscionable that in our country some men and women work for less than $50 a week and that there are people in Congress, on both sides of the aisle, who think they should continue to do so."

Other speakers included Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Tudor Thomas, assistant secretary-treasurer of the British Clerical & Administrative Workers Union; Pres. Werner Ziemann of the German Bank Workers Union; Charles D. Gray, assistant to the secretary-general of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes; and former Pres. Warren G. Desepte and former Sec.-Treas. V. A. Housewright of the RCIA.

International union elections in the RCIA are not held at conventions. Nominations and elections by referendum vote are scheduled for 1964.

At House Hearings:

Shorter Hours Viewed as Long-Term Trend in U. S.

Two government experts have told a House subcommittee that there has been a continuing long-term trend in the United States towards a reduction in the hours of work "without sacrificing" living standards. In addition, they said, there is evidence that the customary time-and-one-half "penalty pay" for overtime work has "lost some of its impact" as an incentive to spread employment.

Neither Ewan Clague, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nor Clarence T. Lundquist, the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour administrator, passed judgment on proposals to reduce the statutory 40-hour workweek to create more jobs.

Fact-Finding Phase

Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), chairman of a select House Labor subcommittee exploring whether "circumstances permit or require another step forward in the reduction of hours of work," said the first phase of the hearings was limited to gathering information from statisticians and economists.

Later this summer — after its hearings on the operation of the manpower training program — the subcommittee will hear from advocates and opponents of shorter hours.

Clague told the subcommittee that "historically, the U. S. has been able to attain ever increasing levels of output while at the same time reducing the time that the average worker must spend on the job."

This continued reduction in work time, Clague said, "has been an integral part of the country's advance in living standards."

Both Clague and Lundquist noted a continued widespread practice of overtime work and Lundquist cited a survey showing that in major industries some 28 percent of employes worked overtime, averaging eight hours a week. He noted that existing state unemployment insurance laws, with payroll taxes based on "experience ratings," and the cost of fringe benefits were among the factors inducing employers to schedule overtime work rather than hire new employes.

Economist Leon Keyserling, the nation's chief economic adviser during the Truman Administration, told the subcommittee that the "true level" of unemployment is currently 9.4 percent and will get worse unless there are "profound changes" in the economy.

He said employers generally could absorb the cost of cutting the basic workweek from 40 to 35 hours because in recent years worker productivity has increased faster than labor costs.

His own preference, Keyserling said, would be to increase the federal budget by some $20 million to bring about greater employment at a 40-hour week.

Other economists expressed reservations about an immediate reduction in the statutory workweek to 35 hours, but some suggested other steps which could be taken.

Alternatives Proposed

Swarthmore College Prof. Frank C. Pierson told the subcommittee that three alternatives worth considering are:

- To extend overtime pay provisions of the Wage-Hour Act to more firms in fields such as hotels, restaurants and retail and service trades.
- To step up the overtime penalty to double time after 44 hours in certain industries.
- To provide tax incentives for companies which initiate training programs.

He said the recent steel agreement providing for extended vacations "may prove to be a significant breakthrough" in reduction of hours by methods "tailored to fit" the needs of various industries.

Holland set the tone for the hearings with a statement declaring that "all avenues of employment possibilities must be explored" in view of five consecutive years of high-level unemployment and "predictions that the second decade of automation will be felt by white collar workers, possibly more rapidly than the first decade affected the blue collar workers."

CORRECTION

New York—The New York State AFL-CIO has set the date of its 1963 convention for Oct. 24-26 in Kiamesha Lake, N. Y. instead of Oct. 23-25, a tentative date previously reported.

Children Join Pickets In Hilton Hotel Strike

El Paso—Children of 50 of the lowest-paid workers in the Hilton Hotel chain have been taking a turn on a strike picket line here, in sizzling heat that reached 104 degrees on a recent day, to help their fathers and mothers appeal for public support.

Strikers with 165 dependents have been out since April 18 in what their union—Culinary Local 628 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes—calls a "crucial struggle for survival."

The best hope for victory, the El Paso Hilton Strike Committee said in an appeal for financial support, is an "aroused and informed public, and active support of our brother and sister union members in organized labor."

It said further: "Our strikers must survive; they must feed their 165 dependents and buy medicine for the sick. To carry on until we can win, we appeal for help."

13 Cents an Hour

Hotel doormen, elevator operators, bellmen, bus boys and other low-paid workers joined the union several months ago and walked out when management refused to take their wages out of the sweatshop category. They range from 13 cents an hour for a cleanup and shoeshine boy to $1.68 for maintenance carpenter. Many get no salaries, only tips.

In negotiations, Hilton management offered "raises" of 1 cent an hour for front doormen, waitresses and kitchen porters; 2 or 3 cents for other classes of workers and 4.75 cents for maids, based on a 10-hour day, 6 days a week. Tip workers were offered nothing. New employes would get $20 a month less than present workers, under the Hilton Hotel offer.

There are no other organized hotels or restaurants in the El Paso area and only a few in Texas. The union has contracts with 28 Hilton hotels in other states and believes the Hilton holdout here is due to pressure by the Texas Hotel & Restaurant Association.

Said the Strike Committee: "The scandalous wage scale in West Texas and the border of Mexico is a prize the hotel association hopes to retain. Wages and conditions cry for remedy and justice."

The union has called on members of a veterans' group, the 1st Cavalry Div. Association, to stay away from the organization convention, scheduled for the struck hotel in August, and has urged the association to change hotels.

Corporation Presidents Do Well by Themselves

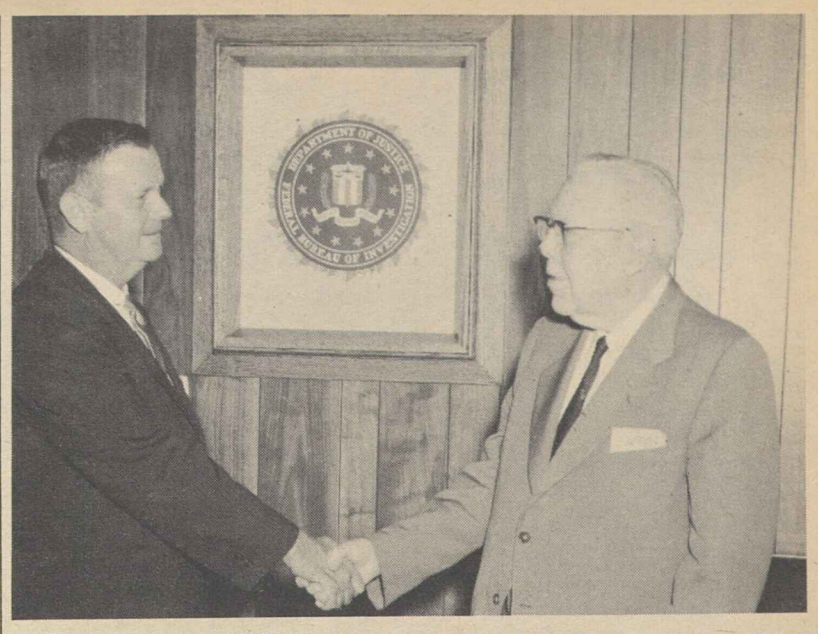
The time-honored theory that "to them that hath shall be given" received more corroboration in 1962 than in any other recent year, according to a sampling of proxy statements on corporation presidents' wages filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The sampling was made by Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication, and showed that more than half the companies surveyed raised the rates of their top executives during the year—more than a quarter of the pay boosts exceeding 20 percent. Only 11 percent of the employers cut their presidents' salaries while about one-third registered no significant change.

Presidents whose salaries went up during the year, according to Business Week, included Lawrence Litchfield, Jr., of the Aluminum Co. of America, whose take jumped from $145,000 in 1961 to $175,000, plus $35,000 in "additional compensation" compared to $25,000 in 1961; James R. Kerr of Avco, who went from $155,417 to $205,000, with no extra either year; and William S. Vaughan of the Eastern Kodak Co., from $175,000 to $200,000 plus stock valued at $15,048 compared to stock worth $13,300 in 1961.

Losers included Logan T. Johnson of Armco Steel, who dropped to $225,038 from $257,537; Samuel Bronfman of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, who went to $337,250 from $351,500; and Jefferson W. Keener of B. F. Goodrich, whose gross sagged to $165,000 from $175,000.

Unchanged or virtually the same was the compensation of Leslie B. Worthington of U.S. Steel, $275,000; Howard J. Morgens of Procter & Gamble, $285,000, plus $42,823 in 1962 and $43,558 in 1961; and Edmund P. Martin of Bethlehem, who dropped to $255,663 plus $3,394 from $257,012 plus $4,279.



ONE OF NATION'S 10 most wanted criminals was captured by the FBI with the help of a tip from a barber who recognized the fugitive through a picture and description in his union's magazine. Barbers Pres. William C. Birthright, right, receives the thanks of Calvin B. Howard, special agent in charge of the Indianapolis FBI office, for his union's role in the capture. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover also sent a letter of appreciation.

Relation of University To Unions Analyzed

Santa Rosa, Calif.—The role of the university in American society, with special reference to its relationship with the trade union movement, was examined at a seminar in the Marine Cooks & Stewards Training School here presented by the Alameda County AFL-CIO in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California.

Brendan Sexton, director of the Auto Workers Leadership Studies Center, told the 36 participants that universities should help workers to lead more fulfilling lives, study the impact of automation, help workers adjust to it, and provide educational background for informed political decisions.

He recalled organized labor's role in winning free public education and its active support for the Morrill Act, which provided for land grant colleges that originally were instructed "to educate the industrial classes."

"Yet today," he said, "their weight is heavily conservative."

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, urged a return to the idea of a university as "a center for independent thought." Universities, churches and the mass communications media are failing to provide the criticism which, he said, every democratic community requires, "certainly if it is to improve and probably if it is to survive."

Ben B. Seligman, education and research director for the Retail Clerks, criticized industrial relations professors for "ethical neutralism" and refusing to take moral positions on issues involving unions.

If the university is "truly devoted" to the preservation of a free society, it has an obligation to extend its services to include labor education, said Don Vial, California AFL-CIO research and education director. Most universities tend to downgrade labor, he claimed, with the result that the alliance in which unions and intellectuals worked together for common ideals in the 1930s now seems to have "fallen by the wayside."

Chancellor Edward W. Strong of the University of California at Berkeley described California's master plan for higher education.

Executive Sec. Robert S. Ash, of the host labor council, presided at the sessions.

Unions from 3 Nations Study Job Displacement

Ditchley, Eng.—Unions seeking to protect members against technological discharge would try to "make it as expensive as possible for management to displace employes," under a course discussed at the Anglo-American Trade Union Conference held here under the auspices of the Ditchley Foundation.

Representatives of unions in England, the United States and Canada who attended the meeting considered union policy relating to job displacement and to fringe benefits.

The background for the discussion was the need on one hand for full employment policies in all three countries, and on the other for social provision and aids to mobility in the face of rapid technological and economic change.

The panel on job displacement was chaired by Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes in the U.S. It considered the prevention or minimization of layoffs, advance warning and terms of notice of discharge, seniority in discharges, severance, training and retraining programs, and government aids to worker mobility.

Another panel reported general agreement on the desirability of expanding the scope and widening the concept of fringe benefits not only to improve standards for workers, but to advance toward general social objectives.

"Transfer of the rights of workers to fringe benefits when they change employment should be a prime objective of the trade unions not only as a just protection to the worker," the panel said, "but also because fringe benefits, if they are not transferable, can be a deterrent to necessary mobility of the labor force."

Attending from the U.S. in addition to Zander were Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Machinists Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative; William O. Kuhl, research and education director of the Boilermakers; Pres. Peter Ottley of Building Service Employes Local 144; Ben Segal, IUE director of education and international affairs.

Executive Vice Pres. Joe Morris and Acting Research Dir. Russell Bell represented the Canadian Labor Congress.

German Labor Hails Kennedy, Meany

President Cheered At Union Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy's last stop in his tour of West Germany. The federation president brought the German workers the greetings of the workers of America as well as a challenge to Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union.

Meany went from an Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva to join Kennedy at the U.S. Air Force Base at Wiesbaden and flew with the President to Berlin. After the Berlin tour the federation president also flew with Kennedy to Dublin, Ireland, where the President met with Pres. Eamon de Valera and visited the scenes of his ancestors' homes prior to his journey to Italy.

Pointing out that the West German Republic since the war has paid "generous restitution to the victims of Nazism, wherever they might be," Meany called upon Khrushchev to pay restitution to "the inmates of Stalin's prisons and concentration camps."

Extending American labor's "heartful greetings" to the "exploited and oppressed workers" of East Germany, and "particularly its building trades workers who 10 years ago sparked that glorious revolt of the German people," against the foreign oppressor, Meany also discussed the Negro fight for civil liberties in the United States.

"Our government's policy of upholding the Constitution and guaranteeing the Negro his full democratic rights has the unanimous support of the American labor movement," he declared.

'Passing Phase'

The racial situation is a "passing phase in our country's history," he told the West German trade unionists.

"It is the American counterpart of what you call 'the unconquered past,'" he added. For you, it is Nazism, for us it is slavery.

"We are now experiencing the birth pains of a new society in which there will be true economic, educational, political and trade union equality of opportunity for all Americans regardless of race, color, creed or national origin."

Reminding his audience that federal troops were called out "for the sole purpose of guaranteeing the right of a single Negro individual to attend a state university," he noted "two significant contrasts with the totalitarian countries."

"Racial discrimination in the United States is in defiance of the law of the land. On the other side of the Iron Curtain—where they never tire of boasting of their racial equality—we find anti-Semitism, abuse of African students or mistreatment of minority groups in compliance with, and not in defiance of, the government policy."

Meany chose Berlin for his proposal of Soviet restitution to the victims of Stalinism, he said, because "Berlin is the most appropriate city in the world."

Many of the onetime inmates of Stalin's prisons, he observed, "are now living outside the Soviet Union" and "have not yet recovered and probably never will recover from the inhuman treatment to which they were subjected."

"Therefore," he said, "I propose that Khrushchev demonstrate in deed that he was serious when he denounced Stalin's bestial crimes. Let him do something concrete and positive to alleviate the plight of these millions of survivors of Stalin's slave labor camps. Let him follow the path blazoned by democratic Germany's restitution laws. Let the Soviet government pay compensation to the Polish, Jewish, Baltic, Russian, Ukrainian and other victims of the Stalin Terror."

Brought Over Wall

Pres. Kennedy was visibly moved on the platform in Congress Hall as he was presented a small bouquet of white and red chrysanthemums which Pres. Georg Leber of the Construction Workers said had been "brought over the Wall during the night from workers of East Germany."

In the presence of West German Chancellor Adenauer and Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt, Kennedy departed from his prepared text to speak with eloquence about the relationships of free trade unionism to the democratic cause.

"I am not a stranger to trade union meetings," he told the German workers. "I feel most at home here today."

In the last 30 years in the United States, he declared, "all the great international efforts as well as great progressive national movements, had the strong endorsement and support of the AFL-CIO, led by George Meany, who has stood for freedom in the United States and around the globe."

Meany introduced the President, prior to Kennedy's speech, to Leber, to Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg of the German Federation of Labor and to Pres. Walter Sickert of the Berlin section of the federation.

Kennedy responded:

"I urge you, gentlemen, in meeting your responsibiilties to those who belong to your union, to also realize that your unions will not survive except in a world of freedom.

"I urge you to hold out, as we are trying to do in the United States, in the AFL-CIO, a helping hand to those who seek to organize trade unions in Latin America, Africa and Asia. This is how a free society remains free."

Kennedy's visit to Congress Hall was the first of several stops in a tour of Berlin that became a triumph as crowds estimated by the police at 1.3 million—more than half the city's residents—turned out along the parade lines to cheer, toss confetti and applaud as the President stood in an open limousine waving and grinning to the crowds.

He visited entry points in the Communist wall and spoke at Berlin's free university and City Hall, where in the plaza a quarter of a million Berliners, many of whom had waited since early morning, took up a rhythmic chant: "Ken-ne-dy, Ken-ne-dy."

It was unequalled for a foreign head of state, said Berlin officials, in the post-war years.

RCIA Benefit Coverage Extended in California

Oakland, Calif.—A reciprocal arrangement worked out by the trustees of the Northern California Retail Clerks-Employers Welfare Funds and the Valley Clerks Health & Welfare Fund will permit RCIA members transferring from one jurisdiction to the other to maintain continuous coverage.

A member shifting from the area of one plan to that of the other merely notifies the office of the plan under which he has been covered. The administrator will notify the office of the plan into which he is moving, and protection will be picked up on the first day of the calendar month following the transfer.

JOB-CREATING LEGISLATION, including expanded public works and the right kind of tax cut, was urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at Senate hearing on manpower needs and unemployment. From left are: AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, Biemiller, Assistant Social Security Dir. Raymond Munts, and Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin. Biemiller urged Congress to "breathe some life" into the Employment Act of 1946.

Depressed Area Expansion Bill Revived by 65-30 Vote in Senate

The Senate, by an impressive 65-30 vote, has breathed new life into House-rejected legislation to strengthen the area redevelopment program.

The fate of the bill, which authorizes an additional $455 million in loans and grants to bring new jobs into areas of chronic heavy unemployment, still depends on whether the House reverses its earlier vote against expanding the program.

No action is expected in the House until Administration leaders are able to count the votes needed to pass the Senate bill. The unexpected 209-204 defeat for the program two weeks earlier marked a resurgence of the conservative coalition in the House.

The Senate vote gave a lift to the Administration, however, as a majority of southerners supported the program and 12 liberal and moderate Republicans broke away from the GOP leadership to vote for the bill. The 30 opposition votes came from 21 Republicans, eight southern Democrats and one conservative northern Democrat—Ohio's Sen. Frank K. Lausche.

The difference in temper between the House and Senate on the area redevelopment program is pointed up in a comparison with the 1961 votes authorizing the program—the first major Kennedy proposal to move through Congress.

In 1961, the 251-167 House vote for the program broke down this way: Democrats voted 208-42 for the bill; Republicans opposed it 125-43.

GOP Support Drops

On the 1963 rollcall, a falling off of southern Democratic support dropped the party's vote to 189-57 for the bill. But the decisive factor was a hardening of Republican opposition. Only 15 Republicans supported the expansion bill, while 152 opposed it.

In the Senate, there also was a lessening of Republican support compared with 1961, but the dropoff was not so sharp and it was balanced by an increase in southern Democratic support.

The 1961 rollcall showed 48 Democrats and 15 Republicans for the program; 11 Democrats and 16 Republicans opposed.

This shifted in the latest vote to 53 Democrats and 12 Republicans for, with 9 Democrats and 21 Republicans opposed. Four absent Democrats, not counted in the rollcall, were announced as for the bill.

With civil rights hearings taking the spotlight, Congress worked on its legislative backlog to clear the way for an unofficial recess during the Fourth of July week, when only token sessions will be held.

$47 Billion for Defense

After two days of discussion but little controversy, the House passed a bill appropriating more than $47 billion for the nation's defense during the coming fiscal year. The measure had been cut 3.5 percent by the Appropriations Committee, but it was the second highest peacetime defense bill in the nation's history. Last year's appropriation—$48.35 billion—was the highest.

Final passage was 410-1, with Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) casting the lone negative vote because "we haven't got the money."

Somewhat sharper proportionate cuts appeared to be in the making for the $5.7 billion budget request of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

The House Science & Astronautics Committee voted to slash 12.7 percent from the space sciences funds, and lesser amounts from other phases of the program. The effect, if the cuts are upheld, is expected to be a slowing of the timetable for America's efforts to reach the moon with manned spacecraft.

Canadian Labor College Opens, Set for 3 Years

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Labor College is "reasonably assured" of financial support and students for the next three years, Education Dir. Max Swerdlow of the Canadian Labor Congress announced at the formal opening here.

Swerdlow, moving spirit in organization of the institution, was given an ovation when he rose to speak. CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin, one of the speakers, paid warm tribute to his role, saying he "never doubted the possibility" of its establishment.

"His perseverance, more than that of any other single individual, has brought this dream to reality," Jodoin added.

The 87 students who make up the first class of the college, which is conducted jointly by the University of Montreal and McGill University, were promised "the toughest seven weeks of their lives" by Prof. H. D. Woods of McGill, co-principal with Prof. Gilles Beausoleil of the University of Montreal.

He added that the college "may give some answers to the ferment" in Canada, maintaining that it serves as a bridge between two central labor bodies, between labor and the universities, between labor and management, and between French and English.

Swerdlow told the 200 labor, business, government and education leaders who attended the opening that financing of the three-year first phase of the college is expected to cost $240,000. As the college opened about half that sum was on hand. Some 300 locals have made contributions ranging from $10 to $1,000, Swerdlow said, and the Saskatchewan and Alberta provincial governments gave $9,000 each.

He stressed the work of the CLC, the Confederation of National Trade Unions and the two universities in developing the project and announced that the outstanding student at the initial session will be given a six-week travel scholarship to England and France covering all expenses and lost time.

Enrollment for the first term nearly doubled the anticipated figures of 30 English-speaking and 15 French-speaking students. Included are two Malayan students studying under the Colombo Plan.

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Congress Backlog Mounts at Midyear

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY greets Pres. Kennedy outside Congress Hall in West Berlin, where Kennedy followed Meany in addressing a convention of the Industrial Union of Building & Construction Workers. Also greeting the U.S. President are West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt (left) and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Rights, Jobs Still Head Key Issues

By David L. Perlman

A massive backlog of legislation, including the bulk of Pres. Kennedy's program, awaits the 88th Congress as it returns after a week-long Independence Day respite.

Civil rights legislation, which alone is expected to extend the session well into the fall, is one of many controversial issues crowding for priority.

The House Ways & Means Committee, which has made only tentative decisions on a tax cut and tax reform bill, has still to hammer out the final shape of the legislation which Kennedy has said is urgently needed to stimulate a still-lagging economy.

Also on the agenda is the annual foreign aid battle—first over the amount of new spending to be authorized, then over the actual money to be appropriated. Preliminary skirmishes in committee indicate that opponents are out to make deep cuts.

House and Senate committees are still wrestling with federal aid to education bills. College aid and expanded vocational education bills have received committee approval in the House, but have not been scheduled for floor action. The one education measure which has made measurable progress this session is an aid to medical education bill which the House has passed and the Senate is expected to adopt.

An earlier Administrative priority bill—youth employment opportunities—passed the Senate safely

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Distributed by 'Work' Group:

'Law & Order' Film Upsets NLRB Vote

By Eugene A. Kelly

Another film distributed by the National Right-to-Work Committee has been found "grossly misleading" and an election which followed its showing has been set aside because the employer's anti-union campaign "completely polluted the free atmosphere" required for a fair election.

"A Question of Law & Order" is the name of the film which led the NLRB to order a new election "when circumstances permit a free choice" at the Murfreesboro, Tenn., plant of the Ideal Baking Co. of Tennessee.

The board's 3-2 ruling was the second of the kind involving "A Question of Law & Order" but another film, "And Women Must Weep," previously had led the board to set aside four other elections where it found that employes' freedom of choice was made impossible by the dramatic impact of a phony "documentary" film depicting alleged union violence.

Three members of the board upheld findings by Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel that the bakery's "entire pre-election campaign was intimidatory in nature" and was intended to "interfere with, restrain and coerce" its workers in the exercise of their legal rights.

The examiner, after concluding that "inflammatory appeals to fear and not to reason have no place in these elections," said the showing of "A Question of Law & Order" on the eve of an election lost by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers was grossly misleading because it "implied that violence was a normal byproduct of unionization." He added:

"In my judgment the film . . . taints the atmosphere of the election far more than such a film as 'And Women Must Weep' because the latter movie was done from a script with professional actors, deals with a single episode, and portrays 'good' unionists as well as 'bad.'

"In this case the film purports to reflect a universal situation and

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Carpenters Stiffen Anti-Bias Program

The Carpenters' executive board has ordered all locals to comply with the recently-adopted policy of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. barring racial discrimination in union membership, apprentice selection and job referrals.

The board also directed Pres. M. A. Hutcheson "to take whatever steps may be necessary to bring about promptly the elimination of racially separated local unions, if it is found that any such local unions exist."

The directives appeared in a statement of policy adopted at a special session of the 15-member board, called by Hutcheson, which gave unanimous and full endorsement to the anti-discrimination program set forth by the presidents of the 18 national and international unions in the Building Trades Dept.

The Carpenters' board called on locals of the 750,000-member union to comply with the four points outlined in the presidents' statement as follows:

- Qualified applicants are to be accepted into membership regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.
- Locals with exclusive hiring hall arrangements are to list and refer job applicants according to applicable law and the terms of their contracts, without discrimination and without identification as to race, creed, color or national origin.
- Locals which have other types of job referral systems set forth in their contracts are to refer qualified applicants without discrimination.
- Locals are to accept and refer qualified applicants for apprenticeship wtihout discrimination.

The board's statement observed that the Carpenters have a long history of opposition to discrimination and recalled that the founders of the union had written into its constitution this principle, which still stands:

"We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all."

The board said that discrimination by one citizen against another has no place in the labor movement, "has never been countenanced" and "will not be tolerated in our brotherhood."

A Carpenters' spokesman said that "in effect, we are telling the local unions that they must conform to the union's national policy."

With reference to racially sepa-

(Continued on Page 2)

Easier in Small Country:

Swedes Explain How They Lick Job Issue

Spokesmen for Sweden's employers, workers and government described to Congress how their country has licked its unemployment problem—and made it sound almost simple.

A Senate subcommittee on employment and manpower, joined for the occasion by members of a counterpart subcommittee in the House, heard and questioned:

- Sweden's Under Sec. of Labor Ernst Michanek, who was accompanied by Olof Peterson of the Ministry for Social Affairs.
- Pres. Arne Geijer of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions.
- Berthil Kugelberg, head of the Confederation of Swedish Employers.

They had been invited to testify, Chairman Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) of the Senate subcommittee explained, because Sweden has "the most successful policy of any country in the world in dealing with utilization of manpower and problems of unemployment."

Clark noted—and the Swedish spokesmen readily agreed—that Sweden is a small country with a stable, homogenous population and that its manpower problem is less complex than that of the United States. But he suggested the United States might well take a lesson from Sweden in the use of public measures to avoid a boom-bust cycle.

The senators and congressmen closely questioned the Swedish government representatives on the working of the carefully-tuned mechanism for encouraging business expansion during an economic downturn, applying anti-inflation measures to curb a runaway boom, and matching workers and training to jobs within the context of a free society.

While Sweden's good labor-management relationship has been well-described in articles and books, the committee members obviously relished the first-hand experience of hearing union and management spokesmen speak of the "mutual respect" which exists at the bargaining table and the employer representative declare that his group "ap-

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ILO to Consult United Nations About Expulsion of South Africa

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has put South Africa on notice that it risks expulsion from the body because of its apartheid policy of racial segregation.

The 108-nation ILO's Governing Body took the following steps at a two-day session here:

- Banned South Africa from all ILO meetings at which attendance is by invitation only.
- Named a nine-member delegation to put the case for South Africa's expulsion to United Nations Sec. Gen. U Thant.
- Started action to amend the constitution to deprive South Africa of ILO membership.

George L-P Weaver, U.S. assistant secretary of labor and U.S. government delegate to the ILO, voted against the proposal to ban the South Africans from "invitation only" affairs, voted for the consultation between an ILO delegation and U Thant, and abstained from voting on the proposed ILO constitutional amendment.

The total vote on sending a delegate to the UN was 42 to 0 with three abstentions. It was 39 to 0 with five abstentions on the issue of amending the ILO constitution and 39 to 5 with 2 abstentions on the matter of barring South Africa from "invitation only" affairs.

Worker and employer delegates joined forces to push through the measures.

The decisions were a consequence of South Africa's refusal to heed a resolution of the 1961 ILO conference calling on it to abandon its apartheid policy or withdraw from the organization.

They came immediately after the stormy conference that saw 37 African and Arab countries boycott most of the session because of the presence of a South African delegation.

Only on the question of amending the ILO constitution did workers and employers split.

Employers asked that the amend-

(Continued on Page 7)

Southern Must Rehire Its Firemen

U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren has denied a plea by the Southern Railway to stay a federal court order requiring it to restore firemen or helpers to its diesel locomotives.

Warren's rejection of the appeal left in effect an order by U.S. District Judge Leonard P. Walsh of Washington that Southern "must maintain" working conditions that existed prior to 1959, the year the carrier began eliminating the jobs.

Judge Walsh said that the railroad must "make available sufficient firemen" to fulfill the terms of its diesel agreement with the Firemen & Enginemen, which specifies that "a fireman or helper from the firemen's ranks be employed on all locomotives."

Meanwhile, the Southern was hit by new court actions filed by

(Continued on Page 3)

Bills to the amount of $1.80 for stationery for the use of the convention were presented and ordered paid.

Resolutions in reference to boycotting the New York *Tribune*, the commission of John Jarrett as Labor Commissioner and a Declaration of Principles from Brother Griffin, Englewood, Ill., were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On a question of privilege, Brother Dey referred to an insult which had been offered to one of our delegates, Brother Rames, of Charleston, S. C. Upon request of President McGinley, Brother Shields stated the circumstances. And the following resolution was thereupon offered by Brother Dey.

WHEREAS—Several of our delegates in company with Brother Rames of Charleston, S. C., last evening entered a coffee house in this city, at 77 West Sixth street, known as the "Peoples' Restaurant," and were told by the head waiter that he could not serve Brother Rames on account of color, therefore be it

Resolved—That in this indignity offered to Brother Rames, one of our delegates, we recognize a gross and ignorant insult to our body worthy of the severest rebuke at our hands, and we call upon the citizens and working people of this city to do all in their power to withdraw all patronage from the "People's Restaurant," and hold it up to public execration.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of the fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners in 1884, held in Cincinnati, shows that the issue of human rights and race discrimination commanded the attention of unions even then, only 19 years after the Civil War. L. E. Rames, a Negro delegate from Charleston, S. C., was denied service in a Cincinnati restaurant. The convention voted to condemn the restaurant for the "indignity" and "insult." The delegates elected Rames fourth vice president of the union.

Anti-Bias Race Policies Stiffened by Carpenters

(Continued from Page 1)

rated locals, the statement said that "any such unions as may exist" have been kept segregated at the insistence of their own members who come from minority groups and not as a matter of Carpenters' policy.

"We have decided," the statement continued, "that to be consistent our brotherhood cannot maintain segregation at the request of the same minority groups who are justifiably anxious to wipe out all segregation."

The board declared that under no circumstances would it permit the imposition of "quotas" on the number of Negroes.

"We consider quotas totally undemocratic and out of line with sound trade union practice," it said. "Union membership must depend upon meeting the established qualifications and jobs must be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. To do otherwise would be to create new discriminations."

Bias Picture 'Distorted'

The statement said that the American public had been given "a badly distorted picture" of the true conditions within the construction industry and that discrimination is the exception, rather the rule.

"Certainly, it is not typical of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America," the board declared.

It said the labor movement had joined the fight for integration "long, long ago" and had made great strides in organizing Negro workers, raising their wage income and "assuring them a degree of equality and dignity on the job they never would have attained without unions."

It noted, too, that the labor movement had acted "of its own volition" to reduce discrimination on the job and in union membership as well as other areas of society.

"We did this because we believed in it," the statement said. "We still believe in it."

The board warned that "even a substantial increase" in the number of Negro apprentices in the skilled trades would not bring a cure for the present unemployment problem.

"Still," it said, "we believe that a great deal of good can be achieved toward the objective of providing equal opportunity of employment in the construction industry, as well as other industries. Even greater good can be accomplished if employers will increase the number of apprentice openings far beyond the present number."

Union Members Scarce On Welfare Boards

New York—Union members, who make up 16 percent of the adult population and contribute one-third of the funds that keep voluntary health and welfare agencies going, account for only 1 percent of their executive boards, an AFL-CIO Community Service Activities survey has revealed.

The reasons given for the scarcity of union members in the agencies' policy-making bodies are many, but they boil down to one prime factor —they aren't invited to serve.

The survey was conducted in the Newark, N.J., area, where the proportion of union members is higher than the national average. Identical possible reasons for the paucity were presented for checking to union officials, agency executives and agency board members. Only half of the executives returned the questionnaire and their replies were kept in a separate category.

Four principal reasons for the scant union representation were listed by the board members. They were:

- Agencies want to choose their own members rather than permit a central labor body to designate one or more.
- Labor members who do serve seem to have little interest in agency programs.
- Labor members cannot attend daytime meetings.
- Labor members sometimes fail to understand the importance of union representation on agency boards.

The replies of union members to the survey showed a sharp difference of opinion.

Only 8 percent of the union officials queried had ever been asked to serve on the executive board of a health or welfare agency, the survey showed.

More than 65 percent felt it was "very important" for labor to be represented on the boards, and 50 percent said they would be willing to serve.

Aid Program Lists 54,000 For Training

The federal government has approved training programs for nearly 54,000 persons on 1,450 separate projects since funds became available last August under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, who administer the act, gave this summary as of June 20:

Institutional training projects for 48,902 trainees have been approved in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Allowances and training costs total $62.5 million.

On-the-job projects have been approved for 1,772 trainees, and an additional 3,200 persons will be given training on special demonstration projects designed to help the long-time unemployed, school dropouts and others.

More Youths Needed

The secretaries said that if the act is to realize the full potential envisioned by Pres. Kennedy, it must be amended to include more youth and to provide more funds for literacy training. They added:

"Basic education and training is necessary to assure all citizens equal opportunity in the labor market."

The act can accomplish this, they said, not only by training "those who are experienced and literate members of the labor force but also by providing pre-training courses" for those who cannot qualify for available training courses, and for young workers who lack experience.

Office Employes Back Rights Bills

Las Vegas, Nev.—Support for Pres. Kennedy's proposed civil rights legislation was voted by the executive board of the Office Employes at a meeting here.

The board, which reiterated the union's anti-discrimination policy, urged all locals in the U.S. "to give us effective assistance to translate full liberty, full citizenship and full standing in the community into effective and enforceable federal law."

Passage of the Anderson-King bill to give health protection to retired workers under social security was urged by the board, which also called on employers to give summer jobs to teen-agers, commended enactment of the Equal Pay Act, and endorsed the Kennedy Administration's tax program.

'Work' Rider Beaten:

Vermont Enacts Enforceable FEP

Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont became the 24th state to adopt an enforceable fair employment practices law as Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D) signed a labor-sponsored bill which bars job pay discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, age or national origin. An attempt in the House to attach a so-called "right-to-work" amendment was soundly defeated.

The bill makes it illegal for any employer, employment agency or labor organization to practice discrimination in "any matter directly or indirectly related to employment or labor organization membership opportunities."

Employers, employment agencies and unions are prohibited from inquiring into the race, religion or place of birth of applicants, employment agencies are specifically barred from refusing to list or refer for employment members of minority groups, and unions are forbidden to discriminate on these grounds "against any individual or to limit, segregate or qualify its membership."

The effort to ban union shop agreements was beaten 178-46 in the House, with both Republicans and Democrats taking the floor to oppose the amendment. One GOP legislator warned that "right-to-work" legislation would discourage desirable industry from moving to Vermont and termed the proposed ban on the union shop "more obnoxious to industry than to labor."

The vote revealed a steady decline in "right-to-work" strength in the legislature. Two years ago, a similar effort to amend a fair employment bill was beaten 147-67. At that time the main FEP bill was also defeated. Four years ago, the Vermont House defeated a "work" bill by a considerably narrower margin, 136-93.

After defeat of the "work" amendment, the House adopted the fair employment measure 118-96. The Senate had passed it earlier and concurred with the House addition of a ban on wage discrimination because of sex or age.

Vermont Legislature Third to Ban 'Work'

The Vermont legislature is the third this year to reject a so-called "right-to-work" proposal.

In April, the Maine legislature crushed a bill to ban union shop agreements, 111-32 in the House and 28-3 in the Senate. Earlier the New Mexico House voted 36-27 against a bill to send a "right-to-work" proposal to referendum and then refused to reconsider its action when the Senate passed a similar bill.

"Work" forces scored a victory in Wyoming, which banned union shops in February, shortly after conservative Republicans took over the legislature.

Hotels, Union Push Jobs For Minority Workers

New York—Labor and management in New York's hotel industry have formed a joint committee aimed at assuring Negroes and Puerto Ricans the "fullest opportunity to obtain jobs, to hold them and to advance in them."

A statement issued by the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., the employer group, and the New York Hotel Trades Council, AFL-CIO, recalled that their collective bargaining agreement had contained a non-discrimination clause for 25 years.

During that period, it continued, the industry's employment of workers from minority groups had increased steadily so that today they comprise from 35 to 40 percent of all hotel employes in the city.

"The issue is not only the opportunity to get a job in any category, but to be able to advance as far as one's potential will allow," it said. "This, realistically, is what equality of opportunity means. It is to be recognized that minority-group employes shall have equal opportunity to acquire the skills necessary for advancement."

The committee said it planned to make a survey of minority groups in the hotel industry and to adopt measures to achieve its goals. It said that in approching the problem it would be guided by the following principles:

- "The opportunity to be hired and the opportunity to be promoted are equally fundamental.
- "Equal opportunities are to be provided to all employes, regardless of race, creed or color, to qualify them for advancement.
- "First consideration in filling better jobs should be given to those presently employed in the hotels."

Members of the committee representing labor are Pres. Jay Rubin, Sec. James L. O'Hara and Vice Pres. Walter Gorray of the Hotel Trades Council; Sec.-Treas. James Marley, Vice Pres. Randolph Hagan and Gen. Organizer Betty Bentz of Local 6, Hotel & Club Employes; Pres. Peter Ottley and Gen. Organizer Thomas Madden of Local 144, Hotel & Allied Employes; Sec.-Treas. Ben J. Cohan of Local 153, Office Employes.

Management representatives are Pres. Daniel C. Hickey and Executive Vice Pres. James A. McCarthy of the Hotel Association; Pres. Harry M. Anholt, Realty Hotels; Vice Pres. Harold P. Bock, Sheraton East Hotel; Pres. Alfred B. Merrick, Roger Smith Hotels Corp.; Executive Vice Pres. William B. Rasor, Knott Hotels Corp.; Pres. Preston R. Tisch, Loew's Hotels; Vice Pres. Frank G. Wangeman, Hilton Hotels Corp.

M. F. McElligott Dies in Chicago

Chicago—Maurice F. McElligott, 64, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, died July 1 at the Little Company of Mary Hospital here.

A member of the Clothing Workers since 1919, he had been business manager of ACWA Local 271 since 1925.

In a message of condolence to Mrs. McElligott, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said her husband would be deeply missed by the labor movement "which he served so well for many years."

Survivors, besides his wife Margaret, include a stepdaughter, Mrs. Janice Wetzel, and two brothers, William J. and the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. McElligott.

Unions Win 1, Lose 1:

Free Speech 'Abuse' Defined by NLRB

Union charges of employer abuse of the "free speech" section of the Taft-Hartley Act have been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board in one case, rejected in another.

Upheld by a three-man panel was a charge by the Textile Workers Union of America that the Collins & Aikman Corp., carpeting manufacturers in Dalton, Ga., restrained and coerced employes by:

- Circulating threats and warnings.
- Promising to reward employes for withdrawing from the union, for signing petitions repudiating the union, and for defeating the union in a labor board election.

NLRB Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown found also that management had made implied threats of plant closing if the TWUA won the election when it distributed a letter and a copy of a newspaper ad listing 19 plants that had closed after the union won bargaining rights.

Member Boyd Leedom dissented on the latter point, saying the company documents were factually accurate and did not imply any threat of plant shutdown.

In the other case, unfair labor practice charges brought by the Boot & Shoe Workers against the Texas Boot Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lebanon, Tenn., were dismissed by another panel.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Member Philip Ray Rodgers and Leedom decided that a speech read by company Pres. Harry Vise did not contain a threat of reprisal. Vise promised that if Boot & Shoe won the election and called a strike, "we will continue to operate and hire new workers."

Trial Examiner James T. Barker had concluded that Vise's remarks constituted threats of economic loss in violation of the law but the board did not agree. It said the remarks, when considered in context, did not contain a threat of reprisal and did not "exceed the bounds of free speech."

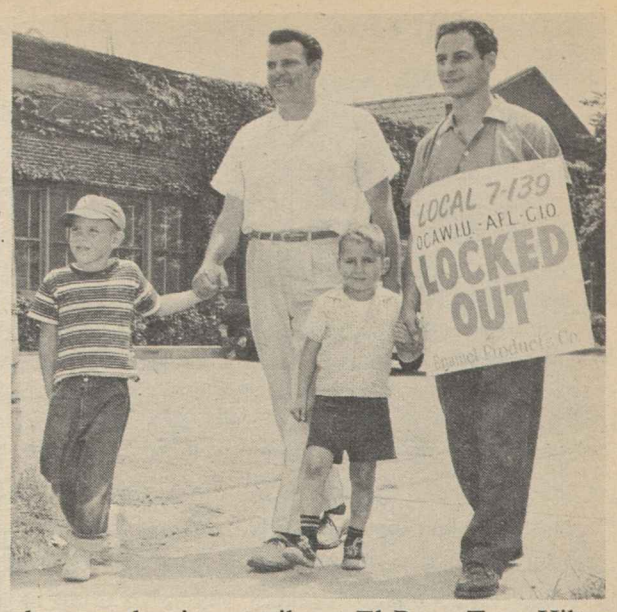
In the TWUA case, the union lost an election when a majority of the 78 Collins & Aikman voters cast ballots for no union. The campaign was marked, Trial Examiner Sidney Sherman said, by a "barrage of literature" by both sides.

Sherman said the firm broke the law by two actions—a letter implying loss of work if the union won an election, and a copy of a newspaper ad headed "Here's What CLOSING ONE MILL Does for a County." The ad cited a loss of 1,686 jobs and $1.35 million in payrolls when Peerless Woolen Mills closed its plant at Rossville, Ga., and a gain of 860 jobs and $1.2 million in payrolls in unorganized Whitfield County, home of Collins & Aikman.

(A year ago the board ordered the owners of the Peerless Woolen mill to give $150,000 in back pay to 1,700 workers who were stranded when Burlington Industries, Inc., closed the plant following an election won by the Allied Industrial Workers.)

Distribution of the ad by Collins & Aikman on the eve of the election, and the contents and format, were "calculated to confirm the impression" in the company's previous letter that a union victory at the polls would lead to the closing of the Dalton plant, the examiner said.

The board referred to its regional director a decision on whether a new election should be ordered.



ON THE PICKET LINE is Alejadra Acevedo, 7, whose mother is on strike at El Paso, Tex., Hilton Hotel since Apr. 18. Mrs. Acevedo and other Hotel & Restaurant Employes say they cannot live on wages of $2.50 a day. The other photo shows father-son pickets at Enamel Products Co., Cleveland, O., starting seventh month of strike-lockout. At left, Robert Papp, 5, and his father, James Papp, with James Gullo, 4, and Joseph Gullo of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' Local 7-139. Both locals have asked for general labor support to win contract disputes.

New Court Suit Fights Michigan Gerrymander

Detroit—Michigan AFL-CIO leaders have asked a three-judge federal court to nullify the legislative apportionment formula of the state's new constitution, which gives extra representation to sparsely-settled rural areas.

An earlier suit, brought by State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle, is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court. This case may no longer be applicable because the gerrymandered Senate districts complained about will be changed if and when the new constitution goes into effect in 1964.

Scholle and four other Michigan union officials contend in the new suit that malapportionment is continued by the new constitution, that the districting formula is "irrational, arbitrary and capricious" and that it violates the equal protection and due process provisions of the 14th Amendment.

The suit, filed by State AFL-CIO Attorney Theodore Sachs, asks the court to order an at-large election of all members of the legislature unless a substitute apportionment formula is adopted which meets federal constitutional standards.

Michigan's new constitution sets up a weighted formula for Senate districts supposedly based on 80 percent population and 20 percent area. In practice, the suit charges, this could result in as much as an 8-1 difference in population between Senate districts.

Although the House is supposedly apportioned by population, the districts could differ as much as 2-1 in population, the suit alleges.

While filing the new action, Scholle also asked the Supreme Court to uphold the earlier suit since the contested legislative apportionment is still in effect and the apportionment commission established under the new constitution is directed to retain existing districts "to the extent possible" under the revised formula.

ILGWU Requests Aid on Judy Bond

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers have urged all unions and women's auxiliaries to place Judy Bond blouses on their unfair lists and to publicize that fact until the "runaway" manufacturer returns to the bargaining table and agrees to contract terms.

Picketing continues at Judy Bond facilities here and in Los Angeles and Atlanta. More than 3 million leaflets explaining the "don't buy" campaign have been distributed and the campaign has been assigned to the ILGWU's union label department.

The union struck Judy Bond 18 months ago when the firm locked out its New York operations and moved to the South. Since then the union-industry arbitrator has awarded damages of $108,762 to the ILGWU; state courts have upheld the award, and a National Labor Relations Board examiner has recommended that the firm be required to reinstate 12 illegally fired workers with back pay, plus interest at 6 percent.

Second 'Work' Film Upsets NLRB Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

has the impact of a documentary."

In addition, a supervisor's statement that management would "certainly hate to see anything like that happen here" had far more impact on the employes and their wives than the "Weep" film, the examiner observed.

Reel, although recommending that the election be set aside because of the film, concluded that the company did not commit an unfair labor practice showing the movie. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald Brown reversed his conclusion as to the law. They said management's conduct both violated the law and exceeded "the bounds of permissible campaign propaganda."

Such conduct "generated an atmosphere of physical violence, trouble, and economic loss which completely polluted the free atmosphere" indispensable to a valid election, the majority said.

Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom wrote a dissent on the ground that company campaign statements and propaganda were protected activity under the law.

Men's Clothing Shops Closed For Vacations

New York—About 125,000 Clothing Workers are taking their annual paid vacations as most shops in the men's and boys' clothing industry followed tradition by closing down during the first two weeks of July.

With July 4 a paid holiday under the ACWA contract, the union members will receive an additional day's pay. The new contract provides for a third week of paid vacation starting in 1964.

Other segments of the ACWA's 400,000 members—employed in cotton garment, shirt, sportswear, outerwear, pants, gloves and neckwear industries and in laundry, cleaning and dyeing plants—also receive two weeks of paid vacation, usually scheduled in July and August.

USWA Aide Named to Ontario Labor Board

Toronto, Ont.—Legislative Dir. Dwight M. Storey of the Steelworkers has been named a member of the Ontario Labor Relations Board. He and D. Allan Page, personnel director for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., will constitute a new panel which was appointed because of a heavy backlog of work.

Southern Ordered To Rehire Firemen

(Continued from Page 1)

rail unions following its abrupt termination of some 800 jobs on the Central of Georgia immediately after acquiring control of Central stock from the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

Many of the affected employes received only a few minutes notice that their jobs had been abolished.

The non-operating rail unions immediately sought a temporary injunction from Atlanta federal court to maintain the status quo on Central job rosters prior to Southern's takeover. While the court declined to grant the injunction, it held that the union's charges could be tried on their merits.

At Macon, Ga., the U.S. District Court said a suit by the Switchmen, charging breaches of both the Railway Labor Act and the union's contract, should be heard at Atlanta along with the pending suit of the non-operating unions.

Hearings Scheduled

The federal court at Macon also scheduled hearings for July 3 on suits for separate injunctions brought by the Locomotive Engineers and the Firemen & Enginemen.

The court cases emphasize provisions of the law which bar carriers from changing rates of pay, rules or working conditions contained in agreements without "at least 30 days' written notice."

In Washington, the Railway Labor Executives' Association announced it had authorized its counsel to seek an injunction against the Interstate Commerce Commission order approving the acquisition of the Georgia Central by the Southern. The RLEA charged that the commission had failed to comply with the mandate of the Interstate Commerce Act providing protection for employes adversely affected by such transactions.

In the diesel firemen's case, the BLFE said it was considering further court action including a possible request for contempt findings against Southern because of the manner in which it moved to carry out Judge Walsh's order.

The order called on the carrier to rehire firemen on furlough or employ new ones so as to restore the status quo before the violations began. The union charged that Southern's compliance consisted of hiring men without experience "right off the streets," a procedure which it said flouted the railroad's own "operations book" and did not conform to pre-1959 procedures.

Judge's Order Stands

Judge Walsh's order stands until the dispute over interpretation of the diesel agreement is settled by the National Railroad Adjustment Board or in accordance with the RLA.

The Southern is not a party to the national work rules dispute.

Negotiations to resolve the main rules fight continued in Washington under a request from Pres. Kennedy that the parties make "one last major effort" for a settlement of the three-and-a-half-year dispute by July 10.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that he was entering the talks personally to try to move the bargaining "off dead center."

In another rail labor development, a nationwide strike by the Sleeping Car Porters was averted when the union postponed its walkout, set for July 1, until the President had an opportunity to appoint an emergency board.

The Porters, who now work about 205 hours a month, are seeking a 173-hour month, which would amount to 40 hours a week, plus the "pattern" 10.28-cent hourly wage increase and a job stabilization program. They have been unable to reach an agreement in protracted bargaining with the New York Central, Soo Line and Rock Island railroads and the Pullman Co.

Youth Labor Club Formed in Texas

Odessa, Tex.—The Odessa AFL-CIO has helped form the Permian Basin Youth Education & Information Club—first labor youth club in Texas, Pres. D. L. Willis of the central body said at the first club meeting.

First officers are headed by Pres. Mike Dunn of Midland, Tex. In a welcoming speech, Willis said the club's objective is to help members "meet the needs of the times" when they leave school, particularly job needs.

Boy Scout Troop Sponsorship Urged

Local unions and their members have been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to sponsor Boy Scout troops.

In a new pamphlet, Community Service Through Scouting, recently released by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, Meany says:

"Teamwork between the AFL-CIO and the Boy Scout movement has one purpose—to provide more boys with the opportunity for self-development, good companionship and the constructive use of leisure time."

A Question, Indeed

THE PROPAGANDA OUTFIT calling itself the National Right to Work Committee persistently claims that it is not against "voluntary" unionism, that it does not oppose collective bargaining as such or labor organization as such, and that its motives like the driven snow are pure and undefiled—a mere principled opposition to the union shop and "compulsory" membership.

Yet in its widely advertised film library the committee lists "And Women Must Weep," a fake movie of a Princeton, Ind., strike pretending to present "a minister's wife" relating her "personal account of a true story." The National Labor Relations Board has set aside election after election in which an anti-union employer has exhibited that movie to his employes as part of a campaign to prevent union victories in supervised secret-ballot labor board cases.

Now another "Work" Committee film has been exposed as "grossly misleading" by implying "that violence [is] a normal by-product of unionization." This one, "A Question of Law & Order," said a trial examiner, "taints the atmosphere" for a labor election "far more" than even the "Weep" film.

A three-member labor board majority upheld the trial examiner and went farther. It ruled that the employer's conduct in exhibiting the film, and his accompanying conduct in urging his workers to vote against union membership, was "intimidatory," was intended to "interfere with, restrain and coerce" the employes and was an unfair labor practice.

Even if it were not illegal conduct, the board ruled, the election would have to be set aside because the employer's anti-union campaign "generated an atmosphere of fear of physical violence, trouble and economic loss which completely polluted the free atmosphere . . . indispensable to a valid election."

The National Right to Work Committee rents out or sells prints of its propaganda movies—the "Weep" fake and the "Law & Order" number—and anti-union employers show them to captive audiences of workers. Maybe the Federal Trade Commission ought to require the "Work" propagandists to attach to every print a clear warning in big legible letters: A Showing of This Film to Your Employes May Be Held an UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE and A VIOLATION OF LAW.

The President in Berlin

THERE WAS a symbolism in Mr. Kennedy's appearance at the Berlin convention of a West German trade union. Introduced to German labor officials by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the President of the United States paid tribute to the role of organized free workers in the preservation of freedom for all men. It was a recognition that the cold war is waged on many fronts—not least of all on the front in which western workers seek to maintain the system in which unions thrive as instruments for the betterment of mankind.

Not as instruments of the state, Mr. Kennedy pointed out, not under the supervision of officials chosen by the state, but as free associations of workers with their own processes of democracy and their own determination to preserve these processes.

The President's words were spoken to the workers of free Germany. The message is one for free men everywhere.

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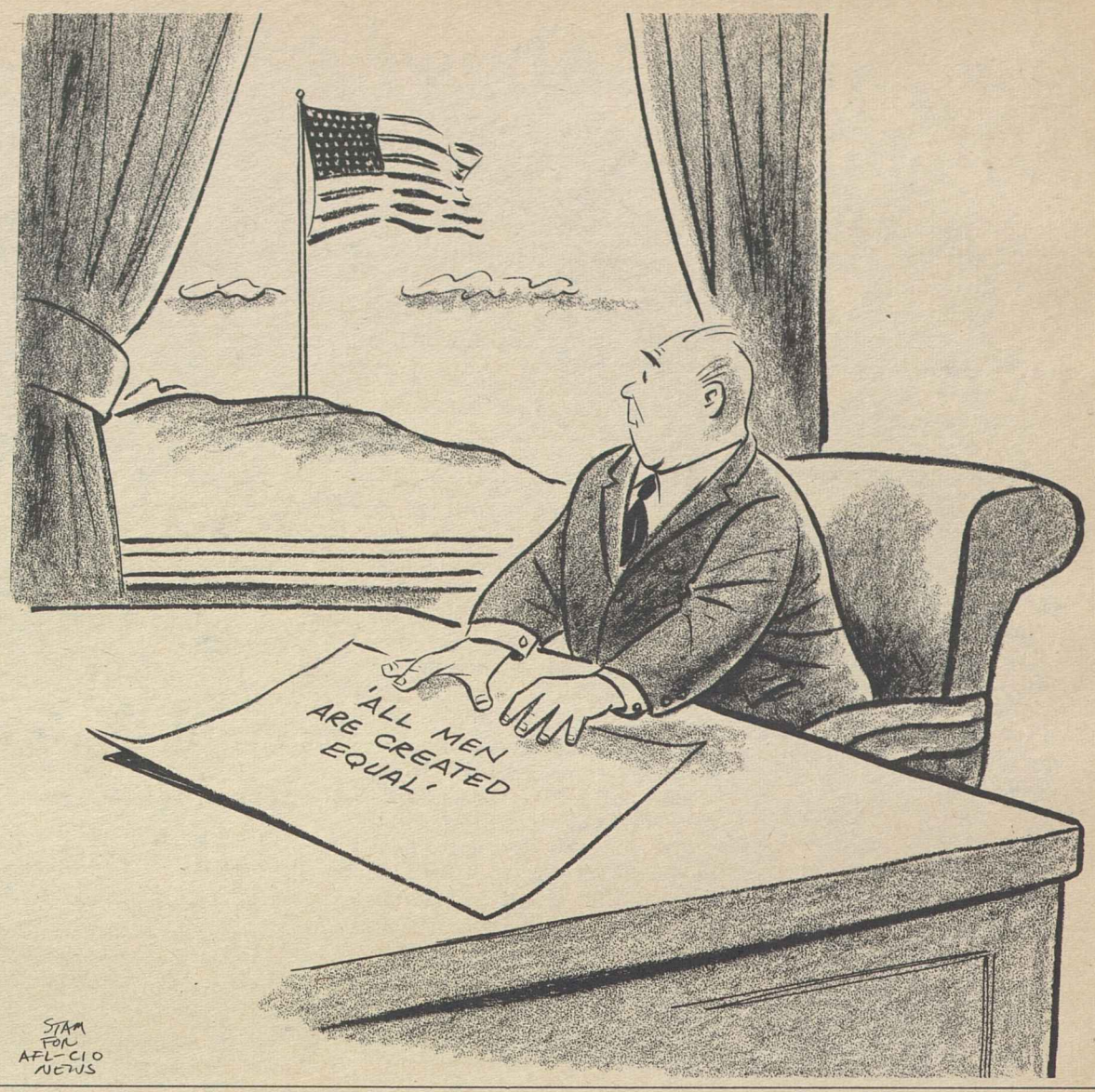
'We Hold These Truths to Be Self-Evident . . .'



Rights Revolt Not Limited to U.S.:

Victims of Extreme Race Policies In Worldwide Fight for Dignity

THE CIVIL RIGHTS revolution which is sweeping the United States is not a peculiarly American development but is international in scope.

This was sharply illustrated at the recent Intl. Labor Organization session at Geneva when some 37 Afro-Asian countries walked out in protest against the extremist racial policies of the Republic of South Africa.

The deep feeling of bitterness toward South Africa, which was formerly a member of the British Commonwealth but proclaimed itself independent in 1961, came as no real surprise to those who have followed developments in the emerging African nations and the harsh, uncompromising racism in the little nation at the Southern tip of the continent.

Those who have visited South Africa tell us that even the white supremacy practiced in Mississippi cannot touch the brutal apartheid policies of the government of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd.

Apartheid means apart—separation of the races. It is the approach by which 3 million whites, now largely dominated by the Dutch element in the nation rather than by the English, hope to continue their domination and deny elementary human rights to 13 million non-whites.

In addition, Verwoerd is in the process of transferring some 11 million non-whites to separate all-black areas. Here, the government claims, the people will be able to develop their civilization with promised aid to economic growth, education, etc.

In actual practice, even many supporters of the government admit these people would be condemned to a meager, illiterate existence, deprived of the rights and privileges of the white citizens. One liberal, anti-Communist weekly, Contact, called this policy an "independence swindle" and said that "black gaolers would replace white gaolers."

In major cities such as Johannesburg or Capetown non-whites are restricted from entering certain white areas without passes from the special police. Robert Conley, writing in The New York Times recently, reported:

"One out of every 236 persons in South Africa, by official admission, is in jail. The number of persons being held on political and criminal charges is 67,636, according to the government's latest count. Most of them are Africans."

Thousands more are under "house arrest" from 12 to 24 hours a day up to five years. Those under 24 hours house arrest may receive no visitors except a doctor or minister of religion.

Anyone—white or non-white—who takes exception to the extremist policies is subject to jail or "house arrest." Particularly harsh treatment is meted out to those aiding the outlawed African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, and engaging in "sabotage" or so-called "Communist activities."

The Economist of Johannesburg noted not long ago that ". . . the stage has now been reached where criticism of the powers that be is . . . equated with communism . . . With the aid of the state radio, the government is going to inordinate lengths to prove that seemingly harmless and innocent bodies and individuals are doing the Communists' dirty work and must be fought and outlawed. . . ."

SEVERAL YEARS AGO the spotlight was focused on South Africa with unusual brightness when the former head of the African National Congress, Dr. Albert J. Luthuli, won the Nobel Peace Prize. Today his writings are banned from public print or recognition.

In Norway, Luthuli spoke of the South African policies which he opposed:

"Here the cult of race superiority and of white supremacy is worshipped like God. The ghost of slavery lingers on to this day in the form of forced labor that goes on in what are called 'prison farms.' "

What has been going on in South Africa has been too much for the world to take. On Nov. 28, 1961, the United Nations General Assembly condemned the country's racial policies as "reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity." The vote was 97 to 2, with two abstensions.

On Nov. 6, 1962, the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, broke a 17-year precedent and voted sanctions against South Africa. It called for these steps:

- Break off diplomatic relations with South Africa.
- Close their harbors and airports to South African ships and planes.
- Prevent their ships from entering South African ports.
- Boycott South African imports.
- Refrain from exporting goods, including arms and ammunition, to South Africa.

The resolution branded apartheid as a danger to international peace and security. **(PAI)**

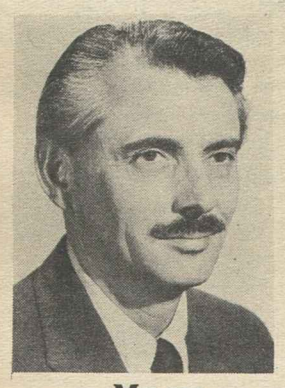
Morgan Says:

Postwar Generation About Set To Take Leadership of Europe

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ONE OF THE MOST significant developments in Europe in this summer of 1963 is expressed by the adage that the old order changeth. The old order, of course, always changeth. But what is coming forward in the old world is new blood. The postwar generation is almost ready and already eager to take over. This represents an important new watershed in thinking and in human experience. The Adenauers, the de Gaulles and the Macmillans are not only leaders thrust forward by a war that the younger generation only dimly remembers—if at all—but they are mandating from another century.



Morgan

At 45, John F. Kennedy is of the wartime generation itself. A combat veteran, he stands between the old and the young, but his accent is definitely on youth. This is an important distinction and there is every reason to believe that the President has grasped its importance. He seems to be aiming over the heads of the old leaders, not only at the peoples of Europe, but especially at Europe's youth. And there is some inconclusive but fascinating evidence that the latter consciously or unconsciously are identifying with him.

A Washington colleague, a correspondent from one of the leading newspapers in Germany, was talking to some students in his old high school in Cologne. They told him they were making a special point to see Pres. Kennedy in his motorcade.

"But why," my friend asked, "did they go to all that trouble when they could simply sit at home and watch the whole performance on television in comfort?" "Because," they replied, "it is very important for us to see this young American leader in person."

There is, of course, danger in generalization. However, one got the feeling in watching the large crowds welcoming the President in Bonn, Cologne and Frankfurt that the predominantly youthful majority of these throngs had something special on their minds. If they remembered the bombings and the chaos of World War II and its aftermath it was largely a vague, unconscious memory.

One of Germany's postwar problems has been a brooding, unarticulated guilt for the monstrous nightmare of the Hitler era bordering on the psychotic. But my German correspondent friend, himself a tender recruit at the end of the war, was astonished to find in talking to the current graduates of his Cologne school that they had rejected guilt.

AN EVENT took place in Bonn which almost got lost in the shuffle of larger affairs. It was the official inauguration of a German peace corps, labeled officially and unromantically the German Development Service. But Kennedy made it a point to attend the ceremonies.

"Dante," he told the young Germans who have volunteered for overseas assistance duty, "Dante once said that the hottest places in Hell are reserved for those who in a period of moral crisis maintain their neutrality. This is a moral crisis. I am confident that the German youth, and I hope the older citizens of this country, will find their greatest reward not here pursuing merely their private pursuits, but in some far-off country, sowing seeds of friendship and help which will bring a rich harvest later for us all."

The German corps, which had more volunteers than places even before it was inaugurated, stems in part from a relatively unheralded gathering of representatives of 43 countries in Puerto Rico last October. Here under the aegis of Sargent Shriver, head of the U.S. Peace Corps, was started an international corps secretariat to encourage and coordinate Peace Corps movements in other countries. The secretary-general of the nebulous body, former White House aide Richard M. Goodwin, addressed the German recruits in Bonn.

"Why," he asked, "has the American Peace Corps been such a success? Because it touches on the profoundest motives of world youth, giving them a chance to prove that idealism and high aspirations are not inconsistent with the most practical and rigorous of programs. That there is no basic inconsistency between high ideals and realistic possibilities. No barrier between the world's work and the world's hope."

It would be dangerously easy, of course, to exaggerate the importance and the influence of even such purposeful movements of youth. Indeed, many of today's younger generation seem numbed by life—without focus except for security and pleasure. But it would be arrogantly foolish as well to ignore the great positive forces pulsing to be unleashed

The President is pumping for a multi-lateral nuclear force as an added shield in the defense of Europe. With proper imagination and purpose, the younger generation could become a multi-lateral force themselves, more powerful than nuclear warheads.

Washington Reports:

AID Director Says Programs Have Succeeded in Many Areas

DAVID BELL, administrator of the Agency for Intl. Development, suggested that critics of the South Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem ask themselves, "What is the alternative?"

He gave this advice as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

"There's no doubt whatever that the present government of Vietnam, headed by Diem, is a dedicated anti-Communist government," said Bell. "There also is no doubt that he is managing affairs within his country in ways that certainly are subject to question."

The AID director said, however, that Diem has been working in the right direction. He reported that when he visited Vietnam earlier this year, village elections were being held where the head man had previously been appointed. Bell also pointed out the difficulties in changing a government during a civil war.

The AID program is being carried forward along the lines suggested by Pres. Kennedy in his inaugural address, he asserted.

"We are seeking to help other countries to help themselves," said Bell. "We do not believe it is in our interest or theirs to perpetuate a situation in which they are dependent on our aid."

He said that AID has been successful not only in countries like Japan and in western Europe, but that it is doing well enough that it can soon be discontinued in Greece, Taiwan, Israel, Mexico and elsewhere. He noted that Japan, West Germany and some other countries that were aided in the past were now contributing to underdeveloped countries with their own foreign aid. This is not as large as it might be, he suggested, and he proposed that the interest rates and loan terms they require be revised downward.

BELL SAID that he could understand the temptations in Congress to reduce the amount spent for foreign aid, but he didn't think budget cuts were justified.

If foreign aid "serves its purpose and prevents conditions developing which might lead to international conflicts," he said, "it would seem to most of us that this is a small insurance premium to pay."

"We are very proud of the extent to which we have had the direct advice of experienced labor specialists," Bell said, "and in many parts of the world, we have trade unionists helping train labor leaders so as to develop better policies, better laws and better conditions in those countries."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A YEARNING HAS BEEN EXPRESSED among various groups for the rise of a "southern Vandenberg"—a senior and respected spokesman for the South who would do for the Dixie wing of the Democratic Party what the late senator from Michigan did for the GOP in regard to isolationism.

Vandenberg had been an isolationist himself but he reached a conscientious conclusion that the world moves, that the needs of the times change, that the hard-and-fast isolationist line must be discarded as a GOP tenet. He offered Pres. Roosevelt, across the lines of party, both help and constructive suggestions in the building of the network of agreements through which the World Bank, the Intl. Monetary Fund, the United Nations were created.

Vandenberg did this at considerable cost to himself. He was derided and written down as traitorous by isolationist extremists who raged at their loss of total control.

Indeed, in 1948 when Vandenberg might well have been a logical choice for the Republican presidential nomination, slanderous stories were circulated to keep him out of the running as a possible compromise between the late Sen. Taft and Gov. Dewey. But he effectively reconstructed the party policy so that Republicans were able to establish their bona fides as contestants for the responsibility of leading the country's foreign policy.

The need of southern Democrats for a spokesman of a new day is substantial. There are senators of great reputation, of recognized integrity and standing, who must yearn to break the fetters that chain them to a political tradition on race relations no longer valid, not in the South itself. The issue as always is whether one of them will take the lead in doing it.

* * *

WRITING IN LOOK MAGAZINE, Harry Ashmore bluntly says that the South for the last decade has acted in "bad faith" in regard to civil rights.

A onetime editor of the Arkansas Gazette, the southern-born Ashmore points out that since the original Supreme Court decision in the school desegregation cases, "southern legislatures, city councils and school boards have been largely engaged in the enactment of laws that were calculated exercises in bad faith."

"Lawyers of standing," he continued, "have grown rich manipulating legal technicalities in briefs that could succeed only if they were endorsed by an exchange of sly winks between judges and counsel."

There is a "moral corruption" in this process, he contends, that cannot be confined to the civil rights issue, and he sees "signs of spreading rot at every level of government." And he sees the South itself being compelled to recognize that the "price" of maintaining segregation is "intolerable."

The evidence is clear that the white community of the South will accept the law of the land except where stirred up by scallywags and demagogues. It has been proved in every state including the Gulf States that are said to be the most resistant. The election returns indicate that moderate and sensible policies do not doom a public official to overwhelming repudiation for doing his duty.

* * *

THE SOUTH, like the rest of the country, is undergoing a most rapid change of mood and conviction. It is no tragedy, in any case, for a public leader of stature to lose out in a political career for taking the lead in what he conscientiously believes to be the right and moral thing to do.

The pending struggle in Congress over the insistent demand of the American Negro for human rights, for a place of recognized respect, for plain acknowledgment of his dignity as a man, creates the most delicate problem for politicians.

Both parties will be needed to put the legislation through. There will be credit and honor enough for all who conscientiously help get it through.

There seems no prospect at the moment of a "southern Vandenberg." But he would be most useful—to the country and to the South.

FOREIGN AID expenditures "are a small insurance premium to pay" to prevent conditions from developing which may lead to conflict, David E. Bell, administrator of the Agency for Intl. Development, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Harry Flannery, radio coordinator for the federation, is the interviewer.

POLITICAL CONVENTION-TYPE parade welcomed Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson (right foreground) to the diamond jubilee convention of the Retail Clerks in Chicago—complete with signs and marching around the hall and on the stage. Johnson, a main speaker, is shown being greeted by RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge.

Rightist Assault on Constitution Condemned by Retail Clerks

By Gervase N. Love

Chicago—Proposed changes in the U.S. Constitution promoted by right-wing extremists were sharply attacked by the 1,000 delegates to the diamond jubilee convention of the Retail Clerks here.

The convention warned of a "dangerous attempt" to alter the nation's basic constitutional structure as it voted to oppose moves to permit state legislatures to amend the Constitution without recourse to Congress or to a national convention, and to create a so-called "Court of the Union" composed of the chief justices of state supreme courts, which would have the power to overrule U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

The resolution urged local unions to inform their members of these "dangerous proposals" and to urge their respective state legislatures "to defeat them when proposed or to have them recalled if already recommended."

The resolution was one of a series acted on during the week-long quadrennial convention. Among other actions the delegates:

- Called for "constructive and far-seeing efforts" to meet the impact of technological change and urged the RCIA executive board to continue discussions with management on strengthening job security.
- Urged Congress to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act "so as forever to remove the blight of 'right-to-work' laws from our economic society"; to pass the Anderson-King bill giving health protection to retirees under social security; to pass the Kennedy Administration's tax programs, to permit retirement under social security with full benefits at age 62, and to approve federal aid to education.
- Asked local unions and district councils to work in state legislatures for Sunday closing laws and for equal-pay-for-women legislation.
- Created a new constitutional office of president emeritus.
- Adopted improvements in the pension plan covering officers, staff members and employes.

The convention received an oil portrait of RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge, authorized for the international union by its executive board.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), who had spoken at two previous RCIA conventions, took sharp issue with those who advocate coverage of unions by the anti-trust laws.

"The anti-trust laws were not made to apply to a man's labor," he said. "A man's labor, his activity and work, is not a commodity in commerce. That has always been the history and the attitude we have taken.

"If you simply applied the anti-trust laws to labor, two people could not get together in a concert of action for the purpose of trying to get better working conditions or better wages."

Kefauver also explained and asked support for bills setting up a federal consumer council, truth-in-lending proposals and truth-in-packaging measures.

Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D-Ill.) warned that the labor movement "is in greater danger from special interest groups today than at any time I have served in Congress in five terms."

He particularly warned that "there will be lights burning bright in the Capitol tonight to try to find ways of turning back the clock for labor" by putting it under anti-trust laws.

In addition he asked that all union members write their congressmen and senators when a bill on which they have views is being considered in Congress.

Water Pollution Control Given Strong Backing

The federal government should expand and strengthen its program to control water pollution, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in a letter to a Senate Public Works subcommittee.

Biemiller endorsed a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), with 17 co-sponsors, which would:

- Establish a separate agency within the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to administer the water pollution control program, which is now under the U.S. Public Health Service (an H-E-W bureau with many other responsibilities).

The change, Biemiller said, would reflect the shift in emphasis from pollution control as primarily a health problem to the broader issue of "assuring adequate supplies of clean water for all human uses in the years to come."

- Double the existing $100 million annual authorization for federal pollution control grants. In addition to the program of grants to help finance construction of waste treatment plants, an additional $100 million a year would be made available for replacement of outmoded combination storm and sewage drains which permit untreated waste to enter waterways.
- Raise the ceiling on the amount a single city or water authority may receive under the existing grant-in-aid program.

The Muskie bill would also give the federal government broader power to step in and halt the pollution of waterways when localities refuse to act.

"Vigorous, coordinated, adequate federal enforcement powers are essential to prevent water pollution," Biemiller declared.

Pollution, he added, "is a national problem of the utmost seriousness and requires a vigorous national effort now and in the future to protect our national well being."

Rehearing Sought In Appeals Court

A motion for a rehearing will be filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in relation to the court's refusal to reverse the contempt of Congress conviction of Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

The appellate court acknowledged that the indictment of Hutcheson contained the same "vice" which the Supreme Court saw in 1962 in setting aside the convictions of six other persons involved in alleged contempt cases. The "vice" was that the indictments failed specifically to state the subject under inquiry by the congressional committee making investigations.

The appellate court ruled, however, that this issue had not been raised in trial court and that Hutcheson was "victim of the time-honored rule" that it therefore was not available to him on appeal.

Extremists Push Drive:

Amendments Draw Support in 16 States

The "states' rights" drive to rewrite the U.S. Constitution—denounced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as an "attack on the American form of government"—has, within the past few months, won the support of 16 state legislatures and made headway in several others.

Fourteen legislatures have joined in proposing an amendment which would strip federal courts of jurisdiction over legislative apportionment. The effect, the AFL-CIO has warned, would be to "perpetuate rural minority control" of the states.

Eleven states have proposed a constitutional amendment which would enable states to bypass congressional consideration in adopting future amendments to the Constitution. Yale Law Prof. Charles L. Black, Jr., has estimated that this would allow legislators representing only 15 percent of the nation's population to rewrite the Constitution.

Only four states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Wyoming—have thus far endorsed the third of the trio of extremist proposed amendments, to establish a 50-judge Court of the Union to supersede the Supreme Court in matters involving federal-state relations.

There is some evidence that the alarms sounded about the amendments—from responsible conservative as well as liberal forces—have slowed the "states' rights" drive.

In Ohio, the Republican legislature sidetracked the proposals after leading newspapers had denounced them—although one GOP senator told newsmen he had received phone calls from "high Republican Party officials" urging him to support the amendments.

The North Carolina legislature, at the urging of Gov. Terry Sanford (D) recently voted down all three proposals. The one amendment which passed the lower house, to establish a Court of the Union, was killed in the Senate, 28-12.

All three proposed amendments are in the form of joint resolutions petitioning Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the specified amendment to the Constitution.

Unused Alternative

This is the never-used alternative provided in the Constitution to the requirement that proposed amendments be initiated by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress and then ratified by three-fourths of the states.

With most legislatures adjourned there is no danger that the goal of 34 states necessary to compel the calling of a constitutional convention will be reached this year—or even that the number will be closely approached.

But part of the strategy of the sponsors has been to push the drive primarily in the northern states, counting on a late flurry of support from the traditionally "states' rights" southern states to achieve the two-thirds necessary to require Congress to call a constitutional convention for the first time since 1787.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), in a recent speech to the Senate, charged that segregationist groups are seeking "to make this country a confederacy instead of a nation."

Douglas Sees 'Danger'

"I personally believe that there is a greater danger that these amendments will finally be adopted than many of the commentators seem to believe," Douglas said.

"The movement has been conducted quietly and the sponsors have obviously been keeping in the background legislatures in several states which are strongly segregationist or dominated by the gross overrepresentation of rural areas.

"Both of these interests feel themselves threatened and aggrieved by the decisions of the Supreme Court. We are therefore likely to see next year a large number of states which will rush to approve these [proposals]. This may well create a bandwagon psychology which will sweep other states into the fold. These proposals are indeed time bombs under the American constitutional system."

In contrast to some earlier schemes of the radical right—such as the proposal to abolish or limit the income tax—the three proposed amendments came out of the Assembly of the States, which is associated with the normally non-political Council of State Governments.

With this backing, for example, the apportionment amendment sailed unanimously and almost unnoticed through the New Jersey Senate. Only recently has there developed an outspoken opposition determined to block approval in the House.

The Illinois legislature—in "the land of Lincoln"—narrowly approved the resolution to change the method of amending the Constitution even though Negro legislators in both parties voted against it, aware of its segregationist overtones.

Constitution Silent

There is no guidance in the Constitution or in precedent for the composition of a new constitutional convention—including the key question of whether representation would be based on population or by states. Nor is there any clear guide as to the time limit for states to petition Congress to call a convention.

While most states do not require the signature of the governor on joint resolutions, Nebraska—which has a one-house legislature—requires the governor to approve all measures adopted. Gov. Frank B. Morrison (D) vetoed the proposal to allow states to amend the Constitution and the apportionment measure, although there is a question as to whether the actions are subject to veto.

Another disputed legislative action is Utah's approval of the apportionment amendment in a form different from that used by the other states.

Other than these two states, the list of approvals is as follows:

To change the method of amending Constitution: Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming.

To bar federal courts from acting on apportionment: Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming.

Factory Hirings At 9-Month High

The Dept. of Labor has reported that factory hirings in April, after adjustment for seasonal variations, were at their highest level since July 1962—37 per 1,000.

The factory layoff rate dropped from 16 per 1,000 in March to 15 in April for what was called a better-than-seasonal improvement.

The quit rate, according to the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed a smaller than usual increase—from 12 to 13 per 1,000 for April.

ACWA Project Demonstrates:

Disabled and Ill Workers Rescued from Scrap Heap

New York—Workers disabled by chronic illness or off-the-job accidents can be saved from the industrial scrap heap, the Clothing Workers are demonstrating at their Sidney Hillman Health Center here.

More than 140 handicapped workers have been given a new lease on their working lives in a pioneering research program launched two years ago with a $60,000 grant from the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Since then the grant has been renewed, the health center has donated an equal amount in personnel and services, and substantial aid has been given by the New York Heart Association and the state's Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, working with the union and five of its employers.

When the research phase of the program ends next year, its sponsors believe they will have shown how a union health center can aid workers and employers to make better use of their resources, and help those who require retraining to prolong their working lives.

After two years of the experiment, Dir. Hyman J. Weiner reported that more than 470 union members have been interviewed about their job needs, and direct aid, including retraining, has been given 140 ACWA members or their spouses.

Here is the way Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Hillman center, and Dr. Bruce Grynbaum, project medical coordinator, have summed up their work and that of the staff:

Focus Broadened

"Labor has been traditionally attentive to the needs of the worker injured on the job, and now turns its attention equally to union members and their families who have become disabled through chronic illness or non-industrial accidents.

"Our project is coming to grips with this problem, and promises to write a new chapter in the history of labor's concern for the welfare of workers."

Several forms of rehabilitation care and services have resulted, the union has reported, in the return of skilled workers to their jobs, and have made it possible for others to remain at work through job changes or modifications.

Project staff workers, in cooperation with the union and the manufacturers, have set up an on-the-job training program to retrain disabled workers in skills on a level with their reduced physical capabilities, and also for the training of disabled workers from outside the industry when additional workers are needed.

Under this pioneering program the state Vocational Rehabilitation Administration pays the salaries, set by the union and the employers, of disabled persons training on the job.

Success Story Cited

As an example of its success, the project staff cited the case of a pants presser, 37, who lost his job after 15 years of work when his employer went out of business. The health center had sent questionnaires to 11,872 of the N. Y. Joint Board's 26,000 working and retired members, and turned up the case of the pants presser, among others. A study showed that, because of a varicose vein condition, he could not stand at work more than half the time the job required.

Discovering that he had the capacity to do bookkeeping work, the staff helped him enroll in a bookkeeping class sponsored by the state retraining division and, the union said, his future is "already brighter than his past."

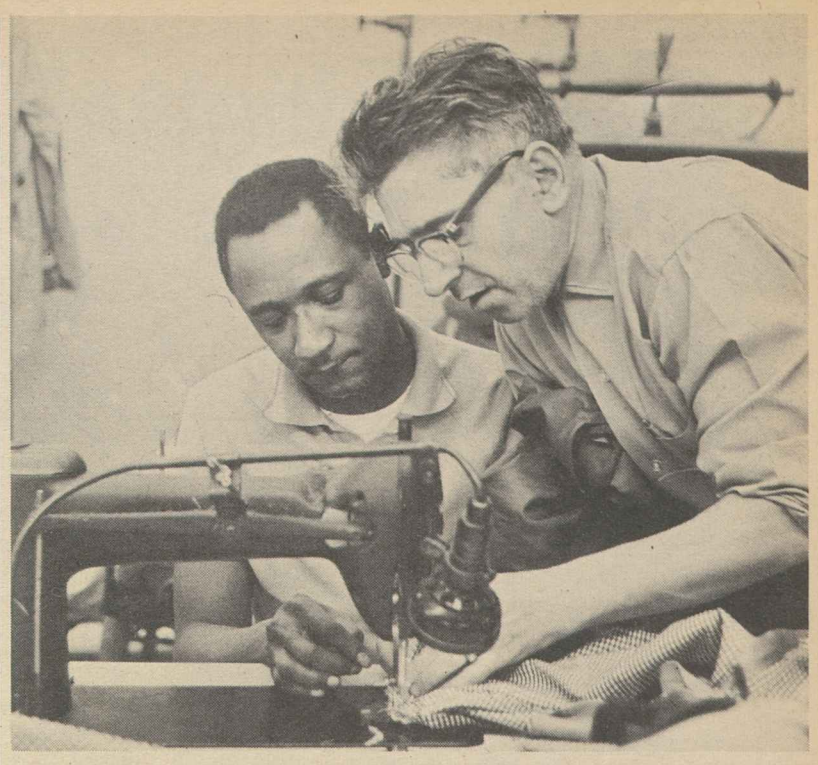
The project got under way when sponsors concluded that though labor played a vital role in developing health and welfare services and in improving workmen's compensation programs, little direct participation by labor had been evident before 1961 in the field of rehabilitation.

Labor and rehabilitation representatives first discussed the problem in 1959 at an Atlantic City meeting called by the National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services. One proposal dealt with the need to influence labor health programs through a demonstration approach, and as a result, the Hillman Health Center agreed to serve as a bellwether for the 60 union-sponsored health programs in America.

The primary objectives, according to its director, were:

- To develop guidelines in rehabilitation for health centers sponsored by consumer groups and labor.
- To develop an industrywide approach to rehabilitation based on management-labor cooperation.

These goals are close to realization, Weiner said in his report. The next step will be to extend them to other union health centers.



DISABLED BY BACK INJURY, worker James Roach uses sewing machine in New York clothing shop with instruction from foreman Salvatore Ingallinera, right. Roach is one of a number of handicapped workers in on-the-job retraining program of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, the Clothing Workers, the State Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and employers—in this case, the Pilgrim Clothes Shop.

PLANS FOR ON-THE-JOB training program in New York clothing shop, a rehabilitation project of the Hillman Health Center, are worked out by (from left) John Sommer, project industrial coordinator; Harry Kauff, Clothing Workers' Local 178 business agent; Milton Finkelman, New York State Div. of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Plant Mgr. Wallace Dorman of the Pilgrim Clothes Shop, one of five participating companies.

ILO to Seek UN Aid On South Africa Status

(Continued from Page 1)

ment be written so as to permit the expulsion of any state found to be "persistently, deliberately and flagrantly" violating ILO principles.

Kalmen Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress said that workers saw "a good deal of logic" in the employers' position.

He added, however, that the time was not ripe to attempt to go beyond the South African issue. South Africa, he said, is a special case since it is the only member state that "does not deny its violations" of ILO principles.

Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss leader of the Workers Group, said in a pointed allusion to the Communist countries that there were regimes that regard human and trade union rights as a "doormat on which to wipe their shoes."

Nevertheless, he continued, the immediate issue is apartheid. Any attempt to use this issue to open the way for other exclusions from the ILO could be "the doom of this organization," the Swiss said.

The employer proposal to widen the projected constitutional amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. The measures adopted were approved without a dissenting vote except in the case of the virtual ban on South Africa's attendance at ILO meetings, which four governments voted against.

All African members showed up for the Governing Body session, the first since its expanded membership of 24 governments and 12 worker and 12 employer members was set by the ILO conference.

African Members Attend

Emilio Calderon Puig, Mexican government delegate, was elected Governing Body chairman for a year. He and two vice chairmen, Moeri, for the workers, and Pierre Walline of France, for the employers, will head the delegation that is to accompany ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse to confer with U Thant.

The expulsion of South Africa from the UN could solve the ILO constitutional problem without the need of an amendment, since the ILO is a UN agency. At present there is no ILO constitutional provision for ousting a member state.

By its action the Governing Body gave effect to a plan that Morse had drafted. The plan sought to satisfy the desire expressed by most delegates at the recent ILO conference to see legal action against South Africa set in motion and strong moral disapproval of the apartheid policy expressed.

Social Security Vote Won 3-1 by AFGE

Baltimore—The Government Employes have won exclusive bargaining rights for some 8,600 Social Security Administration employes here in one of the biggest white-collar representation elections ever held at a single establishment.

Employes at the agency's headquarters voted for union representation by a nearly 3-1 margin, 3,899 to 1,346.

AFGE Lodge 1923 prepared for the balloting with an intensive campaign, including desk-to-desk distribution of organizing literature and personal contacts with nonmembers. The result was a vote for the union which was more than double its pre-election membership.

In separate balloting, 144 professional employes voted to be included in the overall AFGE bargaining unit. Certification for this group has been held up pending a ruling on whether the professional staff had been given sufficient advance notice of the election. The decision, however, will not affect the vote of the non-professional employes.

The secret ballot election marked the fifth big victory in a row for the AFGE among SSA employes.

In recent months, AFGE locals won bargaining rights at the New York Social Security Payment Center by a 950-196 vote; at Kansas City, 651-240; at the Chicago office, 911-125, and in Philadelphia by a 797-262 vote.

An executive order by Pres. Kennedy in January 1962 made it possible for the first time for unions of federal employes to obtain official recognition and negotiate contracts.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Union 'Breakthrough' Seen at Hand in South

New York—The chance is at hand for an organizing and collective bargaining "breakthrough" in the South and "all America has a stake" in the success of the effort, the Textile Workers Union of America has declared.

The South "has resources and potential which match those of the rest of the nation" yet "remains at the bottom of the economic ladder," the TWUA said in a new pamphlet now being distributed in the southern states.

The "missing ingredient" is collective bargaining, said TWUA Pres. William Pollock in a foreword.

Unionism always "evokes more emotion than reason" when mentioned in the South, Pollock observed.

Yet the people of the entire nation "are being held back by the drag which substandard conditions [in the south] impose upon the forward thrust of our economy and our society," he continued.

"We are convinced" that the opportunity for meeting the challenge is at hand, the pamphlet declares. It adds:

"The barriers to meaningful civil rights are being lifted. Redistricting and an end to the county-unit voting system are extending the voting franchise. The political complexion is beginning to change and the South is finally on the threshhold of a two-party system.

"If it is properly molded, it can provide a vehicle for progress and break the stranglehold which reaction exercises. We believe labor must help to speed up this process. . . ."

The "drag" of the South is established in statistics, the pamphlet notes.

- Southern factory workers average 60 cents an hour less than those in the rest of the nation, and "with fringe benefits added the disparity is even greater."
- Annual per capita income is $471 less in the South. "If this gap were closed, the economy of the South would be enriched by $46 billion a year and, with it, the economy of the rest of the nation," the booklet notes.
- Illiteracy is 75 percent higher in the South than the U.S. average; only 35.3 percent of its adults have completed high school compared with a U.S. average of 41.4 percent.
- Total civilian employment is rising at a slower rate than in the country nationally.
- In the past decade, 1.3 million more people migrated out of the South than moved in.

This damages the southern merchant, professional man and the worker, the pamphlet declares.

The hope is expressed that "from now on, union organizations will be welcomed instead of obstructed."

After Midyear Recess:

House, Senate Face Legislative Logjam

(Continued from Page 1)

and won House committee approval, but has been sidelined in the House Rules Committee. A similar chain of events marked action on mass transit legislation.

Kennedy recently reiterated his belief that hospital care for the aged under social security could be passed—if it could be brought to the floor for a vote. It is understood that hearings on the hospital care bill will be held by the House Ways & Means Committee following action on the tax bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said.

Despite the big backlog, Congress has not been idle during the first six months of a traditionally slow-paced first session. Among the significant actions were:

- Enactment of an equal pay for women law, climaxing a labor-supported drive which began back in 1945.
- Defeat on the House floor of a labor-opposed bill to extend the Mexican farm labor program.
- A rare reversal by the House of its Appropriations Committee and restoration of $450 million in public works funds largely to complete the accelerated public works program authorized by the 87th Congress. Later in this session, a drive is expected for a further extension of public works.

A closely-divided House, with shifting coalition alignments gave the Administration an initial victory in maintaining an enlarged Rules Committee and provided the votes needed to raise the debt limit.

The same House, however, recently defeated an Administration bill to expand and pump new funds into the area redevelopment program. The Senate revived the measure but House leaders are waiting until they can count the votes before bringing it up a second time.

GOP leaders, who had threatened to wield a heavy ax on appropriations after the President submitted a deliberately unbalanced budget, have had to be content with comparatively mild cuts made by the House Appropriations Committee. The battle of the budget turned out to be mostly a skirmish with words.

Mental Health Bill Moves

Among the new Kennedy programs carrying a price tag which appears to be moving through Congress is a 10-year, $848.5 million mental health program which passed the Senate 72-1. A somewhat harder fight is expected over the President's proposal for a National Service Corps—a domestic version of the Peace Corps.

A big question mark hovering over Congress after the Fourth of July week interlude is the extent to which bitter-end opponents of civil rights legislation will seek to block action on the remainder of the Kennedy program.

The session's initial skirmish over civil rights—an unsuccessful attempt to change the Senate rules to make it easier to close debate and break a filibuster—found the President taking the traditional stand that the executive can not interfere with internal Senate procedures.

In the forthcoming battle over specific civil rights legislation, however, the President has told Congress it is "imperative" to enact his program at this session "however long it may take and however troublesome it may be."

STEELWORKERS from southern Ohio and northern Kentucky converged on the campus of Miami University, Oxford, O., as the USWA opened its 18th annual series of educational institutes for members and staff. Gene Hagburg, right, of Ohio State University's Labor Education & Research Service, is shown instructing a first-year class in union administration at the week-long institute, which drew more than 100 members of USWA locals in Dist. 25. Sessions for other USWA districts are scheduled at 20 colleges and universities.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Depressed Area Aid

The Senate on June 26 voted 65-30 to authorize additional funds to continue and expand redevelopment aid to areas of persistent, heavy unemployment. The AFL-CIO strongly supported the bill. Following is the rollcall:

FOR DEPRESSED AREA AID

DEMOCRATS 53

Bartlett (Alaska)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hill (Ala.)	Moss (Utah)
Bible (Nev.)	Holland (Fla.)	Muskie (Maine)
Brewster (Md.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Pell (R. I.)
Clark (Pa.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Long (La.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Edmondson (Okla.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Engle (Calif.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Symington (Mo.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McNamara (Mich.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Young (Ohio)
Hartke (Ind.)	Monroney (Okla.)	

REPUBLICANS 12

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Beall (Md.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N. J.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Smith (Maine)
Cooper (Ky.)	Morton (Ky.)	Young (N. D.)

AGAINST DEPRESSED AREA AID

DEMOCRATS 9

Byrd (Va.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Russell (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)	Robertson (Va.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

REPUBLICANS 21

Allott (Colo.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Miller (Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Pearson (Kan.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Jordan (Idaho)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Williams (Del.)

Board Orders Jobs and Pay For Strikers

A firm whose unfair labor practices caused its workers to strike has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to rehire them, give them back pay plus interest, and discharge strikebreakers if necessary to make room for them.

Found guilty of unfair practices, and also of breaking an agreement to respect the rights of union members, was the Radiator Specialty Co. of Charlotte, N.C.

The board upheld charges by the Rubber Workers that the firm, which makes auto products and rubber specialties, had refused to bargain with the union, threatened to discharge workers, threatened to close the plant, and promised benefits to get employes to refrain from union activities.

The URW won a representation election in 1961, and later held 37 meetings with management in trying without success to get a first contract. The workers struck May 15, 1962, and last Jan. 9 their union offered to call off the strike. The firm refused to rehire any of the strikers, the board found.

Board Members Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown ruled that the walkout was an unfair labor practice strike and said those who engaged in it are entitled to immediate and full reinstatement without prejudice to seniority or other rights, and lost pay from the date they asked reinstatement to the date when reinstatement is offered or accomplished.

Charges originally filed by the union were dropped in April 1962 when management signed a settlement agreement. The firm claimed it had lived up to the agreement by posting it on bulletin boards but the union said violations continued and the NLRB regional director vacated the agreement.

Workers and Farmers Seen Moving Closer

Port Elgin, Ont. — Industrial workers and farmers are being pushed into a closer relationship by changing economic events, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress told a conference of farm and trade union representatives at the Auto Workers Educational Center here.

The cost of machinery and equipment has put individual ownership of a farm out of the reach of more and more people, he noted. Thus the status of an increasing number of farmers has changed, he continued, and they are being placed in a position where they have much in common with industrial workers.

18th Series of Institutes Opened by Steelworkers

Steelworkers have begun to move out of the shops and into the classrooms of colleges and universities across the continent as the union opened its 18th annual series of institutes for members and staff.

Commenting on the 1963 institute theme—"The Invisible America: Poverty Amidst Affluence"—USWA Education Dir. Emery F. Bacon pointed out that the nation's unmet needs are largely concentrated among two-fifths of the population—77 million people—who still live in poverty and deprivation.

"They need better education, health services, housing, vastly liberalized social security, further improvements in minimum wage standards and release from the burden of unemployment," Bacon said.

Institute leaders said the 1963 theme is being developed through discussion, lectures and workshops at 20 colleges and universities. The series opened with the District 25 institute at Miami University, Oxford, O., and will wind up in January with sessions for District 1 members at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt.

Typical of the courses available to USWA members are those offered at the District 25 institute: Union goals and philosophy, human relations, community relations, legislative education, labor history, grievance handling, union administration, public speaking, American government, conducting a meeting, labor economics and collective bargaining.

7-6-63

Swedes Tell Congress How They Handle Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

preciates" dealing with "a strong labor organization."

"I have never heard any American manufacturer talk like that," House Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) declared.

Geijer, who is also president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, told the hearing that Swedish unions, because of their strength, must "take a great deal of responsibility for the general development of their country."

He emphasized that "there are no political splits" in Sweden over the national policy of full employment. While automation "is not a great problem yet," he said, Swedish labor believes that problems which may arise will be solved, as other problems have been, by "cooperation of government, management and labor."

Michanek told the committees that Sweden considers full employment to be "a human right," including jobs for persons with physical handicaps and a free choice in the field of employment.

He described his country's investment tax credit system which encourages business to set aside part of its profits in boom years to be used tax-free for expansion purposes during economic downturns.

Michanek told of Sweden's fiscal policy of stepping up government expenditures in slack periods—and the byproducts of more schools, housing and railroad facilities.

He explained the operations of the national employment service, administered by a board which includes labor and management members, and its network of regional offices keeping close tabs on future as well as present employment needs and training and retraining workers to fill these jobs.

Training and relocation allowances, he said, have encouraged labor mobility to match changing manpower needs and "for almost 20 years Sweden had had under 2 percent unemployment."

Despite this high degree of manpower planning, the government "does not interfere" in collective bargaining, Michanek said.

The employer representative concurred, emphasizing that 90 percent of Swedish industry "is in the hands of private enterprise."

Employers have their political disagreements with the government, he said, but not in the area of promoting full employment as a national policy.

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Rail Showdown Postponed, Fact-Finding Panel Named

FACT-FINDING PANEL named by Pres. Kennedy to investigate the rail work rules dispute holds its first meeting. Shown, left to right, are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, and Pres. Stuart T. Saunders of the Norfolk & Western Railway. Other members are George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks, and Inland Steel Board Chairman Joseph L. Block. **(Story Column 5.)**

4.8 Million Jobless:

June Unemployment Registers 5.7% Rate

By Robert B. Cooney

The influx of teenagers into the labor force dominated the job picture in June, with the nation's jobless rate holding high at 5.7 percent, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The summary job report for June showed the number of unemployed rose by 800,000 over May to a total of 4.8 million, some 400,000 higher than a year ago.

"All of the rise over the month and over the year," said the Labor Dept. report, "was accounted for by teenage jobseekers who numbered 1.9 million in June."

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate, at 5.7 percent in June, was the same as in April before the teenage influx began, the report noted. The June rate declined from May's 5.9 percent, when the late census survey week counted the summertime inflow of teenage jobseekers earlier than usual.

Above Year Ago

The teenage jobless rate dropped back to 16 percent between May and June, about equal to the April level but "well above" the 12.4 percent a year earlier the report added.

The June jobless rate of 5.7 percent compares to 5.5 percent of June 1962 and a postwar June low of 2.6 percent in 1953. It means 57 of every 1,000 persons in the workforce were actively seeking work and could not find it; for teenagers, their rate meant 160 of every 1,000 in the unsuccessful pursuit of jobs.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rates for adult men, at 4.4 percent, and for women, at 5.4 percent, were unchanged from May. The jobless rate for married men, the breadwinner workers, declined to 3.1 percent in June from May's 3.4 percent and was down significantly from the 3.6 percent of a year ago.

On the employment side, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Canada Jobless Dip Less than Normal

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada declined by 116,000 between mid-April and mid-May to 346,000, or 10,000 above May 1962, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A year ago the drop in jobless during the month was 149,000, but there was no attempt to explain why the decline this year was less than normal. The rate of unemployment was 5.2 percent of the labor force compared with 5.1 percent last year and 7 percent in May 1961.

Weak Substitute Rejected:

House Labor Unit Clears FEP Bill

The House Labor Committee has approved an Equal Employment Opportunities bill—a key provision of Pres. Kennedy's civil rights program—and sent it to the House Rules Committee where it faces strong opposition from the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition.

The voice vote approval by the Labor Committee came after it reversed an earlier decision and strengthened the enforcement provisions of the bill. The vote on strengthening enforcement was 17-13, with 12 Republicans and one Democrat comprising the opposition.

The House committee action came as hearings and debate over Pres. Kennedy's civil rights program proceeded in Congress with the Senate Commerce Committee continuing hearings on the public accommodations proposal of the Administration's program.

The President in his Civil Rights Message called for equal employment opportunity legislation, but endorsed the bill approved by the Labor Committee rather than submit a new measure as part of his civil rights legislative program.

The committee, at the last session of Congress, approved a weaker fair employment practices measure but it died in the Rules Committee. The GOP-Dixiecrat coalition is expected to attempt to block action again.

The House Committee acted finally on a measure, introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and approved by a subcommittee, to create a five-member commission with power to issue cease and desist orders in case of job discrimination. The equal employment opportunities measure would outlaw job discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

Two weeks ago the full committee began consideration of the measure and tentatively adopted a proposal by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, that would have placed primary enforcement through the federal district courts. The 17-to-13 vote reversed this action and the original subcommittee approach to

(Continued on Page 8)

Liaison Established With Congo Unions

New York—Nicolas Dankerlin, a district chairman for Building Service Employes' Local 32B here, has resigned his post to serve in the Congo as a liaison man between the American and Congolese labor movements, AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Michael Ross announced.

Last year Dankerlin went to the Congo on an AFL-CIO assignment. Active in civic affairs for many years, Dankerlin has held office in Local 32B since 1935.

Meany Hits Proposed Aid Slashes

By John M. Barry

The AFL-CIO's opposition to drastic cuts in the U.S. foreign aid program was firmly restated by Federation Pres. George Meany in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In fact, Meany suggested, recent developments in Latin America indicate the need for greater U.S. assistance through the Alliance for Progress program in the coming year, rather than less.

"In the final analysis," the AFL-CIO president declared, "our measuring rod must be what contribution the foreign aid program can make to our national objectives."

His views were in sharp contrast with those of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who appeared before the Foreign Relations unit earlier in the day as chairman of a presidential advisory group which had

(Continued on Page 7)

Report Due President By July 22

By David L. Perlman

At Pres. Kennedy's request, rail management and labor edged back from the brink of a nationwide railroad shutdown to permit one final tripartite fact-finding effort. The President said that after a report he would ask Congress for legislation "designed to dispose of the issues in this particular case."

Chief negotiators for both sides, called into the President's office in the latest of a series of White House moves to avert a strike, gave prompt assent to this Kennedy proposal:

- Six members of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee will "undertake immediately, in full consultation with the parties, a comprehensive review and report" of the facts, issues and the positions of the parties.
- The report will be sent to Congress on July 22, the President saying he would also transmit "appropriate legislative recommendations."
- There will be no change in the work rules and no strike before July 29 "to permit appropriate consideration" of the President's legislative proposals.
- The Administration will not make any further request for a postponement of action by either side.

Kennedy named to the six-member fact-finding group AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks and an AFL-CIO vice president; Joseph Block,

(Continued on page 6)

Kennedy Picks Meany For Medal of Freedom

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is one of 31 world figures chosen by Pres. Kennedy to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom for high achievement and contributions to the enrichment of American life.

The blue, white and gold medals, which may be awarded only by the President himself, will be presented at White House ceremonies in September.

Only 24 other persons have received the medal since it was first established in 1945 as an award for meritorious contributions to the nation during wartime. Last February, Kennedy broadened the scope of the award to provide recognition of persons "who contribute significantly to the quality of American life."

In announcing the names of the 31 recipients, the President said that their "varied and distinguished careers . . . amply demonstrate freedom's rich resource of men and women endowed with creative capacity and dedicated to the highest standards of humane achievement. It is such as they, and those who march with them, whose talent enlarges the public vision of the dignity with which life can be graced and the fullness with which it can be lived."

The commentary accompanying Meany's name on the list took note of his membership on the War Labor Board during World War II, his service as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, his postwar role in strengthening demo-

(Continued on Page 7)

PARASOLS AND SANDALS, this photo suggests, are standard equipment among the 800 members of seven Honolulu unions united in a strike against the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser. Both papers were closed by the walkout, called after five months of joint negotiations by the Newspaper Guild, Typographical Union, Pressmen, Photo Engravers, Machinists, and the unaffiliated Lithographers and Longshoremen, the last of which represents circulation employes.

'Substantial' Jobless Areas Drop:

Detroit Jobless Below 6% For First Time in Six Years

Five major job centers were removed from the list of those suffering substantial unemployment in June, the Labor Dept. has reported, with joblessness in Detroit falling below 6 percent for the first time in six years.

Thirty-nine of the nation's 150 major job areas were classified as having "substantial unemployment"—6 percent or more jobless—compared to 43 in May.

The June total was the lowest since 37 areas were so classified in July 1960, when the nation began moving into the last recession. The June aggregate of 39 compares to 51 areas of substantial unemployment a year ago.

In addition to Detroit, the four areas reclassified into the moderate unemployment or 3 to 5.9 percent category were Birmingham, Ala., Terre Haute, Ind., Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va., and Youngstown-Warren, Ohio.

One new major area, New Britain, Conn., was placed on the substantial unemployment list as it suffered "a steady downturn in electrical equipment, machinery and fabricated metals," the report said.

The Labor Dept. also reclassified 10 other areas, all in the direction indicating lower unemployment.

Improvement in Pittsburgh

Three were in the substantial unemployment listing. Pittsburgh improved from the 9 to 12 percent grouping to the 6 to 8.9 percent classification as a job pickup was reported in the steel industry and also in fabricated metals and stone-clay-glass products.

Altoona and Johnstown, Pa., shifted from the 12 percent or more jobless grouping to the 9 to 12 percent grouping. Recalls in Altoona railroad car shops and job gains in the metals, machinery and railroad equipment industries in Johnstown were responsible.

The number of major areas with relatively low unemployment —1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless— rose sharply from 9 in May to 16 in June as workers found jobs in a variety of industries. The seven areas moving into this category were Wilmington, Del., Rochester, N. Y., Greensboro-High Point, N. C., Columbus and Dayton, O., and Norfolk-Portsmouth and Roanoke, Va.

The report noted a total of 111 of the 150 major areas are now classified as having low or moderate unemployment—below 6 percent—compared to 99 in June a year ago.

The Labor Dept. also reported the removal of six smaller areas from the substantial unemployment list, reducing this total to 174 in June from 179 in May. A new smaller area, Moses Lake, Wash., was added to this list in June because its local work force increased sufficiently for it to qualify. The six removed due to improved job conditions were Albertville and Gadsden, Ala., Danville, Ill., Thibodaux, La., Olean - Salamanca, N. Y. and Bristol-Kingsport, Tenn.

The total of 174 very small areas with 6 percent or more jobless compared to 198 in June a year ago and to 116 in June-July 1960, when reports were bimonthly.

The Labor Dept. said there are now 17 major areas, 102 smaller areas and 469 "very small areas" classified as experiencing "substantial and persistent unemployment." This special list applies a duration as well as level of unemployment test.

Areas on this list have been recommended to the Commerce Dept. for classification as "redevelopment areas" under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the report said.

5.7% Jobless in June As Labor Force Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

milestone of 70 million was achieved for the first time, with jobholders totaling 70.3 million. But, the report noted, the 1.3 million increase over May was about in line with the usual May-June movement; on a seasonally-adjusted basis, total employment was no higher than in March.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz observed the milestone with the comment that it was reached exactly 15 years to the month after the nation hit the 60 million jobs total in June 1948. In other words, Wirtz said, the nation has created 10 million jobs in 15 years.

But, he warned, "the record is not good enough" when it is also recognized that unemployment is 1.5 million higher today than 15 years ago. And, he added, the labor force's rate of growth will be 50 percent greater in this decade than it was in the 1950s.

"Pres. Kennedy's two-pronged program to solve this problem must be carried forward," Wirtz declared, adding:

Legislation Called For

"Legislation must be enacted to spur economic growth in the United States and measures to conserve our human resources—through improved education, manpower planning, training and retraining and the elimination of racial discrimination —must be intensified.

"There is no question that our nation can solve its employment problems. All it takes is commitment and decision on the part of the American people."

The June report said that changes in total non-farm employment since March have been "only seasonal, following a sharp increase earlier in the year."

Non-farm employment in June was 64.4 million, a rise of 500,000 over the month and 1.1 million above a year ago. Farm employment showed its usual May-June rise of 800,000 to a total of 6.0 million but was down by 300,000 over the year in continuing its longterm decline.

Counted among the non-farm employed were some 2.6 million persons working part-time for economic reasons, up by a more-than-usual 500,000 over the month but about the same as a year ago.

The total labor force—which includes the armed services—reached 77.9 million in June, up by about 2 million over the month or a little less than seasonal. The labor force continued 1 million above a year earlier.

New Pact Scores Gains In Insurance

A 15-week strike of Monumental Life Insurance Co. agents in Missouri and Ohio has ended in a new agreement negotiated with the aid of George A. Rollins, new president of the Insurance Workers.

Rollins visited strike picket lines in St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., and Columbus, O., after his election at the IWIU convention May 23. Later he assisted Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi and agents representing the 250 strikers at negotiations in the Washington office of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Rollins said the settlement was "fair and honorable." It provides a $3 floor in Monumental's premium growth compensation plan, an improved hospitalization plan, and better wage benefits.

Union and management agreed that all strikers, including four who were suspended and two who were fired after the strike started Mar. 18, will be reinstated to their former posts.

The union has expressed thanks to all who aided the strikers. It announced also that Metropolitan Life agents in Detroit picked IWIU as their bargaining agent, 223-200, in a second election ordered because of management interference in the previous election; and that Home Life Insurance Co. agents in Delaware and Pennsylvania have voted to ratify a new five-year agreement offering improved retirement, vacation, and group insurance benefits, according to Rollins.

Court Backs Bargaining On 'Contracting Out'

By Eugene A. Kelly

The right of a union to bargain collectively with an employer about any proposed "contracting out" of work has been upheld in a U.S. Court of Appeals.

The District of Columbia appellate court ruled, in a 3-0 vote, that the National Labor Relations Board was correct in reversing rulings of board members who served during the Eisenhower Administration.

The case involved the Fibreboard Paper Products Corp. and Steelworkers' Local 1304, Emeryville, Calif. After 22 years of contract relations, management decided to abolish the jobs of 73 maintenance workers and let their work out to an independent contractor.

Four days before the end of the contract term, the firm handed the union copies of a letter saying:

"For some time we have been seriously considering the question of letting out our Emeryville maintenance work to an independent contractor, and have now reached a definite decision to do so effective Aug. 1, 1959.

"In these circumstances, we are sure you will realize that negotiation of a new contract would be pointless. However, if you have any questions, we will be glad to discuss them with you."

At another last-minute meeting management again refused to negotiate with the union, the judges wrote in their decision, and employes of a subcontractor replaced 73 company workers the next day.

Local 1304 filed charges of refusal to bargain. The NLRB regional director issued a complaint but the board, with Guy Leedom as chairman, dismissed it by a 4-1 vote on an examiner's recommendation. The board's general counsel and the union then asked reconsideration. The reconstituted board headed by Frank W. McCulloch reversed the decision, 3 to 2, ordered Fibreboard to cease and desist its refusal to bargain, and to reinstate the fired workers with lost pay.

Said the Court of Appeals in its decision granting enforcement of the board order:

"It has been so often pointed out that the obligation to bargain is not an obligation to agree. The basic concepts underlying the Labor Management Relations Act call for utilization of joint efforts at the bargaining table as a substitute for labor strife.

"The purpose of imposing legal duties upon employers to meet and bargain with the representatives of employes is to create a structure of industrial self-government . . . by guaranteeing employe participation in decisions relating to wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment," the judges wrote. Congress determined that this would create "an environment conducive to industrial harmony and eliminate costly industrial strife," they said.

In answer to the employer's claim that unilateral action was justified because of economic necessity, the court said it was not necessary to find an anti-union animus on the employer's part but only that the firm's action prevented the union from proposing some method for saving the jobs of the workers.

Westinghouse Contract Goals Listed by IBEW

A shorter workweek and other job-saving measures top the objectives of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in upcoming bargaining for more than 12,800 members at 61 plants of the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

"We are going to have to shorten our workweek from 40 hours to 35 and obtain other security measures if we are to successfully combat the ill effects of automation," said a spokesman for the national negotiating committee of the IBEW's Westinghouse Employes Council.

The committee met recently at the union's Washington headquarters to complete work on contract proposals. It is seeking early negotiations in an effort to achieve agreement before current contracts expire—in most cases Oct. 31.

The union announced that similar proposals will be made in 1963 talks with General Electric affecting IBEW members at 36 locations throughout the country.

Besides the 35-hour workweek, major objectives in the Westinghouse bargaining include a two-year contract with a midterm wage reopener, an adequate across-the-board wage increase with adjustment of area inequities, reestablishment of the cost-of-living formula, double time for Saturday work and triple time on Sunday, supplemental unemployment benefits, guaranteed annual sick leave and security plans.

Also, a full union shop where applicable and agency shop provisions elsewhere, relocation benefits in event of plant shutdown, retraining and cushioning against job downgrading in case of technological change, protections against contracting out or transfer of work from the bargaining unit, modification of the present layoff income benefit plan, and improvements in vacations, holidays, hospitalization insurance, pensions and severance pay.

The union also is urging the establishment of a joint IBEW-Westinghouse Council of Industrial Relations.

H. L. Lacayo to Head Aerospace Local

Los Angeles—Auto Workers Local 887, serving some 26,000 employes of North American Aviation's California plants, elected Henry L. Lacayo as president in the largest turnout in history.

Lacayo has been secretary of the local and editor of its weekly paper, the Propellor. As vice president the members chose Mrs. Vesta Calhoun, first Negro to hold a major office in the local.

Wages Up 20 Cents for 17,000:

CWA Hails New Pact At Michigan Bell

Detroit—A pattern-setting agreement between the Communications Workers and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. has been hailed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne as "the single most substantial collective bargaining victory" in the 25-year history of the union.

The new 38-month contract, which provides improvements valued at 20 cents an hour over its first 14 months, covers some 17,000 Michigan Bell employes. CWA talks with 14 other Bell System affiliates had been on a standby basis pending the agreement with the Michigan firm, which the union had designated as the pattern-setter for its 1963 round of bargaining.

'Floor' for Other Pacts

Beirne said the settlement would serve as a "floor" for negotiations with other Bell subsidiaries to renew contracts expiring this year and next.

Major improvements are:

- Wage increases averaging 13.-33 cents an hour during the first 14 months, with provision for reopenings on wages at the end of that period and again 12 months later.
- Additional increases ranging from $3 to $5 a week for CWA members in 13 communities reclassified into higher wage zones, and up to $2.50 a week for those in the lowest-rated wage area, which was moved up half way to the next classification.
- **Higher pension benefits, achieved by cutting deductions from company payments from the present 50 percent of social security benefits to 33.3 percent. An optional pension for survivors also is introduced into the plan, and employes henceforth may retire at age 65 with as few as 15 years of service.**
- Reduction in employe payments for group life insurance to 40 cents per $1,000 of coverage, down from 50 cents.
- Payment by the company of 25 percent of the cost of basic medical insurance now and an additional 25 percent in 1965 at the time of the second reopening on wages.
- An increase in the maximum coverage under the company-paid "major medical" insurance plan to $20,000 for employes and $5,000 for retirees, up from $15,000 and $2,500.
- Death benefits equal to a year's working wages for the surviving families of all retirees.
- A third week of vacation after 10 years of service instead of the present 15, effective next Jan. 1.

Benefits of $7 Million

Beirne said that in Michigan alone the agreement "will pour upwards of $7 million in buying power, health care and retirement security" into the hands of employes and pensioners. He described the settlement as the product of "collective bargaining at its best."

"We won these gains by patient and painstaking negotiations," he said. "We approached our collective bargaining responsibilities without boasting or threats about the use of our strike weapon."

The Michigan Bell contract takes effect July 14, provided CWA members vote ratification and local issues are worked out. It replaces a three-year pact that expired last June 11, but which was extended on a day-to-day basis. The parties had been negotiating for a renewal since Apr. 22 except for a three-week break at the time of the CWA convention.

MEMBERS OF NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE of Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, including veterans of the 46-day strike for union recognition in 1959, look on as Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York concludes its first agreement with the union. Seated, signing the contract, are Local 1199 Vice Pres. Bill Taylor, left, and Norman Metzger, hospital personnel director.

NLRB Files Contempt Action Against Kohler

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., has been asked by the National Labor Relations Board to order the Kohler Co. to reinstate 44 employes the firm has refused to rehire since the end of a six-year strike of the Auto Workers.

The board filed a civil contempt proceeding accusing the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing ware maker of failing to comply with a 1962 court decree enforcing an NLRB order that Kohler reinstate employes who had been on strike between 1954 and 1960.

UAW sources consider the action a test case which would, if the board's position is upheld, result in the reinstatement of some 800 workers with back pay totaling more than $3 million.

Back Pay Asked

In its petition, the board asked for reinstatement of the 44 and payment of lost wages. The affected group includes several categories of former Kohler workers—strikers who retired during the long dispute; strikers who were obliged to obtain a release from Kohler before getting jobs elsewhere; strikers who were, the NLRB said, offered only 32 hours a week while strikebreakers were continued at full time; and those who had declined to return to work until Kohler agreed to recognize the UAW and bargain with it.

The labor board has as yet taken no action involving 77 strike leaders the firm has refused to take back. None of the 77 is involved in the latest court action.

Management and the union reached agreement on a new contract last year after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review labor board and circuit court decisions holding Kohler guilty of unfair labor practices and ordering reinstatement with back pay for many of the strikers.

Four years of hearings had preceded the NLRB findings on Sept. 1, 1960 on charges and countercharges involving a strike that started in April 1954.

The board ruled that the strike had been converted from an economic strike to an unfair practice strike in June 1954 when the firm granted a wage increase to strikebreakers that was superior to the "take-it-or-leave-it" offer it had made to the union.

The NLRB held that all strikers were entitled to reinstatement except 77 it believed to have engaged in "misconduct." The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the basic NLRB decision but ordered the board to reconsider its findings on the 77 in the light of previous management provocations.

Management's comment on the civil contempt proceding was that it will "vigorously oppose" the petition. One of the issues, Vice Pres. Lyman C. Conger was quoted as saying, is whether the labor board "has the power to prescribe a regular workweek of 40 hours or more."

Screen Extras Contest Heard By Arbitrator

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Extras Guild has begun an arbitration hearing before Nathan Cayton, retired chief judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, to resolve a number of disputes which arose in the union's annual election.

Judge Cayton was selected as impartial referee in the dispute from a list of five persons suggested by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

In the SEG election, the incumbent administration headed by Pres. Jeffrey Sayre retained control of the union's governing body, but an independent slate headed by Tony Regan led the balloting for five out of the six offices, including the presidency.

The Sayre slate has charged that the Regan group distributed misleading handbills and accepted financial support from non-members despite prohibitions in SEG bylaws. Another charge involves 89 ballots the Sayre group says were mislaid by the accounting firm retained to tabulate the vote. These ballots have not yet been counted and, it is asserted, could change some apparent election results.

The Regan group has charged that the official notice of the election was faulty and that the votes of branches in San Francisco and Hawaii should not be counted.

Arbitrations Uphold Loggers in Ontario

Toronto—The cause of a Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union in last winter's tragedy-marred loggers' strike in northern Ontario has been vindicated by decisions of two arbitration boards.

The death of three striking loggers, killed under gunfire, led to government intervention and settlement of the strike under an agreement to arbitrate all issues in dispute.

The arbitration decisions affect 500 loggers at Kimberly-Clark Canada Ltd. at Long Lac and 900 men at Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. at Kapuskasing.

The arbitration board at Kimberly-Clark upheld the union's position that a wage-increase pattern set in the industry was applicable to all mills.

Kimberly-Clark had refused to grant wage increases and other improvements won by the union at Abitibi Power & Paper Co. on the claim that as a pulp operation its problems were different from those of a newsprint mill.

7-Day Operation Limited

At Kapuskasing, where Spruce Falls insisted on a seven-day operation including Sunday in the work schedule, the arbitration board limited the seven-day operating period to eight weeks during the winter haul. It also placed so many restrictions on the company, including premium and penalty pay, that it is regarded as doubtful the firm will introduce the seven-day operation even for the limited period.

As a result of the clash in which the three strikers were killed, 20 "homesteading" woodcutters, who compete on a part-time basis with the full-time logging employes, are being held for trial on charges of non-capital murder.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union has paid $27,600 in fines for 130 strikers who were convicted on charges of unlawful assembly arising out of the incident. The union is a division of the Carpenters.

An investigation into all aspects of the strike is being undertaken by Ontario Labor Minister Leslie Rowntree, with hearings set for July 30-31.

The arbitration decision at Kimberly-Clark includes wage increases of 6 cents an hour dating back to Sept. 1, 1962, and the introduction of a 40-hour week effective Sept. 1, 1963.

In permitting a limited seven-day operation at Spruce Falls, the arbitration board chairman, Judge C. E. Bennett, noted that there were peculiar circumstances at Spruce Falls that led the board to permit a deviation from the general pattern. The company had argued that because of the muskeg conditions—the heavy swamps—all its hauling had to be done during the frozen winter season.

Tulio Mior, president of Local 2693 at Port Arthur, said the arbitration board award at Kimberly-Clark represented a major vindication of the union's position by upholding the policy and practice since 1946 under which the "pattern" settlement in the industry is applied to all companies.

AFL-CIO Suit Blocks Indiana Sales Tax

Indianapolis—An Indiana circuit court has upheld a suit by the State AFL-CIO that a discriminatory sales tax enacted by the legislature violates the state constitution.

The tax, which had been scheduled to go into effect July 1, was attacked in a suit brought by Indiana AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells and the state federation's Committee on Political Education.

It would have applied a 2 percent retail sales tax—with sales of farm equipment and commodities used by farmers exempt—and would have given the governor discretion to set the minimum price subject to taxation anywhere from 15 to 75 cents.

The ruling by Marion County Circuit Court Judge John Niblack, which is being appealed by Gov. Matthew Welsh (D) to the Indiana Supreme Court, held that the sales tax:

- Unconstitutionally delegated legislative authority to the executive branch by making it the responsibility of the governor to set the amount at which the tax starts and permits him to issue exemption certificates which "would establish government by fiat and favoritism."
- Violated the state constitution's requirement that laws enacted be written in plain and simple language. The judge said that despite studies in law, three sessions in the state senate and 22 years on the bench, he found himself "unable to fathom the meaning of the act."

Noting that the sales tax was adopted "in the dying moments" of a special session of the legislature, the judge commented:

"Conceived in confusion and drawn in desperation and haste, it is no wonder it went awry."

In a unique byproduct to the dispute, State Atty. Gen. Edwin K. Steers declared that he could not "in conscience" defend the constitutionality of the tax, and outside counsel was retained by the governor to defend the validity of the tax law.

Building Service Union Moves to Washington

The Building Service Employes have moved their union headquarters from New York and Chicago to the new Farragut Bldg., 900 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The telephone number is 296-5940.

The new BSEIU headquarters include the offices of Pres. David Sullivan, Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild, and these departments: accounting and general office, organizing, public employes, research and education. A decision will be made soon on retaining branch offices in New York City and Chicago, the union said.

Cold Facts

NO BETTER CASE can be found for the Anderson-King bill—Pres. Kennedy's plan to provide hospital insurance for the aged under the social security system—than the cold, hard statistics outlined in the recent report of the President's Council on the Aging.

The report presented this health and medical care profile of the nearly 18 million Americans 65 or older:

- More than 12 million of them have at least one chronic ailment, such as high blood pressure, arthritis, diabetes, heart disease or mental disorder.
- More than half of those with a chronic ailment have some limitation on their activities.
- About 1.25 million elderly people are invalids who, though not in institutions, cannot get along without help from others.
- The average older person is twice as likely to have a home accident as the average adult, and three times as likely to have a fatal accident.
- The average older person is incapacitated five weeks of the year by illness or injury and spends two of these weeks in bed.
- One out of every six older persons will be hospitalized during the year for an average stay of two weeks—twice as long as for the average younger person.
- For this one in six, the hospital bill will be twice as large as for the average younger person. Not including doctors' bills and other expenses, it will average $525.

The nation's elderly need a system of basic hospitalization insurance that would require no premium payments from their meager retirement incomes, but would finance the cost through prepayment during their working years. This system would be provided in the Anderson-King bill, utilizing the mechanism of social security.

Magic Without the Glow

IN THE 15 YEARS between June 1948 and June 1963 the nation created 10 million jobs, moving from the once scoffed-at 60 million job figure to the magical number of 70 million.

During the same period unemployment increased by 1.5 million.

As the Washington Post noted in an editorial on the latest government report, "were it not for the fact that 5.7 percent of the labor force is unemployed, this accomplishment [70 million jobs] would be a source of unalloyed satisfaction."

The parallel rise in employment and unemployment—a pattern that has dominated the job situation for the past few years—is reflected particularly in the figures for the 12-month period June 1962 to June 1963.

During those 12 months 1.2 million workers entered the labor force, but the total number of jobs increased by only 800,000.

The gross national product—the total value of all goods and services—has been on the increase during the year and economists expect it to approach closely or break the $600 billion figure by year's end.

This continuing rise in the GNP, in production and productivity, has not, however, been translated into more jobs.

In these circumstances there is an overriding necessity for action—first and foremost on a $10 billion tax reduction measure concentrated among low and middle-income taxpayers.

Seventy million employed Americans is a wonderful situation. It is something less than wonderful when 4.8 million other Americans willing and able to work cannot find jobs.

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To Meet Modern Conditions:

British Trades Union Congress Moves to Encourage Mergers

The following article has been prepared by the editorial staff of Labor, the magazine of the British Trades Union Congress.

THE 180 UNIONS affiliated to the Trades Union Congress—from the Transport & General Workers with some 1.3 million members to the London Jewish Bakers with 48—have been asked to let the TUC have any comments and suggestions that will help it in an inquiry now being made into the possibility of reorganizing Britain's trade union structure to make it better fitted to meet modern industrial conditions.

The TUC general council, which is conducting the inquiry, knows that it cannot impose any new pattern of organization upon trade unions—or enforce amalgamation, even where there is a clear identity of interest between any two unions.

In the past most amalgamations have been achieved after a long process of negotiation initiated by unions themselves with the TUC benevolently watching and waiting for its assistance to be called upon in the later stages. The likelihood now is that the TUC will take the initiative.

THESE MOVES are the first public outcome of decisions taken last September at the annual conference of the TUC when resolutions were carried calling for reports by the general council on the modernizing of trade union structure, on ways in which fringe benefits could be extended and on what changes might be required in union policy and negotiating machinery to achieve greater economic progress.

The difficulties of the reformers are rooted in the complexity of the form that British trade unionism has taken during two centuries of growth and the multiplicity and variety of present-day unions. Almost everybody agrees that if they were being planned on fresh ground the unions would be constructed to a different pattern.

ORIGINALLY all the unions were craft-based: their members were the aristocrats of labor, with a high degree of skill acquired in a lengthy apprenticeship and developed by experience. When mergers took place they were between unions of kindred craftsmen. Some exclusively craft unions still exist, but others (for instance, the 1 million strong Amalgamated Engineering Union) have modified their qualifications for membership so as to admit the semi-skilled and the women workers.

Industrial unions, which ignore dividing lines between crafts and aim to enroll all workers of all categories in any one industry, are a later development. No union has fully succeeded in achieving this aim.

A major role is played by the two general unions which began among the so-called unskilled workers in the late 19th century. The Transport & General Workers' Union was originally a dockers' organization, but under the leadership of Ernest Bevin (who was to become minister of labor in the wartime coalition and foreign secretary in the first postwar government) fused in 1922 with more than a dozen unions of busmen, lorry drivers and others; and its enormous membership includes today technicians, supervisors, clerks, factory workers and many other grades in some 50 industries.

An almost equally broad territory is covered by the National Union of General & Municipal Workers, whose membership has spread outward from the gas industry and the public authorities' services. Together, these two unions account for a quarter of the total TUC affiliated membership.

Then, into the picture in the past 50 years have come the "white-collar" workers' unions (particularly strong in the public service, both national and local, and in the publicly-owned industries). Some of them, like the journalists, could be classified as craft unions: others, like the bank employes and the post office workers, have the characteristics of industrial unions.

MUCH OF THE OVERLAPPING and, indeed, conflict which this complicated pattern produces has been reduced by the operation of federations of unions for such industries as printing, building and engineering, by the continuing process of amalgamation and by the work of the TUC in resolving inter-union disputes. These developments are evidence that unions are not averse to change, but it has to be conceded that so far the changes have been piecemeal and unplanned.

What can be expected from now on is that the TUC itself will seek to identify the needs as they emerge in discussions with groups of unions and to prompt the changes that seem to be worthwhile.

One move by the government would help. Union mergers are governed by laws dating back to 1917 and 1876, when unions were much smaller than they are now. Before two unions can amalgamate each must record—in a ballot—a two-thirds majority in favour. These requirements, the TUC general council thinks, are too restrictive. They have suggested to the minister of labor that a simple majority of those who vote is sufficient.

Morgan Says:

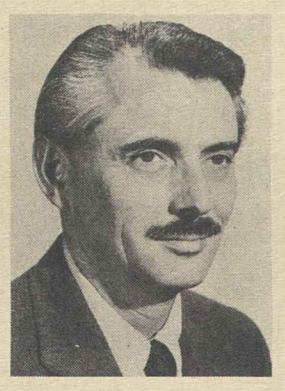
Goals of U.S. in Europe Confused By Plans, Systems, Techniques

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

TAXPAYERS MUST BE pardoned if they can't figure out what the U. S. government is trying to do in Europe. Confusion and cross purposes, too, are not non-existent on high levels of the Administration and it is no wonder then that the bewilderment seeps down.

There have been so many plans and systems and techniques bandied about that even an IBM machine, let alone the human mind, boggles at the task of sorting them out.



Morgan

Still, there are some basic points of departure which, if we start with them, may help us pick our way through the labyrinth. First comes the defense of the West, the foundation platform of which is the 15-nation force of NATO. Then comes the problem, common through history, of keeping such an alliance alive in peacetime. Enormously complicating this factor is the inevitable fact that the United States, as the leader of the alliance because of its perfectly awesome military power and resources, is the target of suspicion and jealousy. As if all this weren't tangled enough, there is the vital and nagging question of whose finger is on the nuclear trigger.

To us Americans this seems quite simple. "Don't worry," we tell our worried friends, "it has to be our finger on the trigger because we are furnishing the weapons." But our allies fidget and wonder, as we would if the situation were reversed. "How do we know," they say, "that you will pull the trigger to defend us if it means destroying American cities? How do we know you won't pull the trigger merely to defend yourselves and get us destroyed in the exchange?"

This is where Gen. de Gaulle has fished in the turgid waters of doubt. "We indeed cannot be sure of these things," he says imperiously from the small pinnacle of French grandeur he has rebuilt. "America is not of Europe but France is and so France with her separate nuclear 'force de frappe' will be the keystone of western Europe's defense." As Germans and others are quick to point out, the French president does not bother to explain, while he says the Americans can't be trusted not to act in their own interests, how his allies can trust his word.

WE HAVE TRIED to cut this gordian knot of apprehension and doubt by inventing the device known as MLF, the multilateral force. Roughly the idea is to put Polaris missiles on converted merchant vessels manned with crews of as many allied nations as want to "buy into" the project. This concept emerged originally as an effort to give the Germans a sense of participation in nuclear defense of the West without giving them nuclear weapons separately.

But the emphasis has changed. It is clear that the Adenauer government does not want Germany to have nuclear weapons but neither this regime nor the Erhard administration that is to succeed it is pleased to be told by anybody that the "Germans can't have nuclear weapons." So the main thrust of the MLF idea now is not aimed at this ambivalent German problem but to operate as a device which the NATO allies can use as a meaningful exercise in achieving closer and broader integration of cooperation throughout the alliance.

That brings us up to date. The Germans like this idea though they argue that all NATO allies now must be brought in on the planning and disposition of NATO nuclear defenses. If this is done, one German spokesman told me, the complications of how the mixed MLF force is constituted, the basic but future operational issue of whose finger is on the nuclear trigger, these things will be regarded for what they really are—technicalities, the handling and solution of which will fall into line as the alliance moves back into closer unity and concert.

The trouble is that MLF will cost something—we won't pay the freight alone—and furthermore the British are in such a sorry tizzy over the Profumo scandal that they can't put their minds on their work. There are other reasons too why they are cool if not cold to the MLF idea. This has restrained our hand because it would not be wise for us and the Germans to go it alone. So, while de Gaulle continues to work on his independent "force de frappe," we are trying to figure out a new approach that will surround him with functioning unity and bring France back into the NATO fold.

This approach may well be an economic one—a closer coordination of the monetary systems, trade and more sharing of defense costs within the alliance. Meanwhile, we don't want to give up the MLF idea entirely because there is some hope that we may be able to use it as a bargaining point with the Russians in the next go-around on a test ban treaty.

Washington Reports:

Humphrey, Case Predict Action By Congress on Hospital Care

HOSPITAL CARE for the aged will be acted upon by this Congress, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program carried on almost 700 radio stations.

"The idea has by no means been given up," declared Humphrey. "We have just had other things to do, such as the recent development on civil rights, which has the highest priority. In the House, the Ways & Means Committee has been involved in working out tax legislation. Health care for the aged under social security has been delayed, but it will be acted upon."

"I hope very much that we will get action in the House this year," said Case. "We are going to have a long session. The House will be sitting on its hands, I'm afraid, while we in the Senate have to endure a filibuster on civil rights."

The New Jersey senator declared that everyone agrees "that costs [of hospital care especially] have risen so sharply that we have to do something about it for our older citizens." He asserted that not only can the savings of some retired persons be wiped out by catastrophic illness, "but this means, in many cases, that people don't dare go into the hospital when they should."

"It seems to me," said Humphrey, "that our senior citizens are entitled, in this day and age, to a program of insurance [as health care under social security] which will provide them with modern, up-to-date hospital and nursing home and visiting nurses' care.

"This is the American way, the prudent way. It doesn't depend upon somebody's kind heart, somebody's sense of goodness. It depends upon a one-fourth of 1 percent payroll tax for the employer and the employe."

CASE ADDED that it is "the dignified way," not a system such as provided by the Kerr-Mills legislation, which depends upon a person's being "medically indigent."

"I am not against the benefits that Kerr-Mills provides for charity patients," he added. "I am sorry some states have been so slow taking advantage of it. But it doesn't do the job that medicare should do."

Humphrey said that although the legislation is not being considered by a House or Senate committee at this time, people "ought to be knocking on the door of every congressman and senator. Not only the old people but the young, too, for this is a program for America, a program of fair and needed treatment for our citizens."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

DEAN RUSK, the Secretary of State, made a most remarkable appearance before the Senate Commerce Committee to testify in support of the Administration's public accommodations bill. There is a direct impact upon the effectiveness of our foreign policy, he told the senators, when a diplomat or other visitor from an Asian or African country is denied service in a restaurant, is denied a room in a hotel, although the restaurant and hotel hold themselves available as catering to the public.

Soviet propagandists seek to "enhance their influence among the non-white peoples and to alienate them from us," he said, and they "clearly regard racial discrimination in the United States as one of their most valuable assets."

Rusk is a soft-spoken, temperate man, given to understatement and logical presentation rather than appeals to emotion. But he was stirred when Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina began an interrogation implying that by "testifying in this nature" the Secretary was "lending at least tacit support to and approval of this Communist line."

"Why of course not, Senator," said Rusk. "I am here as Secretary of State of the United States to advise the committee of my views as to the relationship between these [civil rights] problems here at home and our foreign policy."

* * *

THURMOND IS A DEMOCRAT and a former governor of South Carolina. Rusk is a Democrat and a Georgian whose speech has never lost the slight attractive slur of his southern boyhood. And he spoke gently of a common experience many have shared, he indicated—the experience of "early association with children of another race, in terms of friendship and cordiality," which later became a "more isolated situation on both sides." Tensions then develop, but "later many of us have had the experience of again finding . . . colleagues of members of another race."

"And these tensions therefore dissolve under the common interests and the common associations that come through engaging in the same sort of work," the Secretary remarked.

If it is clear that there is a great national policy to establish and that irrelevant matters "should not stand in the way of a citizen's exercise of his rights," he continued, still with gentleness, "it will be discovered that nothing particularly happens when people, all citizens, enjoy similar rights and privileges."

Thurmond persisted. What did the Secretary think about the "demonstrations" that have been held—the sit-ins, picketing, marches? Did Rusk "favor" them?

At this moment Rusk was on a delicate political ground. Sen. Russell of Georgia has accused the Administration of stirring up civil disobedience—despite the fact that both the President and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy have plainly urged a pause in demonstrations and the President said his hope in civil rights legislation was to get the issues off the streets and into the appropriate legislative and judicial forums.

But he met the issue boldly.

"Well, Senator, there are various types of demonstrations," he said. "I would not wish to make a blanket statement about all those I have known about.

"But I would say this, sir: If I were denied what our Negro citizens are denied, I would demonstrate."

* * *

SEN. PASTORE of Rhode Island interjected a question of his own, addressed to Thurmond.

"Do you believe in the Boston Tea Party?"

Rusk answered: "That had a very wholesome effect on the situation."

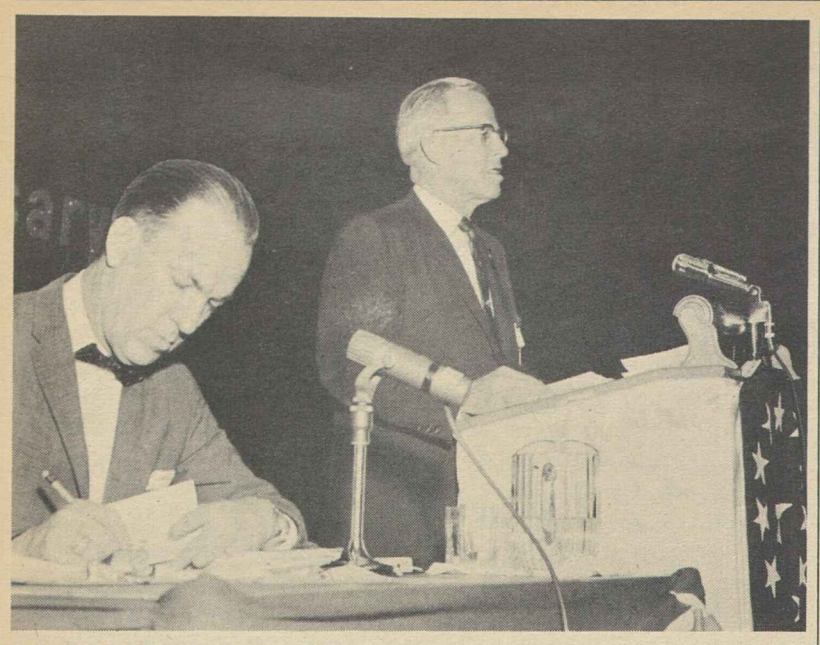
Rusk ended on a renewed note of persuasion to Thurmond:

"I am not pessimistic, Senator, about changes in individual attitudes on questions of this sort."

The Declaration of Independence said, he had pointed out, "All men are created equal and are endowed with certain unalienable rights," not "all men except those who are not white."

"I would think that one of the things that can change personal opinions would be an affirmation of the great primordial doctrine of our constitutional system."

HOSPITAL CARE INSURANCE for the aged is needed this year, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) declared in interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.



FREEDOM TO ACT without government restraints was urged by Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen in his keynote speech at the brotherhood's 38th convention in Chicago. Shown with him, seated, is Sec.-Treas. R. R. Bryant.

Automation Changes Seen Facing Press

Philadelphia—"Social innovation to match the technological innovation" taking place in American industry was called for by John Diebold, noted authority on automation, in an address at the Newspaper Guild's 30th annual convention here.

Diebold declared that the advent of machines that are taking over an increasing number of human functions poses "a very serious human problem."

"Your whole industry is going to change in a few years," he told 200 delegates at an automation forum held in conjunction with the ANG convention.

Diebold, a newspaper consultant who is credited with coining the term "automation" and developing several of its uses, envisioned the early development of such processes as the transmission of newspapers via home television sets adapted to receive pages sent electronically and print them out of the receiver.

Metropolitan newspapers, he said, will soon be able to transmit pages to suburban plants in a similar fashion, enabling them to print in several localities simultaneously. And electrostatic printing, he declared, will enable newspapers to make changes in pages while an edition is being printed by altering the electronic image from which the print is taken.

Computers that can scan and correct copy may well replace copy editors, Diebold told the newspapermen. He said publishers should look to such developments "not as a way of cutting costs" but as a means of doing "quite new things." "Brand new tools" can forge new roles for journalism, he asserted, urging publishers to apply them imaginatively.

Methods by which other unions have cushioned the impact of automation on jobs were discussed by Irving Beller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research following Diebold's talk. Representatives of several Guild locals reviewed the ways in which they have met the growing problem.

Strike Financing Aired

Strike financing and the issues of biennial conventions shared the spotlight with automation as the parley opened. The Guild's executive board has urged the convention to support a "study in depth" of the automation problem.

The board has also recommended an increase in the schedule of international assessments to meet future strike emergencies and has urged that a special committee be named to study possible revision of strike benefit policies. The proposal would increase the ceiling on assessments from $3 to $6 a month.

At a preconvention meeting, the board voted to seek convention authorization of another committee to study a proposed change from annual to biennial conventions. The resolution was presented by executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., but was opposed by Pres. Arthur Rosenstock. It was adopted by an 8-7 vote of the board and was expected to meet opposition on the convention floor.

Opposed by President

Rosenstock criticized the biennial convention proposal in his opening address and also opposed any increase in the Guild's assessments schedule. He said the increase would come too soon after the hardships suffered by members in last winter's prolonged New York and Cleveland newspaper strikes.

Both Farson and Perlik urged the convention to approve the increased assessment schedule as a measure to strengthen the union's defense fund in future strikes.

Farson was critical of proposals for voluntary arbitration that have been advanced as a "new approach" to newspaper collective bargaining.

"How can you have free collective bargaining without an occasional strike?" he asked. "And how can you have a free democratic society without free collective bargaining?"

Farson said the Guild is willing to meet with representatives of the publishers and other news industry unions to seek "fruitful and meaningful ways of solving some of our collective bargaining problems." But he emphasized that "we do not believe arbitration—compulsory or otherwise—is an adequate substitute for bargaining."

IUE Local Wins $200 Minimum

Buffalo, N.Y.—A Buffalo firm, the Edwards Optical Co., has agreed to a $200 weekly minimum for optometrists in a contract with Optical Workers Local 408, a unit of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. It is the second such contract here.

The new minimum will be reached at the end of the two-year agreement by means of periodic wage raises from the present $175 minimum. Pay hikes in other job classifications range from $12 for receptionists and clerks to $15 for shopmen and licensed dispensers.

A new pension and severance pay plan was negotiated with other gains that included three more holidays —Yom Kippur, Good Friday, and half-days on Christmas Eve and Electon Day.

Constitution Revised:

Rail Firemen Return Gilbert, Back Stand in Rules Crisis

By Gervase N. Love

St. Louis—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, meeting in their 38th convention here, revised the union's constitution to eliminate membership restrictions and meet the requirements of affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

In place of a clause limiting membership in the brotherhood to whites, the convention voted to substitute a requirement that applicants "be of good character, sober and industrious, not less than 16 years of age, and be able to read and write the English language and understand our constitution."

The action followed an appeal from BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert to remove the restrictive clause, as recommended by the constitution committee and the general policy committee, and "preserve the dignity of the brotherhood in its association with other units of the American labor movement."

Meeting at a time of bargaining crisis, the more than 900 delegates to the convention reelected Gilbert by acclamation in a display of support for leadership action in the long work rules dispute with the railroads.

Renamed with him was A. M. Lampley, vice president and national legislative representative, who is the voice in Washington of the 78,000 members.

Election of the two took place on the opening day of the convention and was timed to permit Gilbert's departure for Washington at Pres. Kennedy's call. The early action was a sharp break with traditional practices in election timing.

The delegation acted a few hours after the BLF&E leader, in a keynote speech frequently interrupted by applause and climaxing in a standing ovation, called on the federal government to "turn us loose and the work rules dispute could be settled in less than 24 hours."

Gilbert made clear his belief that if the members of the five unions locked in the stalemate with the railroads were left free to strike, management could no longer resort to its "smug assumption" that the walkout would not be permitted and the rails then could be forced to negotiate a settlement.

"Once the railroads know that their employes do indeed have the power and right to exercise 'self-help' [which the Supreme Court upheld in its decision of Mar. 4], we can expect to find an attitude of eagerness at the bargaining table. Turn us loose, and a four-year dispute might be settled in four hours."

Reviews Dispute

Much of Gilbert's address was devoted to a review of the work rules dispute, which dates back to 1959. He outlined the principles on which he said a settlement was possible and brought the delegates to their feet with cheers and applause when he emphasized that "work customarily done by helpers (firemen) on diesel locomotives will be done by helpers (firemen) taken from the seniority ranks of helpers (firemen)."

He asked the delegates for speedy action on his program and got it almost immediately on one point and part of another.

The convention unanimously adopted his proposal that overtures be made to unite the BLF&E with the Locomotive Engineers by adopting a resolution empowering the general policy committee to "undertake and finalize" such an "arrangement."

The resolution also was made applicable to the other three train service organizations—Conductors & Brakemen, Trainmen and Switchmen—"if it is deemed a prudent thing to do."

The Locomotive Engineers rejected unification at their convention last year but left the door open to renewed overtures.

The partial acceptance came in the election. In his request to the convention, Gilbert had asked that it accept a constitution committee recommendation cutting the number of vice presidents from 14 to 10 and increasing the alternate vice presidents from 5 to 12, to permit greater flexibility of operation, and to hold all elections quickly so as to comply with Landrum-Griffin Act requirements.

He also proposed discontinuance of the monthly slick-paper Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen's Magazine, publication of which dates back to 1876, and expansion of the Enginemen's Press, four-page tabloid published every two weeks since its authorization by the last convention. Gilbert also proposed to make greater use of the available service of the railroad brotherhood's weekly newspaper, Labor.

Another proposal in Gilbert's program to modernize the brotherhood was a second constitutional revision which would permit no more than three "geographically oriented" local lodges with less than 300 members each to consolidate for the purpose of sending one delegate to each convention.

Rail Showdown Put Off, Fact-Finders Appointed

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of Inland Steel Corp.; Stuart T. Saunders, president of the Norfolk & Western Railway; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; and Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges.

Wirtz and Hodges will be chairman and vice chairman, respectively, the same positions they currently hold on the parent Labor-Management Advisory Committee.

As the fact-finding panel began its assignment, Wirtz told newsmen that the committee's function is to investigate the dispute, not to mediate it. But he and Meany pointed out that this does not bar committee members from mediating on their own if the opportunity develops. Both declared that an agreement between the unions and management would be the best solution to the dispute.

Spokesmen for the five operating unions—the Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen—said they agreed to the fact-finding procedure with the understanding that union counter-proposals for improvements and modernization in working conditions will be considered as well as the railroads' demands for rules changes which the unions have contended would eliminate necessary jobs and impair the safety of train crews.

Earlier the unions had turned down proposals by Wirtz and Kennedy involving binding arbitration of the dispute.

On July 9, less than two days before the management-written work rules were scheduled to be put into effect, Kennedy suggested that Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg arbitrate the dispute.

Management agreed, but the unions the next morning reported to the President that they could not consent "to a procedure which we believe could pave the avenue to future compulsory arbitration by custom or practice."

They emphasized to the President that they had "deep respect for the integrity and ability" of Goldberg, but added:

"We hope that you can suggest some other method than the one procedure we cannot accept as a matter of deepest principle."

That was at 10 a. m. on July 10, 14 hours before the strike deadline.

The President asked both parties to stand by for a later call to the White House. He then moved swiftly into conferences with key aides and congressional leaders. At 4 p. m., union and management negotiators were called into Kennedy's office. Fifteen minutes later, the President went before television cameras to announce the agreement and to assure the nation "there will be no strike this evening."

Five days before the original July 11 deadline, the rail unions had made a formal offer—scantly reported by the press and never acknowledged by the railroads—that would have greatly limited the scope of a shutdown.

The unions offered to furnish crews to operate passenger and commuter trains and to donate the wages received to charity. They suggested that the railroads also donate ticket revenues to charity, but did not make it a condition for the union action. The thorniest of the rules disputes involves freight service, since the railroads have conceded the need for firemen-helpers on passenger trains.

In addition, the unions agreed "to move any train which the President certifies is necessary to transport troops, military supplies and equipment, or food for the public welfare to prevent public distress."

Unions Are Hopeful

At a news conference following the White House agreement, leaders of the operating unions emphasized that it is the railroads which are the "moving party" in the dispute by insisting on making unilateral changes in "rules which have been in existence for 50 years."

Pres. Charles Luna of the Trainmen said the five unions involved were "glad we could accept the President's proposal and hope it will be helpful in settling the dispute."

He emphasized the unions' contention that, during the more than four years since the railroads launched a massive propaganda offensive accusing their employes of "featherbedding," there has never been any meaningful collective bargaining by management.

Referring to the fact-finding procedure, Luna said the unions anticipated they have a forum that will listen to "our side of the story" and "we will have our day in court."

Lautman Elected To ACWA Board

New York—Harry Lautman, manager of the Clothing Workers' Montreal Joint Board, has been elected to the ACWA general executive board to fill a vacancy created by the death of Abraham Miller. Lautman, 51, worked in the clothing industry in New York and for the union in Philadelphia

Grave Abuses Seen:

'Pirating' Ban Urged On Industrial Bonds

An intergovernmental advisory group has called for a ban on the use of industrial development bonds to "pirate" industries away from other communities and recommended strict safeguards to curb other abuses.

Unless the states do a better job of regulating these bonds, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations warned, Congress may have "to stop the abuse by federal legislation."

Hundreds of cities and counties, many in the South, have issued tax-exempt bonds to finance new plants for lease at low cost to companies which move into the area—including firms which are "running away" from union organization or higher tax rates elsewhere. The bonds are often coupled with other "inducements," including low wage rates.

The 26-member commission, which includes federal, state and local officials, legislators, members of Congress and public representatives, also went on record in opposition to three so-called "states rights" proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

State legislatures were urged by the commission to reject proposals:

- To remove from federal court jurisdiction any cases involving apportionment of state legislatures.
- To establish a "Court of the Union" which could overrule the U.S. Supreme Court on matters dealing with federal-state relations.
- To enable states to amend the federal constitution without any consideration of the proposed amendment by Congress or a constitutional convention.

The industrial bond report termed "particularly offensive" the use of development bonds to finance plants for fiscally strong national firms which "have access to adequate financing through conventional channels."

The "abuse," the commission said, "is especially glaring when the firm itself acquires the tax exempt bonds issued to finance the plant it occupies, thus becoming also the beneficiary of tax exempt income."

To end this "special abuse of federal tax exemption," the commission urged Congress to amend tax laws so that firms which buy the tax exempt bonds cannot deduct as a business cost the rents paid for the use of industrial plants built with these bonds."

Thirty-four states have industrial development bond programs and local governments have issued some $500 million of industrial bonds, the commission noted. The report termed it "absolutely essential" for safeguards to be set up "to insure that government resources used for these purposes bear a reasonable relationship to the public purpose served and that the governmental power employed is not diverted for private advantage."

Acknowledging the "unlikelihood" that the issuance of industrial bonds can be completely eliminated, the commission said states should require all bond issues to be approved by a supervising agency; limit authority to issue bonds to counties and municipalities and deny such authority to special districts; give priority to communities with surplus labor; and flatly ban all industrial "pirating."

The commission further suggested that development bond financing be confined to rural areas, substituting second mortgage loans or state guarantees of conventional loans to assist industries in established urban areas.

Discrimination Ban Ordered in Indiana

Indianapolis — All Indiana businesses serving the public will be covered under a broad public accommodations order issued by Gov. Matthew Welsh (D).

The governor directed that all places of public accommodation supervised or licensed by state agencies provide "equal opportunity and access, regardless of race."

Some 150,000 retail establishments, which are required to receive certification under state tax regulations, are presumably included in the order.

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM, which Pres. Kennedy will present to 31 leaders in various fields, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at White House ceremonies in September.

Medal of Freedom Awarded to Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic trade unionism abroad through support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and his current service as a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor Management Policy and of the President's Committee on Youth Employment.

"In his rise from labor leader to labor statesman," the commentary said, "Mr. Meany has been dedicated to preserving labor's integrity and honesty of purpose, in addition to pursuing the interests of the wage-earning citizen. He has been highly effective in promoting labor unity by resolving jurisdictional disputes and inter-union competition for members. His efforts culminated in the uniting of AFL and CIO in 1955, when he became the first president of the fused organization. His career reveals his ever-expanding vision of the constructive role that can be played by organized labor."

Among others named for the Presidential medals are Marian Anderson, the concert singer; Ralph J. Bunche, UN under secretary for special political affairs; Pablo Casals, the noted cellist and conductor; Herbert H. Lehman, former governor of New York and U.S. senator; Felix Frankfurter, retired associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Jean Monnet, the French statesman who inspired the European unity movement; Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin of Puerto Rico, and George W. Taylor, arbitrator and professor of industrial relations at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, educator whose son Kenneth is an AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Unions Win 3 Elections In Upsets

Representation elections have been won by AFL-CIO unions at three plants where previous defeats were turned into victories, the federation's Dept. of Organization has reported.

Two of the successful elections were won by the Auto Workers over Teamsters Local 73, a statewide industrial local in Ohio. The third was a victory for the Carpenters at the Storkline Corp. plant in Jackson, Miss., where two previous elections had been set aside because of illegal conduct by management, including the showing of two anti-union films distributed by the National Right-to-Work Committee.

The Storkline workers, in the election June 27, voted 870 for the Carpenters, 500 for no union, with about 100 challenged votes. The challenged votes were those of office workers, and even if all cast no-union votes, the outcome of the election would not be changed.

Carpenters' organizers devoted some three years of attention to the Storkline plant with the assistance of the AFL-CIO regional staff headed by E. H. Williams and including Robert Starnes, assistant regional director; Willie Hines, William Dorsey and Joe Mullins.

In the other two elections, workers at the Molded Fibre Glass Body Co. in Ashtabula, O., voted as follows: UAW 334, no union 211, Teamsters 103, challenged 6; at the Holan Mfg. Co. in Cleveland, O., the vote was the UAW 186, no union 86, Teamsters 10.

Organizing efforts at the Ashtabula plants, which manufacture bodies for Chevrolet Division's Corvette, and glass fiber boats, have been carried on for most of the past 10 years. Last year the UAW lost an election but won a new vote because of management interference. A second election also was lost, and in the third, Teamster Local 73 moved in to contest with the UAW.

Organizing efforts were conducted by the staff of UAW Regional Dir. Patrick J. O'Malley and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Jesse Gallagher, along with Organizers C. C. Smith and Frank Deutsch.

The Holan plant makes truck bodies. The UAW lost a close election there last year and renewed their activities this year. The union forces were headed by O'Malley, Gallagher and Deutsch.

'Scare' Film Used

Union organizers from many areas have reported that employers have used the "scare" films—"And Women Must Weep" and "A Question of Law & Order"—to defeat union efforts. The two films were shown to Storkline employes as part of a management campaign summed up by the NLRB as follows in a decision leading to the third election in two years:

"These appeals to the employes' fear of economic and physical harm, if the union won the election, were intensified by the several showings of the motion pictures." The board added that although the last film showing took place a week before the election, "its effect was not neutralized by the passage" of time because "it was intended to, and did, in a most dramatic way, drive home the employer's general propaganda theme" of danger to employes and their families from unions.

New BSEIU Members Given Union Booklet

Chicago—New members of the Building Service Employes are being given a copy of Your Union, a new booklet explaining the death gratuity system and other union services.

Meany Warns Against Foreign Aid Cutbacks

(Continued from Page 1)

recommended major cutbacks in the aid program.

Meany, as a member of the advisory committee, had filed a strong dissent to the recommendations of the Clay majority, declaring that "the need for foreign aid has not diminished. . . . No decisive victory has yet been won in the battle between liberty and slavery."

Clay had advised the Senate committee that Pres. Kennedy's request for $4.5 billion in aid funds could be trimmed by $500 million without endangering the program, and that $300 million of this could be cut from the Alliance for Progress appropriations.

Meany's appeal for expanded use of U.S. funds in helping the Latin American countries to develop their economies drew support from Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

An avowed opponent of many parts of the President's aid program, Morse nevertheless said he "completely agreed" with Meany that if the nations of Central and South America put into effect the principles set forth at the Punta del Este and Bogota conferences, and thus establish "fertile ground" for the growth of democracy, the United States should be ready to contribute "more seed" in aid funds.

Meany filed with the Senate group a copy of an AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs pamphlet, Foreign Aid for Peace and Freedom, which carries the text of his dissent from the Clay committee report; Guidelines for a Program, also given the Clay group; and his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Meany said he was not suggesting an increase in funds "for every specific item" in the President's aid bill, and he agreed that efforts should be made "to eliminate waste where there is waste."

But he attacked what he called the "dollar-and-cents business approach" of the Clay committee majority and its failure to give proper attention to the role of free institutions such as trade unions in the development of free societies in other nations.

He was prepared to accept reductions in aid "when they are indicated by specific situations," but could not accept the idea of "a flat cut of so much per year," Meany declared.

He pointed out that the great bulk of U.S. aid to other countries is in the form of military assistance vital to our own national security, and that "this is the only thing that keeps the Communists from stepping across the line and taking over" in many parts of the world, especially Berlin.

He also criticized the Clay committee report for its failure to reflect the "willingness of the American people" to support the foreign aid program, as evidenced by the "tens of millions" of dollars they contribute annually through private organizations, such as CARE, to relieve suffering overseas.

He expressed strong disagreement with the suggestion in the Clay report that no new aid programs be established unless a termination date is set, and asked whether the U.S. could have set a terminal date in 1947 on its support of West Berlin.

"The time the Communists are willing to wait to take over the world is infinity," he declared.

Meany particularly stressed the need for technical assistance to the developing countries "to teach people to do things for themselves." That, he said, is what the trade union movement is trying to do in the American Institute for Free Trade Union Development.

He urged that U.S. aid be channeled not only through governments, but through private enterprise projects, such as the housing cooperatives being developed by organized labor in many nations.

He agreed with Morse that European countries that were helped onto their feet by the Marshall Plan, "and which now have booming economies," have a "moral obligation" and "an obligation as NATO allies" to pay their share of defenses in nations like Greece and Turkey.

But the persuasion, he suggested, should be done through the State Dept. and in a way that does not endanger the NATO alliance.

In response to expressions of concern by Sen. Frank Carlson (R-Kan.) over the drive of some new African nations toward what they call "socialism," Meany said he was not disturbed by the use of the term, noting that the extent of public ownership had parallels in many European countries.

"I am concerned, however, over totalitarianism," he declared, citing the effort of the Soviet Union at the recent ILO conference to exploit the Africans' stand against South African "apartheid."

"No nation on earth has exactly the same form of government as we have," he continued. He pointed out that the American two-party system did not develop for some years after the American revolution.

"I don't know what kind of governments will evolve in Africa," he said, "but I am not concerned, provided that they are the kind where the people rule, where the people govern themselves."

Weak Substitute Dropped:

House Unit Clears Job Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the commission form was put back into the measure.

The proposed equal employment opportunity commission would be similar to the National Labor Relations Board in that its powers and functions would be divided. It would have an administrator to investigate and prosecute cases and a board to judge the cases and issue cease and desist orders which would be enforceable in the federal courts of appeal.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to the full committee before the reversal vote, assailed the Griffin proposals on the ground that the procedure would be an invitation "to a violator to delay an affirmative action until his case reaches the federal district court, if ever." The lack of "initiatory power in the [Griffin-proposed] commission insures relatively ineffective administration of the act," he warned.

Biemiller stressed that "those most in need of equal employment opportunity are those least likely to be able to afford counsel, and probably most subject to the economic, social and political pressures which might deter the filing of complaints."

Rusk Testifies

In the Senate Commerce Committee hearings, Sec. of State Dean Rusk was questioned sharply by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) after Rusk gave strong backing to the Administration's proposal to prohibit discrimination in public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels and motels and department stores.

Asked by Thurmond whether he "approved" civil rights "demonstrations," the Secretary of State said he didn't want to give "blanket endorsement" but added:

"If I were denied what our Negro citizens are denied, I would demonstrate."

Rusk was given warm applause by the audience in the crowded committee room after his answers and Thurmond demanded that the chairman maintain order.

The audience was "packed," the South Carolina senator said, with "civil righters and left-wingers" who were trying to get Congress to pass "unconstitutional" legislation.

Southern governors were scheduled to appear before the Commerce Committee as the group, headed by Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), continued hearings.

Southern senators also stepped up the pace of their floor attacks on the Administration's proposed rights legislation, with Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) charging that the President's recommendations constituted a reach for unsurpassed and unchecked "power."

Kentucky Ratifies Ban on Poll Tax

Frankfort, Ky.—A special session of the Kentucky legislature has ratified the proposed constitutional amendment banning poll taxes in federal elections.

Kentucky's action brings to 36 the number of ratifications and increases the likelihood that the required 38 states will approve the amendment before the 1964 elections.

REPRESENTATIVES of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries and the Women's Activities Div. of COPE met with staff members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and Dept. of Intl. Affairs before going to the White House to hear Pres. Kennedy ask the support of the nation's women's organizations for his civil rights program. Seated at the head of the table is Executive Dir. Marcella S. Beatty of the National Auxiliaries and, to the right, Auxiliaries Vice Pres. Thelma Cullen and Pres. Beatrice Weiland. Standing are Dir. Boris Shishkin and Walter G. Davis of the Dept. of Civil Rights; Maida Springer, Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Donald Slaiman, Dept. of Civil Rights.

'Let Us Move Together,' Meany Urges NAACP

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the recent convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reiterated the federation's call for a strong fair employment practices law covering both management and labor.

Meany noted that the federal government is now taking steps long urged by the AFL-CIO "to put the force of law behind the labor movement's own fight against discrimination."

"These are welcome steps," he declared, "but they must quickly be reinforced by a federal equal employment opportunities law that applies to all enterprises engaged in commerce, and to all unions as well."

Meany recalled that in his message to last year's NAACP gathering, he had predicted that the nation stood "on the threshold of a full and final breakthrough to the achievement of truly equal rights for all citizens—true equality for every American to develop his own talents to the utmost, in the direction he freely chooses."

This prediction, he observed, has been "dramatically supported" by events of the past 12 months. While there has been "ugly strife" in some parts of the South, he noted, there has also been, "in shining contrast," a peaceful revolution in other areas, such as Durham, Charlotte, Atlanta, Clemson University, and in northern communities which have moved to correct "injustices that were previously ignored."

Many barriers remain to be overcome in achieving full equality, Meany said, and not the least of them is the national shortage of jobs, "quite apart from racial considerations."

"If equal opportunity is to be meaningful," he said, "there must also be enough opportunities for everyone."

Still, he declared, the "full and final breakthrough" is not only in prospect, "it is well under way," and while not yet a total victory, "it makes total victory both inevitable and close at hand."

"Let us now move forward together," he urged, "the Negro community, the labor movement, the federal government and the great majority of decent Americans whose voices have too often been drowned out by extremists—let us move forward together under law, and with unrelenting pressure for stronger laws where they are needed, to the ultimate culmination of the American promise of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, shared equally by everyone in the land we love."

Women's Aid Sought in Rights Fight

Pres. Kennedy has called on the nation's women's organizations, including those affiliated with the labor movement, to take the lead in efforts to wipe out race discrimination and promote equal opportunity.

Three hundred women's leaders met with the President July 9 at the White House and, with few exceptions, enthusiastically applauded his civil rights program and set up an impromptu follow-up meeting that same night to discuss means of implementing it.

The group included a large delegation from the Women's Activities Div. of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and from the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries and the auxiliaries of affiliated unions.

Kennedy laid down a five-point program, asking the women on their return home to:

- Participate in a program to keep youngsters from dropping out of school and encourage drop-outs to return to classes.
- Take part in biracial conferences and help establish contacts between white and Negro community leaders.
- Establish leadership training courses for women.
- Support his civil rights program, and especially a public accommodations law.
- Open the membership of all women's organizations to all races.

The delegates, representing a broad cross-section of women's groups from the United Daughters of the Confederacy to civil rights organizations, also heard from Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Later, in a meeting called by Mildred McAfee Horton, wartime commander of the WAVES, they met with Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther F. Peterson to discuss implementation of the President's program.

Before the White House session, COPE and Auxiliaries delegates met at the AFL-CIO building with Civil Rights Dir. Boris Shishkin and other members of the federation's staff.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Enforcement Held Key To Effective FEP Law

Federal legislation to outlaw discrimination in hiring must have the strongest possible enforcement provisions if it is to have any real meaning, the AFL-CIO's associate general counsel declared in a network radio interview.

Attorney Thomas E. Harris said the commission approach proposed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) in a bill since approved by the House Education & Labor Committee offers "the bare minimum of enforcement which could be regarded as giving the bill any real significance."

The alternative of lodging enforcement powers with the U.S. district courts, as proposed by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and supported by other GOP members of the committee, is "so indefensible that it leads me to wonder whether they really want a bill," Harris declared on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Predicting that an FEP bill will pass the House despite southern opposition—if the barrier of the Rules Committee can be overcome—Harris said the chief issue shaping up between the main body of Democrats and the Republicans is in the enforcement section.

This is true as well, he said, in the Senate Labor Committee, which is due to open hearings soon on an FEP bill. Final committee action in the House was completed on July 11.

Patterned on NLRB

Harris noted that the Roosevelt approach is patterned after the National Labor Relations Board. A commission would conduct hearings on alleged violations of the equal employment opportunities measure, and then hand down orders enforceable in a U.S. court of appeals.

With the "rather dilatory" enforcement of unfair labor practices as an example, this would take about 2.5 years from the beginning of a case to the issuance of a court order, Harris observed.

The Griffin proposal, however, would add another year to this period by requiring first a full hearing before a commission, then a new "trial from scratch" of all the issues and testimony in a U.S. district court in order to enforce compliance, he said.

The approach of the Republicans, he said, is so "indefensible" as to give the impression "that they are not really for fair employment practices legislation; that for political reasons they won't say so and they, therefore, come out with a proposal which would give the form but not the reality."

An ideal bill, he continued, would provide even stronger enforcement than proposed in the Roosevelt bill, possibly including a mandatory injunction of the type provided in the Taft-Hartley Act against certain union violations.

Harris outlined the main provisions of the Roosevelt bill as:

- Forbidding an employer to discriminate in hiring or promotion or any terms or conditions of employment on account of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.
- Forbidding unions to discriminate in admitting workers to union membership.
- Forbidding unions from attempting to get an employer to discriminate because of race.

In response to questions from Neil MacNeil of Time Magazine and Edward Woods of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Harris agreed that discrimination is "accentuated" in periods of slack employment and that so long as the high rate of joblessness persists the problem will not be totally solved by the enactment of an FEP law.

Goals Maintained By Canadian Labor

Toronto, Ont. — Canadian labor hopes to establish a better relationship with management but not by forsaking trade union objectives, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress said in a speech before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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Action on Rights Program Imperative, Meany Urges

Labor Hits FRB Rise In Interest

The Federal Reserve Board's action increasing the discount rate poses the danger of a "new recession" and guarantees an "increase in unemployment," the AFL-CIO declared.

The board's action—lifting the rate at which banks borrow from the Federal Reserve from 3 to 3.5 percent—will make borrowing more expensive and put the brakes on the "slight recovery America has experienced this year," Federation Pres. George Meany said.

Meany's comment came a few days after he had written FRB Chairman William McChesney Martin warning that a government policy of tighter money and credit during a period of high unemployment "will be moving away from solving" the nation's major domestic economic problem.

Commenting on the board's action, Meany termed it "outrageous" and said that "unless the Congress offsets this ill-considered action with a prompt, meaningful tax cut" the danger of a new recession is increased.

The Federal Reserve action in hiking the discount rate culminated several months of activity and preparation, said AFL-CIO Research Director Nathaniel Goldfinger. He noted that the FRB had allowed free reserves for banks to drop, thus limiting the funds available for borrowing, and that the interest rate on short-term 90-day government bills moved past the 3 percent level recently.

When short-term rates move beyond the discount rate, he said,

(Continued on Page 11)

'Work' Law Challenged In Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A joint union-employer suit has challenged the constitutionality of Wyoming's new so-called "right-to-work" law.

Three locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and two employer associations which have collective bargaining agreements with the IBEW joined in asking a state district court to enjoin Gov. Clifford P. Hansen (R) and other state and county officials from enforcing the recently-enacted law.

The suit charges that the Wyoming law, passed last February and signed by Hansen, goes beyond the scope of state "open shop" laws permitted under Section 14b of the

(Continued on Page 2)

STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS legislation was urged on Congress by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he appeared before the House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on the Administration's program. Shown with him are Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), right, and Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), senior GOP member of the group.

Kennedy Urges Agreement:

Report of Rail Panel Due at White House

A fact-finding panel prepared to submit its report to Pres. Kennedy on issues in the long-smouldering railroad work rules dispute as two deadlines ticked closer.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, this was the picture:

Kennedy, at a July 17 news conference, warned that if the issue is put up to Congress, "no one can be certain in what form it would come out."

He re-emphasized a belief that the best solution would be for the parties "to reach an agreement themselves and not depend on the government to do it."

The President has said that he would transmit the panel's report to Congress on July 22, along with his own legislative recommendations "designed to dispose of the issues in this particular case."

The railroads agreed not to put their job-slashing work rules proposals into effect before July 29, and Kennedy declared he would not ask either side to postpone action beyond that date.

Lack of Bargaining Hit

Rail operating unions, in statements to the special six-member fact-finding panel, reiterated that the disputed issues could be resolved through collective bargaining and charged that repeated arbitration proposals and statements by Administration officials that a strike would be "unthinkable" have kept rail management from "meaningful" bargaining.

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen reminded the panel that last May they had offered to agree to elimination of 5,500 helper's jobs, through attrition, and emphasized that the union still "stands prepared to negotiate." The Locomotive Engineers declared the unions do not consider bargaining at a "hopeless deadlock" on any issue.

The Association of American Railroads, representing 105 of the 195 railroads involved, issued a statement that legislation is "the only remaining means we can see of heading off a calamitous nationwide rail strike." It asserted that the operating unions have rejected "reasonable" proposals.

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Kennedy Bid Seen As 'Stirring Nation'

By John M. Barry

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged a major congressional effort to enact the Kennedy Administration's civil rights program, with even stronger enforcement provisions in some cases, and thus provide "full and equal rights for Negro Americans . . . in the here and now."

Meany stressed the "immediacy" of the civil rights crisis facing the nation as he testified on behalf of the President's omnibus civil rights bill.

There is no longer any time for "mulling over," he told the House Judiciary subcommittee conducting hearings on the bill.

"The mulling over has been going on for two decades; indeed, in the broader sense it has been going on for more than a century," he observed.

Noting that the efforts of Negroes to force their plight to active public attention had evoked a change in national attitudes, Meany lauded Pres. Kennedy for stirring "the nation's conscience" in his television address of June 11, his White House conferences on civil rights with public leaders in many fields, and the broad civil rights program he had submitted to Congress.

"As a result, the American people have begun to grasp the fact that civil rights is not a matter for abstract debate but an immediate crisis," the AFL-CIO president declared.

Steps to guarantee the rights of Negro citizens, he asserted, "are urgent, not because we say so, but because the course of history demands their enactment."

In a statement that Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) described as "refreshingly candid," Meany acknowledged that there is some "wrong-headed" thinking among segments of the labor movement regarding the rights of Negroes, but declared that the AFL-CIO is doing its "utmost" to change this thinking.

He reminded the House unit that despite these elements of opposition, organized labor has been a strong and consistent advocate of equal rights legislation and suggested that "on this score, our credentials cannot be challenged."

"I think it is fair to say that we are the only one, among the civil rights forces, which has openly called for legislation for the correction of shortcomings within its own ranks," he observed.

In outlining the AFL-CIO position, Meany put particular emphasis on equal employment opportunities as "the vital issue, the chief among equals," needed to give real meaning to other rights."

"The plain fact," he declared, "is that Negro workers as a whole, north or south, do not enjoy anything approaching equal employment opportunity."

On other points of the Administration's program, Meany set forth these views:

- A guarantee of equality of service in public accommodations must be enacted to end "an incredible and intolerable state of affairs" in which the Negro is "told to his face

(Continued on Page 12)

Kansas City Bus Union, Freed from No-Strike Law, Wins Major Gains

By Eugene A. Kelly

Kansas City, Mo.—This city's Street Railway Employes, freed by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling from the "no-strike" shackles of Missouri's King-Thompson Act, have won a new contract raising their wages 38 cents an hour.

The 970 members of union Div. 1287 voted overwhelmingly at a meeting July 14th, with only 19 dissenting voices, to ratify the new 28-month pact their bargainers had doggedly brought home. Besides raises retroactive to Nov. 1, 1961, and additional boosts for 1962, 1963, 1964 and most of 1965, the new pact calls for improvements in pensions, vacations, health and welfare benefits and uniform allowances.

Pres. John M. Elliott said at union headquarters in Washington that the agreement demonstrates that "where free collective bargaining can operate" public utility employes can work out their destiny successfully.

The union, along with others in Missouri, had fought for almost 15 years to invalidate the King-Thompson Act, which banned strikes against transit companies and other public utilities. Last month the top U.S. court ruled the law was in direct conflict with federal legislation protecting the right to strike. In a unanimous opinion, the court declared that Missouri had, through the fiction of state seizure of the utility, "made a peaceful strike against a public utility unlawful."

After the decision the union re-

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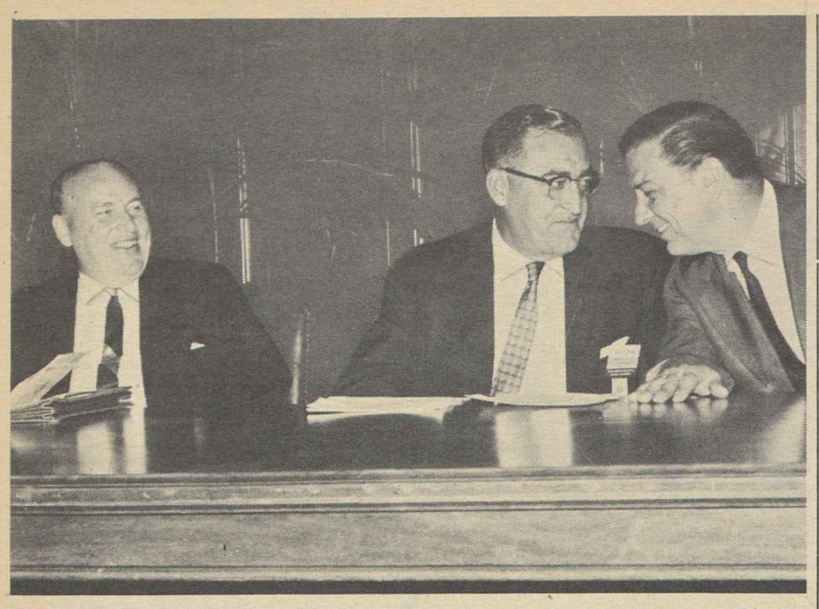


KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL conference in Washington, D. C., featured ideas contributed by Robert A. Rosekrans, left, assistant director of ALF-CIO community service activities; Smith L. Rairdon of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., and Commerce Dept. Under Sec. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., right. Rosekrans reported on labor's cooperation with the group which has for 10 years carried on an anti-litter program aimed at preserving scenic beauty.

Wyoming 'Work' Statute Challenged on Legality

(Continued from Page 1)

Taft-Hartley Act. and is unconstitutional in two major respects:

- It bars the use of non-discriminatory union job referral arrangements which have been ruled legal by the U. S. Supreme Court under federal law.
- As interpreted by State Atty. Gen. John F. Raper, it would prohibit unions holding bargaining rights from representing non-members unless individually authorized in writing to do so.

This, the suit points out, is directly contradictory of the National Labor Relations Act which specifically requires unions to represent all employes in the bargaining unit.

Joining in the court challenge to the "right-to-work" law are IBEW Locals 415 in Cheyenne, 322 in Casper, 860 in Laramie, and two chapters of the National Electric Contractors Association.

Among Harshest Laws

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the Wyoming statute "would disrupt the normal labor relations in the electrical industry." He termed it "significant" that employers involved have joined with the IBEW locals in challenging the law.

The Wyoming law, one of the harshest of the 20 state "right-to-work" measures, provides a penalty of up to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine for violation.

The suit points out that if the employers live up to their union contracts they will be subject to penalties under the Wyoming statute. On the other hand, if they follow the Wyoming law, they will violate the federal law and breach their agreements with the IBEW locals.

Collective bargaining relations between employers and the unions, the petition declared, "have resulted and currently result in stability of employment relationships, the promotion of harmony and cooperation between employer and employes, the availability of sufficient skilled, competent and experienced artisans of the electrical trade . . . and establishment of an effective means of increasing production and quality."

The suit asks that the "work" law be held unconstitutional and that in the interim an injunction be issued barring its enforcement.

URW Wins Pay Boosts At General Tire Co.

Akron, Ohio—The Rubber Workers have negotiated a two-step pay increase for 80 employes at the General Tire & Rubber Co. warehouse in Springfield Township, Ohio. They will receive 9 cents an hour retroactive to July 3, and an additional 7 cents in the second year.

The agreement includes improved supplemental unemployment benefits and additional paid grievance committee time.

Equal Pay Booklet Outlines New Law

The Labor Dept. has issued a pamphlet explaining provisions of the new Equal Pay Act, which will require employers to pay equal wages to men and women for equal work. The law goes into effect June 11, 1964.

The pamphlet describes the coverage of the law and how it will be enforced. Copies are available from the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour and Public Contracts divisions in Washington, D. C., and at field offices throughout the nation.

Msgr. Higgins Named:

Dr. Annis Hits Catholic Press For Stand on Health Care

Dr. Edward R. Annis, president of the American Medical Association, has broadened his attacks on social security hospital insurance for the aged to accuse the Roman Catholic press and a prominent Catholic clergyman of preaching "socialism."

The accusation was made in a recent interview of Annis by a staff member of the Catholic Star Herald of Camden, N. J., in which Annis referred to a year-old article in the paper endorsing the King-Anderson bill's social security approach to old-age hospital insurance.

"This is typical of the distortion of the Catholic press," declared the doctor, a Catholic himself. "They are ignorant of the position of American medicine and firmly fixed in their socialist philosophies. These people are so firmly fixed in their view that they won't even listen to our point of view."

The Star Herald story reported that he then went on to accuse Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, of "distortions in his writings," which he said reflect the thinking of labor leaders and "their efforts to dominate American medicine."

Annis apparently was referring to an article by Msgr. Higgins in which he said that while people could disagree with the social security approach to health care, they could not label it socialism.

Msgr. Higgins said that if Dr. Annis had made up his mind "that I am a spokesman for labor" nothing would change it.

'Just Smile'

"There is no point in getting into an argument with Dr. Annis on something which has nothing to do with the argument over medicare," he said. "What he has to do is face up to the issue itself.

"Some statements you just smile at when people have made up their minds."

The Star Herald refused to smile, however. Noting that Annis had professed to be trained in logic as a result of his Catholic schooling, the paper asked how logical it was to decry social security financing of health care as "socialism" while applauding direct federal aid through the Kerr-Mills Act.

"Is it socialism," the newspaper asked "when the government helps educate doctors, launch medical research programs, build bigger and better hospitals? Or is it only socialism when the government undertakes to help the poor, to protect our senior citizens from impoverishing illnesses?"

New Jersey Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D), observed as he inserted the exchange in the Congressional Record that Annis was apparently classifying the Catholic press and Msgr. Higgins as "political quacks and charlatans," a phrase he has applied to supporters of the King-Anderson bill.

"I believe the nation is getting tired and bored with organized medicine's prophet of gloom and doom," Williams declared. "And I believe they would prefer to have him speak with the sort of responsibility they expect from a practicing physician."

In the Star Herald interview, Annis had cited approving references to "socialization" in the encyclical "Mater et Magistra" of the late Pope John XXIII. These, he said, meant "the socialization of people like the meeting the AMA is holding here [Atlantic City], but the program of medicare and the efforts of people like Msgr. Higgins is socialism, not socialization."

In a later column for the NCWC news service, Msgr. Higgins recalled that Cardinal Cicognani, Vatican secretary of state, had written a letter to Canadian Catholics making it "crystal clear" that public health insurance falls within the scope of "social security and social insurance" as these terms were used in "Mater et Magistra."

"Catholic social teaching does not say that the social security approach to medical care is the only approach or necessarily the best approach under all circumstances," the monsignor said. "It does say, however, that the social security approach to this and related problems is legitimate from the point of view of sound social ethics and may be the best approach under a given set of circumstances."

Jersey Supreme Court Hits Medical Monopoly

A New Jersey Supreme Court decision knocking out state medical society control of group health-medical plans has been hailed as "significant" by Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who commended the court's ruling to the attention of "every physician . . . and officer of every medical society."

The state court's 7-0 decision killed a section of state law delegating to the New Jersey State Medical Society authority to approve or veto group medical plans under which subscribers prepay for health care and obtain service from physicians associated with the program.

The state medical society had given approval to only one group health plan—the Blue Shield plan sponsored by the society itself and having 18 member-physicians among its 23 trustees.

A non-profit competitor plan also backed by qualified physicians, Group Health Insurance, Inc., of New Jersey, was established in 1961 but it was denied medical society approval. GHI attacked the state law as unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court threw out the section of the law giving the medical society "such a power to restrict, or indeed to prohibit, competition in a field so vitally concerned with the public welfare."

This power, the unanimous decision decalred, "may not constitutionally be placed in the hands of a private organization such as the medical society, which has an interest in promoting the welfare of the only existing medical service corporation [Blue Shield] in the state."

The court ordered further hearings on another section of the law requiring that a medical-surgical group plan must have membership of 51 percent of the doctors in any county to function. The court referred to an Illinois Supreme Court decision killing a similar "51 percent" rule.

Cruikshank pointed out that the New Jersey decision drew a "clear distinction" between the "legitimate professional concerns of organized medicine and the business interests of the practicing physicians."

Non-profit group health practice, financed by subscriber prepayment, offers a useful means of improved care and economy in the face of rising medical costs and a serious shortage of physicians, he continued.

Yet in nearly half the states, including New Jersey until the court decision, medical societies have persuaded the legislatures to delegate control of the development of such plans to the private organizations of physicians, he said.

"We hope the decision of the New Jersey court will be read by every physician and by every officer of every medical society," Cruikshank emphasized.

Group Health Association of America, an association of non-profit medical-health plans, called the New Jersey decision a "victory over monopoly" in the health field. Group Health had filed a brief as friend of the court attacking the state law.

U. S. Moves to Enforce Pension, Reporting Acts

The Labor Dept. has taken court action against two employers to compel compliance with the reporting requirements of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act and to enjoin them from future violations.

Named as defendant in one suit was Seilers, Inc., a Philadelphia meat packing company, which the department said has failed to file, and continues to refuse to file, a description or any annual report of the employe pension plan it administers. The plan covers 400 employes of Seilers and the Louis Burk Co., a wholly owned subsidiary.

In the second case, Charles Cushman Co., a shoe manufacturer in Auburn, Me., was accused of refusing to file reports for the years 1959 through 1961 on a group life insurance plan covering its employes.

The department also has named three unions in suits brought under the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

One suit seeks a court order to compel an election of officers under the Labor Dept.'s supervision in an unaffiliated local union at Huntington Station, N.Y. The complaint charges that Local 424 had failed to hold a secret-ballot election within the three-year period required by the Act. Its last election, the department said, was held Nov. 8, 1959, while it was still affiliated with the ousted Teamsters. Its members voted to disaffiliate from the IBT in October 1960.

Another suit seeks to invalidate an election of officers held last Jan. 6 by Jersey City Local 69 of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and to obtain a new election under Labor Dept. supervision. The action, based on a complaint by nine Local 69 members, charges that the local failed to give proper notice of the election or a reasonable opportunity for nominations and denied certain eligible members the right to be candidates.

In the first case of its kind since passage of the Act in 1959, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz is seeking a federal court order to terminate a trusteeship imposed by the American Guild of Variety Artists over its Philadelphia branch in October 1959.

The law limits such trusteeships to 18 months unless the parent union can prove the need for continuance for a purpose allowable under the law.

UPPW Wins Again At Plant in Maine

Rumford, Me.—The Papermakers and Paper Workers won a hotly contested election here from the United Mine Workers' District 50 by a vote of 1,055-724.

The decision at the fine-paper plant of the Oxford Paper Co., which employs 2,400, was the 15th that UPPW has won in the industry from the unaffiliated union.

District 50 lost bargaining rights to the UPPW three years ago after 14 years at Oxford Paper. It won new rights in 1960 and 1961, but failed to win a majority in an election last June. The latest election was a runoff between the two top unions.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

'Debt of Honor' Cited:

Pay Drive Pressed By Letter Carriers

More than 1,000 Letter Carriers from all sections of the nation have called on Congress to redeem a "debt of honor" and raise the pay of federal employes to levels "comparable" to private industry.

They came, on short notice, to an emergency legislative conference called by their union in an effort to get a higher congressional priority tag put on pay adjustment proposals submitted by Pres. Kennedy last Apr. 29. Kennedy acted under the 1962 salary reform law which directs the President to make an annual comparision of government and private industry salaries and, after consulting with federal employe unions, submit recommendations to Congress.

Letter Carriers' Pres. Jerome J. Keating told the delegates that the principle of annual salary reviews is in danger of becoming a dead letter if it is disregarded in its first test.

Noting that only 20 representatives and three senators had voted against yearly "comparability" pay adjustments, Keating said Congress has a "debt of honor" to government workers to carry out the intent of the law.

In an unusual display of "management" support for a union pay campaign, Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day and Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., addressed the conference and joined in urging prompt action by Congress.

'Entitled' to Fair Pay

Day said the 1962 salary reform legislation "was a milestone in recognizing that public employes are not second class citizens" and are "just as entitled as everybody else to fair pay."

Macy told the delegates that the Administration is "committed" to the annual pay adjustment principle.

He took note of union complaints that the "comparability" surveys on which the Administration's pay proposals are based are several years old before recommendations can be put into effect and said efforts will be made to lessen the time lag.

Keating earlier said the NALC doesn't consider the Administration pay plan "entirely realistic" because it would leave postal workers two years behind in pay comparability. "Real comparability," he said, would require an additional 6 to 8 percent increase.

Under the deferred second step of the 1962 pay raise legislation, salary scales for the largest group of postal workers will automatically rise next January from the present $4,565-$6,325 range to a range of $4,690-$6,450. The bottom of the range represents the entrance pay; the top figure is the 12th pay step based on length of service.

The new Administration proposal—which the President has asked to be effective in January—would set the entrance rate at $4,855 a year and the top rate at $6,615.

Before going to Capitol Hill to meet with congressmen and senators form their home states, the Letter Carriers adopted a resolution proposing a 10 percent increase in the civil service pensions of all retirees receiving less than $200 a month. The resolution also proposed automatic cost-of-living adjustments in pensions whenever the price index rises by 1 percent. Under present law, adjustments are made only when the index has risen 3 percent.

The three-day conference was scheduled to be divided between visits to Capitol Hill and report sessions addressed by members of Congress.

Clerks Due July 30

Another large group of workers, the Postal Clerks, is scheduled to come to Washington July 30 for a three-day legislative and grievance conference.

In addition to supporting salary legislation, the clerks also will seek enactment of a bill to abolish the work measurement system used by the Post Office Dept.

LETTER CARRIERS, called into an emergency legislative conference to press for passage of an Administration-proposed pay raise bill, are briefed by NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating before leaving for Capitol Hill to visit congressmen and senators from their home states. More than 1,000 delegates came for the three-day conference.

IAM's F. A. Henson Dies in Sacramento

Sacramento, Calif.—Francis A. Henson, labor education expert for the Machinists and previously for the Auto Workers, died here suddenly at 57 and was buried in Hagerstown, Md., his birthplace.

Henson was conducting a class in trade unionism for officers and stewards of IAM Lodge 946 when he collapsed and died of a heart attack.

A graduate of Lynchburg College, Virginia, he did graduate work at Yale and Columbia Universities, became a secretary for the National Religion and Labor Foundation, and then joined the staff of the UAW in the early organizing days. He was a sergeant-major in World War II, and in 1954 became education director of the IAM's Great Lakes district in Cleveland, O. In 1961 he was transferred to Los Angeles.

Kansas City Bus Union Gets New Pact at Last

(Continued from Page 1)

turned to the bargaining table and, after two strikes of less than an hour each, won the coveted goal of a new contract from a reluctant management—Kansas City Transit, Inc., serving Missouri and nearby Kansas.

The challenge to the state law that resulted in the Supreme Court decision originated in 1961 when Div. 1287 voted to strike after months of negotiations failed to result in an agreement.

Company 'Seized'

On Nov. 13, 1961 the governor of Missouri ordered the transit firm "seized" and put under "operation" by the state. Then followed a permanent injunction by a court which sent the strikers back to their jobs.

The union appealed, but the Missouri Supreme Court upheld the injunction.

A major point in the union's ultimate legal victory was whether or not the case was moot, meaning no longer relevant. The state argued that it was because the governor in the meantime had "returned" the company to private management. The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart, said it wasn't because the union still continued to seek its rights.

The opinion concluded that "collective bargaining, with the right to strike at its core, is the essence of the federal scheme."

Labor-Industry Film Festival Set

The Fourth Intl. Labor & Industry Film Triennial will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, next November under the auspices of the Belgian Ministry of Employment & Labor.

The purpose of the affair is to recognize achievement and to compare and study the production of films dealing with such areas as industrial research, vocational education, technical information, human labor problems and union objectives.

Regulations and entry forms may be obtained from, and should be filed with, La Cinematheque Royale de Belgique, Palais des Beaux-Arts, 23 Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium.

14,000 Inco Workers Win USWA Pact

Toronto—After eight months of hard bargaining, the Steelworkers have negotiated a first contract covering 14,000 employes of the big Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada.

The three-year agreement provides wage increases totaling 8 percent, plus significant improvements in pensions, sick pay and other fringe benefits. It covers workers at Inco mines and plants in Sudbury and Port Colborne, Ont.

An immediate 3 percent wage increase will be followed by 2.5 percent raises in the second and third years of the contract. The amount of the increase had been recommended by a conciliation board, but the USWA won additional pension improvements after members voted overwhelmingly to strike, if necessary.

Last year the Steelworkers won bargaining rights by ousting the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, a union expelled by the former CIO in 1950 on findings of Communist domination.

The USWA succeeded in writing a pension agreement into the company's contract for the first time, won improved early retirement benefits and full vesting of the company's contribution after an employe has reached the age of 50 and completed 15 years of service. The plan is company financed.

Among other insurance benefits, weekly sick pay will be raised from $40 to $50 and will be paid for a maximum of 32 weeks instead of 26.

Union Ranks Hold Firm In Hawaii News Strike

Honolulu—The Hawaii newspaper unions' strike against the Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star-Bulletin is moving toward its second month with two things unchanged:

1. The employers' take-it-or-leave-it attitude on basic issues.
2. The unity exhibited by more than 800 workers in seven different unions, who are determined to maintain a solid front until they win their points.

About the only change in conditions since the strike started June 21 is that federal mediation efforts have been adjourned indefinitely.

The adjournment came on July 13 after the unions rejected a company proposal which they said was "nothing more and perhaps less than the companies have been offering since before the strike started."

The management offer would have reinstituted a sick leave waiting period and would have provided pay increases averaging less than 5 cents an hour for most employes over a two-year period.

7 Unions Strike

Striking the newspapers plus their jointly owned production facility, the Hawaii Newspaper Operators, are the Newspaper Guild, the Typographical Union, Pressmen, Photo Engravers, Machinists, and the unaffiliated Lithographers and Longshoremen, the latter representing circulation department employes.

The strike came after futile negotiations stretching back to February.

For the unions involved, basically the dispute was over wage demands and a company counter demand that a two-day waiting period for sick leave, bargained out of most agreements in 1959, be reinstituted. The unions had refused to consider the waiting period demand although stating they were willing to write sick leave policing machinery into the contracts.

Other Issues

Also at issue were vacations, holidays, medical insurance and other matters. The unions originally demanded $10 weekly across-the-board pay increases. They later reduced this to $7. The companies, also bargaining jointly, stuck to an original offer of percentage increases with a maximum of $3.50 a week.

At the request of federal mediators the strike was postponed twice for 24 hours, each time in last-minute efforts to end the impasse in negotiations. The companies did not move from their position that sick leave waiting periods must be instituted or offer seriously to bargain on wages.

The unions finally set up a joint strike strategy committee composed of members of each union involved. The committee is headed by Tommy Lum, Hawaii Newspaper Guild administrative officer, with David Bray, local ITU president, as secretary.

Plasterers Strongly Back Rights Policy

The executive board of the Plasterers has "unequivocally" endorsed the anti-discrimination policy statement issued by presidents of AFL-CIO building trades unions and has ordered both the statement and resolution of endorsement sent to all of the union's locals.

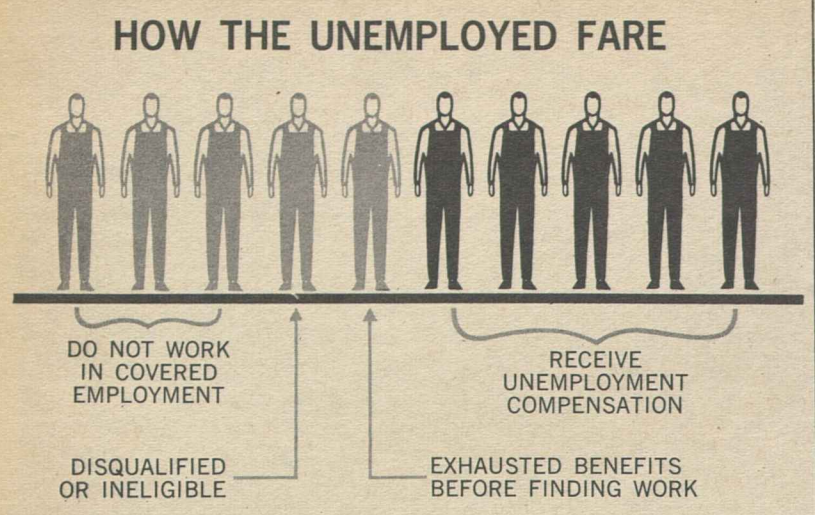
In commending Pres. Edward J. Leonard for joining in the anti-bias declaration of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., the Plasterers' board noted that the union's constitution, adopted in 1864, "deliberately and specifically" forbids racial discrimination. And that, the board emphasized, has been the union's "proud policy ever since."

Among the specific anti-discrimination provisions in the constitution, the board pointed out, is a fine against any member who refuses to work with another member "because of his race, creed or nationality."

Applications for membership, the constitution specifies, are to be judged on the "mechanical ability" of the applicant by open vote, and apprenticeship programs are required to be operated in accord with national standards.

In sending the resolution and statement to locals, the board called on the union's affiliates "to cooperate to the fullest" in enforcement of the union's laws.

The statement by the presidents of the 18 building trades affiliates called on all local unions to follow non-discriminatory membership, apprenticeship and job referral policies.



IBEW Hails Pay Gains In Two Bell Contracts

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has announced new contract agreements with both the Illinois and New Jersey Bell Telephone Companies covering some 18,400 plant, engineering and installation employes.

The Illinois settlement provides wage increases ranging from $2 to $6 a week, with some 90 percent of the 11,000 affected employes in the top bracket.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the $6 increase is the highest so far in Bell System negotiations. He set a value of 25.6 cents an hour on the package, including the initial pay hike and improvements in hospitalization and life insurance, vacations and pensions.

The 39-month agreement, to be submitted to a membership vote July 23, would be retroactive to July 7. It contains provisions for two wage reopenings. Freeman said the first segment of the contract would mean annual benefits totaling $6.25 million for Illinois Bell employes.

The non-wage benefits include:

- Higher pensions, achieved by cutting the amount subtracted from company retirement payments to one-third of a worker's social security benefits instead of one-half.
- A reduction of 10 cents per $1,000 of coverage in employe payments for group life insurance.
- A higher maximum on the company-paid "major medical" insurance program, and agreement by the company to pay 25 percent of the cost of basic medical insurance now, and another 25 percent later.
- Death benefits equal to a year's working wages for the surviving families of all retirees.
- A third week of vacation after 10 years of service instead of the present 15, effective next Jan. 1.

The New Jersey agreement will provide pay increases of $2 to $5 a week for the 7,400 employes, bringing top weekly wages to $142. The pact also reclassifies a number of southern New Jersey exchange areas into higher wage zones.

If ratified by the membership in a vote July 24, it will be retroactive to June 30 and run through Sept. 28, 1966. Provision is included for two reopenings on wages and one on fringe benefits.

Labor Lawyer Named To Law School Staff

Chicago—Alfred Kamin, Chicago labor lawyer, has ben named a professor of law at Loyola University Law School, the Very Rev. James F. Maguire, S.J., the president, has announced.

No-Discrimination Pact Approved in Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh—Seven local building trades unions here have agreed voluntarily to a non-discrimination program that permits on-the-spot verification by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission when skill tests are being given to membership applicants.

The unions waived further hearing after two days of testimony before the commission and agreed to accept a legally binding order of the HRC. A commission spokesman emphasized that the waiver in no way constituted an admission by the unions that they had in fact discriminated for racial or other reasons.

Commission Chairman Harry Boyer, who is also president of the State AFL-CIO, had high praise for the cooperation of the locals—Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 5, Ironworkers Local 3, Asbestos Workers Local 2, Elevator Constructors Local 6, Painters Local 751, Plumbers Local 27 and Steam Fitters Local 449.

Their cooperation, Boyer said, was of "tremendous help" to the commission and "very well may have helped to create a pattern for consideration by craft unions elsewhere" who are confronted with the same problem of alleged discrimination.

The HRC order to which the unions agreed calls for:

- Immediate acceptance into membership without discrimination of any non-white journeymen who meet present skill standards and other membership qualifications, uniformly applied.
- The enrollment of qualified applicants without discrimination in any apprenticeship training programs in which the unions participate.
- Acceptance of an appropriate number of qualified non-white applicants for apprenticeship in all future training programs, and agreement to set up no barriers to non-white apprentices where they are chosen solely by employers.
- Notification to the commission on request during the next two years of the number of known non-white applicants for membership or apprenticeship training and the number accepted or rejected.

Present at the two-hour meeting at which agreement on the order was reached, besides representatives of the seven unions, were Boyer, Commisisoners Edward G. Petrillo of Erie, who had presided at the hearing, Dr. Jesse D. Rever of Harrisburg, Mrs. Florence S. Reizenstein of Pittsburgh and Joseph X. Yaffe of Philadelphia, Secretary of Labor & Industry William P. Young, whose department includes the HRC, and Executive Dir. Louis Mason, Jr., of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, whose agency had reached a similar understanding with six of the locals two days earlier.

Obsolete, Analysis Finds:

Jobless Insurance Program Seen Needing Major Overhaul

The federal-state unemployment compensation system developed a quarter of a century ago has become "obsolete" under today's conditions, according to an article prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for the July issue of the American Federationist.

Today, the analysis points out, half of the nation's jobless are either ineligible for unemployment compensation or have exhausted their state benefits.

Most of those on the compensation rolls are recovering only a small portion of their lost wages. In 1939, maximum benefits were above 60 percent of average state wages in 35 states and territories; for 1963, only 1 state was in this category.

In addition to the decline in benefits in terms of proportion of lost wages, the Federationist article points out:

"A new and even more acute problem has been created as a result of rapid technological change and the impact of automation: workers are discovering that skills and experience acquired over a lifetime suddenly are made obsolete; some are not only thrown out of work—they become jobless indefinitely and perhaps permanently."

To meet these problems, at least partially, the Administration and the AFL-CIO have urged Congress to enact legislation introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.).

The McCarthy-King bill would bring an additional 3 million workers under the unemployment compensation program and it will provide benefits for a longer period.

Up To 52 Weeks

"The most significant example of new thinking in this bill," the Dept. of Research analysis emphasizes, is the provision for up to 52 weeks of benefits for what the government terms the "very longterm" unemployed—those out of work 26 weeks or more. Between 1957 and 1962, this category of jobless rose 150 percent.

Under the McCarthy-King bill, a federal fund would be established based on a new uniform federal payroll tax of three-tenths of 1 percent. After a worker has been unemployed for 26 weeks—during which time, in most cases, he would be receiving state unemployment benefits—he would be eligible for up to 26 additional weeks of federal payments, depending on his work experience before becoming unemployed.

Thus a person who had been employed half of the previous three years could draw 13 weeks of extended federal benefits, while a worker employed two-thirds of the previous three years would receive the maximum 26 weeks of federal benefits.

The bill also would set federal standards for states to follow in setting the amount of benefits. The goal would be to enable most workers to recover half of their lost wages through unemployment insurance. This would be done by gradually raising the ceiling on benefits until it could be pegged at two-thirds of the average state wage.

Financing of the program would be strengthened by raising the taxable wage base from the first $3,000 of salary to $5,200.

Noting that the House Ways & Means Committee "has a full schedule this year" with tax legislation and hearings on social security hospital insurance on the agenda, the article declares that "the real test for the McCarthy-King bill will come in 1964."

The McCarthy-King Bill

The major provisions of the McCarthy-King bill are as follows:

1. Extension of coverage to 3 million more people: workers in small establishments with one or more employes and workers in charitable, educational and humane organizations.

2. Federal unemployment adjustment benefits from the 27th week up to the 52nd week of unemployment for all those who have exhausted state benefits and who have worked (a) half the time in the state base year and (b) half the time in the previous three years, provided they are unable to find work and maintain their eligibility.

3. A federal standard that state benefits must provide at least half the worker's lost weekly wage subject to a statewide maximum that will rise progressively until, after 1969, it will be two-thirds of each state's average weekly wage.

4. Financing improvements including (a) equalization grants to states having abnormally high benefit costs: (b) increase in the taxable wage base to $5,200 per employe; (c) a new federal tax of three-tenths of one percent to pay for the federal adjustment benefits and the equalization grants.

Guiana Union Victory Wins Meany's Praise

Hearty congratulations for a "magnificent fight . . . in defense of democratic trade union principles" have been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Pres. Richard Ishmael of the British Guiana Trades Union Congress following victory in what is reported to be the longest general strike in Latin American history.

The walkout was aimed at pro-Communist Prime Minister Cheddi B. Jagan and a bill he had introduced in Parliament which would have permitted the government to determine all bargaining agents. The strike was called when the measure passed its third reading and ended when Jagan agreed to withdraw the proposal and not reintroduce it.

"The BGTUC's non-violent and non-political attitude during the 11-week strike was inspiring to the free trade union world," Meany said in his cable to Ishmael.

As part of the settlement, Jagan—who has never been able to control the British Guiana labor movement and has backed an unsuccessful rival union center—agreed that no labor legislation will be submitted to Parliament for four months after it is next convened.

He yielded also to the BGTUC's proposal that machinery be set up to give it full consultative status on any proposed labor legislation that may be considered in the future.

The strike, which brought the country's economy to a standstill until Jagan's Communist followers took to the docks to load and unload Cuban and Russian ships under the protection of British troops, had widespread support from the free labor world.

Financial help was sent by the AFL-CIO, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, British Trades Union Congress, Canadian Labor Congress, many European and Latin American labor movements, and several international trade secretariats.

William Howard McCabe, a member of the State, County & Municipal Workers on the staff of the Public Service Intl., was assigned to give technical aid to the strike. He estimated the number who walked out at 57,000. Some 22,000 to 23,000 sugar workers and their families were able to keep themselves going through their annual bonus. The rest were maintained throughout the walkout by the BGTUC.

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew McLellan served as coordinator of assistance efforts in Washington.

Mental Health Plan Offered For Industry

New York—Union leaders and employers have become increasingly aware of the relevance of mental health to productivity and production and "to a more harmonious employer-employe relationship," according to National Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

"When we begin to realize, however, that the end product of emotional well-being is emotional well-being," he added, "and that higher productivity and increased production are only byproducts—only then will mental health in industry come of age."

Perlis' views were stated in an article in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, journal of the American Orthopsychiatric association.

He suggested an industrial mental health program to include:

- Prepaid, comprehensive medical and hospital insurance coverage, including what is necessary for mental health.
- Group practice, including inter-disciplinary teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, sociologists and the like.
- Union-management sponsorship of the program outside the collective bargaining area.

Canada AEC Workers Pick Office Employes

Toronto, Ont.—Nearly 400 clerical workers employed by Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., at Chalk River and Deep River, Ont., have voted for representation by the Office Employes.

The international union has chartered a new Local 404 to include administrative, clerical and medical employes and laboratory attendants. OEIU Vice Pres. William Lowe conducted the membership drive with help from local members and Rep. William England of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Scholarship Winners Accept Awards

MUNICIPAL HONORS were given Allen Thomson, Bisbee, Ariz., when he was presented with his AFL-CIO scholarship. Here he is with his mother, Mrs. C. A. Thomson, as he received his certificate from Arizona AFL-CIO Pres. Fred Rhodes (left) and Sec.-Treas. John Evans. His father, a member of the Railroad Signalmen, died three weeks earlier before the ceremony.

THE IOWA AFL-CIO gave a banquet to honor Craig Allen Peterson of Mason City, second Iowan to win an AFL-CIO scholarship. Shown with him are State AFL-CIO Pres. Charles L. Davis (left), Sec.-Treas. A. Jack Lewis, Executive Vice Pres. J. B. Mincks (right).

These six youngsters, the 1963 AFL-CIO scholarship award winners, will receive up to $1,500 a year—depending on individual need and actual expenses—while attending the colleges of their choice.

It is the fifth successive year the federation has awarded college scholarships to outstanding high school graduates who competed in tests given by the National Merit Scholarship Corp.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to the scholarship recipients, expressed confidence that continuation of their education "will enrich our society" as well as develop the talents of the students.

The AFL-CIO, he added, "looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop the full measure of their capabilities, regardless of their financial status."

THE BIG SMILE attests that William S. Jacobs (center) of Atlanta has just received his scholarship certificate from Pres. W. H. Montague, Sr. (right), and Sec.-Treas. J. O. Moore of the Georgia State AFL-CIO at ceremonies in Atlanta.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER Judy Carol White of Tulsa, Okla., is seen with (from left) Pres. Roy Tillman of the State AFL-CIO; Federation Reg. Dir. Woodrow G. Pendergrass; Sec.-Treas. C. E. Wilson of the Tulsa AFL-CIO; Rep. C. C. Callicoate of Operating Engineers Local 948, to which her father belongs, and Tulsa AFL-CIO Pres. Alva Hollingsworth.

THANKS FOR AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP was given to members of Local 1790, Textile Workers Union of America, by 16-year-old Renee Stern of New York. Ranged behind her are, from left, Pres. Daniel McDonough of the local; Carl Stern, Renee's proud father and a member of the local, and AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, who made the presentation speech.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES and labor folks honored Michael Ehrick of Findlay, O., when his scholarship was presented by Sec.-Treas. Elmer Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO. Looking on are Kenneth Higginbotham and Walter R. Shrider, co-chairmen.

Rockefeller's Service

GOV. NELSON ROCKEFELLER has performed a national service of the highest order in alerting the Republican Party to the "real danger of subversion by a radical, well financed, highly disciplined minority."

One can have reservations about Rockefeller's comment that the "destiny" of the Republican Party is to "save the nation by first saving itself." But if the American political system is to continue to function in a framework of democracy, it is vitally important that the Republican Party—or any political party—effectively eliminate the subversive elements that gnaw at the vitals of principle and morality.

The radical right, as Rockefeller correctly points out, is "every bit as dangerous to American principles and American institutions as the radical left." It must be rendered impotent as a politically effective force in the same manner that the radical left has been eliminated from American political life.

The New York governor's challenge to his own party must be answered by those who have indicated a willingness to work with the radical right in an amoral bid for victory in 1964 based on racism, sectionalism and reaction.

The Tax Elite

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY of the 1960s has been producing a high, chronic rate of unemployment and the sharpest growth in millionaires since the late 1920s.

These apparently contradictory trends—a 5.8 percent unemployment level for the first half of 1963 and 398 persons filing returns with the Internal Revenue Service for 1961 showing $1 million or more in income—are rooted in a tax system that is becoming increasingly inequitable and economically inefficient.

The IRS reports that 92 new names were added to the millionaires' list in 1961—the biggest increase since 1928, when the number spurted by 221. The largest portion of the earnings of the 398 millionaires came from the sale of stocks and property, transactions covered by the capital gains rate, which is much lower than the surtax rates on ordinary income.

The capital gains loopholes in the tax structure have been responsible for a shift in the distribution of income, starting in the mid 1950s, and the channeling of a larger share of the national wealth to those in the high income and asset brackets.

At the other end of the income scale, relatively high tax rates on persons with low and middle incomes prevent the build-up of purchasing power needed to maintain and expand economic growth. There are no capital gains or other loopholes for low and middle-income taxpayers.

Until Congress takes corrective action on the tax system, to reduce the impact on the lower brackets and close the glaring escape hatches for high income groups, the distribution of wealth in the U.S. will result in a growing number of millionaires, members of an elite through the courtesy of the government.

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'Whoa!'

TUC Battles Britain, Egypt, Yemen:

Scrappy Arab Unionists Lead New Fight on Aden Colonialism

By Arnold Beichman

ADEN—ON 75 SQUARE MILES of sun-drenched land at the southern end of the Red Sea, 180,000 Arabs have been carrying on an anti-colonialist campaign which thus far has involved:

The United Nations, the Intl. Labor Organization, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the British Trades Union Congress, and the governments of Britain, Egypt and Yemen.

The name of the British colony is Aden and the campaign is led by the Aden Trades Union Congress, probably the scrappiest trade union anywhere in the Middle East, and certainly the most legitimate free trade union in the area.

It is one of the paradoxes of modern political life that free trade unions are to be found either in democratic countries or what is left of the British colonial empire. Aden is no exception, although at the moment the Aden TUC, an ICFTU affiliate, is barred from calling strikes or demonstrations by government decree.

This little enclave on the Arabian coast had only one genuine resource—a superb deepwater port at the halfway point on the main east-west trade routes from the West to Southeast Asia and the Far East. This geographical accident has made Aden a strategic outpost in a part of the world which seems to be one vast ocean of petroleum. Eighty percent of Britain's oil comes from this part of the Arab world and so Aden, with its vast refineries, has become an essential military base to Britain.

To the Adenis, Britain is an unwanted intruder. After more than a century of occupation, the local population feels that "the winds of change" which have blown over Africa and most of Asia ought to start blowing over South Arabia. That Aden's prosperity and relatively high-wage levels depend entirely on the British presence here is of little concern to the "independence now" Adenis.

The British rulers here have been willing to grant the population everything—except independence. The Aden TUC was godfathered by the British TUC and the Labor government at the end of World War II. It was a good job because the present Aden labor leaders are well-educated, politically intelligent and mature. Their trade unions are as genuine as any to be found in the free world and their claimed membership figure of 18,000 is endorsed by the government. The members pay dues regularly, some by checkoff and some by shop-steward collections.

Labor is wealthy enough to be building at the present time a new headquarters which, upon completion next year, will be a handsome, circular edifice budgeted at almost $90,000. The land site was given free to the Aden TUC by the government, but one labor official here, looking the gift horse squarely in the mouth, suggested that the government was hardly being generous since it was giving Adeni workers their own land.

At the moment, the Aden TUC is hemmed in by a series of ordinances and decrees which last year impelled the ICFTU to file a complaint against the British government with the ILO charging infringement of trade union rights. At issue was an ordinance establishing compulsory arbitration and a strike ban in all but a few exceptional circumstances.

This ordinance followed an uninterrupted series of strikes starting as far back as 1956. There is no doubt that in the last few years, the strikes have been politically motivated in that their aim has been to bring pressure on the British to grant independence to Aden. Last year there were 34 major strikes, involving 20,000 workers as against nine in 1961 when 4,000 workers were involved.

A NUMBER OF ADEN trade union leaders have been jailed, including Abdullah al Asnag, the TUC general secretary who also serves as assistant general secretary of the Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, Nassar's labor arm in the Middle East. This is not to sugggest, however, that Asnag is subservient to Egypt although Egypt supplies much financial and political aid to the Aden TUC.

Conversations with Adeni labor leaders here make it clear that while they regard Pres. Nasser as a great Arab leader they are not prepared to replace British rule with Egyptian domination.

Technically, the TUC is not in politics since there is a Peoples' Socialist Party which carries on the "independence now" battle. But in actual fact, the TUC and the PSP leaders are one and the same.

The Aden question has already been a matter of discussion and report by a UN committee and it is certain that at the next UN session, the General Assembly will call for Aden's independence. Since Britain is determined to rule as long as possible, observers here predict that unless negotiations about a time-table begin soon, the threat of violent struggle is very real.

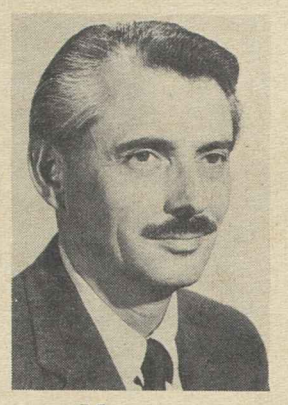
Morgan Says:

Fight for Civil Rights is Keyed To Fight for Full Employment

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

RECENTLY A CREW working on a new building in New York City spied the Attorney General of the United States hurrying along the sidewalk below. "Hi Bobbie," they called down from a scaffold, "don't forget the Italians and the Irish, too."



Morgan

The meaning behind their good-natured greeting was no joke. What they were saying was, in effect, "remember the Negroes are not the only ones who have problems." Indeed, as the belated and urgently necessary thrust for Negroes' constitutional and social rights penetrates more deeply into the fabric and the consciousness of the American society, it will, inevitably, produce counteractions. These reactions are already beginning to appear. Collisions have already occurred between Negroes and groups of whites who see the former's grasp for fully human status as a threat to their very jobs and their own precarious position in this era of automation and shrinking opportunities, for unskilled work.

In Los Angeles representatives of the Mexican-American community met with the county commission on human relations to discuss the growing concern of Mexicans that employers, under pressure of the present civil rights crisis, might dislodge them to make room for Negroes. In Chicago, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh and almost every other city in the land, Poles and Czechs, Germans and Yugoslavs, in fact anybody anywhere with any feeling of job insecurity, whatever the amalgam of his heritage, is bound to become restive and perhaps even defensively belligerent as the Negro presses his demand for first-class citizenship—for the sad, cruel fact is that other minority groups too often do not have more than second-class citizenship themselves.

The segregationists' solution to this problem is simply to "keep the Negro in his place." Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace, a young man wedded to the 19th century, appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee to oppose the Kennedy Administration's civil rights legislation. Implicit in his testimony was the worn theme that if only the carpetbaggers and the Communists would stay away, the South would handle the Negro problem in the paternal, patronizing fashion it knew best.

By his own modest assessment, the governor seemed to be little short of an idol of the Negro population of his state. "Some of my closest and best friends," he declared at one point—but here the crowded hearing room burst into such a roar of laughter that the record may not show whether he was referring to Negroes.

Gov. Wallace gallantly and repeatedly conceded that "Alabama is no Utopia." But it was clear that he felt it was a more ideal place for Americans — presumably including Negroes — to live than virtually any other state in the union, with the possible exception of Mississippi. It was also clear that his concept of Utopia did not have room for the principles of freedom, equal opportunity and the rights of man on which this union was founded.

NOW THE KENNEDY Administration by contrast, though not exclusively peopled with paragons and the wisest of men, concedes with some candor that the civil rights crisis is loaded with difficulties and downright danger.

It is a pity that the Administration has not yet publicly acknowledged the fact emphatically enough that the fight for civil rights is tied intimately and inextricably to the fight for full employment and the nation's economic health. Although they wouldn't have put it in those words, that's what those New York construction workers were saying to Robert Kennedy. More to the point they were saying that they were being asked to be something more than human if they were expected to give up their jobs to Negroes.

The Administration is not asking this, of course—though this is precisely the kind of fear the segregationists have been peddling in whispering campaigns for generations.

The problem suddenly and clearly becomes the task of rejuvenating the entire country, of marrying social justice and economic growth in an atmosphere of expanding opportunity. This is a large, heady and—some will say—entirely too idealistic an order. But it is an order, I suggest, that will excite and appeal to more Americans than the thinly resurfaced Tobacco Road that Gov. Wallace and his friends choose as the segregated highway to the future.

Washington Reports:

U.S. Surpassed by Red Nations In Information, USIA Head Says

THE COMMUNIST NATIONS are many times as active as the United States in telling their story overseas, Edward R. Murrow, director of the U.S. Information Agency, reported in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

The Soviet Union's jamming system, Murrow gave as an example, "would have cost us $150 million a year if we were operating one." He compared this with the only slightly larger sum, $157.9 million, that the USIA asked for all its operations this fiscal year.

"In the field of books, last year they went from 30 million to 40 million in non-Communist bloc nations," said Murrow. "In addition, they caused to be published outside the Soviet Union about 100 million more. We were able to produce in translation fewer than 8 million books. Also, we are being out-broadcast by the Soviet Union and by Communist China."

Murrow declared that the House of Representatives cut $15 million from the proposed USIA appropriation this year, which, he said, may have been due "to the fact that people do not know what we are doing. Our budget can be cut with political impunity because we have no constituency, we have no lobby."

The $157.9 million for which the agency asked, asserted Murrow, "is just a little more than is spent on advertising tobacco in this country every year. It is about half what is spent for headache remedies."

Unless the Senate restores the cut in the USIA budget, Murrow said, "we will not be able to expand our book-publishing program in Latin America, we will not be able to expand—as we had planned—our television production all around the world.

"WHAT WE ARE TRYING to do is tell the story of this country, tell it honestly and tell it effectively. Money isn't going to guarantee success, but the lack of it is certainly going to jeopardize success."

Murrow reported that the USIA uses "every known instrument of communication. The Voice of America is the best known, but we also make movie and television films, send exhibits abroad, publish books in translation, operate a wireless file, a radio teletype circuit that moves 10,000 words each day to five geographic areas. We also bring into this country students and leaders of opinion, giving them a chance to see for themselves. . . .

"The real cutting edge of the operation is represented by our people abroad who sit and talk with newspaper editors, with broadcasters and explain American policy face to face."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has been refreshed by another full-scale assault, by the Messrs. Griffin of Michigan and Landrum of Georgia, on what they call "disturbing patterns" in National Labor Relations Board decisions. Once again, as last year, Landrum and Griffin got a full-scale reply from Democrats on the House Labor Committee, who pointed out that the "old" board appointed by former Pres. Eisenhower was given a terriffic shellacking in the courts for its decisions, whereas the present board headed by Frank W. McCulloch is working carefully "to explore new remedies" that will encourage "the practices and procedures of collective bargaining."

The two board critics were co-sponsors of the original Landrum-Griffin amendments of 1959 to the Taft-Hartley Act. They thus speak with the special apparent authority of those who four years ago managed to get a Republican-southern Democratic coalition strong enough to carry their proposal on the House floor.

Two points should be made:

First, the final bill passed by Congress was substantially modified in House-Senate conference committee. It was not their bill approved by both houses, but a measure refined and clarified. It was not a bill to be welcomed, but the original intent of Messrs. Landrum and Griffin was watered down. They could not then, and have not yet, obtained majority support for their present program.

Second, their principal objective in their attacks on the NLRB is simply to undermine the board's reputation in the area of unfair labor practices.

Landrum and Griffin want to remove the NLRB's power to decide charges involving unfair labor practices and force unions and workers to try their cases in the federal courts—where the rules of evidence are different, where the judges have no special expertness in the practical operations of collective bargaining, where the dockets are clogged with thousands of other cases and delays would be interminable.

For 28 years—ever since the Wagner Act was passed—the basic assumption has been that the most effective way to administer the law, to effectuate the purpose of promoting free collective bargaining, was to operate through a special agency with expertness in the field, subject to judicial review for due process and misfires.

Congress has twice adopted major amendments—but never altered that basic assumption.

* * *

A STRANGE and wonderful thing has happened to the prices the Tennessee Valley Authority is compelled to pay for some of its equipment.

Four years ago, TVA Purchasing Dir. Paul Fahey said, five U.S. manufacturing firms made bids ranging from $205,600 to $233,544 per transformer. Three foreign companies offered bids of $107,000 to $141,000—and the successful bidder was an English firm, which won out despite shipping costs, import duties and "lower labor costs" involving a differential applied to the advantage of American firms.

This year, said Fahey, the latest transformer contract was awarded to Westinghouse Electric Co. at a price of $75,600 each—"for identical equipment."

Bids for five U.S. firms "were one-third to one-half of the prices they offered four years ago," and "all but one were below the successful foreign bid on the comparable 1959 contract."

The TVA purchasing director remarked that four years ago, the U.S. firms' bids were opened just a week before the agency "began publicizing questionable bidding practices by electrical equipment manufacturers."

Deadpan, Fahey pointed out that TVA spends from $3 million to $7 million a year for power transformers and continued:

"Whatever factors have caused the decrease in transformer prices levels—more efficient production methods, foreign competition, anti-trust enforcement, or simply the free market at work—it means large savings to TVA and the electric utility industry as a whole."

EDWARD R. MURROW, director of the U.S. Information Agency, declared "We are a first-rate power; we should speak with a first-rate voice abroad," as he was interviewed by Harry W. Flannery on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Murrow said both the Soviet Union and Communist China are more active in telling their stories overseas than the U.S. is.

How to Buy:

High Rates, Gaps in Coverage Mark New '65' Health Policies

By Sidney Margolius

PREVIOUSLY WE REPORTED that booming medical fees—inflated largely by the very indemnity insurance they are supposed to pay—have created a new crisis in medical care.

Indemnity insurance provides specific allowances, such as $15 a day toward hospital care, or up to $150 for hospital extras. But as doctors and hospitals have raised their fees beyond these allowances, the medical poverty of such groups as retired people, who usually have little or no medical insurance, especially have been heightened.

Now, with labor unions and many consumer co-ops urging passage of the Anderson-King bill to provide hospital insurance for the elderly under social security, the private insurance companies have come up with their own plans. These are the "Over-65," "Plus-65," "Golden 65" and similar policies being heavily advertised in various areas.

In particular, a number of insurance companies have joined together to offer "pooled coverage" for people over 65. These new "65 plans" are what a leading insurance company executive calls the "industry's answer to socialized insurance."

Ignoring the loaded remark about "socialized insurance," the new "65 plans" are a noticeably inadequate answer to the pleas of senior citizens and community organizations that Congress allow at least minimum health insurance under social security.

Even though the new plans may be the best the insurance industry yet has to offer to older people, a study by this writer, in consultation with actuaries and other experts, finds holes big enough to bankrupt a moderate-income elderly couple. In fact, even several other existing alternatives may be preferable.

This is not to say that you should not consider the "65 plans." It is to say that these plans still do not provide adequate coverage at a price most older citizens can afford, and that you ought to look over the other possibilities, whether seeking such insurance for yourself or an elderly relative.

THE POOLED "65 PLANS" organized by groups of insurance companies, already have been offered in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. It is expected that soon they will be offered on a regional basis in the other New England states, and in other states such as Michigan when state legislatures give the necessary approval.

The way the pooled plans work, an initial "open enrollment" period, usually two weeks or a month, allows anyone 65 or over to join without a physical examination. The policies offered are usually a basic hospital plan, and a "major medical" plan to cover unusual expenses. You can buy either or both. For example, if an older citizen already has Blue Cross hospital insurance, he can buy the industry's pooled "major medical" policy to pay for unusual medical expenses.

Two big defects are the cost of the policies, and the noticeable gaps in the insurance they provide.

In Massachusetts, for example, the "65 plans" were offered at $9 a person for the basic hospital insurance, and $17.50 for the total package including "major medical" insurance. In New York, the insurance industry offered another version at $10 a month for partial hospital insurance plus partial payments for surgery and doctor fees.

EVEN IF YOU COULD afford to spend this much for health insurance, you would find that the insurance itself is limited.

But an even bigger hole is the limit on hospital miscellaneous charges. The "65 plans" allow only a maximum of $150. In comparison, hospital "extras" have reached the point where they now cost almost as much as room and board. The survey of older citizens' expenses in New York found that the average hospital stay was a little over 13 days; the board bill was $364 and the charge for extras, $240.

To their credit, the new pooled plans do offer the period of open enrollment with no medical exam.

Until Congress finally heeds the pleas for basic health insurance under social security, it is necessary to select from a number of alternatives, none wholly adequate:

- If your union-employer welfare plan permits continued coverage after retirement, by all means take advantage of it.
- If not, consider Blue Cross with or without Blue Shield as your next best bet, *if* you can get in. Often you will find that Blue Cross either is cheaper than the "65 plans" or, where the cost is about the same, Blue Cross offers wider basic coverage.
- If you can't get into Blue Cross, and can't afford the new "65 plan" when it gets to your area, several low-cost policies are offered, as the "Golden 65" policy of Continental Casualty Co., at $6.50 a month, or the similar policy offered by the American Association of Retired Persons, 711 14th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., at $6. These are low in cost, but also limited in benefits, paying only $10 a day for hospital board and up to $100 for extras, plus a schedule of moderate allowances for surgery.

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STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS were among first to get cars inspected in fourth annual free safety check conducted by Highway Employes Local 1011 of State, County & Municipal Employes in St. Paul, Minn. Mechanics and central office workers manned three lanes to check 10 items on each car, rejected 32 percent of autos for burned-out lights and other defects. Left to right above, Edward Pasch and Richard Schultz of Local 1011, and Safety Dir. Garnet Hall of Highway Dept., who praised union for showing way to 70 other Minnesota communities.

Group Health Booklet Out:

Major Role Seen for Prepaid Health Care

A VIRTUAL "EXPLOSION of medical knowledge" during the past 30 years, together with changes in the national economy, is producing the basis for vast changes in the way America provides health services for its people.

In this situation, group health prepayment plans appear increasingly to be recognized as the "medical care of the future," the Group Health Association of America says in a new pamphlet discussing the growing role of prepaid group health plans in the broad context of American medical care.

The GHAA publication notes that in scarcely more than three decades the prepaid group practice movement has generated widespread interest and developed stature in many communities in the United States and Canada. The reason for this growth, the brochure suggests, lies in the demonstrated ability of group practice prepayment plans to provide high quality medical care, to offer more efficient and economic methods of utilizing medical skills and health facilities, and to meet successfully the health care needs of numerous consumers.

Group medical practice is a system, the brochure explains, under which "the consumer receives comprehensive medical service from family physicians, specialists and other professional and technical staff working as a team in the medical center."

The doctors pool knowledge, experience, equipment and records, and they share responsibility for the care of the patients. The group income is distributed through salary, partnership or some other pre-arranged plan; as a result, no member of the medical group has a personal financial interest or stake in any particular patient or type of treatment.

The health care programs in which GHAA is primarily interested subscribe to the principles of prepayment of the cost of health care, group practice of medicine, comprehensive care of high quality directed by professional personnel, and control of general policy and administrative function by or in the interest of consumers.

Prepaid group practice offers a "proven solution" to many of the problems involved in providing adequate and economical medical care for employes of business and industry, a field in which both labor and management have found dissatisfaction with other types of health care arrangements, the GHAA publication notes.

Furthermore, it says, group health plans offer to physicians "the satisfaction and efficiency of constructive professional collaboration," and "for society as a whole, it makes more efficient use of skilled health personnel and of costly facilities."

The brochure cites five facts which it says offer major challenges to our society and our medical system:

- "A body of new medical knowledge and techniques for the prevention and treatment of disease and disability that were undreamed of at the turn of the century.
- "A revolution in public attitude from one of indifference to one of firm belief in the individual's right to health.
- "A rising demand for health services, coupled with willingness and the means to pay for comprehensive care.
- "The growth of prepayment insurance, and of labor-management health funds and benefit programs to help budget and spread the cost of medical care.
- "The growth of group medical practice to apply the new medical knowledge in providing comprehensive health service to people."

Copies of the brochure may be obtained from the Group Health Association of America, 704 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Movie Stars, Board Chairmen Have Terrible Troubles Too

By Jane Goodsell

LIFE IS FULL of heartbreak and sorrow, and all of us have our troubles. Take, for example, these poignantly sad newspaper stories that can't help but bring tears to your eyes:

"GLAMOROUS MOVIE STARLET Joni LaRue has her beauty problems, too. In an exclusive interview, Miss LaRue admitted that her eyelashes are a dreadful source of embarrassment to her. 'They're so long and so thick,' Miss LaRue confessed frankly, 'that I have to have them cut and thinned regularly.' She also admitted that it is impossible to buy ready-made clothes to fit her 39-22-35 figure. 'I'm just not built like the average, easy-to-fit woman,' Joni admitted candidly, 'and I have to order all my clothes made especially for me. It's an awful nuisance.' "

* * *

"John McRittenhouse, chairman of the board of the Allied Pickle Corp., claimed today that he could scarcely make ends meet on his annual salary of $210,000. 'The confiscatory tax situation in my income bracket,' said Mr. McRittenhouse, 'leaves me practically insolvent. In order to maintain my family in reasonable comfort, I am forced to dip into capital.' "

* * *

"GOLDILOCKS O'TOOLE, 250-pound wrestler who recently knocked out a photographer and smashed his camera, which contained films of O'Toole without his hairpiece, admitted today that he was sorry. 'I have personality problems' said O'Toole, 'which stem from feelings of rejection that I suffered in my childhood. Basically, I'm a sensitive and insecure person.' "

* * *

"Simone Gigot, 16-year-old French authoress whose most recent book, 'Diary of a Nymphomaniac,' has attracted worldwide attention, was recognized today by a news photographer as she walked a brace of pet cheetahs down New York's Fifth Avenue. Wearing paratrooper boots, skinny pink hip-rider pants and a black alligator sweater, Miss Gigot pleaded for anonymity.

" 'I'm very shy,' she said, 'and I detest personal publicity. I want to wander, alone and unrecognized, through the streets of New York. Please,' she said wistfully, 'please don't invade my privacy.' "

Schnitzler Lists Problems:

Potters' Aid Urged On Emerging Issues

Las Vegas—The 69th convention of the Operative Potters opened here with Pres. E. L. Wheatley presiding as delegates heard a call for action by unionists from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The 220 delegates heard Schnitzler recount the accomplishments of organized labor, such as minimum wages, free public schools, unemployment insurance and social security. Pointing to the soaring birth rate and the statistics which project a U.S. population of 235 million by 1975, he declared:

"This nation is going to need such items as mass transit, more and better schools, more hospitals, water and sewage systems, recreational facilities, libraries and massive projects based on needs for urban renewal. We in organized labor seek these desirable ends for all the people of the nation, as we have historically in the past.

"We need to seek tax cuts and medical care for the aged under social security. To do all these things we must have the active support of the many smaller internationals such as yours. Such small union groups built today's massive institution of organized workers, the outstanding organization dedicated to advancement of humanity in the nation."

Appearing on the first day's program were local and state labor and government officials who welcomed the Potters' convention. With the possible exception of a resolution to change annual conventions to biennial in order to free more of the international's funds for organizing efforts, no serious floor contests are expected.

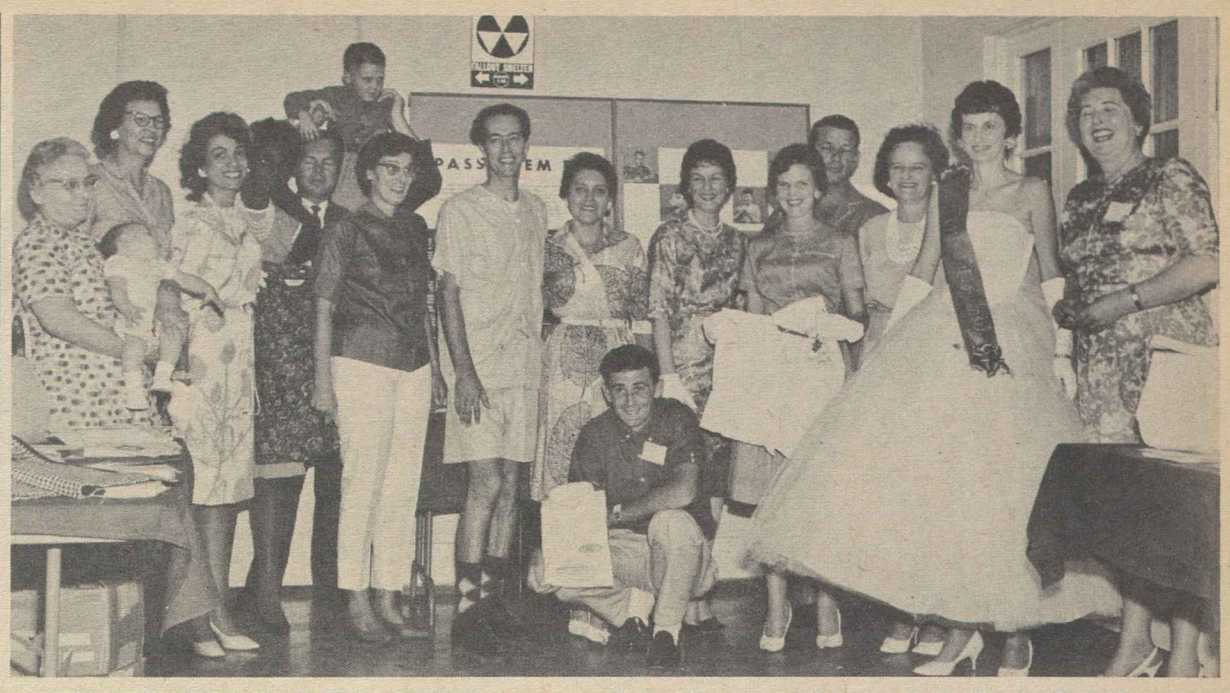
Two-Year Conventions

Pres. Wheatley in his keynote address pointed up the desirability of making the change to conventions held every two years. Annual conventions, he said, constitute "a tremendous drain on the financial resources of the international and the local unions" and pointed out that the vast majority of AFL-CIO affiliates hold conventions at periods of from two to four years.

Wheatley remarked that if collective bargaining contracts can be written for as long as three years, "I cannot fathom the reasoning for the Potters meeting in convention each year."

He also stressed the support the union has given the civil rights movement as initiated by the Kennedy Administration and pointed out that the international has had, for years, a prohibition against any kind of discrimination in its constitution.

Delegates were expected to pass on 56 printed resolutions, plus what may arise on the floor. No international elections were scheduled at the convention.



A UNION LABEL FASHION SHOW was one of the features of the recent South Carolina State AFL-CIO convention in Charleston. The show was produced by Local 503 of the Clothing Workers. Participating were (from left): Argent Padgett, Melissa Wood, Juliette Seabrook, Carry Gathers, June Laudermilk, Joe Ferguson, David Jarrell, Ophelia Domonick, Gerald Herring, Lottie Mae Mizzell, Ruth Douglas, Jerry Green, Catherine Sweat, Lucy Manning, Anita Driggers, and Sarah Bloom, ACWA union label regional director. Kneeling in front is Jerry Roach. Clothes that were modeled were donated by Manhattan Shirt Co. and Shawnee Manufacturing Co.

California Special Session Asked To Reconsider Budget Slashes

Sacramento—California's legislature went back to work in special session after winding up a six-month regular session that left everybody but business groups unhappy and angry.

Gov. Edmund Brown, angered by defeat of his tax plans and the manhandling of his budget, called the hard-pressed legislators back to do something about school, social welfare and health appropriations that had been slashed in an eleventh-hour assault on the budget.

Schools were hardest hit by the last-hour cuts, being deprived of a $100 million increase in funds over the next two years. Other deletions affected mental health services for children, aid for local mental health clinics, assistance for crippled children, hospital construction and what the govenor called "many, many other urgently needed services."

Brown charged "a minority of Senate members, catering to a handful of corporate interests," with blocking his tax reform proposals and precipitating the budget-slashing spree. He singled out the state Chamber of Commerce and Standard Oil of California for the leading role in scuttling proposals to speed up payments of corporate and personal income taxes.

The angry climax of the regular session, too, saw organized labor's legislative program go down the drain. Apart from a fair housing bill enacted in the last five minutes, labor had little to show from the six-month session. The California AFL-CIO described it as one of "inaction in the broad field of labor legislation" and "the most unproductive in recent years."

No Funds Provided

Even after passage of the relatively tough fair housing law, funds for enforcing the law were lost in the scuffle over the governor's tax proposals. The same fate befell a commission to study the impact of automation. The commission was authorized but its funds refused.

Labor won some improvements in the state's welfare program, one extending Aid to Needy Children benefits to families whose breadwinner is unemployed. It also won a full employment law requiring an annual report on the state's economy and recommendations for stimulating employment.

Apart from increases in the bottom brackets of unemployment and disability insurance benefits, these two programs were left virtually untouched.

Proposals for improvements in workmen's compensation went down the drain, too, including a rehabilitation program for injured workers and a new administrative division to aid workers in claiming their rights under the law.

In the consumer field, most labor-supported proposals were defeated except two: one imposes restrictions on deficiency judgments which until now have often forced debtors to pay for merchandise after it has been repossessed; the second requires advance notice of intention to attach a worker's pay.

Repeal Refused

The casualty list was long. The legislature turned down bills establishing representation election procedures in intrastate business and in hospitals and collective bargaining rights for teachers. It refused to repeal the jurisdictional strike act or even the "hot cargo" law which was declared unconstitutional years ago.

The legislature also rejected an anti-strikebreaker bill, a truth-in-lending measure, a law limiting court injunctions in labor disputes, a statewide minimum wage. Salary increases and the prevailing wage principle for state employes also were dumped.

Higher 'White Collar' Pay Tests Proposed

The Labor Dept. has proposed new minimum salary tests governing the exemption of white collar employes from overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Under the law, executive, administrative and professional employes of covered firms are exempt from the overtime pay requirements if their salaries are above certain minimum levels and if they meet certain other tests of job duties.

The new, higher salary tests, if adopted as proposed, would become effective Sept. 3, when the federal minimum wage is scheduled to rise to $1.25 an hour for employes in most covered establishments and to $1.15 for retail and service employes brought under the act for the first time in 1961. Meanwhile, interested parties have 30 days in which to present their views to the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour & Public Contracts Divisions.

The proposed revisions would set the minimum salary tests for other than retail or service employes at $100 a week for executive and administrative employes, $115 a week for professional personnel, and $150 a week for exemption of such employes under a streamlined test of duties—the so-called "upset" rate.

Present regulations set minimums of $80 for executives, $95 for administrative and professional personnel and $125 for the "upset" rate.

In retail and service, the proposals call for setting the minimums first at $80 for executive and administrative employes, $95 for professionals and $125 for the "upset" rate. As of Sept. 3, 1965, these tests would be increased to match those for employes in other industries.

The AFL-CIO and other union representatives, in hearings leading up to the issuance of the proposed revisions, urged that the salary tests be increased to $125 for executives, $150 for administrative and professional personnel and $200 for the "upset" rate, with no distinction between retail and other employes.

State, County Okays Start On Housing

Boston—State, County & Municipal Employes will break ground next month for a $2.366 million apartment development to house low and moderate-income families displaced by urban renewal projects.

The 226-suite development in suburban Malden, Mass., will be financed under a section of the National Housing Act enabling the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages fully on non-profit developments, AFSCME Pres. Arnold S. Zander said.

The Malden development will be the seventh the union has built under the FHA program. Suites will be rented, as in all AFSCME-sponsored housing, on an open-occupancy, non-discriminatory basis. Rents will be approximately $65 a month for a one-bedroom apartment, $78 for two bedrooms, $90 for three.

Construction will start, Zander said, as soon as contracts assuring full union construction can be let.

Other projects are in Milwaukee and Madison, Wis.; Los Angeles; and Santurce, Puerto Rico. An unusual feature of all is that the union does not take advantage of its non-profit status but pays full real estate taxes out of a sense of civic responsibility and because "taxes pay our wages."

Zander said the union has tried to live up to the housing mandate of the last AFL-CIO convention.

Unions Launch Drive on Labor Day Death Toll

Washington—The fifth annual nationwide campaign to reduce the toll of accidents over the Labor Day weekend has been launched by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health in cooperation with the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

The need for the drive is pointed up by the fact that after three years of a declining accident toll during the annual holiday period, death and injury figures jumped sharply in 1962.

Last year 678 men, women and children—many of them members of AFL-CIO affiliates—were killed during labor's own holiday—501 on the road, 57 by drowning, 23 in boating tragedies and 97 from miscellaneous causes.

Chairman of this year's Safety Campaign Committee is Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"I strongly endorse our 1963 Labor Day Safety Campaign," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote the presidents of international unions, "and urge you to cooperate by enlisting the assistance and active participation of all your affiliates in this very worthwhile campaign.

"Success in eliminating unnecessary injuries and deaths during the coming Labor Day three-day holiday depends on the broadest possible participation at the grass roots by all of our unions."

Meany has sent a similar letter to the officers of state and city central bodies. He asked them and the presidents of affiliates to circularize their locals to stimulate participation.

"We will all be proud and happy on Sept. 3," he added, "if through our mutually coordinated efforts the Labor Day weekend this year results in dramatic decrease in the unnecessary loss of lives among our members and their wives and children."

Hunter P. Wharton, chairman of the NSC Labor Conference and president of the Operating Engineers, has urged international union representatives who serve on the Labor Conference to join in promoting the observance.

Available for distribution to locals through their internationals are promotional fliers which briefly explain the campaign and provide a mailing label in duplicate through which the local can order a packet of booklets and guide to assist it in carrying the safety message to its members. Orders must be received before Aug. 1 at NSC headquarters, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

The packet also contains an application for a certificate of recognition which can be earned by a union or an individual who does an outstanding job of promotion during the campaign.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

HIGHLIGHT OF WASHINGTON TOUR by some 600 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers from the union's Central Pennsylvania District included addresses by Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), above, Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds and other Labor Dept. officials. The ILGWU members traveled to Washington in 17 buses for their tour of the Nation's Capital.

Guild Launches Drive On Bias in Newspapers

Philadelphia, Pa.—A multi-pronged program to eliminate racial discrimination in the newspaper industry was launched by the Newspaper Guild at its 30th annual convention here.

The convention recommended that top Guild officers meet with officers of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other employer groups to draft a joint "program of action to eradicate racial discrimination" in accordance with the joint labor-management campaign of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The Guild urged its locals to seek similar meetings with publishers on the local level. If necessary, it said, locals should seek the help of the President's committee and bring racial discrimination by publishers to public attention through informational picketing.

The convention suggested that the subject of equal opportunity be placed on the agenda of a forthcoming collective bargaining conference between newspaper union representatives and publishers, to be held under sponsorship of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif., in September.

It urged "a realistic, down-to-earth, meaningful program" aimed at ending discrimination in hiring but at developing apprentice training and other measures to upgrade minority-group employes.

Peaceful Actions Backed

In an accompanying resolution on civil rights, the Guild "wholeheartedly" supported "peaceful demonstrations by responsible organizations" to eliminate discrimination and segregation. It condemned any congressional filibuster against Pres. Kennedy's civil rights program and called upon Congress to take "immediate and positive action."

The convention warned against attempts to divert locals from "the path and goals of collective bargaining" by means of "new approaches" to union-management relations. While welcoming overtures to such approaches made in the wake of last winter's New York and Cleveland newspaper strikes, the convention insisted that "any such approaches" must "lead to attainment of our members' goals."

The Guild rejected "the cry that collective bargaining has failed."

"It has brought us strains," the convention declared. "But it has been the only path to achievement."

Taking note of the increasing role of automation in the newspaper industry, the convention recommended that the Guild's executive board institute "a study in depth" of the extent and effect of newspaper automation and "the collective bargaining remedies—both old and new"—that can be used to meet it.

The Guild urged two steps to restore the balance between unions and employers in NLRB proceedings.

It asked Congress to reinstate the NLRB's right to hold pre-hearing elections in order to eliminate "undue delays" between the filing of representation petitions and NLRB elections. And it urged the board to restore its old rule requiring an employer to grant a union equal time to address employes inside the plant when the employer has utilized his control of the plant to deliver an anti-union message to a "captive audience."

Finance Study

Noting depletion of the Guild's Intl. Defense Fund by the strikes in New York, Cleveland and elsewhere, the convention authorized appointment of a special study committee to examine the structure of its strike-lockout assessment schedule and benefit policies and report to the Guild's 1964 convention in Long Beach, Calif.

The study was authorized as an alternative to an executive board proposal that would have increased the assessment schedule from a $3-a-month top to a maximum payment of $6. It was substituted, by a 257 7/12-150 5/12 rollcall vote, for a modified proposal that would have provided for a $5 top.

Another executive board proposal calling for a study of the desirability of changing from annual to biennial conventions was defeated in committee and did not reach the convention floor.

The Guild's three top officers—Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.—were re-elected without opposition, as were five incumbent regional vice presidents. A sixth, Eric R. I. Cawdron of Ottawa, Ont., retired in favor of William H. McLeman, president of the Vancouver Guild.

A membership referendum will be held to fill six at-large vice presidencies, with Noel Wical, a leader of last winter's Cleveland newspaper strike, competing against six incumbents.

Rail Firemen Speed Parley At Deadline

St. Louis—Delegates to the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen convention here moved swiftly through a crowded agenda, with an eye on the approaching deadline in the work rules dispute. The convention, usually in session for many weeks, was working toward a July 23 adjournment goal.

To succeed retiring Samuel C. Phillips as assistant president—the union's second highest post—delegates elected M. W. Hampton on the first ballot in a three-way race with two other incumbent vice presidents, Homer L. Ellis and Don A. Miller.

Immediately afterward the convention unanimously re-elected Ellis and Miller vice presidents.

In other action, the delegates:

- Approved a recommendation by Pres. H. E. Gilbert that the union drop its 90-year-old monthly magazine and expand the Enginemen's Press, now published every two weeks, into a larger weekly newspaper.
- Rejected Gilbert's recommendation that the number of vice presidents be reduced from 14 to 10.

In major convention addresses, solidarity of all rail unions in the work rules dispute was emphasized by Michael Fox, vice chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and head of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., and R. E. Davidson, grand chief of the Locomotive Engineers.

Texas Meetings Shun Struck Hotel

El Paso, Texas—First order of business at the convention of 200 Texas plumbing inspectors here was approval of their officers' action in moving the site of the parley from the strike-bound Hilton Hotel to the Cortez Hotel.

Members of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, out since April 18 for higher wages in a first contract, have asked members of the First Cavalry Division Association, scheduled to meet here Aug. 23, to take similar action. Others who have supported the strikers include Texas members of the Railroad Trainmen, who refused to cross the picket line.

Cleveland ILG Unit Fetes Mrs. Gardiner

Cleveland—Bernadine Gardiner's 27 years of service as an officer of the Ladies' Garment Workers won a salute here at a dinner by members of the Cleveland Knitgoods Council. Mrs. Gardiner has been council manager for 22 years.

Speirs Reports to Convention:

Switchmen Asked For Merger Views

Buffalo, N.Y.—Pres. Neil P. Speirs of the Switchmen has asked the 350 delegates to the union's quadrennial convention here whether their officers should continue to explore the possibility of amalgamating with the Conductors & Brakemen.

Pointing out that railroad unions have been hard hit by the sharp decline in industry employment, he noted that the Switchmen's board saw amalgamation as a possible means of strengthening both unions.

The two 18,000-member unions have held exploratory talks, said Speirs, but continuation of the discussions would be "a subject for action" by the convention. Any final approval of amalgamation would require a membership referendum, he stated.

In his opening report to the convention Speirs noted that the union had made major wage gains in recent years but faces a continuing struggle to protect jobs threatened both by rail management's work rule demands and by railroad mergers.

Pressures Hit

Speirs rapped government intervention in the rail dispute, including what he termed "more and more White House pressures, either directly or through the Secretary of Labor."

He also attacked "alarming increases" in court injunctions in labor disputes, which he said prevented unions "from employing economic force at the appropriate point in collective bargaining negotiations."

Referring to the rapid spread of railroad mergers, Speirs told the delegates:

"You may think it's not a problem on your railroad. There is no such thing as a railroad where it is not a problem. We as a union can be merged out of business if the pattern continues."

Rail management's attack on its workers as "featherbedders" was described as "sleazy" by a government official who addressed the convention.

Ass't. Sec. of Labor Daniel P. Moynihan noted that railroad output per employe man-hour rose 78 percent between 1947 and 1961, more than twice the increase in non-farm industry as a whole.

"As a result of this achievement," he said, "railroad workers have sustained the disappearance of almost 700,000 jobs. To their credit, they went through this brutal experience without striking, without seeking special interest legislation, and especially without turning into bitter, alienated outcasts.

"In light of this," Moynihan added, "the introduction of the word 'featherbedding' into the work rules dispute was a pretty sleazy way of repaying American workers for what they have done for their country."

Moynihan expressed hope that the work rules dispute could still be settled through collective bargaining, declaring:

"The alternative to a voluntary decision will be an imposed decision—and that would be a terrible thing. It would result in a blow to pride, a loss of liberty, a failure all around."

House Coalition Kills 'Public Defender' Plan

A coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee killed a labor-supported Administration bill authorizing federal courts to set up a "public defender" system for needy defendants and adopted a weaker GOP substitute.

The committee-approved bill, sponsored by Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., (R-W. Va.), includes some elements of the Administration proposal. It would authorize payments for lawyers, assigned by courts or drawn from bar association or legal aid rosters, who represent indigent defendants. At present lawyers so assigned by federal courts are not compensated.

Stripped from the Administration proposal, however, was a provision authorizing each U.S. judicial district to appoint a full-time or part-time federal public defender and assistants.

Public defender legislation has been approved by the Senate in each of the last three Congresses, but has died in the House. The Senate Judiciary Committee, on July 10, reported favorably the Administration bill

In other congressional developments:

- The House Foreign Affairs Committee, continuing its closed-door review of the foreign aid authorization bill, voted tentatively to cut $430 million from the President's $4.5 billion request. In testimony before both House and Senate committees, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had declared that America's interests require more, not less, aid to the free world.
- An Administration-supported bill to extend the wartime Sedition Act to cover "seditious" statements made by Americans in other countries was approved 338-40.

8 Steel Firms Charged with Price-Fixing

New York—Eight companies which manufacture and sell most of the steel castings produced in the United States have been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of illegally conspiring to rig prices.

Also indicted on criminal anti-trust charges were nine company officials—including two who were fined after pleading no-contest on other anti-trust charges last October—who are alleged to have met monthly in hotels in various cities to set prices and exchange information on bids.

The indictment declared that the price-fixing conspiracy was carried on at least between 1956 and 1961, with the result that purchasers were deprived of the benefits of free competition.

Three of the firms—Bethlehem, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton, and Erie Forge & Steel—are also defendants in one or more of a series of anti-trust indictments, returned during the past 15 months, dealing with other steel products.

Also charged in the new indictment are Blaw-Knox Co., Textron, Inc., General Steel Industries, Penn Steel Castings Co., and Birdsboro Corp.

Major Shift in Emphasis:

Training Act Change Urged To Aid 'Hard Core' Jobless

By David L. Perlman

A major shift in emphasis in the year-old Manpower Development & Training Act, to give more help to the "hard core" of the nation's unemployed, has been urged on Congress.

The "hard-core" group, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told legislators, includes hundreds of thousands whose lack of a basic education disqualifies them for existing training programs, plus teen-age school dropouts who have the highest rate of joblessness.

Testifying before both the House and Senate subcommittees in parallel hearings, Biemiller also joined Administration officials in warning that the entire fledgling training program "is threatened with annihiliation" unless Congress amends the law to knock out the requirement on states to match federal training funds starting next July 1.

Only four states have adopted enabling legislation, Biemiller noted, and only Tennessee and Montana have actually appropriated the matching funds. With few legislatures meeting next year, congressional action to continue the program with federal funds is "a life or death" matter, he emphasized.

Biemiller testified July 16 before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) and on July 18 before the counterpart Senate group under Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

Basic Training Needed

When the training act was passed last year, Biemiller said, "insufficient attention" was given to the problem of training persons who lack basic facility in reading, writing and arithmetic. These elementary skills, he emphasized, are even more essential in the expanding service industries than in the dwindling number of factory production jobs.

He endorsed the Administration proposal for up to an additional year of educational training, and said it should not be limited to persons who meet the technical definition of "functional illiteracy."

Biemiller also strongly supported earmarking a larger portion of training funds—presently limited to 5 percent—for youth programs. He said he preferred a 20 percent figure, proposed in a bill by Holland, to the 15 percent suggested by the Administration. He endorsed lowering the minimum age at which the $20 youth training allowance may be paid from 19 to 16.

Moving Expenses

In addition, it would "make a lot of sense," Biemiller declared, for the government to pay relocation allowances to help unemployed persons and their families move to areas of job opportunity. Relocation, he pointed out, "takes money that the average worker—especially the unemployed worker—does not have."

Biemiller also proposed to the subcommittees these additional amendments to the retraining program:

- A provision that no training program shall be undertaken until it has been established that there are no unemployed workers with the necessary skills who are prepared to accept employment in the locality where the vacancies exist.
- An increased training allowance—"perhaps two-thirds of the going rate for the occupation for which the individual is being trained" — which would enable many more workers to enter and remain in a training program. "It is simply impossible to support a family over a period of months on the training allowances" now provided, which are keyed to the average unemployment compensation payment in the trainee's state, he testified.
- Establishment of labor-management committees at all state and community levels. Such committees are "encouraged" but not required under present legislation.

Biemiller emphasized to the subcommittees that the "basic need" is still for more jobs.

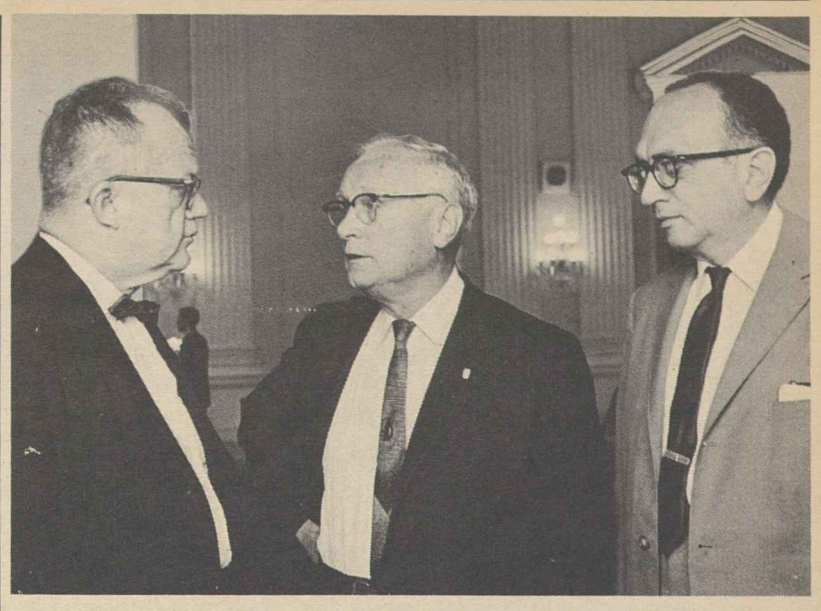
"Unless we have more jobs for which to train people, training programs will leave us with a better trained work force—but still unemployed."

In earlier testimony, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared that the present training program has been "skimming off" the better educated, most easily employable portion of the unemployed, "leaving as an even harder hard-core of unemployment the least schooled, least likely to succeed group."

The Administration's proposed amendments, he said, "will open the door of training opportunity wider for these workers."

Wirtz said the teenagers and other youth now flooding into the job search "are just the vanguard of an unprecedented and unparalleled number, 26 million, of new workers coming on the job market this decade."

Urging approval of the Administration's expanded training goals, Wirtz said that under the present program "we have not succeeded in reaching this group which is so desperately in need of marketable skills."



THE GOVERNMENT'S fledgling retraining program must be revamped to meet the needs of the "hard core" of the jobless, the AFL-CIO told House and Senate subcommittees considering improvements in the law. Shown with Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) of the House unit are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, right.

Recession Threat Seen In Interest Rate Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

then the discount rate must also rise. Otherwise banks can borrow from the FRB and reinvest the money at a higher rate.

Goldfinger stressed that all interest will feel the impact of the discount rate to 3.5 percent. The immediate impact will hit businesses seeking to borrow funds for intermediate or long-range needs and eventually the higher discount rate will affect all borrowing.

Early reactions indicate, he said, that banks will be more selective in making loans at the prime rate—the rate given business firms with the highest credit ratings.

On the point that the discount rate increase was needed to help the government meet the balance of payments problem, Goldfinger said there were other ways of handling the payments problem without slowing down the domestic economy and posing the danger of recession by tightening credit flow.

In his letter to Martin, Meany wrote:

"Contraction of money and credit in an under-employed economy has proved too dangerous, too often, in the past. We hope that the Federal Reserve System is not embarking on a course of tighter money and a general rise in the structure of interest rates, including long-term rates, at a time of high unemployment."

It is the AFL-CIO's conviction, Meany stressed, that "expansionary money and credit policies are in order." The unemployment rate in the first half of 1963 was 5.8 percent, the federation president noted, "and there is no sign of a significant decline of joblessness in the coming months."

Impair Solution

If the Federal Reserve "has decided to move to tighter money and a high level of interest rates," Meany added, we believe it will impair solution of "large-scale unemployment and persistent under-utilization of plants and machines."

Three factors in the current monetary situation "cause special concern" to the AFL-CIO, Meany wrote:

- The Federal Reserve has allowed free reserves of the commercial banking system to reach the lowest level in three years.
- The reports of a possible rise of the discount rate "cause uneasiness about future economic trends." Any increase in the rate can tend to push up other interest rates and a rise in long-term rates "will discourage the expansion of sales, production and employment."
- Reports that balance of payments considerations require tighter money policies are "further cause for concern." The increased unemployment and general slack in the economy that would result from higher interest rates "are too great a price to pay for a possible and only temporary reduction" of the balance of payments problem. Other approaches are needed "that will not sacrifice the health of our domestic economy."

Interest Rate Hike 'Incredible'—Reuther

The Federal Reserve Board's lifting of the discount rate is "incredible" in the face of current high unemployment rates, Walter P. Reuther, president of the Industrial Union Dept. declared.

"Regardless of its explanation, FRB action will eventually drive up the cost of money to home buyers, those who buy on installment credit, and small businessmen. It will inevitably have an adverse effect upon economic activity," Reuther said.

Rail Report Headed for President

(Continued from Page 1)

G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and president of the Railroad Telegraphers, was named by Pres. Kennedy to take the place of George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks, who was unable to participate in the panel because of illness.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is the other member of the fact-finding group from labor ranks. Management representatives are Joseph L. Block, board chairman of Inland Steel, and Norfolk & Western Railway Pres. Stuart T. Saunders. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz is chairman of the panel and Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges is vice chairman.

Factory Pay Hits High —For Those with Jobs

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's economic paradox sharpened in June as record overtime pushed the average weekly pay of factory production workers over $100 for the first time while unemployment levels remained critically high.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz issued this statement as the Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for June showed continued improvement in non-farm payrolls:

"The general comfort implicit in 70 million jobs and a $100-a-week factory wage must not . . . blind us to an unemployment rate that has remained above 5 percent since November 1957, to a youth unemployment rate of 16 percent that burns with a continuously hotter—and shorter—fuse, and to the heavy and disproportionate burden of unemployment that discrimination—past and present—has placed on the backs of a large segment of our citizenry.

"The record levels of employment and income we achieved in June," Wirtz continued, "offer the means to achieve the larger purposes of our society to which we are committed: full employment, equality of opportunity, elimination of poverty, improvement of educational facilities and opportunities, regeneration of urban areas and development of chronically ailing economic regions.

"We can achieve those purposes, if we will to do so."

The Labor Dept.'s earlier summary job report showed a rise of 800,000 to a total of 4.8 million unemployed in June. The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate held high at 5.7 percent of the labor force.

The detailed job report, based on nonfarm payroll data, showed a rise of 600,000 — "somewhat more than the substantial gain expected between May and June," the report noted—to a record 56.8 million. This was 1 million higher than a year ago.

The Labor Dept. reported seasonal gains in manufacturing and contract construction but gains in trade, services and transportation "all better than seasonal." Government employment remained unchanged, the report added, although a drop normally is expected from May to June when schools close for the summer.

June, as a peak month of employment, produced both milestones of the 70 million jobholders and the $100-a-week pay of factory workers. Government experts explained, both will fall off later in the year, since it takes time and steady growth before such breakthroughs become annual averages.

The June report said manufacturing developments were highlighted by the rise in the workweek and earnings. While the factory workweek rose seasonally by 18 minutes to 40 hours and 54 minutes, overtime hours hit 3.0 hours. This overtime was a high for June since such data were first collected in 1956, the report said, and Labor Dept. experts estimated it accounted for 10.6 percent of average weekly earnings.

Both weekly and hourly earnings were up 3 percent from June 1962, the report said.

The report also noted that the gain of 150,000 in manufacturing jobs to a total of 17 million was as expected, "after four months of substantially better-than-seasonal job gains."

Auto output continued very high, the report noted, maintaining auto jobs at the May level of 1.7 million, "although sizable cutbacks are usual in June."

Farm Labor Losing Out To Machines

Agricultural workers, already burdened with "the lowest wages and the highest unemployment rate of any group in our economy," are being forced off the farms by agriculture's continuing technological revolution—and even by geese—according to the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, former U.S. senator from North Carolina, is chairman of the Sharecroppers Fund, and Pres. A. Philip Randolph, of the Sleeping Car Porters, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, is vice chairman.

Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the 26-year-old organization, said in her annual report that for farm workers the past year has been marked by:

"Human waste . . . men displaced by machines . . . exploitation of the hungry . . . foreign workers competing for vanishing jobs."

A quarter of a million cotton pickers were displaced by machines in a two-year period. And cotton growers, in increasing numbers, are now using geese to displace men with hoes for weeding.

Meany Calls for Action 'Now' on Rights

Backs Kennedy Bills With Added Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

that he is not like other men—no matter what he may be in himself."

Observing that most of the "heat" on both sides of the civil rights debate is being generated by the public accommodations section of the bill, Meany suggested that the "dollars-and-cents" fears of southern businessmen "have no basis in fact or experience."

"We are completely convinced that a uniform federal law, uniformly obeyed, will not impose a burden upon any public establishment," he said.

"The Negro ought to be, and in fact is, as much a part of the 'public' as anyone else," he asserted. "A man who sets up a place of public accommodation has, by that action, voluntarily surrendered one segment of his right of 'freedom of association.' "

- Proposals to insure Negroes the right to vote through prompt action of federal courts and court-appointed referees are "superior" to present remedies and acceptable for the time-being, although labor would prefer authorization of federal registrars in areas where abuses are flagrant.
- The section on voting rights should be rewritten by the committee to establish the standard of a sixth grade education as "decisive" proof of literacy in states where literacy tests are required of prospective voters. The proposals in both the Administration and Republican bills that completion of the sixth grade be considered merely as "presumptive" proof could lead to "interminable challenges (which) would delay indefinitely the registration of qualified Negroes" and "destroy the purpose of the bill."
- Token school desegregation in the South "flouts the findings of the highest court in the land" and reveals "an obvious need" for the proposal to authorize the Attorney General to institute civil action on behalf of segregation victims.

Labor would prefer, however, that the Attorney General be empowered to act on his own discretion when circumstances warrant it, rather than on a written complaint.

- "We are wholly in favor of federal efforts to encourage interracial dialogue" through the community relations agencies proposed to mediate and investigate civil rights problems, and the AFL-CIO has called on its own member organizations and central bodies to originate or join with inter-racial committees in their own areas.
- The Civil Rights Commission "has surely earned, by its thorough and diligent work, the right to permanent status," particularly since the civil rights problem is not a temporary one.
- The proposal to permit the President to deny federal funds to states practicing discrimination has "our unqualified support" and in some respects may prove to be the most effective section of the bill because "it hits where it hurts—in the pocketbook."

"There is nothing unfair about this," Meany declared. "Those who take the federal government's money are simply required to obey the federal law."

He supported the section even though it might mean cutting off federal funds for unemployment compensation or apprenticeship training where a state was discriminating in these programs, Meany said in response to questions.

"I am not worried about the Secretary of Labor exercising his discretion in this area," he said.

With respect to fair employment practices legislation, Meany noted that the Administration's omnibus bill would merely clothe with statutory power the present jurisdiction of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity over employers under contract to the government.

A "clearly preferable" approach, he said would be the Roosevelt bill to require fair employment practices by all employers and all unions, an approach which the President endorsed in his message to Congress.

To help erase the blot of job discrimination, Meany said, "we ask you now, as we have asked the Congress for many years, for effective, enforceable legislation. . . . In other words, we need the force of law to carry out our own principles . . . to help us do what we want to do—mop up those areas of discrimination which still persist in our own ranks."

This is necessary, he said, because the labor movement is "not a monolithic, dictatorial body" as its enemies suggest, but operates in a democratic way and cannot dictate "even in a good cause."

Furthermore, he noted, while labor has been in the forefront of the fight for FEP laws and contract provisions, the employers who actually do the hiring, and their associations at every level—local, state and federal—"have been in bitter opposition."

Asked about the number of Negroes in certain building trades unions, Meany said he could give no exact figures, but pointed out that some of the craft unions have large numbers of Negro members whereas in others the percentage is much smaller.

"There is no easy solution" to the problem, he observed, but one approach that must be taken is a campaign to assure qualified Negro youths equal access to apprenticeship training in the skilled crafts.

Meany emphasized that as a trade unionist he was firmly opposed to the demands of some Negro spokesmen for "superseniority" and superior hiring preference for Negroes as "a form of penance" to correct and atone for past injustices.

Such proposals, he said, miss the point that "the only real remedy is jobs for all."

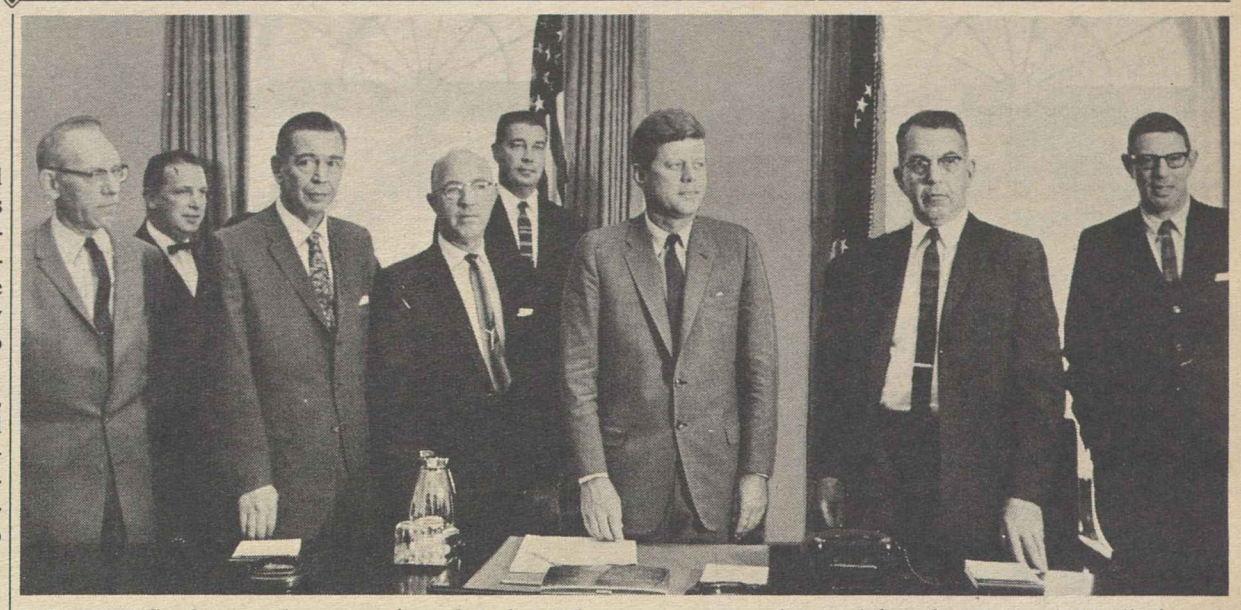
Our common goal, he declared, should be "justice, not vengeance."

"This is especially true when vengeance would be exacted from those whose only guilt was the color of their skin. We are against that sort of thing for Negroes; we are against it for whites as well."

Furthermore, he continued, "if you destroy seniority in the hope of correcting racial injustice, you destroy it entirely. Those who might reap quick benefits could also be the first losers. Once hired, what rights would they have to stay on the job? How and where would they plead if they were fired?"

Meany said that one aspect of the problem of more jobs for Negroes must be attacked through the stronger machinery proposed in the bill for enforcement of public school desegregation. Employers who protest that qualified Negroes are unavailable are sometimes using a pretext, he noted, but sometimes they are stating "the plain truth."

"The most important single reason why it is sometimes true," he went on, "is that Negroes, as a whole, simply do not have equal educational opportunities . . . because they are consigned to segregated schools."



MEMBERS of a newly-reconstituted Labor-Management Panel to advise the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service met with Pres. Kennedy during a day-long initial session. Pictured, left to right, are some of the 12 panel members: Gerry E. Morse, Minneapolis-Honeywell Co.; J. Curtis Counts, Douglas Aircraft Co.; Deputy Dir. Robert H. Moore of the Mediation & Conciliation Service; Pres. Cornelius J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers; Kennedy; Mediation Service Dir. William E. Simkin; Stephen I. Schlossberg, assistant to the director. Labor members of the panel not shown are Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel; Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon of the Machinists; Marvin J. Miller, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers; UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

Labor Must Persist in Challenge To Employment Bias, Henning Says

"American labor must persist in its efforts to realize full employment and the abolition of the last measure of job discrimination," declared Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning.

Henning, in a lead article in the current issue of the American Federationist, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO, observed that Negro demands for fair employment have focused on apprenticeship training as the key to better-paying and more stable jobs.

In an article entitled "Expanding Apprenticeship for All Americans," Henning described the Labor Dept.'s estimates for this decade of an increased need for skilled workers and a decline in the need for the unskilled.

Outlines Actions

He outlined action taken by the Labor Dept. to root out discrimination in apprenticeship programs within the influence of the federal government and to make training opportunities available to all minority group members.

Placing the problem of discrimination within the broader context of economic growth and full employment, he wrote:

"The Negro suffers because of his skin. But he suffers also because he often is an unskilled worker in an economy which has limited place for the unskilled. Finally, he suffers because he is a worker in a society which has not yet found the way to full employment."

In urging the labor movement to persist in its efforts to achieve full employment and wipe out job discrimination, Henning noted that bias exists everywhere—in the banking, insurance and newspaper worlds, in the professions and religions, and "is often strongest" in non-union sectors.

"The matter is moral," Henning declared. "For more than 100 years, labor has served as the social conscience of the nation. Unpurchased and unafraid, it has led the everlasting struggle to attain a society in which bread, security and freedom shall be the right of all Americans whatever their racial, religious or ethnic identity.

"Labor holds priceless credentials of sacrifice and struggle. It must use these credentials now as mortal conflict shakes the nation. The honor and duty of leadership rest with the trade union movement."

Henning pointed out that Negro unemployment "is consistently twice the overall national average." The national jobless rate averaged 5.6 percent in 1962, he added, but the jobless rate among Negroes was 11 percent. The jobless rate of unskilled workers was 12 percent in 1962.

He stressed that Labor Dept. projections of labor force needs show that in 1970 the nation will need 42 percent more professional and technical workers than in 1960; 24 percent more sales and service workers; 22 percent more skilled and 18 percent more semi-skilled. The unskilled group will decline, relatively.

These estimates, he added, assume a full employment economy.

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Without this economic growth, he said, the unskilled will suffer at least their current jobless rate—twice the national average.

"Whatever the course of the economy, the days of the unskilled appear numbered," Henning said.

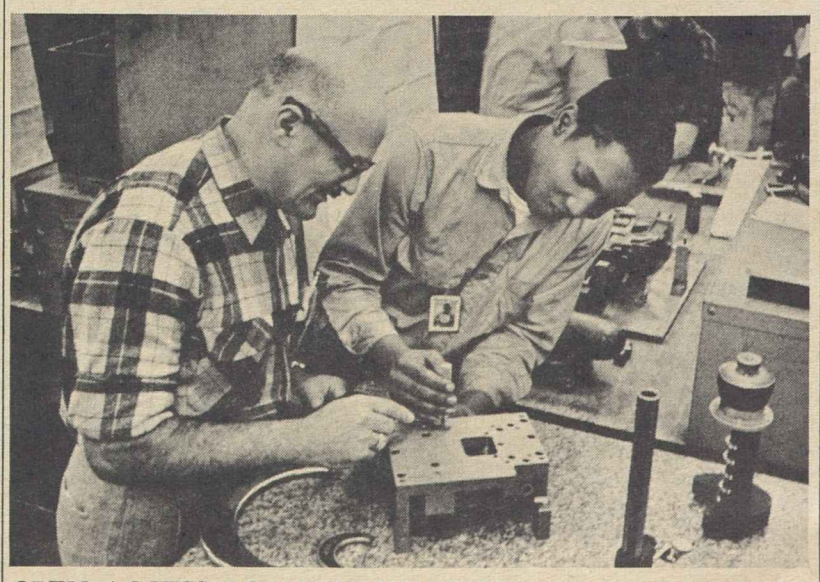
He noted the limitations of apprenticeship programs when matched against the dimensions of the teenage job need and tied their future to job growth.

He said that teenage unemployment averaged 816,000 in 1962. Between 1957 and 1962, he noted, registered apprentices in training averaged 150,000 a year and, of this group, only half went on to complete the course and achieve journeyman status.

Henning said it is crucial that the nation create 34.5 million new jobs in the 1960s to keep pace with population growth and technological change. For apprenticeship, unlike vocational education, is job-related, he added. Employers determine whether to hire apprentices and unions admit apprentices in a ratio to employed journeymen, he said.

"National morality and the times will permit nothing less than full job equality, but without full employment this means sharing job scarcity regardless of race, color, creed or national origin," Henning declared.

"Job equality must mean sharing the bounty, not the scarcity of national life."



OPEN ACCESS TO APPRENTICESHIP promises better-paying and more stable jobs for Negroes and other minorities, writes Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning. But economic growth is essential, he adds, if the Negro is to overcome the obstacles of discrimination and lack of skills.

Congress Takes Up Kennedy Rail Plan

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Special Civil Rights Group To Spur Labor's Bias Fight

Rails Bow To Demand For Delay

By David L. Perlman

Congress won from the nation's railroads a 30-day breathing spell to take a careful look at Pres. Kennedy's complex proposal for averting a strike over the work rules dispute.

The President has asked legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission a two-year grant of jurisdiction over changes and modifications in existing work rules.

Bowing to demands from congressional leaders, the railroads took down from their bulletin boards notices of the job-slashing rules changes which would have sparked a strike by the five operating unions on July 30. The unions earlier said there would be no strike—and no cause for a strike—if the railroads refrained from unilaterally changing the rules.

The delay had been strongly urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to Democratic and Republican leaders of the House and Senate.

Meany said Congress should have "adequate time" to consider legislative proposals for dealing with the rail dispute and to hear the views of the parties affected, as well as government officials and representatives of the public.

Congressional consideration "should take place free from the pressures and strains that would be

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Asks 'Strong' FEP Law:

Job Equality Key To Rights—Meany

Declaring that "now we must stop talking, now we must act," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany renewed labor's appeal for congressional passage of "strong federal legislation" to bar race discrimination by employers or by unions.

Equal job opportunity, Meany told a Senate Labor subcommittee, is a "prerequisite" for "true equality of opportunity" in other areas. So, he said, are measures to promote full employment—"programs designed to create jobs and to qualify people to fill them."

"The Negro needs money to keep his children in school," Meany said.

"The Negro needs money to purchase decent housing.

"The Negro needs money to utilize public accommodations.

"And the only way he can get that money is to find a good job," the AFL-CIO president declared.

Meany said it is "essential" that fair employment legislation include strong enforcement powers and give to the administering agency the authority to initiate complaints.

Bills introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) all meet these criteria, he said.

If enforcement powers are weak, Meany warned, the "most desirable" use of mediation and conciliation will be ineffective. These "cannot be successful unless strong enforcement powers stand behind the mediator," Meany declared.

A federal law should also include "broad powers to make inspections," Meany said. He pointed out that this feature of the Fair Labor Standards Act "has gone far to eliminate violations of minimum wage legislation."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and the Negro American Labor Council, told the subcommittee that if fair employment legislation had not been killed by filibusters in 1946 and 1950, the nation would not be facing the civil rights crisis confronting it today.

"The urgency of the accelerating pressures across the country for equality now can best be understood against the background of such past defeats," Randolph declared. He added:

"There is usually a time when gradual, if sustained, change is desirable and possible. But there is also another time in which a vacuum created by the lack of action explodes when needs which will no longer wait press into it. This summer we have reached that hour."

Meany stressed the "long and continuing support" which the AFL-CIO and its predecessor organizations have given to civil rights legislation.

"The trade union movement," he said, "stands strongly for civil rights, but we know we have civil

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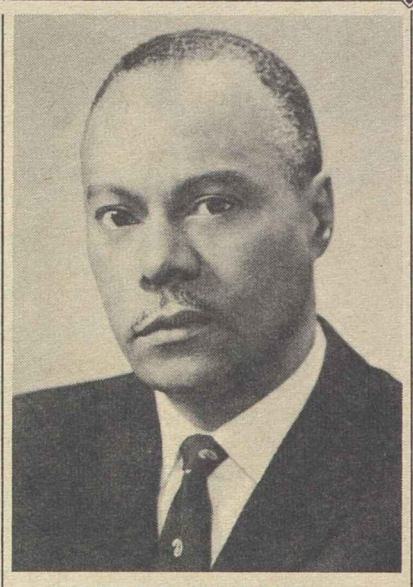

HOWARD JENKINS, JR.

First Negro Appointed to Labor Board

Howard Jenkins, Jr., assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, has been nominated by Pres. Kennedy as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

A Colorado lawyer and a Republican, Jenkins is the first Negro named to the board by any president. His confirmation by the Senate will put him on the labor tribunal in place of Philip Ray Rodgers, whose term expires Aug. 27.

Joins House Staff

Rodgers, an NLRB member for 10 years, will become Republican counsel to the House Education & Labor Committee on Aug. 1 to replace Richard Burress, who is returning to the private practice of law.

The son of a letter carrier, Jenkins was born in Denver June 16, 1915. He played varsity football at the University of Denver, won a law degree there in 1941, and did graduate work in law at New York University before returning to Denver to practice labor law.

In 1943 he joined the War Labor Board and became chief enforcement officer in the Rocky Mountain Region. After the WLB gave way to the Wage Stabilization Board, he served until 1946, when he resigned to teach labor and administrative law as a faculty member at Howard University Law School.

Ten years later Jenkins joined the Labor Dept. as assistant to the solicitor. After the Landrum-Griffin Act was enacted he helped Commissioner John L. Holcombe organize the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports. Jenkins and his wife live in the District of Columbia and have a daughter, 20, and two sons, 17 and 10.

Big Cities Top Target In Drive

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed a special five-man committee to step up the labor movement's campaign against discrimination.

The committee's first task, Meany said, would be to work with Administration officials to mount a campaign in 30 to 40 major cities to "wipe out discrimination wherever it exists—on the jobs, in the schools, in the voting booth, in the housing developments, stores, theaters, or recreation areas."

"In a real sense," Meany said, "this will be a campaign for the only kind of citizenship an American should understand—full citizenship."

The committee, which will be headed by Meany, includes AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Industrial Union Dept.; C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Reuther and Randolph are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

Meany immediately notified Pres. Kennedy that the committee stood ready to work with his Administration in "a major effort to abolish" discriminatory practices in these areas. He recalled that the President had committed himself to such an assault on discriminatory practices during what

(Continued on Page 8)

Earlier Retirement, More Schooling Bring Drop in Length of 'Work Life'

The longterm rise in the work life expectancy of men was reversed during the 1950s, a new Labor Dept. manpower report has revealed.

This reversal reflects changes which will create formidable problems for the nation, the report indicates, as young people flood into the labor force and the ranks of older workers swell.

The study, entitled "The Length of Working Life for Males, 1900-60," shows the average 20-year old male will live another 50 years will work or seek work for 43 of these years and will make six job changes in his working career.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said "the dramatic change man's work life is undergoing" shows "the continuing need for a retrainable and highly diversified work force."

The report showed that the work life expectancy for men dropped by a half-year between 1950 and 1960 while life expectancy for males rose by one year. This reversed a trend which saw a six-year increase in work life expectancy between 1900 and 1940 and a three-and-a-half-year increase between 1940 and 1950.

The reasons behind the decline in the work life include a longer training period prior to entering on a work career and a drop in the retirement age, the report indicated, stating that the factor most directly affecting the earlier retirement age has been the continued liberalization of social security benefits and coverage.

The tendency to retire between the 64th and 65th year of life—the youngest age at which full benefits become available for men—just about tripled between 1950 and

(Continued on Page 6)

Plumbers Win NLRB Round In Daniel Case

Greenville, S.C.—A major southern non-union building firm, the Daniel Construction Co., Inc., has been branded guilty of unfair labor practices by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner.

Ruling that the company had threatened and coerced its workers preceding an NLRB election in November 1961, the trial examiner recommended that the results of the election be set aside and another balloting be ordered by the regional NLRB director.

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, which sought the 1961 election for Daniel's 600 to 800 employes at job sites scattered across five

(Continued on Page 2)

TEXTILE WORKERS' staff member Jim Blackwell took this picture of mob at Hartwell, Ga., starting to move in on union organizers as they handbilled Monroe Shock Absorber Co. plant. Seconds later, mob spotted Blackwell, who ran to car and got away in shower of bricks. Standing in center, back to camera, is Auto Workers Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse. Next to him, at left, is his assistant, Joe Mooney. Town law enforcement officers refused to protect rights of organizers whom mob beat and chased out of town, the unionists reported.

FBI Investigates Mass Assault On Union Organizers in Georgia

Hartwell, Ga.—An assault on six union handbillers by a rock-throwing, club-wielding crowd of 150 company supporters has brought the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation into this county-seat town in the heart of the deep South.

Responding to a charge that federal laws have been violated, the FBI has been taking statements from union members who were attacked and scattered July 18, and from company representatives at the plant of the Monroe Shock Absorber Co. here, according to Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Though the governor of Georgia, the Georgia Highway Patrol and town officials had been warned of possible violence and had been asked to protect union handbillers, Zonarich said, town officers refused to stop company employes in company trucks, on company time, from assaulting the union men and warning them to "get out of town."

Victims of the mob action were listed by Zonarich as Auto Workers' Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse; Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of the Textile Workers' Union of America; IUD Carolinas Coordinator Jim Pierce; Joe Mooney, assistant to Greathouse; and Ken Young, Zonarich's assistant.

Zonarich said that though none of the six was hurt seriously, Chupka was clubbed with a stick and knocked down and all the union men were slugged repeatedly in clear view of police officers who watched the beatings as "interested bystanders."

The IUD organizing director said that earlier this year the UAW came to Hartwell to distribute handbills at the Monroe Co. plant as part of an organizing campaign aimed at a company plant in Nebraska. The firm's main plant in Monroe, Mich., long has been represented by the UAW.

In the first Hartwell handbilling, the union men also were met by a large group of company employes, sent out of the plant in company trucks, Zonarich reported. He said the organizers were stripped of their handbills, threatened with knives and crowbars, warned to "clear out or be killed," and that with police standing by, a knife was placed at one organizer's throat to force him to open his car trunk and surrender additional leaflets.

Zonarich and Greathouse then decided that a second handbill distribution would be made after all law authorities had been notified. On July 15, they said, Gov. Carl Sanders promised UAW representatives in Atlanta that he would order the state Highway Patrol to safeguard the legal right of organizers to handbill workers on public property.

When the organizers reached the entrance to the employes' parking lot a few days later, however, someone ran into the plant and about 150 men climbed into company trucks and drove outside the plant gates.

Greathouse, wearing a UAW tee shirt, was ordered out of Hartwell, all leaflets were seized and burned and the organizers were threatened, cursed and called "Communists" and "NAACPers," they reported. When they refused to leave they were pushed, pummeled and kicked up a hill toward watching police.

Greathouse said that when he reached the police, he asked that two of his attackers be arrested. One policeman, he reported, replied "We don't see a thing" and another told an organizer: "Maybe you'll understand that we don't want you here."

When the union men reached their car they found all the tires had been slashed. While Zonarich and Pierce went into town to buy new tires, the sheriff and police drove off. The organizers soon learned that only one service station was willing to sell them tires but that the mob would not permit the car to be repaired.

After more than four hours the organizers eluded the company men and returned to South Carolina. Later they sent a tow truck across the state line to rescue the car, they told the FBI.

Next move? Another leaflet distribution, with the aid of "a sufficient number of Georgia union members to insure success," as Zonarich puts it.

Plumbers Win Ruling Against Daniel Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

southeastern states, expressed "satisfaction" at the trial examiner's report.

The union filed objections and unfair labor practice charges against the company immediately after the election and a formal NLRB complaint was issued this year.

Daniel, a non-union stronghold in the construction field in its Greenville division, operates a highly scattered business with many projects running at the same time. Overall personnel policies, the NLRB said in ordering the 1961 election, "are set forth" by the company's main office here.

The trial examiner, George J. Bott, after hearings here and in Kingsport, Tenn., held that the company's executive vice president, Buck Mickel, and its mechanical department manager, Theodore Johnson, made repeated speeches to employes at many sites holding forth the threat of lost jobs if the workers voted for union representation and of continued employment if the workers voted against the union.

By interrogation of employes and by encouraging "reports" on union sentiment to foremen, Bott held, the company also "created an atmosphere" in which employes were denied "exercise of a free choice" in the election.

In addition to recommending that a new election be held, the examiner recommended that the company be required to post notices that it would no longer interrogate workers, threaten them with reprisals or restrain or coerce them in the exercise of their rights.

ACWA Laundry Board Re-elects Top Officers

New York—Clothing Workers' Vice Pres. Louis Simon has been re-elected as manager and secretary-treasurer of the 16,000-member Laundry Workers' Joint Board. Also re-elected by union members voting in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hempstead and New Haven, Conn., were Pres. Roger Douglas and Assistant Mgr. Bert Jemmott.

'Big 6' Spurns 'Pattern':

Wood Strike Grows, 25,000 Now Affected

Portland, Ore.—An additional 5,000 wood and lumber workers went on strike at 10 locations of the Georgia-Pacific Co. to bring the total of those affected by the current industry strike and lockout to 25,000 workers in West Coast camps, shops and woods.

Hope for an end of the dispute was dashed when companies in the "Big Six" refused to accept a pattern set in a settlement between the Woodworkers, the Carpenters and the Simpson Timber Co., big independent firm which bargains separately, as does Georgia-Pacific. Contract talks also have been held with a third independent, the Scott Paper Co.

Meanwhile picketing continues at locations of U.S. Plywood and St. Regis Paper Co., along with those of Georgia-Pacific in Washington, Oregon and nothern California. Four other firms, members of the "Big Six," were not struck, but locked out their employes and shut down operations —the Weyerhaeuser Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Intl. Paper Co. and Ravonier, Inc.

The unions called the Simpson settlement the "first major breakthrough" in a solid management front of refusals to agree on contract terms. Ballots will be sent shortly to 5,000 union members on benefit changes including a 33.5-cent hourly increase in wages and "fringes" over a three-year period.

Union talks with Georgia-Pacific called by federal mediators were broken off when management refused to offer improvements. The strike started at Toledo, Ore., after the end of the annual vacation period and spread to the other nine locations. The U.S. Plywood Corp. and St. Regis Paper Co., two of the "Big Six" members, were struck June 5.

Special Problems

A spokesman for the unions said the strike was forced by the industry's refusal to grant a reasonable wage increase or to recognize special problems of the loggers, including travel time.

"We placed them on notice last year," he said, "that the employers should be prepared to grant a substantial wage increase in 1963 or face a strike. They chose a strike."

In 1962 and previous years, the unions recognized the industry's economic problems and did not press demands for more money, union negotiators reminded management in talks this year.

The Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters, broke off talks June 3 but delayed strike action. The IWA halted negotiations June 4 when a management spokesman said: "Our view of the economics of the industry differs from yours. Our position is unchanged. It will remain unchanged even if you take action."

The walkout against two firms began the next day. Later the unions filed an unfair labor practice complaint with the National Labor Relations Board, charging an illegal lockout by four firms and an industry association.

Irving Beller Joins AFL-CIO Staff

Irving Beller has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as an economist.

Beller comes to the federation from the Machinists, where he had served as an economist since 1959. Before that he was a research associate in the Industrial Union Dept. of the federation, assistant coordinator for the Electric Consumers Information Committee, history instructor at Drake University in Des Moines, and a Chicago social studies teacher.

Author of a chapter in Unions & Union Leadership, by Jack Barbash, and other writings, he has degrees from Chicago Teachers College in education, DePaul University in history and a master's degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin.

Oklahoma 'Work' Drive Draws Fraud Charges

Oklahoma City—Charges of fraud, forgery and intimidation in connection with the gathering of signatures for a so-called "right-to-work" initiative petition have been made before an Oklahoma State Supreme Court referee at hearings on the validity of the petitions.

Groups opposing a proposed constitutional amendment which would make it illegal for workers and their employers to negotiate union shop agreements must successfully challenge some 76,000 of the 212,000 signatures filed in order to keep the proposal off a referendum ballot.

'Colossal Fraud' Alleged

As the final round of hearings began before Supreme Court Referee Marian Opala, the chief attorney for the challengers said that examination of the signatures—which has involved more than a year of exhaustive checking—has disclosed evidence of "colossal fraud."

Attorney William C. Kessler charged that:

- Thousands of signatures of Oklahoma citizens were forged on the petition without their knowledge.
- Thousands of other names were duplicated on petitions, some appearing as many as four times. In some cases the duplicate signatures were forged; on others signers were told by hired circulators they could sign more than once, although this is a violation of state law.
- **Many signatures were obtained by intimidation in contests sponsored by anti-labor business firms.**
- Names of thousands of non-registered voters, many under voting age, were found on the petitions.

Kessler said that, in response to letters sent to persons whose names appeared more than once on the petitions, "many declared they had never signed this petition or any other."

Carol Bush Editor Of Hosiery Worker

Philadelphia—Pres. Adolph Benet of the Hosiery Workers has named Vice Pres. Carol L. Bush as editor of The Hosiery Worker in place of John J. McCoy, assigned to Charlotte, N. C., to assist in organizing.

Editor Bush will continue to serve as president of Branch No. 1 of the union here. She is the first woman elected a national officer of the AFHW since its founding in 1913, Benet said.

Carriers Hold Off on Rules:

House, Senate Units Study President's Rail Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

engendered by a shutdown," Meany said. He urged a joint resolution calling on parties in the dispute to maintain the status quo for "at least 30 days."

Leading members of Congress, including chairmen of the House and Senate Commerce Committees, which have already begun hearings on the Administration bill, demanded that the railroads hold off on the rules changes. The employer spokesman, after first expressing reluctance to any further postponement, returned the next day to say the railroads had agreed "to cooperate with Congress."

Kennedy, in a special message to Congress, declared that the Administration has "exhausted" all the tools it possesses to deal with the situation, and "the responsibility now lies with the legislative branch" to avert a nationwide rail shutdown on July 30.

He warned that a prolonged strike could "topple the economy into recession" and push the unemployment rate up to 15 percent by the 30th day of a shutdown.

Both Kennedy and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz insisted that the Administration's proposal would not be compulsory arbitration but would merely provide "an interim remedy while awaiting the results of further bargaining by the parties."

Initial reactions of most rail union officials were skeptical, but the organizations said they would wait until they had the opportunity to testify before congressional committees to spell out their position on legislation. Railroad management gave its endorsement to the President's plan although later declaring they had reservations about a job protection provision which they had not been aware of on first reading of the proposal.

Here are the key features of the Administration plan:

● Rules changes on which the parties cannot agree may be submitted by either party to the Interstate Commerce Commission which can approve, disapprove or modify them. The ICC would be instructed to require, with the advice of the Secretary of Labor, protection of the job interests of affected employes just as it now is directed to require protection of the interests of employes before approving a railroad merger.

● The rules change would be in effect for two years, unless both parties in the interim reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

● The ICC would be authorized to obtain an injunction to prevent any strike over the rules issue during the two-year period. However, any ICC decision on rules could be appealed in federal courts on the same basis as other ICC actions.

● At the expiration of the two years, unless Congress extended the ICC's grant of authority, the government would step out of the picture entirely The new rules would, however, remain in effect and any attempt to change them would have to move anew through the lengthy procedures of the Railway Labor Act.

The President's message to Congress came after a final effort to settle the four-year dispute through mediation.

After a tripartite fact-finding committee had completed its report to the President on the issues in the dispute and the positions of the parties, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told newsmen he had found "enough indications" of a possible area of agreement to justify a renewed attempt to work out a settlement.

He met with union and management negotiators during the weekend but the effort failed—as had all previous mediation attempts.

Kennedy carefully avoided placing blame for the bargaining stalemate.

He noted that the issues involved, "unlike those of typical wage disputes, are ones with very little collective bargaining play left in them. The work rules aspects of the present dispute are regarded as do-or-die matters by both parties—and the history of industrial disputes shows that when employers and employes consider the issue to be vital, they can both stand a strike much longer than the country can stand it."

He said that the Administration had considered and rejected "compulsory arbitration of this dispute by a special or congressional panel . . . as inconsistent with the principle that solutions reached through free collective bargaining should always be permitted and preferred."

Likewise, he said, seizure of the railroads has been rejected as "unjustified" and "merely postponing the day of reckoning."

The ICC proposal, the President argued, "provides for an interim remedy while awaiting the results of further bargaining by the parties."

The unanimous report by the tripartite fact-finding committee—including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, as labor members—summed up the dispute as follows:

"The work rules and pay structure at issue have evolved over almost 100 years of railroad operation and collective bargaining. Both the carriers and the brotherhoods recognize a present need to modernize their assignment rules and methods of compensation. They differ sharply, however, as to which rules should be revised and the manner and timing by which changes should be made."

The committee's role was limited to a report on the factual situation. It was not asked to, nor did it, propose a solution to the impasse or comment on the desirability of legislation.

Big Stumbling Block

The fact-finding panel found that some issues in dispute—including manning of self-propelled vehicles, the operation of trains over territories where more than one group of employes hold seniority rights and protection for employes displaced by technological change could be resolved if agreement is reached on other issues.

A chief obstacle to a negotiated or mediated settlement has been the demand by the railroads for the right to eliminate firemen-helpers on freight trains—which would chop off more than 30,000 jobs—and a free hand in determining the composition of train crews.

The panel found that there has been some narrowing of the differences, but the unions have firmly rejected any proposal which would submit issues in dispute to arbitration.

In the area of wages and fringe benefits, the panel said, management has taken the view that further discussions on compensation issues—beyond the scope of recommendations made by a Presidential Emergency Board—cannot be undertaken until the firemen and crew size dispute is resolved.

Other unresolved issues include the jurisdictional dividing line between road service and yard service crews and the union request for a formal apprenticeship program to train engineers.

TOP OFFICERS of the Switchmen were unanimously re-elected at the union's convention in Buffalo, N. Y. Left to right: Sec.-Treas. Daniel W. Collins; Exec. Vice Pres. William R. Meyers, and Pres. Neil P. Speirs.

Too Few Jobs on Rails, Switchmen's Union Told

Buffalo, N.Y.—The nation's railroads have too few workers, not too many, and are gearing their employment to "the requirements of a stricken economy rather than to those of a growing one," Economist Leon H. Keyserling declared in a speech to the quadrennial convention of the Switchmen.

Keyserling, who headed Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, said that if there were full employment in the economy as a whole, the railroads would need more employes, not less.

He noted, too, that the wages of railroad workers have risen more slowly in relation to productivity than those of many other industries. He cited statistics showing that worker productivity on railroads rose by 134 percent between 1939 and 1961 while wages went up only 69 percent.

The proposals to cut rail employment, he said, "wouldn't be quite so serious if there were other places for the dispossessed workers to go. But there is less room everywhere."

Keyserling attributed the hard-core unemployment problem to what he called a national "drift" over the last decade back to "the old, discredited theory" that "the economic tree should be watered at the top."

He said the "poor economic focus" of the country will be changed only "when those who make the decisions realize that the battle is not being yielded to the propagandists, the narrow interests and the misinformed."

In convention actions, the 350 delegates backed their officers by voting overwhelmingly for a continuation of merger talks with the Conductors & Brakemen. In a second resolution they urged that the Yardmasters also be included in the discussions.

The 18,000-member Switchmen and the 4,000-member Yardmasters are both AFL-CIO unions. The Conductors & Brakemen, which also has about 18,000 members, is unaffiliated.

Pres. Neil H. Speirs, who has headed the switchmen since 1959, was unanimously re-elected to another four-year term. Also re-elected were Executive Vice Pres. William R. Meyers and Sec.-Treas. Daniel W. Collins.

Vice presidents elected included Julius C. Van Heck of Inkster, Mich., George Clark of Fort Worth, Tex., Leon B. Richardson of West Des Moines, Ia., John S. Tamaska of Denver, and Lloyd A. Combs of St. Paul, Minn.

Rail Firemen Cite Pair For Averting Tragedies

St. Louis—Two locomotive firemen, whose jobs are at stake in the railroad work rules dispute, received safety awards at their union's convention here. Both were credited with having averted serious accidents.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen presented a plaque and a $250 check from the union to C. M. Bagby, a fireman-helper on the Wabash Railroad, and to Robert L. Schoenwald of the Great Northern Railway.

Schoenwald saved the life of his engineer, who collapsed at the controls during a switching operation, administering first aid and then completing the switching movement in time to clear the track for an oncoming train.

Bagby's citation credited him, in his role as a lookout, with alerting his engineer to stop the locomotive in time to save the life of a crew member who had been knocked under the train by an overhead wire.

The BLFE wound up its quadrennial convention—which usually lasts four to six weeks—midway in its third week to permit the 900 delegates to return to their home bases in preparation for a strike call if the railroads put their rules proposals into effect.

The convention completed its election of officers, re-electing these incumbent vice presidents: W. E. Mitchell, Don A. Miller, Homer L. Ellis, M. A. Ross, M. L. Mellett, J. L. Shattuck, N. J. Gibson, John Graham, and J. W. Jennings.

To fill vacancies, five new vice presidents were elected: William M. Watson, E. A. Thompson, Jr., D. C. Deering, Ralph L. McCollum and Howard G. Kenyon.

William C. Midcap was elected editor of the BLFE publication to succeed L. E. Whitler, who is retiring. Midcap has been alternate editor.

Earlier the convention re-elected Pres. H. E. Gilbert, Sec.-Treas. Robert R. Bryant and Legislative Rep. A. M. Lampley, and chose M. W. Hampton to succeed retiring Samuel C. Phillips as assistant president, the second-ranking office in the union.

May Hirings Up But Smaller Than Usual

The factory hiring rate rose from 38 to 39 per 1,000 in May, a rate the Dept. of Labor said was smaller than usual and below its year-ago level. The layoff rate dropped from 16 to 14 per 1,000, while the quit rate inched up from 13 to 14 per 1,000.

More Steel Companies Accept Vacation Pact

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers have reached an agreement with the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. providing the 13-week extended vacation for senior employes which the USWA recently won from the major basic steel companies.

Earlier a similar agreement was reached covering employes of Kaiser Steel.

Automation Study Plan Announced by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has told Congress he plans to establish a Presidential Commission on Automation to develop "pioneer" policies to protect job security of workers while encouraging technological advances.

He will appoint to the commission "the ablest men in public and private life."

Kennedy announced his plan in his special message to Congress on the railroad work rules dispute, which he termed "the first of many" involving the issue of displacement of workers.

The President said the commission "should undertake the most comprehensive review . . . ever ventured" of automation problems and be prepared to submit its recommendations "no later than the close of next year." The commission will be charged with the responsibility of:

● Identifying the types of worker displacement, both technological and economic, which are expected during the next 10 years and the social and economic effects of the developments.

● Recommending specific actions to be taken by the federal government "in meeting its responsibility to share the costs and alleviate the losses of automation job-displacement."

Kennedy told Congress the commission's report "must pioneer in the social, political and economic aspects of automation to the same extent that our science and industry have pioneered in its physical aspects."

Solution of job displacement problems, the President said, "is of importance to the entire nation which now enjoys all the benefits of economic progress but, except when it is part of the employe group affected, now bears very little of its burdens."

A Gaping Void

IN THE MILLIONS OF WORDS spoken and written during the current civil rights crisis there is one gaping void—the position of employer organizations on equal employment opportunity legislation.

The record is quite clear on past efforts to obtain fair employment practices laws. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have strongly opposed and contributed greatly to the defeat of this legislation in the years since the end of World War II and the termination of Pres. Roosevelt's wartime executive order banning discrimination in employment.

Long before the AFL-CIO merger, the AFL and the CIO separately pressed for FEPC legislation. Every convention of the AFL-CIO has gone strongly on record in favor of a federal law that would aid labor in its drive to wipe out bias in hiring and on the job.

The state organizations of the AFL-CIO have been in the forefront of efforts to secure state FEPC laws in the years when employer opposition teamed up with the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition to kill such measures in Congress.

Organized employer opposition to equal employment opportunities legislation has been one factor in limiting the drive to eliminate job discrimination. Individual employers also have denied at the collective bargaining table union requests for anti-bias clauses in contracts and provisions for fair promotion policies.

There is little doubt that if the NAM and the Chamber moved to support enforceable FEP legislation and made their views clearly known to employer-oriented congressmen and senators, a measure would move through Congress quickly.

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AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY, in testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, noted "we have never at any time tried to gloss over the shortcomings of unions on the subject of equal opportunity. Yes, some of our members take a wrongheaded view; I have just said so, I have said so before and I repeat it again.

"But we in the labor movement publicly deplore these few holdouts against justice. We do our utmost to bring them around to the right side. And at the same time, the employers—who actually do the hirings—escape in many instances with no criticism whatever."

The business and industry associations, and individual employers, have in these days of upheaval and social revolution the opportunity to wipe out their record of bitter opposition to anti-bias laws at the federal, state and local level. They have the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the solution of the nation's most grievous problem.

If business and industry will join with organized labor in a campaign to secure passage of equal opportunities legislation a mighty blow will have been struck in defense of freedom and liberty.

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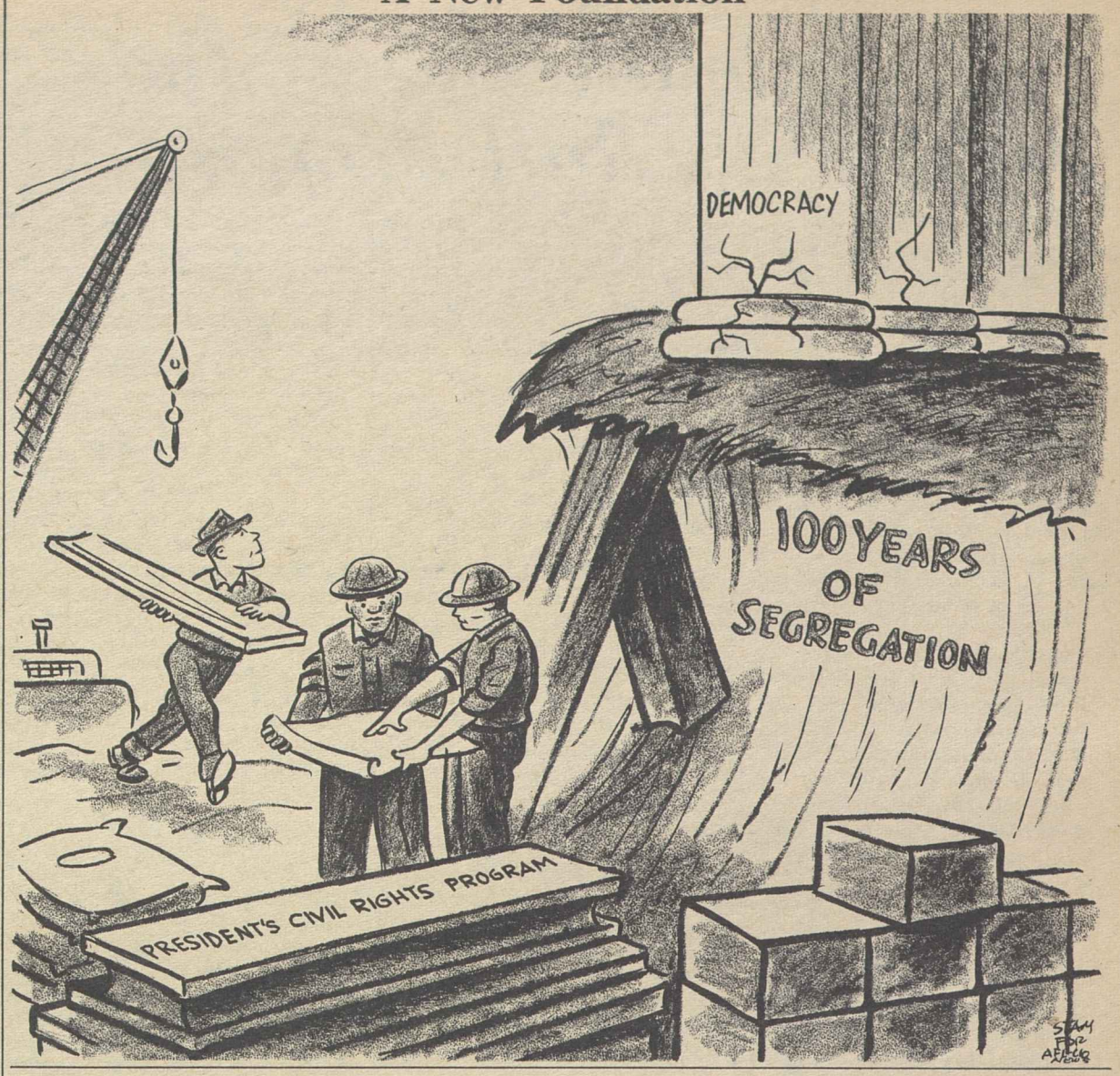
A New Foundation



Meany Tells House Group:

Rights Crisis Confronts Nation —No Time for 'Abstract Debate'

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on the President's civil rights program.

WE ARE HAPPY TO PRESENT our views on civil rights legislation in an atmosphere of impending action. As I am sure you know, we have appeared many times, before many congressional committees, under far less promising circumstances.

In the course of preparing this testimony, I looked through our files for a sampling of the civil rights statements we have made over the years —not only the congressional testimony, but convention resolutions and policy declarations by the AFL-CIO and earlier by the AFL and CIO as separate federations.

Those statements are remarkably consistent. They are not only consistent in what they propose; they are also consistent in their sense of urgency.

We have been insisting for a long time that establishing and maintaining full and equal rights for Negro Americans is a matter of "here and now." We have done this in the full knowledge that not all individual units of the trade union movement agree with the policies adopted, without apparent dissent, at trade union conventions.

This has contributed to our sense of urgency. The labor movement has not been the only advocate of civil rights legislation during the last decade; there have been church groups, and of course the Negro organizations themselves. But I think it is fair to say that we are the only one, among the civil rights forces, which has openly called for legislation for the correction of shortcomings in its own ranks.

On this score our credentials cannot be challenged. It can be truly charged that some segments of the labor movement have ignored the established policies of the AFL, the CIO and the AFL-CIO. We have said so ourselves, before Congress and elsewhere. We have pleaded for legislative help to translate principle into practice. But until very recently, there has been very little disposition on the part of the Congress, or the country as a whole, to provide that help.

Obviously this is no longer the case. And I think all of us must acknowledge that the change has taken place because the Negroes are no longer willing to wait for the white majority, in its own good time, to do what is right. I do not offer a blanket endorsement of every Negro demonstration, every sit-in or every picket-line. But it is beyond question that the organized militancy of the Negroes has forced their plight to the active attention of the nation.

Fortunately there was a quick response. Pres. Kennedy's firm and eloquent address on June 11 stirred the nation's conscience. It has inspired other men of good will to speak out. The overwhelming national consensus in support of equal rights is now becoming visible and is asserting itself at last.

We have been glad to note that the President has by no means let the matter rest. He has called to the White House the leaders of many groups, including businessmen, union officials, women, lawyers, Negro spokesmen and the clergy. He has brought together the congressional leaders of both parties. And he has submitted to Congress a program, part of which you are now considering.

As a result, the American people have begun to grasp the fact that civil rights is not a matter for abstract debate but an immediate crisis.

WE ARE NOT OFFERING a blueprint for the future—a program that can be mulled over and then set aside, or one that can be delayed by endless debate of technicalities. The mulling over has been going on for two decades, indeed, in the broader sense it has been going on for more than a century. What we are discussing here today is a program for the here and now, for this year, for this session of Congress.

* * * * * * *

The hour is too late for half measures. The battle for true equality for all Americans has now been joined; let us fight it out all the way.

It would help to clear the air, I think, if all of us recognized that equality can no longer be doled out in small portions. And it would help if the Negro minority realized that the final victory is at hand, and can be won—not in the distant future, but now—through the orderly processes of legislation and litigation as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

We in the labor movement hope, with the deepest sincerity, that this will be a truly bipartisan effort. Many times in the past, when the nation has been plunged into crisis, the Congress has risen above narrow considerations of political advantage, and has provided the wisdom and statesmanship the occasion demanded.

This is just such a time. The legislation that finally emerges from your deliberations should be the country's bill. Nothing less will fully serve the national interest.

Morgan Says:

Rule of Fairness Might Key FCC Action on Air Editorials

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

RECENTLY A PLUMP, bouncy and eloquent congressman from South Carolina, William Jennings Bryan Dorn of Greenwood, appeared before the House Commerce subcommittee on communications which is holding hearings on a bill to regulate editorials broadcast by radio and television stations.

Morgan

Dorn said he was for editorializing on the air. He declared that broadcasters had reached their maturity and he indicated they might follow the lead of country newspaper editors whose weekly editorials, he judged, were a "breath of fresh air" and the best journalistic opinion being produced today.

Broadcasters in South Carolina, he said, look with fear on regulation from "far away Washington." It wasn't immediately clear just exactly where he stood on a measure introduced by Rep. John Moss, Democrat of California, to require a station which endorses a political candidate editorially to offer equal opportunity to opponents to reply. His extemporaneous oratory, even as a seated witness, would have stirred the pride of Nebraska's "cross-of-gold" spellbinder, whose namesake he was. But William Jennings Bryan Dorn, like many of his congressional colleagues, appeared to take an ambivalent approach to the admittedly important problem of the expression of private opinions over that precious public utility, the air waves.

At one point Dorn was asked about the handling of critical and controversial issues on newscasts. He leaned back, reflected a moment and then hunched forward and drawled into the microphone that he had heard some mighty strange reports on his car radio, things that, as a well-traveled congressman, he knew were just not true. He fondled the idea of having some of these broadcasters tell such a committee where they got their information. During the ensuing round of questions, Republican Rep. James T. Broyhill of North Carolina asked if he opposed censorship and Dorn allowed vehemently that he did. Then his questioner penetratingly observed that there could be an implication of censorship in such a procedure of governmental checking on a journalist's facts.

The Federal Communications Commission's new chairman, E. William Henry, indicated a polite but distinct coolness toward the idea of passing a law to regulate electronic editorials. He warned the subcommittee that unless the legislation were painstakingly clarified, a candidate's "equal time" to reply to an editorial could invoke the "equal time" clause of the communications act on behalf of all his opponents and one might get such a "merry-go-round" of replies that the broadcaster would be discouraged from editorializing at all.

While embracing the principles of the Moss bill, FCC Chairman Henry thought commission regulation, on the basis of fairness, was more appropriate than new legislation and he said the FCC plans to draft more specific rules on broadcast editorials in time for the 1964 election campaign.

LET'S FACE IT, some officials, elected and otherwise, would love to regulate the expression of the printed word. Opinion broadcast over the air falls into a special category because the government licenses radio and TV stations to use bands and channels of the ether and thereby exercises a certain control over broadcasting. Stations and networks—though the latter are not controlled except through the stations they own—are jumpy about this situation and they are still quivering over the charges of Newton Minow, Henry's predecessor, that television was a wasteland and radio a supermarket. Minow was not in fact, however, an advocate of stronger governmental control. He merely insisted that the FCC judiciously exercise the powers it already had and he repeatedly appealed to the broadcasting industry to demonstrate more responsibility in order to fend off further regulation.

The exercise of responsibility could be a key to the present dilemma. The FCC already has a rule of fairness on which it is supposed to operate and penalize stations violating it.

A candidate for office who has been victimized by a broadcast attack from right, left or center is entitled to redress of his grievances but does it follow that special machinery must be set up to right wrongs done to a politician? A larger wrong may be done a community by settling for watering down editorial criticism on the air which may be the only voice of dissent against newspaper monopolies in that community.

Washington Reports:

Minimum U.S. Standards Urged For State Jobless Pay Systems

FEDERAL STANDARDS to establish minimum amounts and duration for state unemployment compensation should be enacted by Congress this year to aid the long-term jobless and their families and help improve the economy, Senators Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on some 700 radio stations.

Four million persons were unemployed 15 weeks or more and 2 million of that number were jobless for more than half the year in 1962, Case reported.

This continuing high rate of unemployment reflects "a basic dislocation in the operation of the economy," McCarthy observed. The jobless rate has remained close to 6 percent of the total work force for almost six months. Latest reports of the Labor Dept. showed 4.8 million jobless, 400,000 more than a year ago.

Case observed that the introduction of a bill to improve the unemployment compensation system by himself and McCarthy and its cosponsorship by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) amount to "a bi-partisan move to meet a problem that knows no partisanship."

He decried what he saw as a tendency to "look at the number of people working . . . at the wage situation . . . at the general economic indicators, and not to look behind these factors."

"The fact is that the unemployment situation is most disturbing, and has been disturbing for a long time," he declared. Nevertheless, he noted, state unemployment payments are on the average less than a fifth of workers' weekly wages and in "some states much worse than that."

"THE PROBLEM for states like New Jersey, which doesn't pay large enough amounts but is relatively at the top of the list, is that promoters are able to induce business to settle or move to other states on the promise of lower taxes, lower benefits and all the rest," Case commented.

McCarthy said his bill would establish a national standard "that would somewhat more reflect" the change that has taken place in the cost of living and the fact that more people are out of work longer in the present economic situation.

Case said the legislation would increase the coverage by about 3 million and approach the original goal of half the worker's wages, limited by an amount equal to half the average in the state.

"It would leave up to the states and the regular fund the furnishing of benefits for the first 26 weeks," he said, "and then pick up, as a federal proposition, the larger part of the cost for an additional 26 weeks."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MIAMI BEACH—THE 55TH ANNUAL meeting of the Governors' Conference here suggested to some observers that the chief executives of the separate states ought to invent some new machinery of operation before their next conclave.

The governors of the states are potentially powerful men. Each of them has something to say about the selection of delegates to a presidential nominating convention, of one party or the other.

They are also men who in their home states confront a sea of troubles—mostly tax troubles. They don't know where to get the revenue to meet the mounting costs of new schools, higher teachers' salaries, more highways, improved health services, improved welfare services.

They are concerned about federal-state relations, about what they can contribute in cooperation on foreign trade, national defense and a dozen other issues.

The formal program of the Governors' Conference listed these big, broad, majestic subjects as its themes—foreign trade, science and research, expanded job opportunities, along with the handling of penal and rehabilitation services and the organization of a governor's office.

But the prototype of the frustrated state official here was Gov. William L. Guy of North Dakota, a Democrat who got through his Republican legislature a package of five tax bills and then saw the people, on referendum, kill the whole package.

The speeches on states' rights, the clarion declarations that our republican institutions are threatened by excessive federal power—these familiar arguments sounded unreal in the face of the hard reality that state and local voters are increasingly refusing to tax themselves to pay the bills for the privilege of continuing to take care of their state and local problems.

There was another side of the coin: the Democratic governors of Alabama and Florida, bitterly attacking federal intervention in the field of civil rights, also asserted that they saw no need for state government action. The Republican governor of Arizona, who in an ambitious press conference gave a puff to Sen. Goldwater for president, seemed to agree with them.

* * *

THE THEORY of the Governors' Conference when it was established more than half a century ago was that a useful purpose would be served by bringing together the chief executives of the states, who could be presumed to have problems in common.

They do, of course—but not altogether so.

Tax problems they have in common: six Republican governors and six Democratic governors were hurled out of office last year by irate voters rebelling against activist state administrations. On the other hand, there is almost total unlikeness between sparsely populated rural or mountain states and the huge polyglot industrial states such as California and New York. And between California and Mississippi, which lost a congressional seat in the 1960 census because of a departing population. And Alabama, which lost one seat, and Arkansas, which lost two.

The Governors' Conference, under the circumstances, becomes an instrument for national politics and pressures by national politicians.

Gov. Rockefeller of New York held an airport press conference on arrival proclaiming the urgency of a civil rights resolution and the conference instantly dissolved itself into confusion. The conclave voted, by a straight party-line division of Democrats over the Republican minority, to put itself out of the resolutions business. Sixty-eight other resolutions, besides Rockefeller's on civil rights, went down the drain when the resolutions unit was killed.

There were darkling threats that some governors would "bolt" if civil rights was taken up in a serious way.

It's hard to see how 50 active American state governors can meet these days with a pretense that they mustn't handle anything controversial. A disciplined seminar in specific limited issues is perfectly possible in the academic world—but all the governors are in politics.

FEDERAL STANDARDS for Unemployment Compensation should be approved by Congress this year to aid the long-term jobless and their families, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), left, and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) asserted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Study Shows Drop in Men's Work Span

(Continued from Page 1)

1960, the report noted. Between 1950 and 1960, the number of retired aged workers receiving benefits rose from 1.8 million to 8.1 million; the average monthly benefit rose from $44 to $74.

Also contributing to the earlier retirement pattern, the report added, were an increase in private pension plans—some with compulsory retirement provisions—the steady decline in farm jobs, a drop in non-farm self-employment and difficulty in older workers finding new jobs.

In past periods, the report explained, longer training periods and earlier retirement were more than offset by large increases in life expectancy. Thus work life expectancy always increased.

Between 1900 and 1950, life expectancy for a male child increased 18 years, from 48 to 66 years. Work life expectancy also rose, but only by 10 years, from 32 to 42 years.

But gains in life expectancy now become harder to achieve, the report pointed out, with an increase of only one year recorded in the 1950-60 period. The speeded-up trend of longer schooling and earlier retirement thus have now caused "the striking decline in work life expectancy."

"The implications of the decline in the length of working life are extremely complex," it continued.

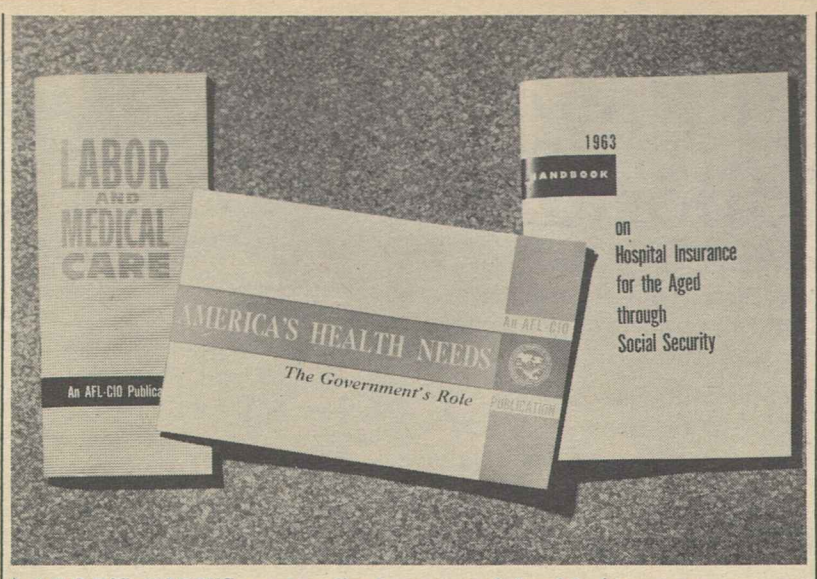
"First, the decision to retire from the labor force is becoming more a matter of choice as social security and other retirement benefits increase in scope and amount.

"Second, the working abilities and experience of the older retired persons are not utilized.

"Third, the wishes and needs of older persons for more adequate income as well as the desire for recognition often go unheeded when they cannot find satisfactory employment.

"Fourth, the trend toward earlier retirement seems to be more or less irreversible as does the growth of the population 65 years of age and over.

"Thus the economic, social and political effects of these considerations will become substantially greater in the years ahead."



LABOR'S VIEWS on medical care and health insurance are set out in these three pamphlets, prepared for the 1963-64 high school debate program. The debate kit is currently being distributed to debate coaches and teachers with a letter from AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank stressing that "the best of modern medical care should be available to every family in the nation" and that "the achievement of this goal requires action by voluntary organizations and agencies, by federal, state and local governments, and by professional persons as well as lay citizens." The kit is available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Interest Rate Boost May 'Dampen' Economy

The interest rate boost voted by the Federal Reserve Board will have "dampening influences" on the economy, will have only "trivial effects" on the global flow of capital and will affect long-term interest rates, a member of the board told a House committee.

J. L. Robertson, a member of the seven-man board, who voted against increasing the discount rate—the rate at which banks borrow from the Federal Reserve—told the House Banking Committee that he feared higher interest rates would have an adverse affect on an economy that needs stimulation in view of "our high level of unemployment."

Board Chairman William McChesney Martin defended the FRB action, maintaining that the change in interest rates will not "have any effect on unemployment now." He told a committee member that he could give "no assurances" on whether the interest hike on short-term loans would affect mortgages and other long-term loans "because I can't forecast the market."

The House Banking Committee hearing on the action, called by Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), came a few days after Pres. Kennedy said the FRB move was necessary to stem the flow of American capital abroad because of the balance of payments problem. He proposed in a special message to Congress a special tax on foreign securities bought by Americans.

The President called for legislation to tax purchases of foreign stocks by 15 percent and bonds and other interest-bearing securities by 2.75 to 15 percent, depending on the length of time the bonds run. He announced also that the U.S. has made standby arrangements with the Intl. Monetary Fund to allow the U.S. to draw on the fund for up to $500 million during the coming year.

The securities tax and the IMF arrangements were termed a step in the right direction toward meeting the balance of payments problem by Nathaniel Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director.

But, he stressed, the key to solving the problem is to stimulate the American economy to high levels of employment and production.

The Treasury Dept. announced shortly after the President's message that the Administration has agreed to exempt new Canadian issues from the tax after pleas from the Canadian government that the action might endanger the Canadian economy.

The higher discount rate and the proposed interest equalization tax are the major portions of the Administration program designed to reduce the outflow of American capital in foreign investments on both a long-term and short-term basis.

The AFL-CIO has assailed the FRB hike in the discount rate as holding the danger of a new recession and declared that it will put the brakes on the "slight recovery" the nation has experienced this year.

The unfavorable balance of payments—a deficit in transactions between the U.S. and the rest of the world—stems from foreign and military aid programs and movements of American capital overseas. In direct trade, the U.S. has a favorable balance of greater exports than imports.

Longshoremen Choose Gleason as President

Miami Beach—The Intl. Longshoremen's Association elected Thomas W. "Teddy" Gleason as president, effective Aug. 16, and chose Capt. William Bradley for the new post of president emeritus at the union's 40th convention here.

Bradley, president for 10 years, will continue to serve on the ILA executive council. He presided at convention sessions where delegates also voted to take these actions:

- Move the national headquarters to Washington as soon as office space can be obtained.
- Intensify union legislative efforts on the state and national levels.
- Work for an amendment to Public Law 85-742, the federal safety code protecting workers on ships, to cover workers on docks, piers and other port facilities not now protected.

Convention committees reported to the delegates that the federal safety code, introduced by Pres. Kennedy six years ago when he was a senator from Massachusetts and enacted with his help, has reduced shipside accidents by 14.9 percent between 1961 and 1962 in the port of New York alone. At the same time, accidents on dockside increased sharply in the last half of 1962.

Delegates said that labor has been successful only in California and Washington in getting the states to adopt their own safety codes for port workers, and that nationwide legislation is the only practical answer.

The decision to emphasize legislative action came after the wisdom of this activity was stressed by several speakers including Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, who is president also of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Union spokesmen said the ILA may retain a New York office after headquarters are moved to the U.S. capital. Since the founding in 1892, the union has had its principal offices in Detroit, Buffalo and New York.

The convention picked John Bowers of Local 824, New York City, to succeed Gleason as executive vice president. Bowers beat George Dixon of Mobile, Ala., in a rollcall vote, 580-242. Dixon was a candidate of the ILA's Gulf Coast locals.

AFL-CIO Warns:

Tax Aid to Wealthy Won't Create Jobs

The tax cut proposed by Pres. Kennedy to put jobless Americans back to work is jeopardized by inherent weaknesses and now even more so by changes that may be legislated in Congress.

This is the warning of AFL-CIO economists in an analysis prepared by the Dept. of Research for the current issue of the American Federationist, monthly organ of the federation.

The only valid reason for a deep tax cut now, the analysis said, is to promote a swift increase of $20-$30 billion in the national output by spreading tax savings through the 43 million families with incomes of $10,000 a year and less.

Families in this income bracket can be expected to spend the money quickly with the effects rippling through the entire economy to stimulate production, expand jobs and increase business profits, the AFL-CIO economists declared.

What must be feared, they warned, is any tax cut actually voted may be concentrated principally for the benefit of corporation and high-income families, without the compensating factor of tax reforms to recoup revenue that already escape through loopholes.

A proposed $2.6 billion in tax reduction offered by the Administration is unjustified, the analysis said. Corporations last year had $37 billion in set-aside cash reserves after all taxes, dividends and normal depreciation allowance—$5 billion more than they spent for new plant and equipment.

"There have been times when lack of funds for capital investments retarded production and job growth," the article observed. "But this hardly seems to be the case today."

Reports emanating from the House Ways & Means Committee—the initial drafter of tax legislation—further suggest that Administration proposals may be weakened rather than strengthened, the analysis said.

Recommendations for the closing of loopholes "have been watered down or totally rejected," one by one, and "the big business campaign" for sharp corporation tax cuts and substantial cuts for upper-bracket individuals" may lead to a final bill giving "all, or nearly all, of the too generous savings originally planned for them" while the 85 percent of families with less-than-$10,000 incomes "would receive even less than the President proposed."

Cuts for corporations "should now be given the lowest priority," the article declared.

And unless Congress adequately closes tax loopholes that largely benefit the well-to-do, proposed rate cuts for the upper brackets "should be drastically curtailed."

The situation will be worsened if those clamoring for business tax cuts should also knock down federal spending for essential civilian welfare service needs, the AFL-CIO economists said. "If federal dollars are taken out of the spending stream as a tax cut puts them in, the economic effect of tax reduction will be nullified."

"What the economy needs," they emphasized, "is a $10 billion tax cut concentrated among low and middle-income families and supplemented by increased federal expenditures for public works—to create jobs and reduce unemployment."

Sound Dollar Tied To Strong Economy

The "underlying strength of the American economy" rather than the "gold in Fort Knox or the balance of payments statistics" is the real basis of the world's confidence in the soundness of the dollar, a Federal Reserve Board member told Congress.

J. L. Robertson, who dissented from the board's recent action in hiking the discount rate, added:

"There is a compelling need for invigorating our economy, putting our people, our materials and our money to work in an expanding, competitive, non-inflationary environment, with a corresponding strengthening of the capacity of the United States to exercise its role of leadership in the free world."

T. A. Lane Dies, Labor Dept. Aide

Thomas A. Lane, adviser on international affairs for the Labor Dept. and former U.S. labor attache, died at Walter Reed Army Hospital after a long illness and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was 67.

A retired Army colonel at the time of his death, Lane joined the Bricklayers in early life while working for his father's building firm in Washington, D. C., and retained his interest in union affairs after studies at Georgetown University and service in World War I. In World War II he was military governor of Salerno, Italy.

Named labor attache at the U.S. embassy in Rome, he served also as embassy counselor until 1955, when he was named to the Labor Dept. post. For his war services, Lane had been awarded the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star and the Crown of Italy medal.

Stock Market Study Critical Of Practices

A professional study of the securities markets sent to Congress by the Securities & Exchange Commission, has pointed up "many specific weaknesses and abuses" that "call for attention and action."

The 1,200-page report prepared for the SEC is the second of a series based on an order from Congress two years ago to investigate charges of abuses in market practices.

The study group, in a letter to the SEC, said "the faults and defects disclosed in the study do not call for public alarm as to basic integrity of the securities market but neither do they permit complacency."

The report was critical of the operations of "specialists" in specific stocks, declaring that "conflicts of interest" were "inherent" in the combination of broker and dealer functions. It urged the end of floor trading, a change in the regulations on short selling and the charges for handling odd lot transactions (less than 100 shares).

The SEC is expected to make its own recommendations to Congress on the basis of the report. Its recommendations based on the first report, which dealt with the qualifications and training of stock market personnel, are now before congressional committees.

Proposed Cuts Assailed:

Job Links Stressed In U.S. Foreign Aid

The welfare and freedom of workers in the United States are closely tied to the welfare and freedom of workers of other countries, and so give American labor a tremendous stake in the foreign aid program, an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared.

John Beidler, AFL-CIO legislative representative, in a network radio interview, pointed out that, as a result, the federation has supported the foreign aid program from the very beginning.

Proposed reductions urged in the recent Clay report (The Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World) "would hurt rather than help the foreign aid program," Beidler said, and changes they suggested in the program were not beneficial changes." The committee was comprised of ten prominent Americans, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who dissented from the committee's report to Pres. Kennedy.

Questioned about aiding countries such as Viet Nam, now facing a crisis in its "democracy," Beidler pointed out that Viet Nam "is a battleground; it is no time to leave when the battle is being fought. If we don't continue aid there," he maintained, "we feel that country will be behind the Iron Curtain."

". . . A very large portion of the funds spent on foreign aid (is) actually spent in this country," Beidler said, "and we have estimated that this contributes approximately 700,000 jobs to the American economy. . . . This is a very important addition to the number of jobs in the American economy," he continued, "when our unemployment rate has exceeded 5 percent for more than 5 years."

Beidler warned against arbitrarily setting cut-off dates of current aid programs, as suggested in the Clay report. Such action, he said, "could do great damage."

"You can't sit in an office in Washington, D. C. and decide that in 1972 aid to the country of X can be cut off," Beidler said. "You don't know what is going to happen in the world and to that country between now and then. . . . I think we have to approach this with the idea that it is going to go on for a long time—but not forever," he concluded.

Beidler was questioned by Richard Dudman, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Howard Norton, labor reporter for The Baltimore Sun.

Federal Court Orders Oklahoma Redistricting

Oklahoma City—A special three-judge federal court has dictated a drastic redistricting of the state legislature, heavily increasing representation of urban and suburban areas by requiring that both the Senate and the House be based on population alone.

In the most sweeping decision since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1961 that complaints of unfair state districting could be received by federal judges, the special court here:

- Laid out new district lines for both House and Senate seats, jumbling together counties and areas to approach equality of population between districts.
- Ordered that all candidates for legislative office within the new districts run at large in the scheduled 1964 election.
- Decreed that terms of office for all previously elected members of the state legislature will expire 15 days after the November 1964 election regardless of previously stated tenure.
- Decreed that its redistricting shall remain in force for the following eight years unless the legislature itself drafts new districts meeting U.S. constitutional standards for equitable representation.
- Rejected as inadequate a belated redistricting voted by the recent session of the state legislature. The court did not declare the legislature's action null and void since it has not yet gone into effect, but the result appears to be the same.

The court observed that under the revised statute, 31 percent of the people would have power to elect a majority of the Oklahoma House and that "invidious discrimination" was even more apparent in Senate districting.

The unanimous decision, sure to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, was handed down by a bench consisting of Circuit Court Judge A. P. Murray and Dist. Judges Fred A. Daugherty and Ross Rizley.

The court said it was "reluctant" to perform a redistricting duty that should have been accepted by the legislature but indicated doubt that the legislature would ever adopt a program meeting the provisions of the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal protection of the laws.

'Guidelines' Ignored

The court pointed out that last year it had directed the legislature's attention to "guidelines" as offered in a proposal from the University of Oklahoma's Bureau of Government Research.

Its "guidelines" had been ignored, the court said in the present decision, and it ordered the university's proposed districts into effect.

The practical effect of the court's decision is to increase greatly representation of Oklahoma City and Tulsa in the state legislature and to reduce rural representation. Rural districts have had control in the past.

The court acknowledged that its decree might be "in excess of our judicial power" but observed that the issues were "squarely presented" and would be "authoritatively settled during the next term of the Supreme Court.

Illinois AFL-CIO Names R. G. Gibson

Chicago—Robert G. Gibson has been named secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State AFL-CIO succeeding Maurice F. McElligott, who died July 1.

Gibson is 35 and lives in Granite City, Ill. Son of a lead miner and boilermaker, he was an officer of Steelworkers' Local 16 in Granite City, secretary of the Tri-City Industrial Union Council, and a council staff member until merger with the former state AFL in 1958, when he became community services activities director for the state AFL-CIO body. He is now treasurer of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS from Sweden get welcome from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in federation headquarters and hear spokesman declare they feel at home in the house of labor. Part of the group of 22 MP's and eight other overseas guests is shown in the Executive Council meeting room with Schnitzler, left, and Erik Sodersten, labor specialist at the U.S. embassy in Stockholm. All the MP's are members of labor-backed Social Democratic Party.

UN Studies South Africa Oil Embargo

United Nations, N. Y.—The United Nations Security Council has taken up the report of an 11-nation committee urging an embargo on arms and oil traffic with South Africa in a pressure campaign to induce that country to abandon its total racial segregation policy of apartheid.

The committee stopped short of recommending expulsion from the UN. Three of the newer African nations—Ghana, Nigeria and Somalia—concurred in the recommendation despite the absence of this proposal.

Africans Bolted

African nations bolted the recent Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva in protest of the presence of South African government, employer and worker delegates. The worker delegate was denied a seat as not being representative of any labor organization.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions meanwhile renewed its request to the Security Council that the council consider absolute expulsion.

Omer Becu, ICTFU general secretary, in a telegram to UN Sec. Gen. U Thant, urged that the council submit to the UN General Assembly a proposal that "states maintaining racial discrimination as a political principle" be expelled from both the UN and its specialized agencies.

The Security Council also is considering protests against "uncivilized and inhumane" policies of Portugal in its remaining African colony of Angola.

The ILO approved a proposal that expulsion of South Africa by the UN—parent organization of the ILO—be considered. It also provided for consideration of a constitutional change by the ILO itself to provide for expulsion.

South Africa had previously been requested by the ILO to quit the body unless it would abandon the apartheid policy.

The 11-nation UN committee termed the apartheid policy a threat to South African whites as well as to the Negro majority, declaring that "any conflict in South Africa precipitated by the racial policies of the government cannot but have the most serious international repercussions."

The committee recommended that UN members take all needed measures to enforce an oil and arms embargo, including a naval blockade under UN auspices.

Employer Attitude Here Appalls Visiting Swedes

America has strong labor unions, employers who are "negative" about union organizing efforts and too many jobless workers, 21 members of the Swedish Parliament concluded on their first visit to this country.

Admitting that a four-week tour was too short for comprehensive study, the MPs and nine other visitors—friends and family members—expressed pleasure at the "open, frank friendliness and sincerity" that "almost overwhelmed" them on visits to New York, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Washington and other cities.

The delegation—most of them members of Sweden's dominant labor-supported Social Democratic Party and all present or former union members—saw Niagara Falls, the United Nations building, the Ford River Rouge plant and Greenfield Village, Solidarity House, General Motors technical center, a baseball game and other sights, and were guests at dinner of Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther and at lunch of Chicago AFL-CIO officers.

They had meetings with Detroit Council members, got a key to the city from the acting mayor of Detroit, met with Chicago's Mayor Daly and other officials, toured a packing plant, visited Gustavus Adolphus College and met the faculty in Minneapolis, and in Atlanta saw the Lockheed Aircraft plant and Dr. Martin Luther King, civil rights leader. leader.

The delegation, on a tour arranged by the American Travel Association, a cooperative owned by unions and other co-op groups, was welcomed to AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington by federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and "briefed" on the state of the union by AFL-CIO department heads.

Profit from Experience

Schnitzler greeted the travelers in the name of Pres. George Meany, who had been called to the White House for discussions on the railroad bargaining crisis. Recalling his own past visits to Sweden, Schnitzler said America can profit from Swedish experience in retraining of workers and other problems of employment and joblessness.

Before returning, the delegation drew up a statement released by Tour Conductor Erik Sodersten, labor specialist at the U.S. embassy in Stockholm, and Arne Moller, secretary to the Social Democratic Parliament members and editor of the party magazine Tiden.

"Nothing has made such an impression on us as the spirit of progressiveness and far-sightedness that we have so often met," they said. "At the same time we are astonished at the many examples of American employers' negative attitude toward the efforts of unions to organize their employes."

They added: "It's exactly this organizational work by the labor movement which has been one of the basic elements in the strong economic development of our country," and a "decisive factor in the peace prevailing on the Swedish labor market."

Kennedy Asks Immigration Quotas' End

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to scrap the present "national origin" quota system for immigration to the United States and substitute a system of priorities giving preference to persons of needed skills and relatives of American citizens, regardless of nationality.

Kennedy said the present quota system, which labor and other groups have criticized as discriminatory, "is without basis in either logic or reason."

It assigns immigration quotas on the basis of the national origins of the U.S. population in the year 1920. The effect, Kennedy told Congress, is that the system is heavily weighted in favor of immigration from northern Europe and severely limits immigration from southern and eastern Europe and from other parts of the world."

As a result, the President said, some 60,000 quota numbers go unused each year because they are in excess of the number of persons seeking to emigrate from countries to which they are assigned, "while American citizens wait for years for their relatives to receive a quota" from nations with a backlog of applicants.

The President's proposal, if enacted by Congress, would gradually be put into effect over a five-year period.

UAW Member Named To United Fund Post

Lansing, Mich.—Mrs. Martha O. Reynolds, a member of Auto Workers Local 257 and a leader in a number of Negro organizations, has been named Community Service Activities staff representative to the Michigan United Fund. She succeeds Ray Garrett, who is joining the staff of the Saginaw Community Chest.

Mrs. Reynolds has been CSA staff representative to the Grand Rapids and Kent County United Fund.

Meany Names Civil Rights Task Force

Major Labor Effort Pledged to Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy has called "this summer of determined effort."

Special staff will be recruited from the international union affiliates and assigned to the committee, Meany said.

In addition, he announced that he has instructed the directors of key AFL-CIO departments—legislative, political education, public relations, worker education, publications and research—to work closely with the special staff and to assign whatever manpower may be necessary to implement its work.

Reports 'Encouraging'

Meany said reports he had received from his earlier directive to the AFL-CIO's state and city central bodies, urging establishment of bi-racial committees, were most encouraging. But, he said, bi-racial committees still must be established in many cities and nearly all those already existing must be strengthened. This, he noted, would be the first task of the committee.

In his letter to the President, Meany reiterated the AFL-CIO's complete support of civil rights legislation now before the Congress, including legislation for equal job opportunity, a long-sought goal of the AFL-CIO.

"But," Meany said, "this is not the hour when men who truly believe in liberty, equality and brotherhood can consider their responsibility has been met by urging the Congress to act.

"We believe that speeches, testimony, resolutions and demonstrations all serve a purpose. But translating emotion into accomplishment demands the full measure of citizenship and in a democracy that means action as well as words.

"That is what this committee is designed for—action to wipe out discrimination wherever it exists."

Text of Letter

The text of Meany's letter to President Kennedy follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"This is to inform you that the AFL-CIO has today created a special committee which stands ready to work with your Administration in a major effort to abolish discrimination during what you have so aptly called 'this summer of determined effort.'

"As you know, the AFL-CIO stands fully behind the legislative proposals you have made to the Congress. We have testified before the appropriate committees, urging enactment of the legislative proposals you have endorsed, including equal opportunity for employment—a goal of organized labor for more than a decade and a half.

"But this is not the hour when men who truly believe in liberty, equality and brotherhood can consider their responsibility has been met by urging the Congress to act.

"We believe that speeches, testimony, resolutions and demonstrations all serve a purpose. But translating emotion into accomplishment demands the full measure of citizenship and in a democracy that means action as well as words.

"That is what this committee is designed for—action to wipe out discrimination wherever it exists—on the jobs, in the schools, in the voting booth, in housing developments, stores, theaters or recreation areas.

"Besides myself, the committee will include William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Industrial Union Dept.; C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Staff Assigned

"A special staff will be assigned to this committee, to work with our state and local organizations, and the directors of our key headquarters departments have been instructed to give this matter highest priority. The staff's first assignment will be to establish or strengthen already established bi-racial committees in each city.

"Let me repeat the pledge we made to you and the nation. You have our unstinting assistance in the campaign to achieve a full, enforceable civil rights program on every front. Your leadership in this effort has been inspiring at an hour when half-way measures would not suffice. We intend to do our part in this vital effort."

A STRONG fair employment law is essential to civil rights progress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Bar Job Bias Now, Meany Asks Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

rights problems within our own ranks.

"We know that there are those who in fact dissent" from the long-declared AFL-CIO position, Meany said. "We know this through their actions at the local union level, which we deplore."

Opposition, Meany told the subcommittee, has come from some union members in the South reflecting the prejudices of their communities and from some northern workers fearful of losing job opportunities.

In cooperation with affiliated unions and central bodies, the federation and its civil rights staff have worked to end discriminatory practices in unions "in the South as well as the North," Meany told the subcommittee.

These efforts, he said, "cannot hope to be wholly successful, simply because the AFL-CIO has only limited powers."

He told the subcommittee:

"This is one reason why we want strong federal legislation, legislation putting the muscle of federal law behind the goal of equal opportunity. We need the power of the federal government to do what we are not fully able to do."

Meany warned against the "pitfall" of seeking to correct past inequities by giving "special preference" to Negroes in hiring or "super-seniority" in layoffs. This, he said, "would merely replace one kind of discrimination with another."

He agreed with Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) that the three bills before the subcommittee avoided this pitfall.

In response to questions, Meany made this distinction about priority for Negroes in applications for union membership or apprenticeship.

He said that when any group of applicants—such as sons of employers or of union members—have been given priority on a waiting list, equal preference should then be given to Negro applicants. However if the waiting list is based on date of application, it would be unfair to give any later applicant priority.

Labor seeks equal employment opportunity, "both through our own voluntary action and through enforceable legislation," Meany declared, "because it is right from any moral point of view . . . It is the American ideal that each man shall be judged on his own ability."

Kennedy Action Praised

Meany noted that "every President from Franklin Roosevelt on" has used his executive authority to prevent discriminatory practices by government contractors and he praised Kennedy's "expanded and accelerated" program in this area.

"But the government contract program is not enough," Meany declared. While it applies to millions of jobs, "there are millions more to which it does not apply."

GOP Committee Ranks Split on FEP Measure

Republicans split at least three ways as the House Education & Labor Committee formally cleared an Equal Employment Opportunity bill which would outlaw job discrimination because of race, religion or national origin—and back it up through a strong enforcement procedure.

Five of the committee's 12 Republicans hailed the bill, described it as "bipartisan," and said it should be passed "without delay and with minimal partisan rancor."

Subscribing to this statement were Representatives William H. Ayres (O.), Albert H. Quie (Minn.), Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.), Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) and Robert Taft, Jr. (O.).

Two Republicans—Dave Martin (Neb.) and Paul Findley (Ill.)—said flatly that the bill should be defeated because job discrimination "is not a proper field for federal legislation."

Representatives Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N.J.) and Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) said they support the "principle" of barring discrimination in jobs but object because the bill would give too much power to the administrative agency set up to enforce the law. They said they will offer an amendment which would require the enforcement agency to go to court in order to seek compliance with the law.

Representatives Donald C. Bruce (Ind.) and M. G. (Gene) Snyder (Ky.) joined by Findley, appended a statement which did not take any position on the desirability of a fair employment law but declared that if one should be enacted, court enforcement should be required. The 12th GOP committee member, John M. Ashbrook (O.) did not sign any of the statements. None of the 19 Democrats on the committee issued a separate statement.

The bill, originally introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), sets up an administrative machinery modeled after the National Labor Relations Board. A five-member Equal Employment Opportunity Board would hear and determine complaints of unlawful employment discrimination and issue orders which could be enforced in federal courts.

A separate office of Administrator would be established, comparable to the NLRB general counsel, to issue and investigate complaints.

Where states have adequate fair employment laws, the administrator would be empowered to cede jurisdiction to the state enforcement agency, but a complainant could petition a federal court to require the federal agency to take over jurisdiction if the state agency failed to process a complaint.

The bill would eventually cover employers with 25 or more workers and unions with 25 or more members, although initially the employment and membership cutoff would be 100.

Before formal enforcement action is begun, the administrator is charged with seeking compliance through informal methods of conciliation and persuasion.

The committee declared that its hearings had demonstrated that job discrimination "permeates the national social fabric—North, South, East and West." It said the bill, which now goes to the House Rules Committee, "is directed at correcting such abuses wherever found and is not focused upon any single section of the country."

Reuther Sees 'Vital' Start In Rights Bill

Property rights "must never be permitted to overshadow human rights and human dignity," Walter P. Reuther told a House Judiciary Committee at hearings on the Administration's civil rights program.

Reuther, testifying as president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the Auto Workers, termed the Administration bill a "vital and necessary beginning . . . a moderate and restrained proposal."

The measure can be strengthened, Reuther told the subcommittee, "but if you compromise one principle of this bill, if you weaken it one scintilla, you will have failed a nation urgently looking to you for leadership."

Terming the public accommodations section "the single most important part" of the bill, Reuther said that once a businessman asks the public to deal with him he has no right to discriminate.

"Can anyone seriously argue," he asked, "that Congress has power to regulate the color of the margerine that goes on the restaurant table but not the color of the citizen who may sit at that table?"

The President's bill, Reuther said, deserves support as "a strong first legislative step towards the goal of a federal code of civil rights that will guarantee all Americans equality in law and equality in fact."

7-27-63

FTC Charge Hits Phony Labor Paper

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the operators of Trade Union News in New York with selling advertising in the publication by misrepresenting that the paper is endorsed by, affiliated with, or an official publication of a labor union.

The complaint names Trade Advertising Associates, Inc., and Joseph Lash and Eugene Serels, as officials and co-partners doing business as Trade Union News. They have until Aug. 11 to file an answer.

The FTC charged that the paper has no connection "in any manner" with any labor union and that it engaged in further misrepresentation by claiming itself to be a winner of national advertising and international editorial excellence awards.

The complaint further charged that the paper printed unordered advertisements and then sought payment for them, subjecting "firms and individuals to harassment and unlawful demands" in violation of the FTC Act.

The FTC developed its investigation on the basis of information supplied by the Intl. Labor Press Association, the organization which represents legitimate labor publications issued by AFL-CIO affiliates.

Labor Israel Group To Mark Anniversary

New York—Chairman Moe Falikman of the National Committee for Labor Israel has announced that the committee will celebrate its 40th anniversary Oct. 14 with a special show in Madison Square Garden featuring American and Israeli personalities.

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Congress Urged by Meany To Launch New Rail Talks

July Jobless Rate Listed At 5.6%

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate hung high at 5.6 percent in July despite a strong increase to a record 70.9 million jobholders, according to the Labor Dept.'s summary report.

Unemployment showed "the usual substantial decline for this time of year," the report said, dropping by 524,000 to 4.3 million.

"The decline over the month was among teenagers," the report added, "as many of those who had entered the labor market in recent months found jobs by July.

"However, unemployment was 300,000 higher than a year ago because of a rise in the number of young jobseekers over the year."

The key jobless rate, adjusted to account for seasonal influences, dropped slightly to 5.6 percent from June's 5.7 percent. This means 56 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking jobs and could not find them.

Rate Up Over 1962

The 5.6 percent jobless rate in July compares to 5.4 percent for July a year ago. For postwar Julys, the jobless rate hit a peak of 7.5 percent in the worst of the 1958 recession; it registered a low of 2.6 percent in 1953.

During 1962, the rate remained

(Continued on Page 2)

Area Aid Bill Revived by House Unit

The federal program of aid to depressed areas got a second chance of survival as the House Banking & Currency Committee approved an amended version of a Senate-passed bill to expand the program and pump new funds into it through the Area Redevelopment Administration.

But the ultimate fate of the labor-backed legislation — defeated earlier in the House, 209-204— still was uncertain.

On the Senate side, an attempt to revive the Mexican farm labor (bracerós) program, due to expire Dec. 31, was blocked by a parliamentary maneuver sending it back to the Agriculture Committee. The House already had killed another bill to extend the program, which labor opposes as a device for curtailing jobs and holding down wages of U.S. farm workers. The

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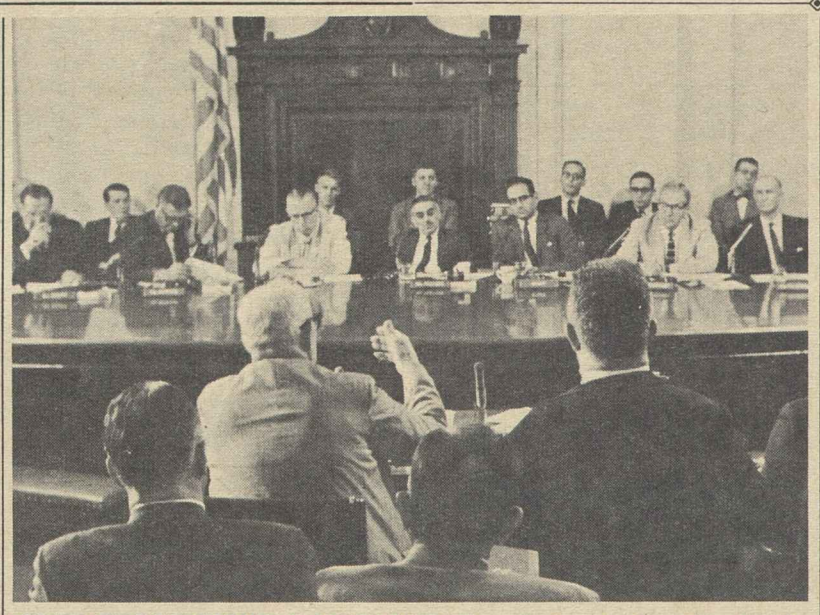

GIVE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING a chance to function in the rail work rules dispute, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urges the Senate Commerce Committee. Committee members shown are, from left, Senators Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.), Norris Cotton (R-N.H.), Acting Chairman John O. Pastore (D-R.I.); a staff assistant, Morris Levin, and Senators A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) and Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.). At Meany's right is AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Single Package:

House Groups Seek Omnibus Rights Bill

House civil rights leaders will seek to combine Pres. Kennedy's proposals dealing with public accommodations, voting rights and school desegregation into a single package with a committee-approved fair employment bill—and then send it to the Senate intact.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee told a committee of civil rights leaders, including two labor spokesmen, that he will support a move to incorporate a strong ban on job discrimination in the omnibus bill his committee is now considering.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), sponsor of the fair employment bill which has been approved by the House Labor Committee, was scheduled to appear before the Judiciary Committee to urge consolidation.

The new strategy had the concurrence of Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell, who earlier had said he would seek to bypass the House Rules Committee by trying to get the job bill to the floor through a rarely-successful procedure known as "calendar Wednesday."

By putting all the civil rights measures into one basket, supporters hope to consolidate their efforts and avoid an initial tactical setback.

Celler's announcement came as a committee from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, including AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Jack Conway, executive assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., recommended the consolidation procedure.

On the Senate side, Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald told a Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) that legislation to ban discrimination in employment is the most important civil rights proposal before Congress.

The "heart of the racial problem in America," McDonald said, is "basically economic."

He said the legislation should be directed against all job discrimination, "whether that discrimination is practiced by unions or by em-

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Cites 'Narrowing' Of Disputed Issues

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged Congress to direct renewed negotiations in the railroad work rules dispute, under the eyes of a special congressional committee, before moving to any form of "compulsion."

Collective bargaining has "not been exhausted," Meany said. In fact, he emphasized, it has been tried only in recent weeks and has already narrowed the issues in dispute.

He told both Senate and House Commerce Committees that Pres. Kennedy's proposal to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to impose rules changes and bar strikes for a two-year period "adds up to compulsion."

He declared his "complete agreement" with Kennedy that the economy "cannot stand a national railroad strike." The President, he said, "has done everything in his power to bring this dispute to a reasonable settlement." Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and other top officials have "worked night and day" to bring the parties closer together.

Nevertheless, he emphasized, "I don't agree with their approach to settle this matter."

As an alternative, Meany proposed that Congress pass a joint resolution which would:

- Direct the parties to the dispute to "immediately resume collective bargaining" and instruct the Secretary of Labor and the National Mediation Board to assist the negotiations and "engage in mediatory action."
- Set up a committee of five congressmen and five senators to receive reports on the progress of negotiations. If the committee finds no prospect for a settlement "within a reasonable time," it would so report "together with recommendations for further action by Congress."
- Bar the railroads, during this procedure, from making unilateral rules changes and the unions from striking.

Meany told the committees his

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2 Kennedy Aides Hit Bonner Bill

Two Cabinet members have joined in warning Congress that a compulsory arbitration law would be too high a price to pay to avoid shutdowns in key industries.

It would have "a corrosive effect" on collective bargaining and "produce worse effects than the ills sought to be cured," Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges declared.

"If a third party decision is assured by law, one party or the other to a dispute will rely on it as a basis for evading responsibility for a hard decision," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz asserted. "It becomes a substitute not only for strikes, but for collective bargaining itself."

The two testified before the House Merchant Marine Committee, expressing the Administration's opposition to a bill introduced by Committee Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.) which would empower the President to refer maritime disputes to arbitration if collective bargaining and mediation fail to bring an agreement.

Although the language Wirtz and Hodges used in rejecting compulsory arbitration was almost identical to the arguments by rail

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Freedom in Latin American Nations Benefits All Workers, Meany Says

A free society in the nations of Latin America is of benefit to all workers because it makes their own freedom more secure, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a talk to students of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Speaking to 38 students from Latin America and the Caribbean area at an orientation session in the federation's auditorium, Meany congratulated them on their approaching "graduation" from the institute and urged them to "carry back what you have learned" to improve society in their own land.

Six recent graduates who returned home to work for the British Guiana Trades Union Congress, he recalled, "made a contribution" to the successful fight for free trade unionism in that land. Recently Meany sent congratulations to the Guiana TUC for winning an 11-week general strike against a government-supported bill to determine all union bargaining agents.

Trade unions, Meany told the potential labor leaders, have a "very simple purpose"—to improve the status of members and help them "build a better life." Though conditions are different

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BUILDING TRADESMEN William Schacherbauer and Tony Vega, right, perform ribbon-cutting ceremony at new Phoenix, Ariz., skyscraper instead of customary mayor or governor. Vega is a laborer, Schacherbauer a carpenter foreman. Developers Stan Dru and Jim Colachis invited workers and their families, 400 strong, to housewarming at $7 million Executive Towers apartments. Follow-up was a letter of appreciation to Pres. W. L. Ruddick of the Building & Construction Trades Council for "fine work" done by construction crews.

Up 1.2 Percent in Year:

Cost of Living Jumps To New Record High

The consumer's cost of living jumped to a new record high in June with "substantial increases" for food, tobacco and used cars leading a general price advance, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose by four-tenths of 1 percent—the largest rise in nine months—to 106.6 percent, the department said. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.66.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of labor statistics, said the June increase "reflects more past inflationary pressure than any present or future inflationary danger." He foresees a "small increase, mostly seasonal," for July.

The June index, at 106.6, stands 1.2 percent higher than a year ago, the Labor Dept. report said, "primarily because of higher prices for food, housing and medical care."

The June CPI means a 1-cent an hour wage increase for some 85,000 workers, primarily in aircraft, trucking and public transit, whose union-negotiated escalator clauses are tied to the June index. Another 11,000 local cartage workers in California will get 2-cent hikes and 9,000 workers will receive 2 and 3-cent boosts based on the New York City index.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said the net spendable earnings—or take-home pay—of factory production workers rose by over 90 cents in June to a record $88.38 for the worker with three dependents. This was $2.27 higher than in June a year ago, the report noted.

Speaking of the June CPI, Chase told reporters "this is primarily a story of sugar, cigarettes and taxes."

Sales taxes were increased in several areas, pushing up the consumer's costs for apparel, home furnishings, new cars and other items, it was pointed out. In addition, real estate taxes and rents were on the rise.

Sales taxes rose to 4 percent from 3 percent in New York City and to 5 percent from 4 percent in Pennsylvania.

The housing index jumped two-tenths of 1 percent, reflecting higher real estate taxes in Seattle, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Philadelphia. Rent went up in San Francisco, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New York City.

Sugar prices soared 32 percent above the May level and stood 44 percent higher than a year ago.

Chase guessed, however, that it was "likely we have seen the peak in retail prices in sugar" though it will remain high for some months.

The "sharply higher sugar prices" were the major reason for the hefty eight-tenths of 1 percent advance in the CPI food item.

"Other goods and services" swung upward by 1.5 percent from May to 107.6 in June. This included a rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in medical care due to hikes in premiums for hospitalization and surgical insurance and dentists' fees.

Tobacco products climbed a sharp 3.1 percent reflecting the first price rise for cigarettes since 1957—most non-filter cigarettes were up 7 cents a carton and single packs up by 1 cent.

ABC Wins 2 Elections, Repels Raid

Workers at two plants of the Cushman Baking Co. have voted to join the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, the union has reported.

The ABC won two National Labor Relations Board elections, 172-150 at the Lynn, Mass., plant and 166-95 at the Portland, Me., bakery.

The two plants were organized with the help of the AFL-CIO regional director and the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO, the union said.

In another NLRB election, members of ABC Local 719 employed at the National Biscuit Co. plant in Fair Lawn, N. J., defeated an attempted raid by Local 405 of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The vote was ABC 1,079, B&C 224.

The affiliated union said the raid was the second in two months despite a "no raiding" agreement with the present leadership of B&C. The latter union was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

Union Leader Wins Brotherhood Award

White Plains, N. Y.—Pres. Robert Greene of Local 1783, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was cited by the Westchester region of the National Conference of Christians & Jews at its 4th Annual Brotherhood Awards Dinner.

State Supreme Court Justice John J. Dillon, one of the first recipients of the NCCJ regional wards, presented a scroll to Greene and praised his local's pattern of non-discrimination and its job training and placement efforts on behalf of the physically handicapped.

July Jobless Rate 5.6% Despite Seasonal Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

stubbornly high at about 5.5 percent of the work-force. So far in 1963, it has moved to a higher level; since January it has been recorded successively as 5.8, 6.1, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.7 and, in July, 5.6 percent.

The Labor Dept. observed that the unemployment rates for adults were close to those of a year ago, 4.3 percent for adult men and 5.3 percent for adult women.

"But the teenage rate continued well above the year-ago level," the report added, at 16.2 percent for July compared to 16.0 percent a year ago.

On the employment side of the picture, the Labor Dept. reported "a substantially better-than-seasonal change" as jobs rose by nearly 500,000 to a record 70.9 million.

Non-Farm Jobs Gain

All the rise was in non-farm employment, the report said, with the over-the-month increase concentrated among teenagers and young adults aged 20 to 24. Non-farm jobs reached 64.9 million; farm jobs remained level at 6.0 million.

Counted among the employed were 2.5 million non-farm workers on short workweeks for economic reasons, a small seasonal drop from June, the report noted.

The total labor force stood at 77.9 million—the same as a month earlier—and was 1.5 million higher than in July 1962, the report said. The over-the-year rise so far in 1963 has averaged 1.1 million, it added.

Among the 4.3 million jobless were 900,000 persons counted as longterm unemployed — looking for work and unable to find it for 15 weeks or longer. This group was down slightly from June's 1 million; it compares to a high of 1.7 million for the month in July 1958 and a low of 152,000 in July 1953.

Three-fifths of the 900,000 longterm jobless had been out of work 6 months or longer, the report said.

Referee Certifies Regan In SEG Election Fight

Hollywood, Calif.—Tony Regan has been certified as the new president of the Screen Extras Guild after an impartial referee rejected all challenges by opposing factions in the closely-fought balloting for six offices and the board of directors.

Nathan Cayton, retired chief judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, issued his findings after three days of hearings into disputes growing out of the election.

The certified election results showed Regan defeating the incumbent president, Jeffrey Sayre, 1,178 to 915. The two promptly issued a joint statement pledging their efforts to solve the union's problems in upcoming negotiations over the SEG contract and its health and welfare plan.

Other officers elected include First Vice Pres. Bob Burrows, Second Vice Pres. Tex Brodus, Third Vice Pres. Jack R. Clinton, Recording Sec. John R. Albright, and Treas. Joe Brooks.

Directors elected for three-year terms were Tex Brodus, Kit Carson, Murray Pollack, Margaret Bacon, Chester Jones, Hubert Kerns, Robert Edmiston, Bill Dyer, Roydon Clark, Tanya Somova and Emile Avery.

On one disputed issue, Judge Cayton ordered the counting of 89 ballots that were temporarily mislaid in the office of the Guild's accountants, but they failed to alter the results.

He also ruled that proper notice of the election had been given; that the Regan group's handbills provided "no foundation for invalidating the election;" that the votes of San Francisco and Hawaii members had been properly counted, and that the evidence did not support a charge that the Regan group had knowingly accepted financial support from persons other than SEG members in good standing.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Runaway Dress Firm Loses Appeal

New York—The New York State Court of Appeals has refused to review a ruling by the appellate division of the State Supreme Court unanimously upholding awards of $61,000 and $22,464 against Judy Bond, Inc., runaway dress firm, for breach of its contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The denial of further review in effect affirmed the lower court ruling of last Apr. 25 and the July 1962 finding of George J. Mintzer, impartial arbiter for the blouse industry here, that the firm could not run away from its contract by moving to the South and stranding its long-time workers.

Mintzer had ordered Judy Bond to pay $108,762 in damages to the union and the employes who had been left behind. Last December the runaway firm paid part of the penalty but refused to pay the balance pending its petition for review. The payment was for $25,301 representing underpayments, and overtime sums due shipping clerks who had worked 40 hours in violation of contract terms providing a 35-hour week.

The ILGWU has maintained picket lines against the firm and its outlets in New York, Atlanta and Los Angeles and is conducting a nationwide "don't buy" campaign in which more than 3 million leaflets have been distributed to the public.

Judy Bond had been under contract with the union for some 30 years. Contract renegotiations were nearing a conclusion when the firm suddenly closed its operations here, secured a plant in Brewton, Ala., and moved all its production to the South. Last May 17 a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner recommended that 12 fired ILGWU supporters in Alabama be reinstated with lost pay.

N. Y. State Employed 7.4 Million in June

Albany—Total employment in New York State was more than 7.4 million in June, up by 75,000 over May but 10,000 below that of June 1962, Industrial Commissioner M. P. Catherwood has reported.

Unemployment in June totaled 435,000 compared with 405,000 in May 1963 and 425,000 in June 1962. For New York City, estimated June joblessness was 266,900 or 6.2 percent increase.

Common Market Pay Up, Unemployment Still Low

Brussels—Record low unemployment and record high wages are the order of the day in the six countries making up the European Common Market, according to a report issued here.

In 1962 wages jumped an average of 10 percent. While real wages were somewhat offset by price increases, the real value of wage increases still showed a "very noticeable" improvement.

Highest pay increases took place in France, West Germany, Italy and Holland. In Holland and West Germany they were 10 percent higher than in 1961, in Italy 11 percent higher in industry and 15 percent higher in agriculture.

The increases in hourly wages were 15 percent in Italy, 12 percent in Germany, 9 percent in France and Holland, and 6 to 7 percent in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Unemployment was only 1.65 percent of the labor force in the European Six.

Negotiated by Steelworkers:

30,000 in Aluminum Firms Win Extended Vacation Plan

New York—An extended vacation plan providing 10 weeks off with 13 weeks pay every five years has been negotiated by the Steelworkers for virtually all of the 30,000 employes of five major aluminum producers in plants where the USWA has contracts.

The agreements, similar in broad outline to the steel industry pattern, were worked out here in nine days of talks by USWA negotiators with the Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co., Reynolds Metals Co., Olin Mathieson Corp. and Ormet, Inc.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who headed the union's bargaining team, termed the aluminum settlements "another significant contribution to the union's continued desire to provide more job opportunities and income security to our membership."

He emphasized that the agreements were reached "without the necessity of formal reopening and totally free of the crisis atmosphere deadline bargaining so frequently inspired in the past."

Present contracts in the aluminum industry were due to expire Aug. 31, 1964, and were reopenable as of last June 1. The USWA, however, began "discussions" with the companies on July 17 without serving formal reopening notices. The resulting agreements extend the contracts at least to June 1, 1965, requiring 60 days notice to be given on or after Apr. 1 of that year.

There were some differences from the extended vacation plan which led to last month's settlement with the 11 "big steel" producers, setting a pattern for other steel company contracts.

The steel plan gives 13-week vacations every five years to the upper half of the seniority roster of each company.

One-Year Eligibility

Aluminum workers will be eligible for the extended vacations after a year of service with their employer. Each year, starting Jan. 1, 1964, one-fifth of the eligible workers will receive a 10-week vacation with 13 weeks of pay.

As in the steel contracts, no wage increase is provided, but other improvements reported by the union include a $10 a week increase in sickness and accident benefits, raising the ceiling to $78 a week; $500 more in life insurance for active employes, and extension of hospital insurance coverage to 365 days.

McDonald, USWA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague, coordinator of the union's negotiators, praised both the union bargaining committees and the management representatives who worked out the contract terms.

Stressing the value of the program "in terms of job and income security for the thousands of workers it covers," McDonald said:

"We believe that the amicable and forthright manner in which these contract discussions were conducted once more proves the worth of free collective bargaining when it is conducted by men of good faith and mutual understanding.

"The agreements demonstrate that there is understanding in the aluminum industry of the need to provide job and income security in the general interest of our national well-being. The industry negotiators' god will and sense of responsibility was recognized and returned in kind by our representatives with the result that our mutual problems were resolved swiftly and amicably."

First to sign the new agreement was Alcoa, the nation's largest aluminum producer, with 13,000 USWA members in 11 plants. Also affected were 8,000 workers at 10 Kaiser plants, 7,000 at eight Reynolds plants and a total of 2,000 in one Olin Mathieson plant and one Ormet plant.

HALF-CENTURY of service to the Hotel & Restaurant Workers by Louis Koenig was recognized when he was presented with a 50-year membership pin by Myra Wolfgang, who succeeded him as secretary-treasurer of Detroit Local 705 after Koenig had held the post for more than 40 years.

Aluminum, Auto Unions Achieve New Contracts

New York—The Aluminum Workers and the Auto Workers have reached agreement in separate negotiations with major aluminum producers on an extended vacation plan along the lines of the Steelworkers' settlement with the industry.

A union spokesman said new contract terms covering some 4,000 UAW members at four plants of the Aluminum Co. of America closely follow the USWA pattern of 10 weeks of vacation with 13 weeks of pay every five years.

The Aluminum Workers also reported agreement on a 10-week-vacation, 13-weeks-pay plan, but the additional three weeks of wages will go into a vested fund for each employe.

The AWIU said the new agreements affect about 8,000 members employed by Reynolds Metals Co. and about 11,000 at Alcoa plants. In addition to the extended vacation plan, they include increased insurance benefits and improved clauses affecting a number of local issues, a union representative said.

Still to be resolved are AWIU contracts covering workers at three other Reynolds plants and one plant of the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., where local issues reportedly have delayed settlement.

The special fund into which the three-weeks vacation "bonus" will be deposited for AWIU members was established last year following a one-day strike. It was initially set up as a repository for "spillover" from the supplementary unemployment benefits fund. The deposits are vested in the name of each employe and accrue 3 percent interest a year. They are payable on retirement, death or any other termination of employment, in addition to regular pensions for which an employe may be eligible.

1,100 Hatters on Strike For Industry Pay Rates

New York—A strike of 1,100 Hatters for higher wages and improved working conditions has closed two plants at the Hat Corp. of America at Winchester, Tenn., and Sunbury, Pa.

A third plant at Norwalk, Conn., was shut down by the management and some 250 employes were laid off, the union said.

The result was to end production of all Hat Corp. products, sold under the Knox, Dobbs, Cavanaugh, Dunlap and Champ Hat labels.

Hatters' Pres. Alex Rose said two of the plants were struck because the workers, North and South, had a common grievance—wages substantially below those in the trade and well under those at the Norwalk, Conn., plant of the same firm.

In both struck plants, Rose said, the union made extensive efforts to arrive at a friendly settlement after the old contracts expired—May 1 at Sunbury, June 30 at Winchester. When talks bogged down, Local 91 at Sunbury and Local 109 in Winchester sent delegations to New York to join Rose in a final effort to resolve long-standing grievances.

The effort failed when top company executives refused to bring the firm's wage structure to a par with the rest of the men's hat industry, according to a union statement.

Rose said Winchester workers had complained repeatedly of grievances due to anti-union hostility, and charged that the firm had "downgraded" work at Winchester, reducing wages to a low point. At Sunbury the complaints involved substandard wages and working conditions.

Agreement on a new four-year pact had been reached at Norwalk June 19.

The union will conduct a country-wide campaign urging buyers to cooperate with the strikers and to buy only union-labeled hats.

1st Contract Signed by Tiemaker

Norwalk, Conn.—A longtime anti-union bulwark has fallen here as the M. Aron & Co. tiemaking firm signed a contract with the Clothing Workers.

The company, one of the nation's largest tie manufacturers, agreed to a three-year pact, granting the 80 workers a 22.5-cent pay boost over the term of the agreement. Also included are standard ACWA health, welfare and retirement benefits. Minimum rates for all categories, seven paid holidays and two-week paid vacations are also part of the contract.

The agreement was negotiated for the union by Assistant Pres. Howard D. Samuel and Thomas Flavell, manager of ACWA Local 169. Legal details were directed by Jack Shenkman, ACWA general counsel.

The company, a "Fruit of the Loom" producer, also agreed to send its large volume of contracting work only to union companies.

The company recognized the union following a card check in June. Samuel attributed the union victory to intensive organizing efforts and an effective consumer education campaign.

Fire Fighters Attack Mergers with Police

A full scale attack on attempts to consolidate fire and police departments of municipalities in this country and Canada has been mounted by the Fire Fighters.

Meeting at IAFF headquarters in Washington in response to a convention mandate, a five-member rank and file committee assailed the plan advocated by some city managers and municipal groups in what was described as "a mistaken, misguided effort to save money for their communities."

Wherever consolidation has been tried, speakers reported, it has failed to provide adequate fire protection. There is sometimes an improvement in police service but fire protection invariably suffers.

The high degree of skills required for modern fire-fighting and the increasing number of chemical and radiation hazards faced by today's professional fire fighters were stressed.

IAFF Pres. William D. Buck noted that some smaller communities have merged fire and police operations into a single public safety department. In some other cities, he said, there has been partial conversion, with separate departments but with some functions combined. He cited Peoria, Ill., a city of 103,000 population, as an example of the latter type.

Appeals to Smaller Cities

"The idea is most appealing to cities under 30,000 population, although the idea was pushed hard in the last two years in San Diego, Calif., with a population of 573,000," he added.

Warren Y. Kimball, Boston, director of fire services for the National Fire Protection Association, a trade group that sets standards in its field, told the committee that "municipal savings are fictitious" under consolidation.

Members of the anti-consolidation committee are: Carl Roesch, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Gibb, San Diego, Calif.; Garvin Soots, Ottumwa, Iowa; David Forgie, Scarborough, Ont., and Harry Langhout, Vancouver, B. C.

Cement Workers Win 23-Cent Gain for 12,000

Chicago—Wage and pension improvements valued at an average of 23 cents an hour for 12,000 employes of five major firms have been negotiated by the Cement Workers.

Pres. Felix C. Jones said the new pacts provide wage increases of 7 cents an hour this year and next; improvements in the group insurance program for employes and dependents as well as for retirees and their families; and a pension system "second to no other industrial plan."

The agreements, subject to ratification by the local unions, involve the Ideal Cement Co., Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Lone Star Cement Corp., Marquette Cement Mfg. Co. and the Alpha Portland Cement Co. Other firms with 5,000 employes previously had settled along similar lines, leaving only three major firms where settlements are expected soon.

Jones listed these improved benefits in the new pacts:

- Pension benefits raised to $2.75 a month times years of service, with a minimum of 10 years of credited service and no top limit on service.
- Full pension vesting upon separation for any reason besides death for workers with 15 years of credited service regardless of age, and age 40 for workers with 10 to 15 years of service.
- Pension benefits for victims of a permanent shutdown or a layoff with little likelihood of recall.

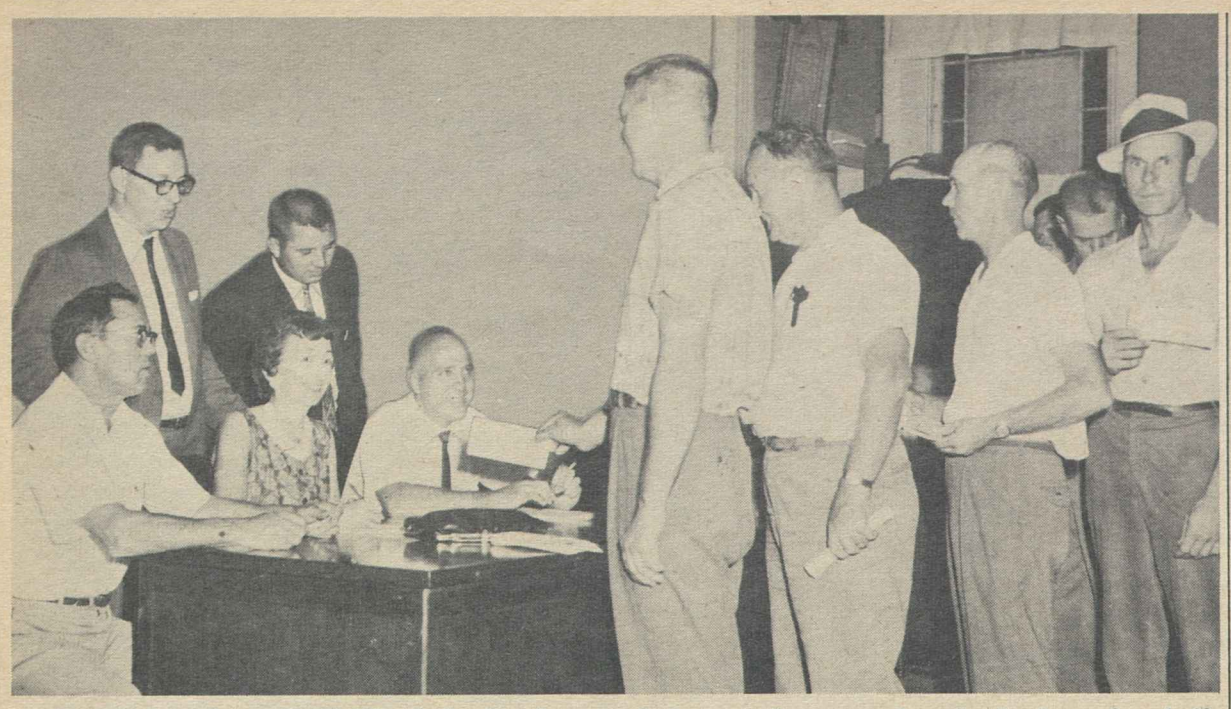
Also negotiated by the union was a restriction on overtime during periods of slack work; a fourth week of vacation after 20 years; a clause guaranteeing equal employment rights, and other contract improvements.

Union Investment Pamphlet Published

A new booklet designed to assist union leaders in the investment of general treasury, strike benefit and pension trust funds has been published by the AFL-CIO.

"The Investment of Labor's Funds," 24-page pamphlet, describes in simple terms the various short-term and long-term investments available to union financial officers and evaluates the characteristics of these investments.

Single copies of the publication, No. 130, prepared by the Dept. of Investment, are available without cost from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications. Up to 100 copies the pamphlet is available at 15 cents each; orders for 100 or more will be billed at $12 per hundred.



MILLION-DOLLAR SMILES of Steelworkers at Lebanon, O., greet the distribution of a half-million dollars in delayed profit sharing benefits under a contract with the former owners of Production Plating Works. Union representatives at the "payoff" meeting included, from left (seated): Local 4779 Vice Pres. Dewey Peters; Mrs. J. D. Poff, wife of a former local officer; Stan Wade of the USWA staff; standing, Robert Doggett, attorney for the union; Local Pres. Robert Jenkins. Unfair practice charges brought by the local against the new owners of the company—renamed Gas Appliance Supply Corp.—are still pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Nearly $500,000 Distributed:

Profits Plan Benefits Paid in Job Dispute

Lebanon, O.—Distribution of nearly $500,000 in delayed profit-sharing benefits climaxed the latest victory of Steelworkers Local 4779 in a long and bitter dispute with the present and former owners of the Production Plating Works here.

USWA Dist. Dir. Al Whitehouse emphasized, however, that the fight to preserve union wages and conditions at the plant is far from over.

The profit-sharing payments to the 160 members of the local—which ranged to more than $5,000 in some individual cases—represented a management obligation under a two-year contract signed a year ago with Huyler's, Inc., former owners of the firm.

Still pending, Whitehouse reported, are the union's unfair labor practice charges accusing the new owner, Milton Keiner, of discrimination against USWA members in layoffs and rehirings following his acquisition of the firm about six months ago.

Fifty-four active unionists who still have not been recalled to work were among those who received checks in the profit-sharing distribution, Whitehouse said. The payments, he added, represented about 75 to 85 percent of the amounts due the employes, with the balance withheld until tax obligations are resolved.

Whitehouse said the dispute with Keiner began last December with the first reports that he was negotiating to buy Production Plating. Despite a strike-free record of more than 12 years of harmonious relations between the union and the company, the USWA official said, Keiner immediately began a publicity campaign to paint the union as irresponsible, charging that it had initiated an excessive number of arbitrations (although there had been only seven in the 12 years) and hinting he would move the company to Indianapolis.

Closed for Fortnight

When the sale went through, Whitehouse said, the new owner immediately closed the plant for two weeks during which all employes received discharge notices.

Keiner then refused to recognize the "successors" clause of the USWA contract and proceeded to rehire employes on a selective basis, openly seeking anti-union workers and refusing to recall employes identified as active unionists, Whitehouse charged.

The USWA first obtained a temporary injunction in the common pleas court here restraining the company from hiring new personnel while former workers were on layoff. When that injunction was dissolved, the local struck the firm, charging unfair labor practices.

In a rare action on behalf of a complaining union, the National Labor Relations Board general counsel moved into federal court in Cincinnati to obtain an injunction against the management. U.S. District Court Judge John W. Peck issued a temporary order restraining the company—which has been renamed the Gas Appliance Supply Corp.—from closing down, threatening to close, refusing to hire USWA members or threatening employes with dismissal for joining the union.

The local suspended its strike when, in the course of court proceedings, management made a commitment not to hire new personnel. The former owner, Huyler's, also agreed to honor its profit-sharing obligations under the contract.

An NLRB trial examiner has since completed hearings on the union's charges, but has not issued his report.

Ford Foundation Gives $85,000 To USWA Program at Indiana U.

Pittsburgh—The Ford Foundation has made an $85,000 supporting grant to help Indiana University finance an experimental college level residential labor education program backed by the Steelworkers.

The grant will partially underwrite the program over the next three years and supplements financial support already given by the international union and its Dist. 30, which covers Indiana and Northern Kentucky.

The program was conceived by Dir. James Robb of Dist. 30, the trustees of the district education fund, and the USWA Dept. of Education headed by Emery F. Bacon. During its first experimental two years it will be confined primarily to USWA members, with extension to members of other unions expected by 1965.

The program will get under way at the university on Sept. 22, with students to be known as "Indiana fellows" now being selected by a faculty committee. It will be administered by the university's Bureau of Industrial & Labor Services, headed by Duncan W. Murphy.

The union said the basic aims of the program are the opportunity for the development of trained and responsible leadership, individual growth through programs of personal enrichment and self-development, and the chance for union members to take their proper places in a free and democratic society.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald hailed the plan as "a giant step forward in the development of trade union education."

The Steelworkers have developed a plan, he said, formally accepted by one of the nation's great universities, "that will permit union people to obtain the same advantages of higher education that have long been given to those in the fields of agriculture, commerce and the professions." He continued:

"We are gratified indeed that the Ford Foundation has seen fit to provide such substantial financial aid to the labor residential education program and by so doing apparently has recognized the need and unique merit of such an educational course in the universities."

The curriculum developed by a university-labor advisory committee, Murphy said, will consist of four parts:

- A "core course" dealing mainly with trade union studies such as collective bargaining, labor legislation, labor history and related areas, to "provide a better understanding of the labor movement and its place on the American scene."
- Three courses in the social sciences and humanities, such as economics, sociology, psychology, political science and literature.
- An elective course in the participant's field of interest.
- A weekly seminar.

Applicants chosen for the school will receive fellowships valued at $2,500 to cover their expenses.

Local Told to Get Back Gift to Race Hate Group

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has ordered Local 731, Memphis, Tenn., to recover $500 it contributed to a White Citizens Council fund in what Carey called a "treasonous" act.

In a letter to Local Pres. LeRoy Johnson, Carey noted that White Citizens Councils, besides their efforts to preserve segregation in the South, have supported legislation designed to weaken and destroy trade unions.

"To give them aid and comfort in the name of a trade union is treasonous," he declared.

The IUE reported that Johnson, in a telephone conversation with Carey, explained he had called a special meeting of the local in response to a petition that had been circulated without his knowledge. At the meeting, 50 of the local's 789 members voted the $500 contribution to the White Citizens Council in Greenwood, Miss., for the defense fund being established on behalf of the man accused of slaying Medgar Evans, Negro integration leader.

Carey's letter charged that Johnson and Local Sec.-Treas. Lena Logan had cooperated in the improper "diversion" of local funds and noted that Johnson had failed to vote against the resolution or record any opposition at the meeting, even though he was present as a delegate.

Citing sections of the IUE constitution and a number of convention resolutions committing the union to "the cause of equality," Carey suggested that the two officers should resign if they could not live up to their oaths of office, which he said require them to "adhere to and support all trade union policies determined upon or subscribed to by the IUE."

UTWA Wins Vote At Goodyear Plant

Cedartown, Ga.—Workers at the Goodyear plant here have voted for the United Textile Workers of America, 448 to 224, in a National Labor Relations Board election. UTWA Pres. George Baldanzi said the plant was the last unorganized Goodyear operation making fabrics used in tire manufacturing.

Baldanzi also, in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, expressed thanks for help given during the organizing campaign by Dir. Paul Christopher and Henry White of the federation's Reg. VIII and Dir. Charles Gilman and W. R. Thrasher of Reg. VI.

Beirne and Carey Back Amendments to MDTA

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers has urged Congress to enact a legislative program to curb overtime work while there is "simultaneous unemployment of some 5 million workers."

The CWA president made the proposal in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), conducting hearings on proposed amendments to strengthen the Manpower Development & Training Act.

Beirne added support to AFL-CIO recommendations that the act be changed to increase training allowances, add relocation allowances, broaden eligibility requirements for trainees, and bar training programs where jobless workers already possess the desired skills.

He emphasized, however, that the MDTA "must be considered and evaluated within the framework of the overall economic situation in this country and the distressing continued high level of unemployment."

He said he was particularly concerned over the "paradoxical situation" of substantial overtime in some industries despite the high rate of joblessness. To combat this, he suggested that the MDTA be amended, or new legislation be enacted, to require premium payments of double-and-a-half time, triple time, "or any other penalty payment" Congress finds would deter work beyond seven hours a day or 35 hours a week.

In earlier testimony, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voiced support for the proposed MDTA amendments, coupling it with a call for action to increase jobs.

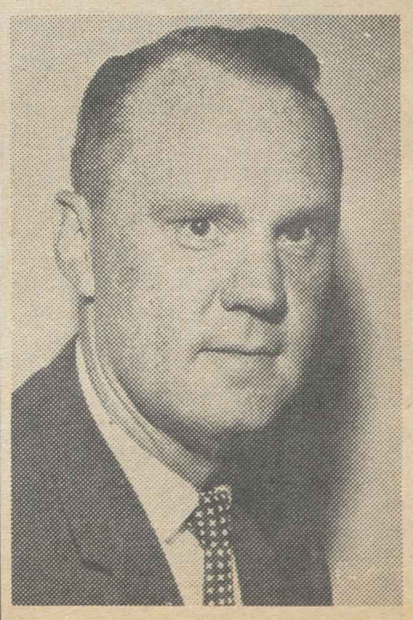
"We need a program to spur economic growth and create more job opportunities," the IUE president declared. "Among other things, this would include tax cuts, federal spending and public works projects. Unless this happens, the effect of retraining will be to give us better-trained unemployed workers."

Ohio AFL-CIO Picks Bollard As Secretary

Columbus, O.—Robert D. Bollard, staff representative of Steelworkers Dist. 25 in Cincinnati, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State AFL-CIO. He was elected by the executive board to succeed Elmer F. Cope, who announced recently that he would resign effective Aug. 1.

Bollard began working as a laborer in a Fort Dodge packinghouse and after the war joined the Packinghouse Workers staff as an editor and education director. He also served on the staff of the Illinois Industrial Union Council before joining the Steelworkers' district staff in Chicago. He was transferred to the USWA's Cincinnati district in 1956.

Forty years old, Bollard served in the Armed Forces in World War II, spending part of the time in a prisoner of war camp. He is a member of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Labor Education & Research Service at Ohio State University.



ROBERT D. BOLLARD

Wholesale Fraud Charged:

Oklahoma Labor Completes Challenge to 'Work' Petition

Oklahoma City—Evidence of massive forgery of signatures and wholesale fraud in the circulation of a so-called "right-to-work" law petition were laid before a State Supreme Court referee as hearings wound up on challenges to the validity of the petitions.

A total of 104,806 of the 213,000 signatures or purported signatures on the initiative forms are challenged by attorneys for citizens' groups seeking to get the petition invalidated by the high court.

The massive challenge presented to Supreme Court Referee Marian Opala was offered by the State AFL-CIO, the Oklahoma Committee for Free Collective Bargaining and individual citizens. It resulted from a statewide signature-by-signature examination of petition forms and a meticulous check against voter registration lists.

In challenging the 104,806 signatures, Atty. William C. Kessler told Opala that the Supreme Court should declare the initiative petition invalid because of "wholesale fraud, forgery, and otherwise improper signatures." Approximately 76,000 signatures must be judged improper in order to invalidate the initiative.

Of the 104,806 signatures under challenge, 70,817 were protested as names of non-registered voters. Evidence placed before the court showed that more than 2,000 names appear two or more times on the petition forms. Signing of an initiative petition more than once is a felony under Oklahoma law.

Signed for 15 Aged

Attorneys for the circulators were scheduled to begin arguments against the challenge following a hearing recess.

Mrs. Willie Mae Jones, of Oklahoma City, told the court:

"The name on the petition is not in my handwriting. It isn't even spelled right. I don't know anything about it."

Ralph Gardner, of Comanche, said in an affidavit his name had been forged to the petition.

"I did not sign the petition nor did I authorize anyone to sign in my behalf," he stated. "I further state this is a forgery."

James A. Porter, operator of a nursing home at Sapulpa, testified he had signed the names of 15 elderly inmates at the instigation of John Frank, president of Oklahomans for Right to Work, Inc., circulators of the initiative petition.

"I signed the names of 15 persons in my nursing home," Porter said. "Mr. Frank told me it was all right."

Evidence of Fraud

A handwriting expert, Mrs. Sadie McBride, of Oklahoma City, testified to numerous instances in which scores of names had been written into the petition forms by the same person. She pointed out other instances in which identical handwriting was used to inscribe as many as 15 different names on the petitions.

She testified that it was a clear case of forgery when a circulator of a petition had signed all the names to a petition and then turned it in as bona fide.

Challenges for other irregularities included: no street address for notary, 8,850; circulator's address not on affidavit, 1,754; illegible signatures, 754; no city listed, 525; no street address or address illegible in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 206; out-of-state addresses, 302; names not listed on circulator's affidavit, 190; no Christian name, 38; X-mark not properly witnessed, 43.

In addition to the challenges, protestants to the petition presented witnesses to show intimidation of employes by a few big employers in order to obtain signatures. In case after case, management personnel on lower levels testified to being given petitions by superiors and told to get them filled in.

Office meetings were held in many instances to further the drive, with prizes and money promised those who followed instructions.

"We have learned from these many witnesses that far more than half the signatures on these petitions are either irregular or the people signing didn't really know what the petitions meant," said Kessler. "They obtained a high percentage of their signatures from slum areas in Oklahoma City and Tulsa and from nursing homes and other elderly people.

"I have personally talked with hundreds of individuals who signed these petitions. I am amazed how it was misrepresented.

"Those signers who really know the purpose of so-called R-T-W are definitely a minority."

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN honored a member whose "quick action saved the life of his stricken engineer and prevented a collision between two freight trains" in a ceremony at the union's recent convention. BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert, right, presented a plaque and a $250 safety award to Robert L. Schoenwald, a fireman-helper on the Great Northern Railway. At his side is Mrs. Schoenwald.

Goldfinger Sees Peril In Discount Rate Boost

The higher interest rates imposed by the Federal Reserve Board on short term loans will not ease the nation's balance of payments problem to any "significant" degree, but it will create a "real danger" of a recession, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger warned in a radio interview.

Conceding that the FRB "discount rate" is a "seemingly technical" issue, Goldfinger said that labor is concerned because any "tightening up of the money supply" threatens to increase unemployment.

The discount rate—recently raised from 3 to 3.5 percent—is the interest banks pay when they borrow money from the Federal Reserve System. Because they pay more for the use of this money, their increased cost is reflected in higher interest rates the banks charge for loans to their customers.

While the FRB and the Administration have said that higher short-term interest rates will keep in the United States money which would otherwise be invested in other countries at higher returns, Goldfinger challenged this assumption.

Interviewed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs broadcast carried by the Mutual network, Goldfinger said the flow of short-term investment money out of the United States is not a major factor in the balance of payments problem. In fact, he added, the outflow of dollars "is much less of a problem" than would appear from "panic" stories in the press.

The United States has in recent years had an "unfavorable balance of payments" because U.S. spending, purchases and investments abroad have exceeded spending by other countries in the United States.

A more meaningful step to curb dollar losses—and especially to halt the "export of American jobs"—would be to restrict direct investment by U.S. companies in enterprises in other industrialized nations, Goldfinger observed. He cited as an example the recent purchase by the Chrysler Corp. of a large interest in the Simca Co. of France, which he noted resulted in an "outflow of $100 million from the U.S."

A rapidly growing economy at home would "provide the basis for increased profitable investment opportunities," Goldfinger said, "so that American individuals and businesses would not look overseas for investment possibilities."

He reiterated labor's contention that the governing bodies of the federal reserve system, now "dominated by bankers," should be "opened up to broader representation . . . so that other viewpoints may be represented in the monetary management of the United States."

$3.6 Million Collected In California Backpay

San Francisco—For the second year in a row, a state agency has collected more than $3 million in unpaid wages for employes. The total for the year ending June 30 was $3.6 million.

First Parley Held in FEC Rail Strike

Jacksonville, Fla.—Board Chairman Edward Ball of the Florida East Coast Railway, whose non-operating union employes have been on strike since Jan. 23, held his first meeting with heads of five rail labor organizations since the walkout started.

No agreement was reached, said Chairman George E. Leighty of the unions' negotiating committee, but Ball said he would "reconsider" arbitrating the long dispute.

Leighty added: "I do believe Mr. Ball now has a better idea of the kind of men and the kind of situation he's dealing with."

Ball is a wealthy financier who administers the $500 million Alfred I. duPont estate. Others at the meeting, called by Federal Mediator Frank K. Sweitzer, were Presidents Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes, C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks, A. J. Bernhardt of the Railway Carmen and Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept.

Leighty, who is president of the Railroad Telegraphers, said strike issues were discussed and that both sides agreed to "keep in touch." Arbitration previously had been rejected by the railroad.

The strike was called after management refused to match the raise of 10.28 cents an hour agreed to by all other major railroads last year. Members of operating unions have respected the picket lines and only a little traffic has moved over the rails.

The spirit of the strikers remains high, according to Chairman J. H. Hadley of the union strike committee, who said the workers are still determined "to win their just rights."

IAM Local Leaders Attend Rutgers School

New Brunswick, N. J.—Local leaders of the Machinists from northeastern states spent a week at the IAM Leadership School on the Rutgers University campus here on a course of studies which ranged from bargaining techniques to civil rights and problems of urban renewal.

Race Parity Standards Set for Apprenticeships

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced new standards for certification of apprenticeship programs aimed at insuring equality of opportunity in accordance with a June 4 directive of Pres. Kennedy.

The President had instructed the secretary of labor, in carrying out his duties under the Federal Apprenticeship Act and Executive Order 10925 dealing with equal employment opportunity "to require that the admission of young workers to apprenticeship programs be on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

Wirtz announced that the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training henceforth will withhold certification of apprenticeship programs unless they meet these criteria:

- "Selection of apprentices must be determined on a basis of equal opportunity. Qualification for entrance into apprenticeship programs should be determined by fair tests, occupationally essential physical requirements and other merit standards. Eligibility should be determined on the basis of specific requirements in order that any discriminatory aspects of individual programs can be clearly and promptly judged. A significant number of minority group members in a given program, or a reservation system for such a number, will be viewed as meeting this standard.
- "Previously developed application lists for apprenticeship must be in harmony with the first standard. Where they are not, these lists must be disregarded to the extent necessary to provide current opportunity for a significant number of individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups.
- "After selections have been made, it must be demonstrated that no discrimination exists either in the apprenticeship program itself or in the employment to which the program is related. Factors to be judged in this respect include job assignment, promotion, demotion, layoff or termination, rates of pay, or other forms of compensation or conditions of work.
- "Where apprentices are selected from a restricted pool, as in the instance of present employes of a firm, the foregoing standards shall govern both admission to the pool and selection for apprenticeship."

Wirtz also announced that a cooperative plan is being developed by the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to carry out another directive in the President's June 4 statement.

This requires a review of all federal construction programs "to prevent any racial discrimination in hiring practices, either directly in the rejection of presently available qualified Negro workers or indirectly by the exclusion of Negro applicants for apprenticeship training."

UAW Seeks Borg-Warner Pact Changes

Detroit—The Auto Workers have served early notice on the Borg-Warner Corp. of the union's intention to terminate collective bargaining and pension agreements covering 5,800 workers at five company divisions.

The notice was given 15 months in advance of the normal contract expiration dates to give management and the union "adequate time to negotiate an agreement which would better assure the retirement security of employes represented by the UAW," the union said.

The plants are at Muncie, Ind.; Chicago and Rockford, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., where contracts permit notice of termination "at least 60 days" in advance of the termination date. At seven other Borg-Warner locations, UAW contracts restrict notice of termination to "within 60 days" of termination.

Dir. Ken Bannon of the union's Borg-Warner Dept. said the UAW holds 12 collective bargaining pacts and 12 pension agreements with the firm and that in the case of the five affected divisions, the pension language is almost identical.

"We think, and the Borg-Warner local unions think," said Bannon, "that the time has come to utilize more effectively the moneys held under these separate pension plans" to assure the employes' pension security.

"We have suggested to the company, as one means of accomplishing this end, the creation of a single pension plan covering all the divisions" with UAW-represented employes.

The Answer Is Bargaining

SLOWLY EMERGING from the deft propaganda smokescreen thrown up by the railroads in the four-year-old rail dispute is the simple fact that the roads have yet to engage in real collective bargaining.

Railroad management has directed its campaign for work rules changes at the general public rather than sitting down in earnest with the unions representing their workers to determine, in the tradition of give-and-take negotiation, a solution to an admittedly vexing problem.

The rail unions, since the inception of the dispute, have been forced into the position of accepting or rejecting reports of various commissions and government boards, as is, rather than employing these recommendations as a basis for bargaining.

The net effect of all the findings to date has been to tell the rail unions that they have no choice but to bargain away thousands of jobs, to sign a contract permanently to put out in the street members currently employed.

Against this background, the railroads have had no pressing need to bargain a settlement. There has been no incentive for them to reach a peaceful agreement with their workers.

The Administration proposal to place the work rules decision in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission has the same deficiency of allowing the railroads to avoid normal bargaining, although the Administration has stressed the need for continued negotiations during the ICC-decision-making period.

As the hearings of the House and Senate Commerce committees continue, the realization that the railroads have in effect bypassed normal bargaining procedures is coming more clearly into focus.

Senators and congressmen, concerned over the serious effects of a rail shutdown and the damage to labor-mangement relations resulting from binding decisions imposed by a governmental agency, are urging intensive bargaining efforts to secure an agreement.

It's time for the railroads to demonstrate their responsibility and concern for the national interest and sit down at the bargaining table in earnest to work out a reasonable solution in the best interests of their workers, the railroads and the country.

Facts on the Dollar

THROUGHOUT American history discussion of monetary policy has been conducted in a highly charged emotional atmosphere, and the current debate over the balance of payments problem is no exception.

There has been a rash of stories on shrinking U.S. gold reserves and doubts have been raised on the stability of the dollar. The Administration's program to cut back the payments deficit has added to the confusion.

The American dollar is the soundest and sturdiest currency in the world. The soundness of the dollar is geared directly to the vitality and vigor of the American economy.

The recent rise of interest rates to meet the payments deficit will have the ultimate effect of putting a damper on this vigor and vitality and make it more difficult to expand economic activity.

The basic solution to the balance of payments problem is an economy fully utilizing all its manpower and resources to bolster the confidence of American and foreign investors.

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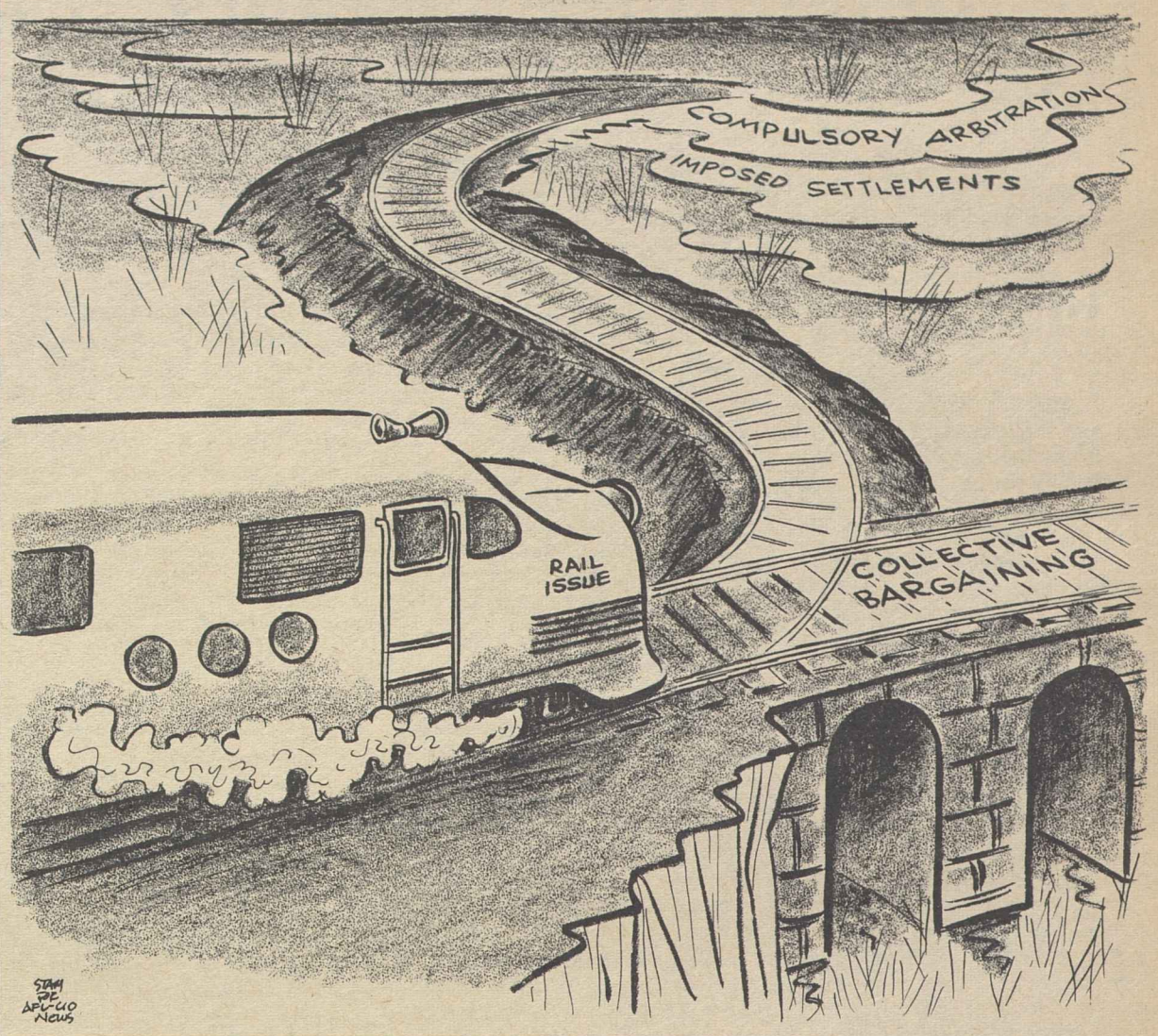
Stay on the Main Track



Wages, Working Conditions Lag:

Jordan Trade Unions Function —But Progress Is Slow, Uneven

By Arnold Beichman

AMMAN, JORDAN—The big news here is that youthful King Hussein has taken to inviting Jordan's labor leaders to the Basman Palace for lunch. Last June, the 28-year-old monarch of this Arab kingdom paid his first visit to the headquarters of the Jordan Federation of Trade Unions.

The much-overlooked news, however, is that the palace wining and dining and royal visiting isn't doing very much for the workers of this country. Jordan, in area about the size of Indiana, arose from the aftermath of World War I and the glamorized exploits of Lawrence of Arabia. The U.S. government is committed to the maintenance of this constitutional kingdom as about the best strategic bet in a Middle East where government officials change so fast that even foreign embassies have difficulty in keeping track of who's in charge.

The cost to the U.S. of that maintenance since 1956 has been about $300 million in military aid, budgetary aid and surplus foods. It also meant calling out the U.S. Sixth Fleet last April when Nasser-inspired demonstrators thought the time had come to send Hussein into exile or to join his assassinated grandfather, King Abdullah.

In so shaky a kingdom, one can assume that trade unions would reflect the royal uneasiness. And they do—government restrictions on the right to strike, low membership, lip-service encouragement to unions and protective laws which sound good only on paper.

For example, there is now a mandated 8-hour day, 6-day week—covering employers with five or more workers. Since about 90 percent of the urban workforce is in places of employment with fewer than five workers, the workday frequently is from sunup-to-sundown. Wages for unskilled workers average about 10 cents an hour, for skilled workers from 20 to 30 cents.

The Jordan FTU, which got its start in 1954, claims a membership of 13,000, the biggest constituents being office and clerical workers (4,500), and municipal and public works employes (3,000). The secretary-general, Wajih Mango, is also secretary of the Tobacco Workers, with 700 members.

Obviously well-to-do, he says he takes no salary for either of his two union posts since his job as a supervisor in a tobacco factory pays him a good wage. A man of 53, Mango has three sons—one a doctor, another an accountant and the third completing law studies at the University of Cairo. He is serving his second elected two-year term as JFTU secretary-general.

One of the biggest unions, the Taxi Drivers & Chauffeurs Union, is outside the JFTU. It claims a membership of 5,000 out of 12,000 employed in the transport industry covering taxis, buses and trucks. Headed by Sami Mansour as general secretary, the union disagrees with the representation policies on the JFTU executive board and on international affiliation.

Mansour, who said he receives a small subsidy from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, believes that the JFTU ought to belong to the ICFTU. JFTU officials are strongly opposed to such affiliation because Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, is a member. Mansour argues that precisely because Histadrut is an affiliate, Jordan labor ought also to join so that Arab labor opinion could have a voice in ICFTU deliberations.

THE ONLY ARAB affiliates in the ICFTU are the Aden Trades Union Congress and one of the Lebanese federations. However, a number of Arab unions are affiliated directly to international trade secretariats—such as the petroleum and transport workers federation, to which Histadrut unions also belong.

Mansour was chauffeur for King Abdullah for six years until the monarch's murder in Jerusalem by an Arab extremist in 1951. Thereafter he became a taxi driver and founded the union in 1954. As one of its nine paid officers, he receives about $140 monthly, which is considered a good wage, plus traveling expenses to the union's regional offices. Mansour toured America last year on a U.S. "leader grant" and proudly displayed the AFL-CIO tie pin he had been given on a visit to federation headquarters in Washington.

Split though they are, both sides seem to agree that the Jordanian worker is making little progress either in wages or working conditions. And, as one leader put it, "we can expect very little help from the government." However, all unions receive some subsidies from the Ministry of Labor which, officials say, is used to meet emergency needs of their members. The JFTU received, for example, $1,820 last year, Mansour's transport union, $840. The JFTU income in 1962 was $6,020, of which the government subsidy represented 30 percent.

Whatever aid the government offers the unions, it has little meaning for the workers, approximately 17 percent of whom in urban areas are unemployed and, said Mango, the figure is rising.

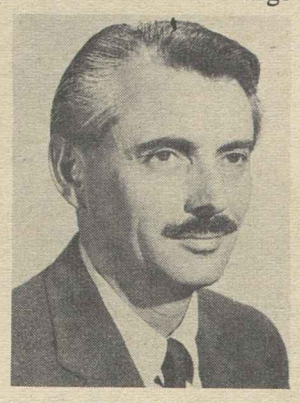
Morgan Says:

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Seen Giant Step Back from Insanity

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BEHIND THE SUCCESSFUL negotiation of a test-ban treaty looms a large fact that we should not forget. Pres. Kennedy hinted at it when he revealed that three times in the last 2½ years the U.S. and the Soviet Union had approached the brink of possible war. The large fact is this: the U.S. was leading from strength, not from weakness. Our nuclear capabilities are already overwhelming. In the last two years we have mixed in with them a build-up of so-called conventional forces to give our defense posture a more credible balance and flexibility instead of the "all-or-nothing" stance it seemed to have when Washington's emphasis was almost exclusively on deterrence backed by the threat of "massive retaliation."



Morgan

We have made and are continuing to sustain heavy military commitments in Southeast Asia. Indeed it was Kennedy's willingness to risk war in Laos, a willingness clearly conveyed to the Kremlin, which apparently did more than anything else to bring an uneasy and imperfect but at least partially workable truce to that unhappy kingdom. We have held fast and refused to negotiate away the freedom of West Berlin and last October the President, again at excruciating risk, faced down the Soviet premier and forced him to withdraw his offensive missiles from Cuba.

Adding all this up, and throwing in the Sino-Soviet rupture which cracked communism's monolithic myth, one might be tempted to conclude that in approving a test ban the West can live with, Khrushchev was leading from weakness, not from strength. He even appears to have judged a limited test ban so urgent to the Soviet Union's own needs that he did not, as preliminary anxieties suggested he might, insist on tying the treaty to a non-aggression pact—although he did get a commitment from us and the British to discuss and explore the tricky terrain which would have to be traveled to reach such a pact.

Some people can hardly be blamed, then, for asking why, if we were pressing him so hard without a test ban, we chose to give him a kind of surcease he may not deserve. In the first place it is not that much of a let-up. The U.S. intends to continue underground testing—in which radioactive fallout is minimal—and will keep its facilities ready to handle a resumption of testing elsewhere if the Soviets violate the agreement. Furthermore there is no detectable tendency by the Administration to cut present military strength. Khrushchev & Co. are clearly in a bind both domestically and within the rest of the Communist world, but their threat to the non-Communist world is still hard and real.

The conviction seems to be growing in Washington that Moscow initialed the test ban treaty not out of desperation, but with the conviction that it was best for Soviet national interests—and if this is so it could be the best guarantee that Khrushchev will stick by it.

Moreover, the consensus of expert Administration judgment that the White House acted upon was based, or so it looks, on the reasoning that though each side may gain some advantage over the other in some military area, neither can expect to gain much cumulatively and that therefore, on balance, the limited test ban formula is worth the calculated risks.

SO WHAT WE HAVE here if the Senate, after advice, will consent, is a step away from global insanity. It is a tentative step but it is, comparatively speaking, a giant step because it is the first one taken formally since a monstrous pile of human flesh and countless other objects, animate and inanimate, melted under Hiroshima's mushroom cloud 18 years ago.

In the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists some months ago a distinguished physicist of the Rand Corp., Amron H. Katz, wrote that "though waging war is deadly, it is intensly simple and direct, consisting principally of many people getting positive orders. Unfortunately, there isn't any corresponding set of positive orders, any prescription, that can be written for peace.

"We need some kind of gigantic moral equivalent," Katz went on, "some activity on which we can focus and spend our energies and resources—the conquest of space, disease, hunger, the problem of world education, the development of resources, the problems of population. Clearly we don't have to invent problems."

Ironically, moral forces don't move nations much except when they are converted into the motivations or excuses for the immorality of war. This test ban treaty could be the first ingredient in a prescription for peace. It is not yet a refined, pure ingredient and it won't be strong enough to prevent the nuclear virus from spreading to France and China. But the medication must begin somewhere.

Experts predict that in the future such countries as Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Japan, Israel and even India and Indonesia could have atomic capabilities. If these can be diverted to producing electric power, blasting out harbors, tapping oil reserves, proliferating disease-curing isotopes and powering space ships, the results may make nuclear war look a little less desirable to everybody.

Washington Reports:

FEP Act Held Vital Element In Total Civil Rights Package

WITH A NEGRO jobless rate twice as high as that of whites, and a rate three time as high for married head-of-family Negroes, a national Fair Employment Practices Act is one of the civil rights measures most needed, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) and Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Hawkins said that the bill to be presented on the House floor "combines the best thinking and the commitments of members of both parties," and that the chances for its passage are good.

"We had wonderful bipartisan support [in committee] in eliminating what would be points of opposition," the California Democrat said.

Goodell said that the FEPC bill on which the House will vote is modeled after those in states such as New York and California, but that there are important differences.

"One of the key changes we made in the subcommittee and full committee, as a result of the bi-partisan approach," said the New York congressman, "was the separation of the process of judging cases and prosecuting them.

"An administrator will do the investigating, the conciliating, and, if necessary, the prosecuting. A five-man board will hear the cases."

GOODELL SAID that where a state law is being effectively administered, the case may be referred to the state. He observed that most of the states operating under FEPC laws settle cases of discrimination in management or labor by conciliation. Out of 9,700 cases in New York, he said, only 12 have gone to court.

Hawkins pointed out that the rate of Negro youth unemployed is also greater than the rate for whites—twice as many, in proportion, being jobless. There is concern, he declared, about the number of school dropouts among Negroes.

Many non-whites have failed to go beyond the sixth grade in school, in some states 40 percent of the total, compared to 6 percent of the whites," remarked Goodell.

Both spokesmen said that an FEPC is not the whole answer. Unless unemployment is reduced, unless full employment is attained, "we shall only have, as AFL-CIO Pres. Meany said, 'a sharing of misery'," commented Goodell.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CURIOUS PATTERN can be observed in the successive rearguard actions southern senators have waged in the civil rights battles of recent years: each time they have vowed total defiance of one or two sections of the program and branded the sponsors of such proposals "far-out" advocates and "extremists." By implication the rest of the program has seemed less seriously objectionable even though not exactly welcome.

The interesting thing is that the ground shifts: the voting rights of all qualified citizens may be at least half-conceded now, but in 1960 and 1957 they were less freely conceded. Equality of opportunity in the marketplace of jobs is no longer so "extreme" a proposal that it is rejected out of hand. Some of the heat has gone out of the issue.

Whether a civil rights bill in 1963 will include a fair employment practice section is obviously still uncertain. The point is that the discussion is less touchy and sensitive.

And what is the "hot" issue of 1963? The public accommodations section of Pres. Kennedy's proposals. Yet if any principle seems plain, it should be that when any American citizen—well-behaved and orderly—drives along the highways, he should not be turned away from a public motel, restaurant or service station because of the color of his skin. He should not be forced to plot and scheme and lay out inconvenient routes to obtain decent lodging, food and rest for his family.

This is now the "hot" point for opponents, or at least the hottest. It does seem that other things—things that are not considered utterly intolerable in 1963—might have been so viewed three years ago and six years ago. At what future time will a public accommodations bill come to seem less intolerable to those now prepared to fight to the death against it? Couldn't it be considered rationally, rather than with so much emotion, this year?

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME, a stepped-up Republican drive is taking place in the South. The GOP in Virginia is entering more candidates for the legislature than it has for nearly 90 years. In Mississippi it has chosen candidates for both governor and lieutenant governor.

The Mississippi election is this year, and the Republican National Committee's southern division proudly cites Newsweek as calling it the "most important" political event of 1963. The GOP candidate for governor, a former Democrat naturally, is Rubel Phillips, also a former chairman of the Public Service Commission. For lieutenant governor it is State Sen. Stanford E. Morse, Jr., also a former Democrat.

The issues emphasized in Republican printed material are conservatism, states' rights, private enterprise, Kennedy "socialism." The underlying resentment of the civil rights issue remains hidden—but Republican Sen. Tower of Texas, who was featured speaker at a fund-raising dinner for the Republican Mississippi candidates, has not established himself as exactly an ardent champion of rights for racial minorities.

The 1963 Mississippi elections are indeed important—for what they reveal about possibly growing Republican strength, and not less for what happens in the Democratic primary race for governor.

Former Gov. J. P. Coleman, who shares many segregationist convictions but was a force for decency and restraint during his term, is opposed by two major rivals. One is Lieut. Gov. Paul B. Johnson, who helped Gov. Ross Barnett during the battle over admission of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi; the other is Charles L. Sullivan, who served as an unpledged elector in 1960 to vote against the Democratic nominee, John F. Kennedy, in the electoral college.

* * *

AN ADDED ELEMENT: Democratic Rep. E. C. Gathings of Arkansas, has inserted in the Congressional Record 30 solid pages of small type critical of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The identical material was printed in the Record in 1956, and it cost $2,632.50 to reprint it.

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY depends on passage of the Roosevelt bill cleared by the House Labor Committee and also on seeing that the economy is strengthened to provide more jobs, Rep. Charles B. Goodell (R-N. Y.), left, and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) asserted on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Truth-in-Packaging Bill Given Chance of Passage in Congress

IN A TIME when consumer exploitation has become a serious problem, consumers have not been able to get a bill through Congress to protect them from deceptive practices.

Recently, in what they privately admitted was sheer desperation, a group of consumer-minded senators staged a "Consumers Day in the U.S. Senate." In speech after speech Senators Kefauver, Hart, Douglas and Javits sought to call the attention of the public and their fellow senators to proposals for laws requiring honest packaging, truth in lending, a federal consumer counsel and other needs.

Now, after years of complaints about deceptive packages, the truth-in-packaging bill sponsored by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) appears to have a chance of getting through Congress.

The bill has been approved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, 5-3, and will shortly come up before the full committee. If approved there, it has a good chance of getting through the Senate itself, since the Administration supports it. Both state weights-and-measures officials and agricultural officials' associations have testified in favor of it.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) also is expected to start moving soon to get approval of the House for the bill.

Despite its simple, harmless requirements, the truth-in-packaging bill has become the center of the ludicrous spectacle in which the entire might of one of America's most-powerful industries is arrayed against it. The record of the testimony taken by Hart's subcommittee indicates that actually $100 billion worth of industry is fighting this innocent little bill. The food and allied industries are approximately three or four times as big as the steel and auto industries.

All that the truth-in-packaging bill asks for is that housewives be treated a little more honestly and informatively when they shop for packaged goods. It would merely require that net weights be displayed prominently on the front of the packages without qualifying adjectives such as "giant half-quart"; that illustrations on the package should not deceive, so that a picture of chocolate-chip cookies, for example, doesn't show more chocolate chips than the cookies really provide, and that printed "cents off" advertising on packages be eliminated if an integral part of the package.

THE BILL ALSO would empower the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission to establish weights and measures at which goods may be sold; for example, in pound units instead of 15.25-ounce packages.

But even these mild provisions, which ultimately would benefit industry as well as consumers and the national economy, have become the target of truly violent opposition with about as much industrial power opposing the bill as you can get. It has become the No. 1 target this year of both the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Also opposing are the Advertising Federation of America, Association of National Advertisers, National Canners Association, and Grocery Manufacturers Association.

The most influential support for the bill has come from the AFL-CIO, which has become the chief source of countervailing power on behalf of consumer protection, backers of the bill.

Other important supporters include the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., increasingly active recently on behalf of consumer protection, National Consumers League, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, Consumers Union, and local consumer groups and state consumer officials.

In testimony favoring the bill, U.S. Food & Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick pointed out that it would merely encourage compliance with commonly accepted standards of honesty.

This measure is needed urgently because in recent years packaging has deteriorated from such standards of clarity and honesty. As far back as 1957, trade union and consumer cooperative newspapers first pointed out the number of products that give you not-quite a pound or a quart, and the many "look-alike" packages which vary in the actual amount of food or detergents they provide.

If you aren't able to compare costs per ounce, pound or quart, you can seriously overpay. For example, you may be led into buying the rice that really comes to 33 cents a pound instead of the one for 19 cents or the tuna fish that comes to $1.20 a pound instead of that available at 60 cents, Mrs. Nelson pointed out.

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SUPPORT for the Washington demonstration for jobs and civil rights, scheduled for Aug. 28, was planned at a meeting in New York. Speakers included, from left (seated), Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Cleveland Robinson, chairman of the administrative committee of the groups sponsoring the demonstration; (standing) the Rev. George B. Ford, pastor of Corpus Christi Church; Bayard Rustin, deputy director of the sponsoring committee, and Rabbi Balfour Brickner, director of the committee on interfaith activities of the American Hebrew Congregation.

Solutions Proposed:

New Study Examines Problem of Dropouts

WITH MORE THAN 30 percent of students leaving high school before graduation, the problem of school failures and dropouts is of urgent national concern. There is no simple answer to the problems of these 1 million youngsters each year, but enough is known to enable parents, teachers, counselors, and community agencies to help them.

Unless these students are guided, they will face mounting difficulties. Statistics bear this out: The unemployment rate among dropouts is double that of the general population; they are also out of work for longer periods; dropouts are the hard core of those who do the most menial and routine tasks, year after year; and finally, 85 percent of the relief clients, to take Cook County, Ill., as an example, have not completed high school.

In School Failures and Dropouts, a new Public Affairs pamphlet, Edith G. Neisser summarizes what is known about the causes and treatment of this serious personal and social problem.

Pointing out some clues to potential school failures, Mrs. Neisser describes leaving school as "nearly always a symptom . . . of a problem which has been building up over a long period, and it usually creates more difficulties than it solves."

"The way to dropping out," she writes, "is paved with failures." Particularly significant is failure to learn to read; three times as many poor readers as good ones drop out.

Family instability and the shifting population of big-city slums, where "75 percent to 80 percent of the high-school boys and girls are disadvantaged Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, or southern mountain white people"—this is the environment of many of the school dropouts.

There are danger signals that Mrs. Neisser urges parents to be alert to: the child who is repeatedly involved in mischief-making; a marked decline in the quality of work after reaching high school; an unusual need for attention and reassurance; truancy and persistent tardiness; poor achievement in spite of good ability.

Despite the seemingly overwhelming personal and environmental difficulties, Mrs. Neisser feels strongly that parents, teachers, school counselors and administrators, and community agencies working together can change the picture. Her specific suggestions for parents stress encouragement rather than punishment.

Several interesting and effective pilot projects, starting in the lower grades, are convincing evidence that preventive programs and fresh approaches to teaching can encourage students to complete their schooling.

Such projects offer hope that the problems of at least some potential school failures and dropouts can be solved; and that the personal waste and suffering, as well as the heavy costs to society, of delinquent youth and of unemployed and unemployable young people and adults can be reduced.

School Failures and Dropouts is available from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City, at 25 cents a copy.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Folks Hardly Ever Get Nostalgic About the Joy of Sulking as Kids

By Jane Goodsell

PEOPLE OFTEN wax nostalgic over the wild, preposterous naughty, goofy things they did when they were kids.

They remember sledding, standing up, down Dead Man's Hill; shooting rubber bands in class; playing hookey from school; smoking cigarettes in a tree house. Things like that.

Sure, all those things were great, no doubt about it. But I can't understand why nobody ever mentions one of childhood's most delightful forms of naughtiness: sulking.

Few activities were more blissful than a good, long soul-satisfying sulk.

It didn't make much difference what started you sulking. Maybe it was something you had to do, and didn't want to. Maybe it was something you wanted to do, and weren't allowed to. Or something somebody said that hurt your feelings or made you mad. What started it didn't make much difference as long as it gave you an opportunity to flounce up to your room.

Once there, you'd lie on your bed, wallowing in self-pity. You'd visualize yourself getting very sick (maybe even dying) and all of them standing around being sorry because they'd been so mean.

You'd lie there, sobbing into your pillow, but stopping occasionally just in case somebody might be knocking at your door. You longed for somebody to knock on the door so you could tell them, in a heart-rending voice, to go away.

I SUSPECT that any child who doesn't enjoy an occasional sulk is truly unhappy and insecure.

I still think it would be fun to flounce up to my room and sulk like a seven-year-old.

But, alas, it wouldn't be the same. With adulthood comes disillusionment and doubt. You'd know, right from the beginning, that you would sooner or later have to emerge from your room and apologize for the way you acted. It would spoil everything.

Children, the lucky little bums, can enjoy cheap thrills for the moment. They can walk through puddles without worrying about catching cold. They can gorge themselves on chocolate sauce with no thought of their waistlines. And they can sulk in wholehearted bliss, heedless of the dreadful moment when they must come out and make apologies.

Adults anticipate the awful moment of anticlimax, and decide to skip the whole thing because it's not worth the price.

This, I guess, is what they mean by Emotional Maturity.

At Harvard Parley:

Schnitzler Challenges Business To Adopt 'Dynamic' Approach

Cambridge, Mass.—American businessmen have been challenged by a labor spokesman to be more enterprising, more dynamic, more alert to the opportunities of making "free enterprise" really work.

"This is the kind of business community that we in the American labor movement want," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the Public Relations Institute of the School of Business Administration at Harvard University in a panel discussion of "labor's role in keeping business dynamic."

It is not enough, he said, for a "dynamic" business society to have scientific management, heavy investment, shrewd promotion or imaginative enterprise because "all of them put together will fail unless there are consumers with money to spend."

Income Keystone of Business

Asserting that "broadening and raising consumer income is more important" than ever, Schnitzler called for more jobs and higher wages, adding:

"We are convinced that this is the keystone of 'dynamic' business today; and it is the role which labor, by itself and through government, will strive to fulfill."

Schnitzler further identified labor's role as that of "creating a healthy economy" and "stimulating the creation of customers" at home and overseas. He called attention to a major business shortcoming in this language:

"The plain fact is that the purveyors of goods and services . . . are more interested in selling what they want to make than in making what people want to buy. And they never seem to think about improving the income levels of the consumer so that the consumer can afford to buy more."

He cited two great opportunities that business has for expanding its markets—the 16.75 million workers who have been exempted from the minimum wage and overtime guarantees of the Fair Labor Standards Act; and the expanding American population which he sees as "not a threat but an opportunity—if they have jobs, and money to spend."

Schnitzler listed this outline of labor proposals to spur the economy and create more job opportunities:

- A tax cut of $10 billion, concentrated on the lowest bracket of taxable personal income, coupled with a reduction in taxes on the first $25,000 of corporate earnings to save $10 billion for smaller businesses.
- Increased federal expenditures for education, housing, urban redevelopment and mass transit.
- Expansion of the public works program as long as unemployment remains at 5 percent or more.
- A federal monetary policy that keeps interest rates low to encourage business expansion.
- A series of programs designed to meet the unemployment problem—area redevelopment, stronger jobless insurance, extension of wage-hour law protection, job retraining and other measures.
- A shorter workweek—35 hours, with double time for overtime to spread employment.

All these measures and more are needed to stimulate "home front" business, and on the export front most labor people have accepted the concept of trade expansion, Schnitzler said, because "a successful export trade by American business is essential to that concept."

He said business can do its part by "making what people want to buy" and by learning from the "Yankee traders" of a century ago who "sold what they had" overseas and bought what they were sent to buy.

Pointing out that "any number of companies" currently run their production lines at about 80 percent of capacity, the federation officer said "they would run at 100 percent of capacity—thus creating more jobs, more markets, more transportation, more profits—if they could sell the other 20 percent of their capacity."

New Consumers Increase

Then he added that, having traveled overseas regularly, "I know there are plenty of places where many of these products are desperately needed and could be sold." In the emerging nations, every success in raising living standards "creates a new consumer whose purchasing ability is constantly rising," he asserted.

Schnitzler said he agreed it would not be profitable for individual manufacturers to become involved in the export business, but asked: "How about 100 percent of these manufacturers pooling their abilities into a single operation" to seek out markets and serve as a sales and distribution branch? The West German and Canadian governments now are doing just that, he said.

As to claims that high U.S. wages have "priced us out of the world market." Schnitzler answered that the charge is "demonstrably untrue."

The remedy for wages of 20 cents an hour overseas is not 20-cent wages in America but higher wages in other lands, he added. The AFL-CIO spends a quarter of its income to help other labor movements better themselves, he said. One such project is the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which trains future leaders in democratic unionism abroad, Schnitzler related.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, strengthening Connecticut's ban on discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, is signed by Gov. John Dempsey (D) after a successful campaign for its enactment by labor and other statewide groups. Standing, left to right, State Civil Rights Commission Chairman Ralph Goglia; Mrs. Jeannetta H. Clark, legislative chairman of the NAACP, and State AFL-CIO Pres. John J. Driscoll, who was chairman of the legislative coordinating committee for the housing bill.

Ohio's GOP Legislators Cut Labor Protection

Columbus, O.—Ohio workers "came out second best" in the recently-concluded session of the legislature, according to an analysis by the State AFL-CIO.

In its summary, the state federation declared labor-backed bills to improve unemployment and workmen's compensation were shunted aside in favor of employer-backed legislation to cut compensation to the jobless and injured. Other conclusions:

- Emergency legislation to permit Ohio participation in the federal program of aid to dependent children of the unemployed was bottled up by the Republican leadership.
- The GOP-controlled legislature killed or took no action on labor-supported legislation including bills for a state minimum wage law, more liberal registration and election laws, a "truth-in-lending" extension of the civil service merit system, restrictions on the use of strikebreakers, fair hearing procedures on injunctions in labor disputes, and a state labor relations law.
- A labor-supported bill to prohibit discrimination in housing and home financing was killed by a House committee although enactment of such a bill had been a campaign pledge of Gov. James A. Rhodes (R).
- The closest to passage of any major labor-backed bill was Senate approval of a measure to include fringe benefits as part of the prevailing wages which must be paid on public projects. The bill was killed by the House Industry & Labor Committee.

Employers Win Changes

Employer-requested amendments attached to the unemployment compensation law will require workers to have had at least 32 weeks of employment in their "base year" in order to be eligible for a full 26 weeks of benefits. Previously, only 20 weeks was needed.

Other new restrictions reduce compensation by amounts received in severance pay, pension payments and vacation pay and by one-half of social security payments. The law also was changed to make it more difficult for workers to qualify when they are laid off after having quit a prior job, to deny compensation to workers idled because of a strike at another plant owned by the same employer, and to deny benefits to employes dismissed during a pregnancy.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO had written the governor urging a veto of both the unemployment and workmen's compensation bills. Rhodes, however, signed the workmen's compensation measure and announced that he will sign the jobless benefit bill.

The State AFL-CIO summed up the legislative outcome as follows:

"From the beginning of the session to the last day, labor was forced to fight a defensive fight to preserve the gains that it realized in the Democratic-controlled 1959 legislature. It was a losing fight."

Union Ratifies New Pact at U.S. Tobacco

Richmond, Va.—Members of the Tobacco Workers at the United States Tobacco Co. operation here have voted approval of a new three-year contract providing a 5 percent wage increase and other benefits.

TWIU Vice Presidents Howard W. Vogt and George Benjamin aided the negotiating committees of Locals 214 and 225 in winning these gains:

- Wage adjustments in numerous work classifications plus wage increases of 8 to 12 cents an hour.
- An eighth paid holiday — Memorial Day.
- Sick leave rises from a maximum of 17 to 21 days for those employed 24 months or more; and from 10 to 12 days for workers employed from 14 to 23 months.

The agreement provides also that an increase of 3 percent will be added to the base rate next June 1, and 2 percent on June 1, 1965.

Among the products made by TWIU members here are Encore, Sano and Stratford cigarettes; Skoal and Key chewing tobaccos, and Dill's Best, Model, Old Briar and Mapleton smoking tobaccos.

Kaiser Sharing Bonus Averages $100 in June

Fontana, Calif.—More than 4,700 Steelworkers at the Kaiser Steel Corp. plant here received cost-sharing bonuses for June averaging about $100 per worker, the highest "payout" thus far under the sharing plan.

In all, participating workers have received benefits averaging about $352 above base pay for the four months the plan has been in effect.

A joint announcement by the USWA and Kaiser said that the company's savings in material, supply and labor costs, below the 1961 base, amounted to $1.48 million in June. Under the formula agreed upon, about one-third—$470,000—was distributed to the eligible employes.

The announcement said the payments were equivalent to 24 percent of standard hourly wage rates, on the average, and ranged from 17 percent to 47 percent. The average hourly payment for participating workers came to 62 cents an hour.

The statement cautioned, however, that cost savings during the next few months "are likely to be reduced as a result of the general decline in orders for steel experienced in recent weeks."

"Although the plan has built-in compensatory factors for varying levels of operations," it continued, "the greatest possible cost savings opportunities exist under high-level, optimum production conditions."

The sharing plan was worked out in more than three years of negotiations by a special committee composed of union, company and public representatives who began their discussions following the lengthy 1959 steel strike.

Kaiser workers are guaranteed at least as much in pay and fringe benefits as other steel workers, plus a monthly distribution of cost savings as against the comparable month of 1961. Individual benefits under the sharing plan vary according to base pay.

In effect, the plan removes wage matters from the scope of negotiations, but normal bargaining procedures are followed on all other matters.

Kaiser's 7,000 employes were given the option of joining the new sharing plan or retaining existing incentive systems. Initially, 3,930 chose to take part in the pioneer program, but the number has been rising each month.

Prior to the June "payout," distributions averaged $80 or 55 cents an hour for the 3,930 participating workers in March, $95 or 66 cents an hour for about 4,100 workers in April, and $77 or 50 cents an hour for 4,400 workers in May.

Rauh Appointed Counsel by UAW

Detroit—The Auto Workers have announced the appointment of Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of Washington, D. C., as general counsel, effective Sept. 1. He will succeed Harold Cranefield, who will continue to serve as a legal consultant to the UAW.

Rauh has been Washington counsel for the UAW since 1951. A former law secretary to two Supreme Court justices and counsel to several government agencies, he has participated in a number of major civil liberties and civil rights cases. He is a former national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and is a leader of the Democratic Party in the District of Columbia.

Caribbean Union Seminar Held by PTTI

Barbados, West Indies—Twenty-four students of trade unionism from the Caribbean area have completed a week-long seminar on democracy and trade union rights conducted by the Postal Telegraph & Telephone Intl., secretariat associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Students attended the seminar from British Guiana and the Caribbean islands of Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad.

The sessions dealt with parliamentary procedures, organizing, trade union administration, history of the Caribbean labor movement, grievance procedures and allied topics. Lecturers included Assistant Sec. Basil Blackman of the Caribbean Congress of Labor; Gus Cramer, Communications Workers; Pres. Andrew L. Jackson of the British Guiana Post Office Workers, and Wallace J. Legge, PTTI inter-American representative.

The seminar was opened by Sec. Frank L. Walcott of the Barbados Workers' Union, with a welcoming address by Labor Minister W. A. Crawford of Barbados.

POSTAL CLERKS MEETING IN WASHINGTON for legislative conference hear Legislative Dir. John O'Connor describe situation regarding federal pay scales and action needed in Congress.

Postal Clerks' Parley Lines Up Support for Pay Raise Legislation

A three-day legislative conference called by the Postal Clerks rallied congressional support for pay raise legislation which Pres. Kennedy has urged in order to make government salaries "comparable" to the rates of private industry.

A second goal of the conference, which drew 1,000 delegates from locals in all sections of the nation, is legislation to abolish the work measurement system used by the Post Office Dept. The union has termed it a "speedup."

At an opening rally, before delegates left for Capitol Hill meetings, a bipartisan group of senators and congressmen welcomed the postal workers and pledged support for the union's pay goals.

On the platform were Senators Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.); Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.); Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), and Representatives James H. Morrison (D-La.), Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.) and George M. Wallhauser (R- N. J.).

The clerks' legislative conference was the second step in a major campaign by federal employe unions to get a higher congressional priority on pay leigslation. Two weeks earlier the Letter Carriers held a similar rally, bringing in members from nearly every congressional district.

Postal Clerks Pres. E. C. Hallbeck urged the delegates to remind their congressmen that just last year Congress adopted a salary reform law which established the principle of annual salary adjustments to maintain comparability with private industry, based on annual wage surveys by the government.

Even if the Administration pay proposal were enacted and took effect next January, Hallbeck said, it would be "comparable" to private industry rates in 1961-62 "and would still leave us two years behind."

The union charged that the work measurement system has proved to be unreliable and inexact, permits abuse, and has resulted in a heavy additional cost for supervision.

In the only resolution acted on, delegates unanimously endorsed a statement by their union's executive council affirming the organization's "unqualified support" of merit principles in hiring, assignments and promotions without regard to race and color.

The statement rejected any departure from merit principles—"no matter how highly motivated"—as a remedy for "past discrimination or any form of racial imbalance."

The resolution reaffirmed the union's "solemn determination" to help eliminate all forms of discrimination from the postal service.

Encouraging Monopoly:

Atomic Power Plan Protested by Labor

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to reject a proposal that ownership and control of nuclear fuel for atomic power plants be ceded to private industrial firms.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned that the effect of such an action would be to hamper the development of nuclear power and encourage monopoly control by a few giant companies and a handful of private utilities.

'Abdication' Charged

The Atomic Energy Commission has proposed that the government gradually give up its exclusive control of nuclear fuels, such as uranium, and enable private firms to obtain them directly, either in the United States or through imports.

Biemiller told the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that this would represent an abdication "of the important responsibilities of the federal government as the American people's principal steward of their natural resources."

The AEC proposals are "highly premature," Biemiller told the committee. He charged that the agency has lagged in meeting "its responsibility to accelerate development of civilian nuclear power technology" and said development of nuclear power would be slowed even further if the responsibility were shifted to private industry.

Private ownership of nuclear fuels would increase the cost of generating nuclear power, he warned, and this in turn would discourage private utilities from developing such power on a competitive basis with conventional energy sources.

Atomic fuels, Biemiller said, represent "resources which properly belong under public ownership and public control."

The AFL-CIO's opposition to the proposed legislation, the committee was told, also expresses the views of the federation's Metal Trades Dept., which includes unions that are bargaining representatives for more than two-thirds of the organized workers at installations of AEC contractors.

The proposal to permit private ownership of nuclear fuels drew the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., which said that "if industry continues indefinitely to rely upon government as its sole supplier of nuclear materials, it is extremely doubtful whether the goal of strengthening free competition in private enterprise will ever be attained."

Unions Helping Many Students With College Scholarship Funds

Scholarships were presented to 13 sons or daughters of members of Utility Workers Local 1-2 at a luncheon in New York attended by union leaders from this country and abroad, representatives of management, education and the clergy, and the winners' families.

The first prize, a scholarship worth $1,500, went to Joseph T. Himmelsbach, of Long Island City, who attended St. Francis Preparatory School and will go to Fordham University.

Second prize of $1,000 was won by Robert T. Angarola, Jackson Heights, N. Y., who will attend Fairfield (Conn.) University, and third award of $750 to Peter J. Quigley, Scarsdale, N. Y., who will study at Yale University.

Awards of $500 each were presented Alice Berman, William Hoff, Patricia J. Leonard, Edward T. and Joseph P. McDermott, Kenneth W. MacLean, Gayle R. Schilling, Barbara K. Seipel and Catherine E. Wardach. A special citation and a watch were awarded Mary C. Waters, who won a National Merit scholarship.

A scholarship worth $6,000 sponsored by the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO was presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to Jack Schwartz, son of a charter member of the Baltimore Typographical Union, at a luncheon in Washington. The award is in memory of the late Frank J. Coleman and the late Robert C. Lester, long-time officers of the central body. The winner plans to attend Johns Hopkins University.

The Retail Clerks awarded seven scholarships valued at $2,000 each to members' children—Theodore Bartke, Chicago; Joan Barbieri, Philadelphia; Jeffrey Schweitzer, New York City; Carrie Lou Walters, Salem, Ore.; Ivan Crissman, Jr., High Point, N. C.; Suzanne Fretthold, Rocky River, O.; and Richard Wieland, Sunland, Calif.

Local 324 of the same union scheduled a ceremony for Aug. 14 at which $5,000 in scholarships were to be presented to 10 union members and four members of unionists' families in Long Beach, Calif., southeast Los Angeles County and Orange County. Top awards of $750 were won by Rudolph C. Shepard, Long Beach, and Robert P. Gunton, Jr., Santa Ana.

Building Service Employes' Local 32B, New York, gave $19,200 in scholarship grants to four children of members—John F. Quinn, Mary Ellen Haier, John A. McHugh and Cecil E. Ward, Jr.

Another BSEIU unit, Local 25, Chicago, gave college scholarships worth $2,000 each to Catherine Sullivan and Richard S. Drozd, children of members of the Office, Theatre & Amusement Building Janitors. Both winners won election to the National Honor Society in high school.

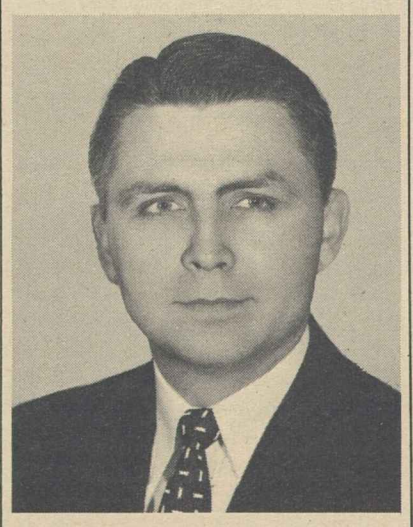
Building Laborers Local 74 in Washington awarded a $1,000 scholarship to Martin Webster Porter, Nokesville, Va., who was graduated this year as valedictorian of Jennie Dean High School, Manassas, Va.

The winner plans to attend Virginia State College. His father, James I. Porter, has been a member of Local 74 for 11 years. His mother is employed by the Defense Dept.

The local also presented scholarships valued at $250 each to Barbara Ann Jackson of Washington and to Joan Christine Hancock, Nanjemoy, Md.

At commencement exercises of the Camden County Vocational & Technical High School in Merchantville, N. J., Technical Engineers Local 241 presented a $100 U.S. bond and a trade handbook to youths selected by the faculty as the year's outstanding graduates—Garry E. Bittle, Mt. Ephraim, in electronics, and Thomas E. Druce, Merchantville, in machine drafting.

The local represents technical employes at the Camden and Moorestown plants of the Radio Corp. of America. It also gave winners a letter of introduction to RCA personnel managers.



NEW secretary-treasurer of the Alabama AFL-CIO is Asa G. Trammell, 38, of Tuscaloosa. With his father and grandfather active in the Bricklayers, he is a member of the Rubber Workers.

Hodges, Wirtz Warn Against Bonner Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

unions in opposition to the Administration's plan to submit the railroad work rules dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the two Cabinet members said there was a distinction between the two situations.

Wirtz said legislation to compel the settlement of a "particular dispute" is justified "when it is clear that every possibility of settlement by collective bargaining has failed and when a strike or shutdown will hurt the public before it hurts either party enough to induce settlement."

But he emphasized that "this decision must be reached after the exhaustion of collective bargaining possibilities as they exist without the promise of arbitration."

In the rail dispute, the unions have charged that management has refrained from give-and-take bargaining because the railroads were confident a strike would not be permitted.

Wirtz acknowledged that labor-management relations in the maritime industry have often been stormy and that problems of technological displacement of dockworkers are serious. He added:

Basic Factor

"The central, most basic, factor in the waterfront difficulties is probably the fact that there are already over 4 million people unemployed in this country . . .

"The passage of the tax law proposals now before Congress—which will strengthen the economy and mean more jobs—will do more to lessen the intensity of labor strife on the waterfront than any disputes-settling procedures can possibly do. The one is a cure, the other a crutch."

Health Insurance Bill Offered in California

Sacramento, Calif.—State Assemblyman Alfred H. Song (D-Monterey Park) has introduced a bill to provide a statewide program of prepaid health insurance within the framework of the California Unemployment Insurance Code.

The bill, backed by the State AFL-CIO, would finance the health insurance through a 3 percent employer contribution on wages up to $3,800 a year.

Nuns in Israel Form Own Union

Jerusalem—Nuns who teach at Catholic schools in the Holy Land have formed the world's first trade union of teaching sisters and affiliated it with the Union of Israeli School Teachers.

"We want to be like all other teachers in this country," said Sister Maria Theresa, born in France and one of the 37 teachers of the Franciscan, Sacred Heart and Carmelite orders.

The nuns formed a local, not for collective bargaining but to have access to additional professional training, lectures, seminars and excursions. They said "we won't strike on our own behalf but shall certainly join any general strike."

Two Weeks Abroad:

New Pact Finances Trips for Workers

Philadelphia—A unique "worker-to-worker" plan spreading expense-paid trips abroad among employes of the Dewey chain of luncheonettes has been negotiated by Local 434 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Under the local's new contract, which also provides pay increases and other benefits, four or five Dewey workers a year will receive two-week trips to other countries, starting in the summer of 1965, with their employer picking up the total tab.

The travel program will be financed out of a special fund set up under the contract, which calls for employer contributions of 75 cents a week per employe. This is expected to yield about $10,000 a year, half of which will be used to underwrite the overseas trips.

The other half will provide scholarship aid for children of Dewey employes and contributions to worthy causes selected jointly by the union and management.

Local Sec. Ed Rovner, who conceived the "hands-across-the-sea" bargaining goal while on a vacation trip to Israel and Europe, said he hoped the travel plan will help improve the conception of Americans held by people of other countries.

"Wherever I went," Rovner said, recalling his own trip, "I sought out hotel and restaurant workers in an effort to get acquainted with my kind of people. One of the things I learned is that the only Americans they see are the relatively well-heeled trippers who patronize the hotels and restaurants where they work, and often the image they leave behind is no credit to the U.S.

"I decided to try to figure out some way for American working people to make such trips despite their modest incomes."

These are the kind of Americans—"people like themselves"—that waiters and other workers in foreign countries are eager to meet, Rovner suggested. While few culinary workers in the United States have the income or resources to finance trips abroad, he observed, under the arrangement with Dewey "they, too, can contribute to the important work of establishing people-to-people contacts at all levels of life."

Candidates for the annual trips will be nominated in each of Dewey's 13 units, and the final selections will be made by a vote of the employes.

Those chosen for the trips, moreover, will be paid for lost time while away and will still receive their regular vacations to "travel America" if they choose.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDENTS attending the American Institute for Free Labor Development visit AFL-CIO headquarters for briefing session on purposes of the institute and description by federation staff members of operations of their departments. Shown speaking is Pres. George Meany, flanked by Serafino Romualdi, institute executive director, left, and Al Barkan, acting director of COPE.

Democrat Is Elected To Fill Walter's Seat

Bethlehem, Pa.—Democrats harvested a welcome victory here as State Sen. Fred B. Rooney rolled up an unexpectedly large margin in beating Republican Roger G. Bartlett for the House vacancy created by the death of the late Rep. Francis E. Walter.

In an all-out campaign involving Kennedy Administration policies and a "states' rights" program offered by Bartlett, voters gave Rooney the victory by a 50,307 to 42,298 count on the basis of complete returns less absentee ballots.

Rooney's 54.5 percent of the vote compared favorably with Walters' own margins in recent years as the 15th Congressional District switched the last three elections to Republican presidential nominees and also gave Pennsylvania's GOP Gov. William W. Scranton a substantial margin last November.

It was the first victory for Democrats this year in three special House elections. They had lost two to Republicans who took over California district seats previously held by Democrats.

Labor was heavily involved in the campaign on the basis of the sharply different policies advocated by the candidates and as a result of direct attacks on union political activities by Bartlett.

Fearing a light vote in the special election—the date of July 30, set by Scranton placed it in the vacation season and allowed only 30 days of campaigning—a newly created Congressional District COPE Committee worked in every county to publicize the issues and get voters to the polls.

Bartlett, an employe relations executive with Bethlehem Steel, was endorsed by a Washington, D. C., newsletter, Human Events, which has become a recognized clearing house for right-wing groups. He denied association with the John Birch Society, and Republican leaders in the capital charged Democrats with "desperation" in raising a right-wing issue.

Bartlett attacked the COPE activity, charging that labor brought in "high-powered outsiders" to "tell people how to vote."

Scranton himself campaigned in the district for the Republican nominee. The COPE drive was aided by Hugh J. Mullin, regional COPE director, and Michael Johnson, executive vice president and state COPE director of the State AFL-CIO.

The final vote was above 65 percent of total registration, unusually high for a special election.

Work Halts in May Below 1962 Level

All measures of strike and lockout activity in May were, the U.S. Dept. of Labor said, "significantly below" the levels for May 1962. There were 600 work stoppages affecting 165,000 workers for 1.75 million man-days of lost time—or 17 hundredths of 1 percent of all working time.

The comparable figures for May 1962 were 653 stoppages involving 262,000 workers for 2.52 million man-days of work, or 25 hundredths of 1 percent of all time worked. The May 1963 percentage of lost time was lower than in any but two Mays since the end of World War II, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Rep. Nygaard (R.-N.D.) Dies of Heart Attack

Rep. Hjalmar Nygaard (R.-N.D.) died at the Capitol July 18 of a heart attack. A hardware store proprietor, he was serving his second term in the House.

His death left the party lineup in the House 257 Democrats, 177 Republicans, with one vacancy.

Shipbuilders Win 28 Cents At Todd Co.

New York—The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers have ratified a contract settlement providing a 28-cent raise in pay and other benefits for 4,000 production and maintenance workers at Todd Shipyards, Inc., in Brooklyn and Hoboken, N. J.

The agreement, reached a day before a July 31 deadline, was the first in the current round of negotiations between the union and East Coast shipyards. Still to be settled are pacts with the Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. and Bethlehem Steel Co.

The agreement provides wage hikes of 6 cents an hour as of Aug. 1, with additional 5-cent increases next Aug. 1 and a year later; nine paid holidays instead of seven; improved vacation, insurance and hospitalization benefits; and retirement at age 62 instead of 65, with pensions after 15 years of service.

Management also agreed to maintain $1,000 in life insurance for early retirees until they reach 65. The pact strengthens seniority rights, improves job classifications and the arbitration procedure, and provides a 22-cent hourly premium rate for those in galvanizing work or working with glass materials.

UMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said the parties agreed to limit the contracting-out of work and set up a joint committee to study loss of jobs and ways to increase earnings. It was agreed also that if the Todd yards get nuclear work, there will be a method of reviewing wages, safety and working conditions.

New York AFL-CIO To Help Disabled

New York—A new centralized service for handicapped workers was launched by the City Central Labor Council here at a meeting attended by leaders of labor, government, and the federal, state and local vocational and rehabilitation services.

The Rehabilitation Liaison Project was made possible by a three-year $270,000 grant from the Vocation Rehabilitation Administration of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, to be matched by the AFL-CIO council over the period.

A liaison office at the council's headquarters will be manned by professional social service and medical workers to counsel union members and their families on services available to disabled workers, including job placement.

Meany Hails Freedom As Aid to All Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

in each country, workers can learn from each other, he said.

In the United States, labor never has found it necessary to set up its own political party but instead has used its economic strength to gain better conditions on the job, and has set up its own political arm in the Committee on Political Education, he observed.

Some unions do not have to use the strike weapon, he said, but others have used it, when necessary, to good effect.

Another interest, he added, is the "maintenance of a type of government, and society, under which it is possible to preserve a free trade union movement." Noting that there are large areas of the world without free labor movements, he asserted:

"In this atmosphere of cold war, of a struggle between a free society and dictatorship, we have a definite interest. If workers are prevented from exercising their rights, we feel it's a threat to the existence of free unions everywhere."

Similarly, free societies in Latin America are important economically, politically and from a union point of view, he said.

Three federation representatives, present at the request of the students, described the work of their departments—Acting Dir. Al Barkan, COPE; Dir. Albert J. Zack, Dept. of Public Relations; and Jack Sessions for Dir. Lawrence Rogin, Dept. of Education. Ernest Lee, Dept. of Intl. Affairs, was meeting chairman.

The students were from Antigua, Argentina, Aruba, Bolivia, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Surinam, Trinidad and Uruguay.

The institute was launched last year, with $20,000 in "seed money" appropriated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for training in democratic unionism.

House Group Revives Area Aid Money Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate substitute was expected to reach the floor again.

As finally approved by the House committee, the depressed areas bill would cut out federal aid in the construction of motels and hotels in economically depressed regions, trimming $100 million from the $455 million increase in ARA funds sought by the Administration and approved by the Senate.

Earlier, the committee defeated by the closest possible margin—a 14-14 tie—an attempt by Rep. Robert A. Taft, Jr. (R-O.), to add a legislative ban on racial discrimination in all ARA-approved projects.

Motels Barred

The ARA already has regulations barring discrimination, but they do not apply to motels or hotels. Trimming these projects from the program was viewed as an effort to remove the bill from the area of civil rights controversy and to enhance the chances of reclaiming the votes of some southerners, who had teamed up with Republicans to reject the measure in its first journey through the House.

Nevertheless, the bill still faces a stiff challenge in the House Rules committee, where Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) has declared his opposition, and the Republicans will have another chance to propose the civil rights amendment if and when it comes up for a floor vote. Supporters of the bill say the ARA will run out of money next winter.

Senate revival of the "braceró" bill was temporarily blocked by a rarely used parliamentary device employed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), who objected that the measure had been reported out by the Agriculture Committee without a quorum present and without hearings.

Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R. I.), over the protests of Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) ruled that the bill was still in the custody of the Agriculture Committee. Ellender maintained that a majority of the group had been reached through proxies.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has written all Senate members urging rejection of the measure, which would extend the Mexican farm labor program for one year. Biemiller declared that U.S. farm workers, among whom unemployment is "very high and is sharply increasing," desperately needs "the hundreds of thousands of jobs for which Mexican nationals are now imported."

Congress Urged to Reopen Rail Talks

Role of Watchdog Suggested For Special Joint Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal was supported "without reservations" by the five railroad brotherhoods—the AFL-CIO affiliated Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen, and Switchmen, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Conductors & Brakemen.

At a special night session of the Senate Commerce Committee, he presented his proposal as the views of the railroad unions and the whole of organized labor.

"I am as completely convinced as I have ever been that I'm presenting the views of organized labor as a whole," he said. "Of this, I haven't the slightest doubt."

The day following the hearing, four committee members—Clair Engle (D-Calif.), Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska)—introduced a bill to carry out Meany's proposal. It differed from an earlier measure introduced by Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) only in that the Senate bill set a 60-day time limit for the watchdog committee to report to Congress.

Meany stressed that the railroad dispute is "unique," that "there is no comparison with any other type of labor dispute" because "people are being asked to give up their jobs." It involves, he said, "the lives of thousands of workers."

Railroad workers, he said, don't want "to be paid for doing nothing. They do want their jobs. They expect to be treated in a reasonable way."

The work rules, he said, should be modernized "not only for the benefit of the carriers but for the benefit of the workers as well."

Asked if it would be fair to require railroad management to continue to pay workers it claims are not necessary while collective bargaining continues under the eyes of Congress, Meany replied caustically:

"Perhaps if the railroads cut out their advertising, they might be able to stand the cost a bit better."

He referred to the large-scale advertising and public relations campaign the railroads have carried on since 1959 in an effort to pin a "featherbedding" tag on their workers.

None Should Profit

Meany said that if Congress is going to "compel people to work because of a paramount public interest," then perhaps the public interest should be further maintained "by seeing that no one makes a profit" as a result.

"I don't want a strike," Meany declared.

"I don't want public ownership of the railroads.

"I don't want compulsion.

"I have a lot of faith in collective bargaining."

Democratic and Republican committee members alike expressed deep interest in Meany's alternative to a compulsory settlement, questioning him closely about its details.

At the Senate hearing, Meany stressed that establishment of a watchdog committee was not intended to "stall" a solution to the dispute. Such a committee, he urged, would be able to determine quickly whether good faith bargaining was, in fact, going on.

He said that while he would have no objection to establishing a "reasonable" time limit, a firm deadline might tend to delay genuine give-and-take bargaining until the last minute.

While the watchdog committee would not have a direct mediatory role, he said, "I would hope they would get into it with both hands and feet."

As for the Administration proposal to hand the dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Meany said, "this to me doesn't make sense."

Without "impugning the integrity" of the ICC members, he said, "I don't think that by background and experience they are the best people to handle this dispute."

It may be, he declared, that "someway down the road we may have to have compulsion, but I don't think we need that weapon at this time."

Although the rules dispute is nearly four years old, there was no actual bargaining until last May, after the report of the Presidential Emergency Board and "not a great deal" since then.

Speaking of his experience as a member of a fact-finding panel set up by Kennedy, Meany said "I don't think the two sides are too far apart on some of the main issues."

There has been "some good bargaining" in the last few days, Meany declared, which gives "a reasonable hope" that the dispute can be settled by voluntary agreement.

Concurrent Hearings

Shuttling back and forth between the House and Senate committees, which are holding concurrent hearings on the rail dispute, chiefs of the five operating unions emphasized their belief that a solution could be reached at the bargaining table.

Referring to a renewed mediation effort by Wirtz which resulted in a new written proposal by management, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen & Enginemen told the House committee:

"I think I can see a turn for the better in our negotiations."

He said a congressional watchdog committee would provide "a shot in the arm" to spur bargaining.

The chief management negotiator, J. E. Wolfe, said the new railroad proposal contained "some adjustments" from previous positions "in an effort to try to reach an agreement." He insisted, however, that it is "highly improbable" that a voluntary agreement can be reached and said Meany's proposal would "merely delay" final disposition by Congress.

Pres. Charles Luna of the Trainmen said of the proposal to submit the rules dispute to the ICC:

"Call it any name you wish and it still adds up to compulsory arbitration."

Switchmen's Pres. Neil P. Speirs charged the railroads have "brainwashed" the public through a massive propaganda campaign and have resisted bargaining "confident that Congress would pass a law requiring the dispute to be settled by compulsory arbitration."

At one stage Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), acting chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, suggested that the time might better be used in collective bargaining.

"It is my fervent prayer that we will wake up sometime this week and find that an agreement has been reached. I only hope Congress will not be called on even to debate this matter. The acrimony which is bound to occur would do neither party any good," he said.

INTENTLY FOLLOWING testimony on the rail work rules dispute at a Senate Commerce Committee hearing are Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, left, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

D. C. Housing Bias Ban Given Support of Labor

The Greater Washington, D. C., Central Labor Council has urged the city's board of commissioners to outlaw discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing.

Pres. J. C. Turner testified at a public hearing that "strong steps" are needed to remedy the racially segregated housing pattern in the nation's capital.

The three commissioners, appointed by the President, serve as the combined executive and legislative body for the voteless District of Columbia. The proposed ordinance is based on a declaration and finding that discrimination in housing constitutes a danger to health conditions and public welfare in the community.

Both Turner and Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights criticized as too weak a draft ordinance under consideration. They urged adoption of a substitute which was drafted by a six-member Lawyers Committee on Fair Housing.

The stronger draft was also endorsed by two other labor witnesses—Ben Segal, education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and John M. Thornton, legislative representative of the Steelworkers and chairman of the National Capital Voters Association.

Turner said Pres. Kennedy's executive order barring discrimination in federally-aided housing "is a step in the right direction," but leaves "serious gaps" which must be filled by local fair housing regulations.

Shishkin called for an ordinance which would empower the commissioners to enforce through the courts the ban on discriminatory practices and to revoke the licenses of real estate brokers found guilty of discrimination.

He and other labor witnesses objected to language in the commission's proposed ordinance limiting the non-discrimination protection to "respectable" and "well-behaved" home-seekers—phrases which are left undefined.

Turner suggested that the proposed human relations commission which would enforce the program be given power to initiate complaints and make investigations on its own. It also, he said, "should initiate a broad educational program designed to obtain voluntary compliance with the ordinance."

Strong support for an anti-discrimination ordinance came from leading Washington clergymen of all major faiths and from an Interreligious Committee on Race Relations headed by Catholic Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle.

URW Film Shows Union's Early Days

Akron—An 18-minute film showing scenes from the early days of the Rubber Workers has been produced by the URW to help "instill a sense of dedication to the union as a cause" in new members. Climax of the "Right to Live" is the 1936 Goodyear strike here.

The film can be obtained from the URW Education Dept. at 87 S. High St., Akron 8, Ohio.

Drive Opens in House For Rights Bill Package

(Continued from Page 1)

ployers, or by both together.

He strongly opposed a proposal by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) that unions be deprived of the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act if they discriminate, declaring that the attack "must be made on an across-the-board basis, not directed to unions alone."

The Goldwater proposal, McDonald charged, "simply eliminates the union and leaves the employer free to discriminate as he pleases."

Filibuster in Committee

Two other Senate committees were engulfed in what appeared to be marathon hearings on the President's "rights" proposals.

In the Senate Judiciary Committee, the hearings reached the full filibuster stage as Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) held the floor for six successive days, including five in which he engaged in a running cross-examination of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy on constitutional and other issues.

Ervin said he could not estimate how long his questioning of witnesses would take, declaring he is seeking "full data" on the Administration proposals.

A suggestion by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) that the committee hold night session with one member authorized to take testimony was rejected by Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who said the committee is "making as much progress as we can."

Over in the Senate Commerce Committee, which is considering separately the portion of Pres. Kennedy's proposal dealing with non-discriminatory access to public accommodations, a parade of southern governors testified—some moderately, some adamantly—against federal legislation in this area.

In a major departure from the solid southern opposition, however, Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., of Atlanta told the committee he favored federal legislation to eliminate segregation, "slavery's stepchild."

He said Atlanta has made progress but declared the task of dealing with discrimination in public accommodations would have been easier if there had been a national law to guide local officials and businessmen.

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IUE Slates Early Start On GE Talks

An early start on 1963 negotiations will be undertaken by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the General Electric Co., with full-scale bargaining to begin Aug. 5, IUE Pres. James B. Carey has announced.

As early as last April, Carey set Sept. 1 as the target date for a new national agreement to replace the present contract, which expires Sept. 29. Union and company subcommittees have held 28 meetings since May 3 in search of solutions to a number of problems affecting GE workers.

Carey has asked management to join IUE in "creative bargaining, unshackled by rigid positions."

He suggested that an early agreement could be achieved, and crisis bargaining avoided, if both sides approach negotiations "with an open mind, a desire to meet the needs of workers, a willingness to bargain on facts, and a recognition of the public interest."

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Major Vocational Aid Bill Passed by House, 377-21

NEWSMEN INTERVIEW Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee which has held hearings on the effect of imported Mexican farm labor on the wages and job opportunities of U.S. farm workers. Flanking Williams are Senators Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), second from left, and Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.). Both are members of the Senate Agriculture Committee which, over their objections, endorsed without hearings a bill to extend the program another year. Williams is sponsor of a bill for a national farm labor recruitment program with protective conditions to provide manpower needed for large farms. **(See story Page 12)**

Rail Union Chairmen Summoned

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have summoned 156 general chairmen to Washington Aug. 13 and a union official said "we're hopeful we'll have a proposal to put before them."

Under the union's constitution, the general chairmen have the power to accept or reject contract proposals in the work rules dispute.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert convened the meeting at the urgent request of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who has played a mediating role in a renewed attempt to settle the dispute through collective bargaining before the Aug. 29 showdown date.

Wirtz declared in a wire to Gilbert:

"It is imperative if settlement is to be reached on the key fireman-helper issue in the current railroad case and on the other issues involved that BLF&E representatives with full authority to make a binding agreement be present here in Washington, D. C., at the earliest possible time."

While the convening of the general chairmen raised hopes for settlement of the dispute without congressional intervention, BLF&E Vice Pres. J. L. Shattuck, who has been representing the union in the latest round of negotiations, noted that while the union "expected" to receive a specific new management proposal to submit to the general chairmen, it did not have such an offer at the present time.

Negotiations Reopened

In a development welcomed by members of House and Senate committees faced with alternative legislative proposals, representatives of the five operating unions and of railroad management met across the bargaining table for the first time in several weeks. Top government mediators termed it "a useful session."

The meeting followed submission by Wirtz of a series of recommendations designed to settle the principal stumbling blocks in the long, bitter rules dispute.

A BLF&E spokesman said his union had accepted the Wirtz proposals "as a basis for discussion and agreed to undertake negotiations to implement them."

While there are many railroad work rules demands which must be resolved before an agreement can be reached and the possibility of a nationwide strike averted, observers generally agreed that the issue of displacement of locomotive firemen has held up progress to-

(Continued on Page 4)

Training Geared to Job Shifts

By David L. Perlman

A labor-backed vocational education bill, geared to the training needs of a fast-changing job market, sailed through the House by a 377-21 vote after a sharp political hassle over a proposed anti-discrimination amendment.

The bill, considerably expanded by the House Education & Labor Committee over the original Administration proposal, authorizes $450 million in new funds over a four-year period. This would be in addition to money appropriated for existing programs, which the AFL-CIO has contended give topheavy emphasis to dwindling agricultural needs and to home economics courses unrelated to job training.

In another major development, the House Rules Committee unblocked the Administration's $1.2 billion college aid bill which provides loans and grants for construction of classrooms, laboratories and libraries. It now goes to the House floor.

The House-passed vocational education bill authorizes $45 million in new funds the first year, approximately double the Administration budget request. Republican members of the Labor Committee objected that this was "excessive" but did not seek to cut the amount when the bill came to the floor.

The authorization would jump in subsequent years to $90 million, $135 million and $180 million by the fourth year.

In addition to the new funds —which after next year states must match by increasing their

(Continued on Page 12)

Outlook for 3d Quarter Good:

After-Tax Corporate Profits Set Record in 2d Quarter

After-tax profits of U.S. corporations reached the highest rate for any quarter in U.S. business history in the second quarter of 1963, and third-quarter profits are expected to maintain this record-shattering rate.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the April- June period racked up profits at an annual rate of $28 billion, topping the $27.7 billion figure of the fourth quarter of 1950 which reflected the scare-buying boom of the Korean War.

Compared to the second quarter of 1962, the Journal estimated that profits increased 15.9 percent, with steel and railroads registering increases of 96 and 53 per cent respectively.

As to the July-September period, the Journal said "early indications from a countrywide survey of major industries are that there will be another gain over a year earlier, though probably not as big a gain as in the second quarter."

The profit figures reported by the Journal do not reflect higher depreciation allowances permitted by the Treasury under new guidelines issued a year ago. Government figures show that corporate depreciation allowances for the second quarter of this year were $32.1 billion, an increase from $30.7 billion in the same quarter of 1962 and $27.3 billion in 1961.

Cash flow estimates—the combination of after-tax profits and depreciation allowances—disclose that corporations in the second quarter of 1963 had $60 billion, at an annual rate, available for dividends and investment, compared to $55.3 billion for the same quarter in 1962 and $50.2 billion in 1961.

The sharply improved cash flow position of U.S. corporations, which economists consider the pertinent measure of a company's profitability, is reflected also in corporate dividend payments. In the second quarter of this year dividend payments

(Continued on Page 2)

NAM's Political Arm Offers Money, Advice

By Willard Shelton

A new Business-Industry Political Action Committee, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, is open for business and ready "to provide financial support to congressional candidates who support the principles of constitutional government."

Announced in New York as "the political action arm of American business and industry," BIPAC said through its chairman, St. Louis banker Kenton R. Cravens, that it will also seek "to encourage citizens to be more active and effective in the political party of their choice."

BIPAC also will seek to inform citizens on "important political issues" and summarize "the records of officeholders and candidates," Cravens' announcement said. It is designed for citizens interested in "preserving and strengthening" constitutional government, protecting individual liberty and "promoting our free, private and competitive enterprise system," he said.

Named as acting executive director of BIPAC is a former Alabama four-term congressman, Laurie C. Battle, who left the House in 1954 to challenge Sen. John J. Sparkman in the Democratic primary for a Senate seat.

The campaign was shot through with suggestions of a civil rights showdown, with Battle's support-

(Continued on Page 10)

Shell Oil Strike Peace Checks Attack on Jobs

By Eugene A. Kelly

Houston, Tex.—A strike that kept 2,100 Oil Workers on the picket line for almost a year, staking their jobs and income against a demand for "management rights" to cut costs by work rule changes has ended in a new contract with the Shell Oil Co.

The union, in a salute to the strikers for their "long and valiant battle against tremendous obstacles," said the new pact stems "to some degree at least" Shell management's campaign to "institute radically different work practices at the expense of the employes and the unemployed" in Houston.

A one-year agreement on working conditions was concluded after two months of intensive negotiations spurred by Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Simkin stepped in after early talks were stalemated by a breakdown in collective bargaining between union and management.

Members of OCAW Local 4-367 ratified the agreement Aug. 6, and the first group of strikers returned to work the next day at the big refinery and chemical plant in nearby Pasadena, Tex. Effective on their return was a 5 percent wage increase, the industry pattern negotiated by the OCAW and Shell while the strike was on and put into effect at other Shell plants.

The OCAW, calling the settle-

(Continued on Page 4)

Lost Time From Strikes Remains Low

Lost time due to strikes and lockouts beginning in the first half of this year stayed at the same low level, in relation to total working time, as for the comparable period last year, according to a Dept. of Labor report.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated the lost time at 16 one-hundredths of 1 percent and said it was below the level of all other postwar years except 1957, 1958 and 1961.

Other findings of the midyear report:

- The number of workers involved in stoppages beginning in the first half of 1963 was 540,000—the lowest figures for any half-year since the end of World War II.
- The number of stoppages was 1,880 beginning in the first half year and 138 continuing from 1962, a total that was lower than in any other year except four. The latter stoppages involved 108,000 workers.

The BLS reported also on strikes and lockouts in June—675 involving 190,000 workers. Lost time for the month was 18 one-hundredths of 1 percent, a figure lower than in any other June except one—1961.

The bureau reports all stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or longer. Its figures do not include workers made idle by shortages.

Building Trades Rates Increase

Increases in wage rates of union building trades workers in the second quarter of 1963 raised the average 2.3 percent or 9.1 cents an hour, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rise, to an estimated $4.09 an hour, was slightly smaller than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The hikes, reflecting spring bargaining and deferred increases, ranged from 5.8 cents to 11.5 cents for some two-thirds of the workers surveyed in seven major trades in 100 U. S. cities.

KINGSPORT PRESS strikers use mobile radio-equipped patrols to keep in touch on a widely-separated picket line in strike for a new contract that started Mar. 11 at nation's biggest hard-cover book printing plant in Tennessee. Shown left to right: Carrie East, Stereotyper; Picket Capt. James Sorah, Printing Pressman; J. W. Frazier and Sue Garrett, Stereotypers. Sorah, an amateur radio operator, set up a short wave radio set at strike headquarters and installed receivers in 20 cars like this.

Moderate Improvement Registered in July Jobs

Job conditions in the nation's 150 major employment centers showed continued "moderate improvement" in July, the Labor Dept. has reported, with 38 on the "substantial unemployment" list.

The July total of 38 major areas with 6 percent or more jobless was a slight improvement from June's total of 39. But it was the lowest total for any month since July 1960, when there were 37 such areas. A year ago there were 48 such areas.

Looking ahead, on the basis of employer hiring plans, the Labor Dept. said the indications were for a moderate expansion in non-farm jobs in more than three-fourths of the major areas. The gains are expected in both durable and softgoods industries.

"The only significant employment losses anticipated to early autumn," the Labor Dept. said, "are scheduled retrenchments in a number of steel production centers."

On the July report, the Labor Dept. said that "in marked contrast with June, when 16 major areas were shifted to new classification categories, 15 of them to groupings of lower unemployment, there were only three reclassifications in July, all in the direction of lower unemployment."

Improvement in Canton

Canton, O., was removed from the substantial unemployment list—the 6 to 9 percent jobless grouping—and put into the "moderate" unemployment or 3 to 6 percent category.

The improvement was due to increased steel production, together with over-the-year rises in nondurable manufacturing, the report noted.

Altoona, Pa. and Huntington-Ashland, W.Va.-Ky., improved from the 9 to 12 percent jobless category to the 6 to 9 percent grouping.

The improvement in Altoona resulted in large part from increased activity in the area's railroad car shops, the report said.

In the Huntington-Ashland area, the report added, job gains occurred in construction, cement and glass production.

The Labor Dept. also reported that the total of "smaller areas" with substantial unemployment remained at 174 in July. A year ago, there were 190 such areas; in July 1962, there were 230; in July 1960, there were 116.

Among the smaller areas, the changes offset each other. Rockingham-Hamlet and Wilmingham, N. C., were removed and Taunton, Mass., and St. Cloud, Minn., were added.

The Labor Dept. now has classified 17 major job centers, 101 "smaller" areas and 470 "very small" areas as suffering "substantial and persistent unemployment." These areas, which have had high unemployment over an extended period of time, have been recommended to the Dept. of Commerce for classification as "redevelopment areas" under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the report said.

Such areas are also eligible for federal funds for local public works under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

Contempt, Spite Laid To Southern Railway

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen will ask a federal district court to find the Southern Railway in contempt for violating a court order to employ firemen-helpers on all trains in accordance with existing work rules.

The railroad, in what BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert termed a "disrespectful, spiteful" response to the court order, has hired about 100 elderly Negroes, ranging in age up to 85, to sit in the fireman's seat and do no work. At the same time, the union said, experienced firemen discharged when the Southern acquired the Georgia Central Railroad remain out of work.

Use of the retired Negroes as pawns in the railroad work rules dispute was sharply denounced by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Carey, in a letter to directors of the railroad, termed the action "an incredible travesty of morality and a cruel and despicable use of the racial issue." He added:

"The harm you have inflicted on our American way of life . . . will bear bitter dividends for years. . . .

"The indignation of trade unionists and all other decent people throughout the country at this merciless flaunting of the dignity of work is incalculable."

Since 1959, the Locomotive Firemen have charged, the Southern has refused to hire replacements for firemen who leave, retire or die. The railroad is the lone major carrier which is not a party to the national work rules dispute, having withdrawn from the management committee to carry on its own battle with the operating unions.

The district court order, which the union says the railroad has flouted, ordered Southern to "maintain" working conditions in effect prior to 1959 and employ a fireman-helper on all locomotives.

Gilbert charged that the refusal to hire or train qualified firemen has "endangered the lives" of railroad crews and of the public.

Trades Vote Levy For Organizing Drive

Rochester, N. Y.—The Allied Building Trades Council has voted to assess all 17 affiliated unions $1 per member to expand an organization drive and to fight what it regards as the growing menace of nonunion construction in the Rochester area.

The resolution was approved unanimously by delegates at the council meeting.

New Machinery Needed:

Payments Problems Called Block to Jobs

The government's concern with balance of payments problems has played "an important role in failure to achieve the objective of maximum production and employment," a Brookings Institution study declares.

The study, undertaken at the request of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, concludes that the new international financial machinery to handle the payments problems is the only means of assuring that the "higher priority programs" of full employment and production are not subordinated.

Nations that run payments deficits over a long period restrain their own economic expansion, the study says, adding that this approach "induces restraint without regard to whether internal conditions call for restraint or expansion."

The study directly assailed as "inadvisable" moves to raise long-term interest rates if high employment levels are to be restored, and said in general that "the expansionary fiscal policy needed to restore high employment has been delayed and made more difficult to achieve by fears that expansion would make the balance of payments worse."

This approach, the study notes, has prevented the lowering of interest rates needed to promote high domestic investment and growth.

Balance of payments deficits occur when a nation's expenditures in all of its business, financial and aid transactions with foreigners exceed its income from foreign sources.

The U.S. has in recent years had an unfavorable balance of payments because U.S. spending, purchases and investments abroad have exceeded spending by other countries in the U.S. On a trade basis, however, the U.S. had exported more than it has imported, giving it a favorable balance in this area.

The AFL-CIO has opposed the recent increase in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate—the rate at which banks borrow from the board—designed to prevent the flow of short-term investment funds overseas. The FRB action will tend to increase all interest rates and hold back necessary growth and expansion, the AFL-CIO contends.

The Brookings study, headed by Walter S. Salant, says that by 1968 the U.S. balance of payments situation will be greatly improved. However, it went on, reduction of the deficit will create international financial problems for the free world unless new global financial machinery is created to see countries through relatively short-term payments problems without requiring them to impose drastic restrictions on their domestic economies.

2d Quarter Profit Rate Sets All-Time Record

(Continued from Page 1)

reached $17.6 billion, compared to $16.4 for the same period a year ago and $14.8 billion in 1961.

The Journal declared that if the government's estimates of second-quarter profits for all U.S. corporations approximate the increases shown in the paper's survey, "it would put the quarter's figure up to a rate of more than $28 billion a year. In 1962 corporate profits for the entire year were $24.6 billion.

The paper's survey included 19 auto and equipment companies accounting for almost one-fifth of the corporate profits in the compilation and showing an increase of 19.3 percent over the same three months of 1962. An increase over the third quarter of last year is expected for the current three months.

Larger oil profits also are indicated, said the Journal, which reported the 14 companies in its survey showed an increase of 15.6 percent for the quarter over a year ago.

Steel profits are likewise on the rise, the paper said, attributing the 96 percent increase over the 1962 quarter to stockpiling against a possible strike this year.

Of the 33 industry groups covered in the compilation, all but 8 showed increases over the same quarter in 1962.

AFL-CIO Convention Will Open Nov. 14

The fifth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will open Nov. 14 in New York City at the Americana Hotel.

The first and founding AFL-CIO convention was held in New York City in December 1955. Biennial sessions since then have met in Atlantic City, San Francisco, and Miami Beach.

Lumber Firms In Lockout Recall 16,000

Portland, Oreg.—Four lumber firms, members of the industry's so-called "Big Six," have announced the recall of 16,000 workers who were locked out early in June when two unions called a strike against two other "Big Six" employers.

At the same time 198 smaller firms, bargaining as the Timber Operators Council, recommended that TOC employers who have not been struck put into effect a wage increase rejected earlier by the unions, the Woodworkers and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters. The increase was for 12 cents an hour retroactive to June 1 and another 14 cents in the next two years.

The unions called the two moves an attempt to break the strike, disrupt union solidarity and weaken the strikers' militancy. They conferred with lawyers on possible unfair labor practice charges against the TOC and its members. Similar unfair practice charges were filed earlier against "Big Six" and its members.

After a breakdown in contract negotiations on June 6, some 4,000 employes of the U. S. Plywood Corp. and the St. Regis Paper Co. walked out of company woods, camps and shops in California, Oregon and Washington. The next day the four other "Big Six" firms laid off 16,000 non-striking employes.

A month later an additional 5,000 union members struck at 10 locations of the Georgia-Pacific Co.

Unity Aids Newspaper Unions:

Joint Bargaining Wins in Honolulu

Honolulu—An unprecedented demonstration of unity and joint bargaining among seven newspaper unions produced a major victory ending a 44-day strike against Honolulu's two big daily newspapers, the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser.

In the first newspaper strike in this island state's history, some 800 employes of the two major dailies maintained solid ranks for nearly seven weeks and emerged with seven ratified contract agreements providing approximately $2,223 in benefits for each full-time employe in wages and fringes across the next three years.

It was "a victory in terms of principle and money," said union leaders, "a blockbuster settlement, one of the best in the industry in recent years."

The seven unions negotiated improved pensions, paying at the rate of $4 per month multiplied by years of service at the Star-Bulletin, and institution of the same pension system at the Advertiser, which previously had had no pension plan.

Wages were raised at the top rate of $5 a week for maximum pay employes and $4 per week for minimum pay employes, retroactive to June 1, with additional increases of the same amounts in the second and third years of the contracts.

In addition, the unions won increased company contributions to the medical insurance coverage and life insurance plans, gained an increase in severance pay of from 20 to 30 weeks, and improved holiday schedules.

Sick Benefits Big Issue

A major issue—a management effort to reinstitute a two-day waiting period before payment of sick leave benefits—was settled on terms the unions had agreed to bargain about before the strike began.

Sick leave benefits will be payable at once for the first illness of an employe for each year, with provision that thereafter a two-day waiting period can be imposed by decision of a joint management-labor board.

The seven unions maintaining their unity during lengthy contract negotiations and throughout the strike were five AFL-CIO affiliates — Typographical Union, Newspaper Guild, Pressmen, Photo Engravers and Machinists —and the unaffiliated Lithographers and Longshoremen. The latter represents circulation department employes.

A joint strike strategy committee was headed by Tommy Lum, Hawaii Newspaper Guild administrative officer, with David Bray, local ITU president, as secretary.

Wages Stressed

For the unions the issues were basically wages and the company effort to impose retrogressive restrictions on sick leave pay only two years after the unions had bargained out the waiting-period provision.

The strike was twice postponed by the unions, at the request of federal mediators, despite failure of negotiations to offer much hope that management would bargain realistically.

The walkout involved a commercial production facility, the Hawaii Newspaper Operators, jointly owned by the two newspapers in addition to the dailies themselves. Unresolved local issues delayed settlement of the strike at this plant.

UNION HANDBILLERS at Convair plant in San Diego, Calif., urge members of Machinists and other consumers not to buy H.I.S. men's clothing produced in non-union plant of the Henry I. Siegel Co. in Bruceton, Tenn. The Clothing Workers are conducting national "Don't Buy" campaign at plant gates and department store entrances. The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that Siegel committed unfair labor practices during an ACWA organizing drive in Bruceton.

Meany to Ask Council to Approve Engravers, Lithographers Merger

Merger plans of the Photo Engravers Union and the Amalgamated Lithographers will be recommended for approval by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Meany's announcement followed a meeting in his office with a joint committee headed by Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the Lithographers, and Pres. William J. Hall of the Photo Engravers.

The Photo Engravers have been an affiliate of the AFL-CIO from the time of the merger in 1955. The Lithographers were affiliated until August 1958. The proposed merger would bring the Lithographers back into affiliation.

The two union presidents reported, Meany said, that after "a year of discussion and negotiation the executive councils of both unions were recommending to their conventions that the two unions merge."

"It seems to me that such a merger is truly in the interest of labor unity and fully consistent with the policies of the AFL-CIO," his announcement continued. "Therefore, I shall recommend . . . that the AFL-CIO Executive Council approve the merger plans, thus bringing back into affiliation the independent Lithographers group."

The Executive Council will meet at Unity House, Pa., beginning Aug. 12. The 20,000-member Photo Engravers Union will hold its convention in Miami starting Aug. 19 and the 40,000-member Lithographers will open their convention Sept. 9 in Montreal.

Meany's meeting with Hall and Brown's joint committee was the second time the proposed merger had been discussed with him. Leaders of the two unions had met with him last January to report on initial developments.

Hall and Brown said that the executive councils of their respective unions had approved a proposed merger agreement, a declaration of principles for the merged organization and an implementation agreement. Under the constitution of each union, approval by its convention of the merger agreement will then go to a mail referendum of all members.

After approval by the referendum vote, a merger convention would be held to write a constitution to be submitted to a second referendum of all members for approval.

Pilots, United Airlines Agree on New Contract

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots and United Airlines have agreed on a new 18-month contract covering more than 3,000 pilots—the first combined agreement since the merger of United and Capital Airlines two years ago.

The negotiations, which started in late 1960 before the merger and became joint negotiations last October, resulted in an agreement on pay rates ranging from $1,161 a month to $2,655 and improvement in rules, working conditions and pensions plus some new fringe benefits, the union said.

The pact also settles "the crew complement problem" on United with a provision that jet planes will be operated with a minimum of three pilots.

Such planes formerly had three pilots and a flight engineer but the National Mediation Board ruled in 1961 that United pilots and engineers should be represented by one union and the pilots were certified. Later it was agreed that the engineers could be given pilot training and the crew size was cut back to three. These changes are now covered by the new contract, according to the union.

ALPA also reported that the work of merging United and Capital pilots into one unit has been accomplished.

New pay rates, effective July 1, range from $1,973 to $2,655 a month for captains with nine years of service; $1,373 to $1,687 for copilots, and from $1,161 to $1,433 for second officers. The former rates ranged from $1,775 to $2,501 for United captains, and from $1,484-$2,090 for Capital captains.

Other new benefits include minimum payment of $600 a month for voluntary retirement at age 60 after 20 years of service; vacation pay of 1 to 4½ months; company-paid life insurance of $6,000 to $35,000, based on earnings; partial payments by the company of United's sickness and accident program; and partial company payments of pilot contributions to the retirement plan.

ALPA Pres. C. H. Ruby called the settlement an "excellent example of how labor and management can successfully and peacefully settle their problems without government intervention" when good faith and the desire to settle characterize both parties. The agreement, he said, followed "one of the largest and most complicated negotiations ever conducted" in the air transport industry.

Labor Aides Named To Job Advisory Unit

Madison, Wis.—Two labor representatives have been named to the 16-member advisory council for the State Employment Service and the Manpower Development Training Program.

They are Sec.-Treas. George Hall of the State AFL-CIO and Pres. J. F. Friederick of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO. The council is charged with helping solve statewide problems relating to employment.

Spanish Mine Strike Given ICFTU Backing

Brussels, Belgium—Asturian miners who recently went on strike in Spain have been given the full support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"In the name of the international free trade union movement, we greet the Asturian strikers and assure them that we are ready to support by all the means at our disposal their action in favor of their just demands," said ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu.

U. S. Fails to Use ILO Fully, Faupl Charges

The U.S. has failed to use the Intl. Labor Organization to the full extent of its potential, Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl told a House subcommittee.

The House group, holding hearings on the recent ILO conference during which the African delegates walked out in protest against the presence of South Africa, heard Faupl also criticize the State and Labor departments for failure to keep worker and employer delegates fully informed on African developments.

He told the subcommittee that a matter of concern to himself and the AFL-CIO with regard to the ILO was "the only intermittent interest of the U.S. government in ILO affairs."

"This interest," he declared, "rises and falls with the proximity of the (ILO) Governing Body meetings and Plenary Conference. For example, there is an inadequately sustained interest in the activities of the ILO staff and its many technical programs, how justifiable these are, and how they fit in with other aid programs and needs in the social and labor fields.

"If there were more continuous interest in the ILO, the government might be better informed and be also in a better position to exert its influence through diplomacy well ahead of procedural crises."

Faupl pointed out that the U.S. has ratified only seven out of 118 ILO conventions on matters affecting the standard of living of millions of people throughout the world.

"The ILO must stand as a symbol of service to all countries and we should be the first to demonstrate this," he said.

He declared that too often relations at the ILO are on the government level, that information and reports come almost entirely from governmental sources and that a greater effort should be made to obtain needed information and studies from other sources such as employers and labor unions.

"This is a field," he said, "where I feel there is room for improvement—not only in our relations to foreign delegates, but also in relations between the government members and workers' and employers' members of the delegation."

U. S. Court to Hear Apportionment Suit

Port Huron, Mich.—A panel of three federal judges has agreed to hear a suit seeking to throw out the legislative districting provisions of Michigan's new state constitution.

The action was filed by Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO. Judges Clifford O'Sullivan, Fred Kaess and Stephen J. Roth rejected a plea that it was "premature" and denied a petition by Republican State Senators Frank Beadle, Paul Younger and John Fitzgerald to delay a hearing pending decisions in other court actions.

PROPOSAL for resumption of bargaining in the railroad work rules dispute under the eyes of a "watchdog committee" of Congress is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.), right, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

156 BLFE Chairmen Called to Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

wards settlement of other phases of the dispute.

The House and Senate Commerce committees both ended public hearings and stood by to hear reports on negotiations from Wirtz before trying to reach a hard decision on legislation.

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to refer the dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission and give the ICC authority to impose rules changes for a two-year period if the parties cannot reach a voluntary agreement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany placed before Congress an alternative plan, endorsed by the rail unions, for renewed negotiations under the eyes of a "watchdog" committee of Congress. A number of members of both the House and Senate committees have sponsored the Meany proposal or variants of it.

Meany, while agreeing with the President that the economy "cannot stand" a railroad strike, has contended that collective bargaining "has not been exhausted" and that the "weapon" of "compulsion" should not be resorted to at this time.

He and rail union spokesmen have also questioned the suitability of the ICC to decide a labor dispute.

The railroads have set Aug. 29 as their deadline for unilaterally imposing their work rules demands.

Unions Hail Change:

'One-Union-or-None' Policy Dropped in Navy Shipyards

The Navy, following a series of setbacks from arbitrators, has dropped its policy of insisting that all workers at government shipyards—from typists to toolmakers—must be represented in collective bargaining by the same union or by no union at all.

The policy shift came to light as the Charleston Naval Shipyard agreed to recognize the Charleston Metal Trades Council as exclusive bargaining representative for some 5,500 hourly-paid workers.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. hailed the agreement as the first voluntary acceptance by the Navy of a shipyard bargaining unit composed exclusively of blue collar workers.

Although there have been differences among government employe unions regarding the composition of bargaining units, AFL-CIO affiliates including the Government Employes, Technical Engineers and Patternmakers as well as the metal trades unions had all opposed the Navy's insistence on an all-inclusive bargaining unit.

The Navy's original policy would have forced them to compete among themselves to represent groups of employes they did not claim, and would have made it difficult for any union to win the majority necessary for exclusive recognition and the right to negotiate a written contract.

A key decision by Arbitrator Philip Taft at the Boston Naval Shipyard declared the Navy's argument that multiple units would place a "great burden" on management "cannot be supported by industrial experience."

Taft recommended establishment of separate units for clerical and administrative employes; for certain technical and professional employes, primarily engineers and draftsmen; for pattern makers as a separate craft, and for the other blue collar trades in the unit sought by the local Metal Trades Council.

A similar multi-unit decision was handed down by Arbitrator George S. Ives dealing with the Norfolk Naval Shipyard at Portsmouth, Va.

Ives also chided the Navy for its persistent oppositon to multiple bargaining units, declaring in effect that the determination of the bargaining unit is one which should be made by workers on the basis of their desires and common interests. It is not up to the employer "to propose a collective bargaining unit on behalf of its employes," he declared.

Once bargaining units are established, exclusive recognition may be accorded either on the basis of a secret ballot election or through a card check demonstrating majority support for the union.

Recognition at the Charleston shipyard was on the basis of a card check.

The issue of appropriate bargaining units in the federal service has arisen only in the past 18 months, following Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition in the civil service.

This, for the first time, gave government workers and their unions the right to negotiate written agreements and directed agencies to give exclusive recognition to any union representing a majority of employes in an appropriate unit.

Shell Oil Strike Peace Checks Attack on Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

ment "one with which we are not fully satisfied but with which we think we can live," cited these "accomplishments" of the strikers:

- Forcing management to "recede from its first demands that it be given absolutely unilateral control over work assignments." Instead, the union observed, "we have preserved our previous union protections against arbitrary work assignments and have secured written limitations on the extent to which the company may vary past work practices."
- Reducing the extent of potential layoffs of workers by the company with language guaranteeing no further layoffs for the duration of the agreement "except after prior consultation with the union on ways to avoid or cushion" such layoffs.
- Obtaining assurance from management that "revised work rules in this agreement will result in minimizing the contracting out of our work" in the future.

Stood for Principles

In its statement the union said the strikers "stood firmly for their principles" despite the fact that the oil firm "was able to continue operations on a substantial basis." Shell kept up production by turning over automated work to some 1,200 non-union supervisors and technicians.

Of the 2,100 members who went on strike Aug. 19, "only eight have deserted our ranks," said the OCAW, adding: "We appreciate the personal intervention of Dir. Simkin. With his intervention June 8 we were able for the first time to get into real bargaining."

The union said its officers recommended the settlement and its members accepted it "in the knowledge that they fought a clean, hard fight for important principles and with the determination to re-establish an effective relationship" with management.

Appreciation was voiced for "the support and understanding" of the community and the labor movement. The strikers were given backing and aid by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the federation's Executive Council, and many union groups.

Shell management announced during the strike that it could operate the Pasadena plant with 390 fewer workers. Recently Shell notified 227 workers at the bottom of the seniority list that they will not be recalled. After the settlement Shell agreed that 163 others would stay on the job although they will not be replaced when they leave the work force for any reason.

Shell is the fourth major oil firm which has been struck by OCAW locals and other in the last four years to prevent management from carrying out unilateral work rules changes.

Unilateral Control Sought

A common feature of each of the long-drawn-out 1962-63 struggles with Shell, Socony-Mobil and other firms was a management drive to change contract language so as to give the companies unilateral control of working conditions, job assignments and premium pay.

The effect of such demands would have been to leave management largely free to do what the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in a handbook stressing a drive for "management rights," called for —the right to shift workers from job to job without consulting the union, to cut the number of employes for economic reasons, and to remove major protections from the area of matters to be arbitrated.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called attention last Nov. 18 to the drive and urged support for the union.

Appellate Court Upholds Union In Shipyard Work Rules Dispute

Philadelphia—A union claim that an employer broke the law by unilaterally changing the pay and working conditions of 17,000 shipyard workers in 1959 has been upheld by the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The three-judge court, unanimously reversing a National Labor Relations Board decision of Oct. 25, 1961, which had been appealed by the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, ruled that the action of the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipbuilding division in changing rules and pay without the union's consent was a refusal to bargain.

The appeals court ruled that the NLRB decision was "premised on an erroneous view of the law," denied the board's petition for enforcement of its ruling and returned the case to the board "for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

Union Pres. John J. Grogan welcomed the decision, observing that it might "compel many industrialists to change their policy" on rules alterations.

The 1961 board decision, and a supplementary decision in 1962, were signed by all five members of the present board. Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented in 1962 on a minor point but concurred in all the major findings.

The dispute arose during negotiations between the IUMSWA and Bethlehem on a new contract covering hourly-paid employes at the company's East Coast shipyards.

In answer to union proposals for improvements in the contract expiring July 31, 1959, Bethlehem management presented a so-called "White Book" of changes—eliminating the cost of living adjustment formula, reducing premium pay, limiting the scope of the arbitration clause, and changing the grievance procedure. When the union refused to accept these changes the firm put them into effect unilaterally in August 1959.

22-Week Strike

Union members continued working under no-contract conditions until January 1960, when they struck for 22 weeks. An NLRB trial examiner later ruled that Bethlehem broke the law by insisting on a contract clause requiring the signature of employes on grievances but held that it was not guilty of "subjective bad faith" in its conduct.

Unilaterial changes put into effect Aug. 13, 1959, were held not to constitute an unfair labor practice "because the parties by this time had reached an impasse" in bargaining.

In 1961 the board adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the examiner. On a union application for review it held, six months later, that the company had unlawfully deprived union representatives of their seniority rights and also acted illegally "by unilaterally abandoning the grievance procedure of the expired contract and substituting its own procedure."

The appellate judges upheld that latter section of the board's decision. It also upheld the board's conclusion that Bethlehem did not violate the law when, upon expiration of the old contract, it stopped enforcing the union shop dues and check-off provisions. They held, however, that the company's unilateral action on seniority rights and the grievance procedure was unlawful, and brushed aside the board's view that the violation was merely "technical."

"Regardless of how characterized," the court ruled, "the changes altered conditions of employment and were therefore unlawful."

Noting that the board's examiner had referred to the union's "fixed and stoney inflexibility" and that as the days of bargaining wore on "adamancy only became stronger and stronger," the court concluded:

"It is not contended that the union's adamant position was in any sense a violation of its duty to bargain.

"Indeed, in view of the company's unlawful insistence on its grievance-signatory plan and its unilateral alteration of the conditions of employment on Aug. 1, the union's position was completely justified."

Labor Raised Rights Bail In Birmingham

Funds to free demonstrators in Birmingham last May and seal an agreement between white and Negro leaders to work peacefully toward full civil rights were provided by organized labor.

The AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept., the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers put up $40,000 each, providing the collateral for bail bonds for some 850 persons who had been jailed during the five weeks of demonstrations.

The agreement between the white and Negro community that led to peace in the city and has been continually implemented rested in early May on the release of the demonstrators.

The long period of demonstrations had exhausted immediate sources of collateral funds for bail bonds, and the leaders turned to organized labor for help.

The funds were immediately made available by the four groups, the demonstrators were released on bond and the agreement signed.

$712,000 Collected In Unpaid Earnings

Albany—The State Dept. of Labor collected $712,000 in minimum wage underpayments by 4,808 employers and turned the money over to 17,101 workers in the first half of 1963.

Filling Social Needs Held Key to Jobs

Federal Leadership Urged by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has called for federal leadership to meet such critical social needs as schools, hospitals and urban renewal through the employment of millions of jobless workers.

Each $1 billion of federal investment in public service construction creates 100,000 jobs directly and leads to another 50,000 to 100,000 jobs indirectly, according to the lead article in the current AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The analysis entitled, "America's Need: Social Services and Jobs," warned that "a strange paradox afflicts an America striving to create the good society, the democratic society in which no one shall live in want or fear.

"For the national economy which has demonstrated such remarkable ability to meet the challenge of war has failed to rise to the challenge of peaceful needs," it added.

Produced as a Labor's Economic Review report by the Dept. of Research, the analysis says the paradox is posed by two conditions:

Jobs, Services Needed

"On the one hand, well over 4 million people are jobless and about 15 percent of industry's plants and machines lie idle.

"On the other hand, a fast-growing population suffers a continuing shortage of vital social services: children need schools; people generally and the elderly in particular are in want of housing, health care, hospitals and nursing homes; city people and suburbanites require mass transport; communities need libraries; the great cities rotting at the core must be replanned and rebuilt; pollution of water and air must be controlled; the natural beauties of the nation must be preserved and developed for human enjoyment.

"Common sense would seem to say that one problem can be used to solve the other.

"Federal leadership, action at the national level to start things moving, obviously is required if people are going to be put to work to meet public needs."

The job-creating impact of government construction does not end at the building site, the AFL-CIO observed. In the chain reaction effect, the article said, public works outlays spur activity in the factory, on railroads and highways and in warehouses in the production and distribution of materials and equipment.

Taking up the slack in the economy would produce increased incomes for both business and working people and higher tax revenue for government, the article said. America has lost billions of dollars of potential wealth in the past decade as a result of unemployed manpower and idle plants and machines, it noted.

"At present, a $10 billion tax cut is necessary to start America back to work," the AFL-CIO stressed.

"The right kind of tax cut in 1963—tax reduction for low and middle-income taxpayers — can quickly inject consumer buying power and spending into the economy and boost sales and jobs.

"As the tax savings are spent and the effects spread through the economy, they can add about $20 billion to $30 billion to national production within approximately two years — boosting sales, production and employment."

But this is not enough to eliminate the economic slack in a period of labor-displacing automation and rapid labor force growth, the analysis emphasized.

Needs Can Be Met

The nation has a real need for essential public services and only by meeting this need through the employment of the jobless and the idle plant and machines can sound economic progress be achieved, it contended.

The federation economists cited a series of studies carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Dept. of Labor to support labor's case for meeting social needs and creating jobs.

These studies, said the AFL-CIO article, showed a direct job-creation of about 220 man-hours of work per $1,000 of government spending. Changes in prices and increases in productivity since that time have reduced needed labor per dollar of expenditure, the analysis said, adding:

"An estimate of direct labor needs, at present, would be about 200 man-hours of work per $1,000 in government spending or one fulltime job for a year for each $10,000 of spending.

"An expenditure of $1 million for government construction directly creates about 100 jobs—approximately 40 at the construction site and 60 in the various supply and distribution industries."

On the types of jobs involved, the construction work obviously calls for such skilled craftsmen as plumbers, carpenters, electricians, bricklayers, sheet metal workers, iron workers and others.

But the BLS studies also show, the report added, that about 25 to 30 percent of the jobs created at the building site are for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

"Government construction, therefore, creates many jobs indirectly—at the building site and in manufacturing, transportation and warehousing as well," the article said.

"Government expenditures of $1 billion for public building programs create approximately 40,000 on-site construction jobs and about 60,000 jobs in producing and distributing building materials and equipment."

Study Quoted

On the point of direct job-creation, the AFL-CIO economists quoted from a study of urban renewal programs by Peter Wagner of the National Planning Association, an independent research group.

"Urban renewal," according to Wagner, "will require more labor input than almost any other expenditure of equivalent size. To be sure, a considerable increase in labor productivity in this sector must be envisaged during the next two decades, but expenditures for urban development will remain highly labor-intensive. Moreover, the type of labor needed will always include a high proportion of male workers of relatively low skills. This is the very type of labor for which employment opportunities, already a serious problem, will be increasingly scarce in the future."

The analysis pointed out that, with $1 billion in federal outlays creating about 100,000 jobs on and off the building site, the economic chain-reaction will create an additional 50,000 to 100,000 jobs.

The resulting pickup in economic activities, it said, also will reduce government expenditures for unemployment insurance and public assistance for destitute families. It quoted Gerhard Colm of NPA as telling the Joint Economic Committee last March that $1 of increased government investment in urban renewal can stimulate $2.50 to $3 in private investment, expanding the "private spending so necessary for the economy as a whole."

The review also explained the chain-reaction effect on job-creation by citing a Senate report on the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1963. That report was quoted as saying a three-year investment of $500 million by the federal government will be matched by at least $250 million of local public investment, plus another $500 million provided for construction and equipment, payable from revenues of the transport system. Thus a $500 million federal investment will produce a total of $1.25 billion in spending for capital outlays, the Senate report observed.

Hailed as Example

The Public Works Acceleration Act was cited as a meaningful example of meeting real needs and creating jobs through federal leadership.

A great response absorbed all $400 million in federal funds appropriated by January 1963 for some 3,756 projects, the article noted. By last April, another 6,200 projects requiring $1.2 billion in federal funds awaited approval, with only $450 million additional having been appropriated.

The AFL-CIO has urged an extension of this law through 1964 and an appropriation of $2 billion to support it. This would be matched by about $1 billion in state and local funds, directly creating about 300,000 jobs and, indirectly, another 150,000 to 300,000 jobs.

In terms of national job needs, the analysis said, more than 3 million jobs are needed "for full employment now." It pointed out the nation has over 4 million jobless and some 2 million working part-time. In addition, some 800,000 are estimated by Kennedy Administration experts as having stopped looking for work because jobs were not available.

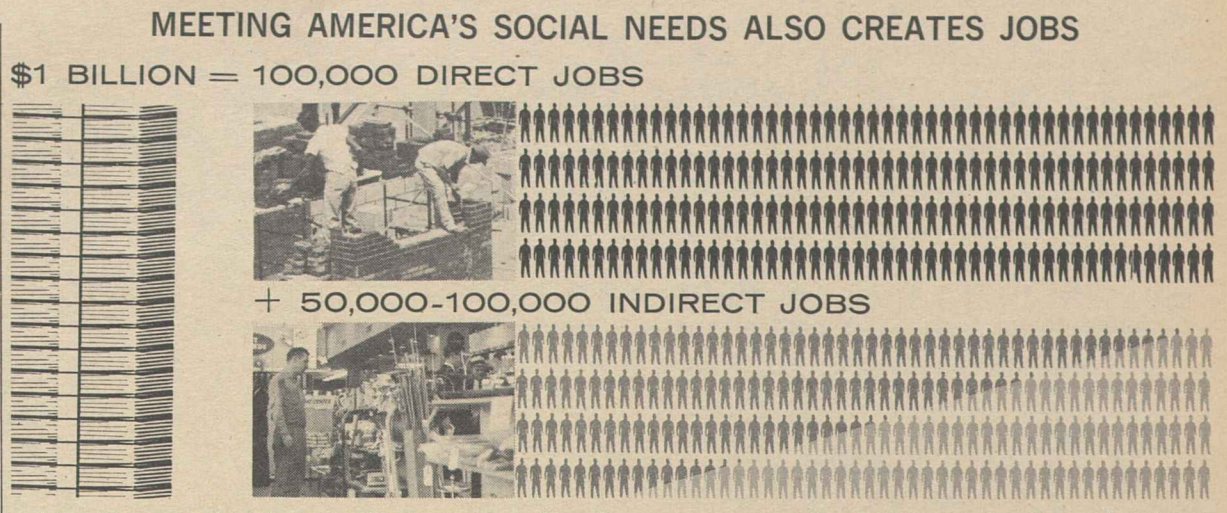
Against this, the AFL-CIO listed such social needs as the lag in building 75,000 new classrooms each year; the needed replacement of 10.5 million housing units; a need for $1 billion a year this decade for urban renewal programs; a shortage of 1 million hospital and nursing home beds and a lack of other health facilities; public recreational facilities requiring an outlay of up to $20 billion between now and 1975; airport and highway building and modernization.

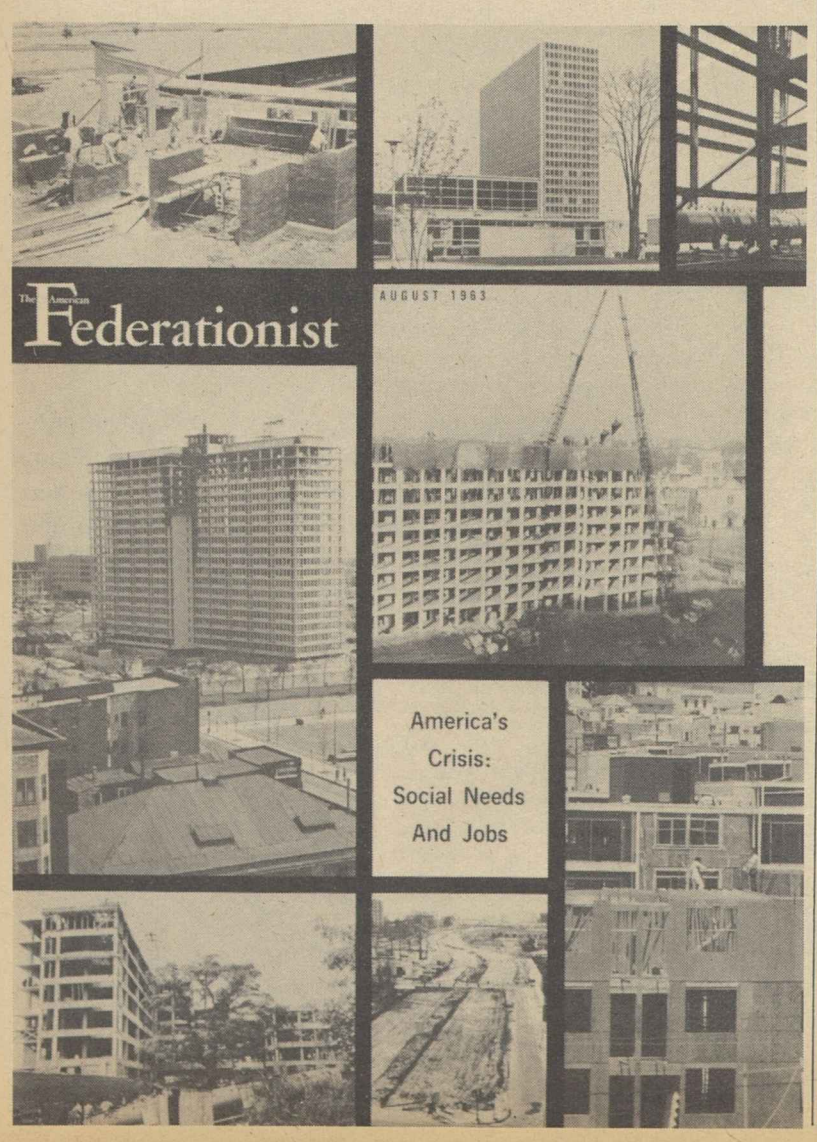
Debt Would Rise

The federal debt obviously will rise in the next year or two if taxes are cut by $10 billion and the government increases its investment in public services, the article observed.

After the economy is operating in high gear and unemployment is at a minimum, then the government should seek a balanced budget or budget surplus to prevent inflationary shortages, it said.

"America can afford increased government investment outlays to create jobs, boost sales and improve public services," the article concluded. "The nation cannot afford the waste and increasing social danger of rising unemployment and inadequate public services for a growing population."





Coleman Faces Johnson In Mississippi Runoff

Jackson, Miss.—Lieut. Gov. Paul B. Johnson, who campaigned on a straight-out segregationist and anti-Kennedy platform, and former Gov. J. P. Coleman will face each other Aug. 27 in a runoff primary for the Democratic nomination for governor.

In a state where "moderate" sentiment on race issues has not manifested itself substantially as in Georgia and South Carolina, Johnson was the front runner in the initial primary Aug. 6 with 157,718 votes in nearly complete returns.

Coleman, described during the campaign as a "quiet segregationist," ran second with 136,534 votes to gain a spot in the runoff primary. Charles Sullivan with 107,253 votes was knocked out of the race.

The runoff primary issue is where Sullivan's votes will go. Eight years ago, Coleman beat Johnson in a runoff despite the fact that Johnson led the first primary. Sullivan campaigned this year, however, by imputing a charge of state "disloyalty" to Coleman for supporting Kennedy electors in the 1960 presidential election.

Johnson political advertising was heavy on anti-Kennedy themes during the campaign. The lieutenant governor emphasized that on one occasion he had faced U.S. marshals in an effort to "bar the door" of the University of Mississippi at Oxford to James Meredith, a Negro whose enrollment was ordered by a U.S. Court of Appeals.

Gov. Ross Barnett, who led a futile fight against Meredith's admission after bolting the national Democratic ticket in 1960 in favor of independent electors supporting Virginia's Sen. Harry F. Byrd for President, was prohibited from seeking re-election by the one-term provision of the Mississippi constitution.

A newly-active Republican Party in the state is fielding candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, plus a few seats in the legislature, in the November general election. The GOP candidate for governor is Rubel Phillips and for lieutenant governor is Stanford E. Morse, Jr. Both were previously office-holding Democrats. Their campaign doctrine is that the Republican Party offers a better alternative to the Kennedy Administration than "states' rights" Democrats.

Our Choice: Up or Down

JULY 1963 was the 69th successive month that the unemployment rate in the United States was 5 percent or greater of the nation's labor force.

July 1963 was the month also when surveys of corporate profits for the second quarter of 1963 disclosed an annual rate higher than any previous three-month period in business history.

It was the month, also, when the 1963 automobile model year drew to a close with an all-time production record of 7,340,000 cars—210,000 units higher than in the previous record year of 1955 but produced with 162,000 fewer workers.

Rocketing profits, shattered production records and chronic, high unemployment is not the right mix for a healthy, expanding economy. It is a formula for continuing malaise that could develop into a dangerous illness.

★ ★ ★

THE JOB FIGURES for July highlight the contradictory forces at work in the economy. The Labor Dept. reported 70.9 million workers gainfully employed during the month—a figure once beyond credulity. But for every 1,000 persons in the labor force, 56 were seeking jobs and could not find them.

In an economy that employs 70.9 million workers, the unemployment factor is sometimes brushed aside as inconsequential. But the July 1963 unemployment figures are 300,000 higher than a year ago, when profits and production were running not quite as high as this year. And the jobless rate a year ago July was 5.4 percent; in 1963 it had increased to 5.6 percent.

The influx of new, young jobseekers this year sent the rate for the teen-age unemployed to 16.2 percent compared to 16 percent a year ago, another pertinent factor in the unemployment picture as the population boom of the immediate postwar years begins to show up in the jobless totals.

★ ★ ★

THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR remedies to invigorate the economy —a $10 billion tax reduction in low and middle-income brackets and increased expenditures by the government to create jobs and meet the nation's crying need for public and social services—are still in the offing.

The expanded manpower program to retrain and relocate workers displaced by newer technology and automation is still on the drawing board.

A strong civil rights program that would wipe out job discrimination and provide education and training opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups is grinding its way through a hesitant Congress with the conservative coalition opposed to measures that would ease the tragically high unemployment rate among these groups.

The American economy can drift just so long in a condition of record-shattering profits, chronic high unemployment and job displacement through introduction of automation.

It is during this period of what has been described as a sideways-sliding economy that measures must be taken to prevent the downturn or recession that inevitably results from an imbalance such as the present one.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The Pace of Things

'. . . an End in Itself?':

Automation May Not Be Worth The Price Society Has to Pay

DOES ALL AUTOMATION, every instance of technological change represent progress?

We have come to accept the general concept that the changes automatically bring with them the hope for a fuller life for individual citizens and for a stronger and more prosperous nation.

Is this a rigid, undeviating rule? If there are exceptions, what are they?

In recent months more and more authorities on the subject have been raising questions and voicing doubts. They appear to be wondering whether a line should be drawn indicating that at some point automation ceases to be a process for the social good, for human betterment, and becomes an end in itself.

Pres. Kennedy wants a more profound consideration of this problem and he spelled out some of his concerns in his message to Congress relating to the railroad dispute.

He announced that he intends "to appoint a Presidential Commission on Automation of the ablest men in public and private life." He asked that this commission "undertake the most comprehensive review of this complex and many-sided subject ever ventured and report no later than the close of next year."

The President openly wondered if the gap between technological change and the price paid in human terms might not be growing too great. He quoted the Presidential Railroad Commission, which declared that "revolutionary changes even for the better carry a high price in disruption [that] might exceed the value of the improvements."

House Majority Whip Hale Boggs recently stood in the well of the House and gave vent to some of his own alarm in this area. He said:

"It is commonplace to say that today's world is growing swiftly. I am afraid many of the people who say this, however, are still unaware of just how fast the automation pace is and how much it will influence our lives.

"We have grown up in a world where work is the accepted role of most human beings. It is almost inconceivable to imagine a world in which most of us did not spend our most productive hours earning our daily bread.

"Yet the time has come, in selected pockets of U.S. industry, where machines do the real work and man is only a caretaker. His work is negligible, as to what is accomplished.

"And the machines are getting more competent all the time they are gobbling up at a tremendous rate the work humans used to do.

"It appears to me that the tide of industrial revolution is engulfing us, yet the force of the tide is felt chiefly by those in industry dealing with it."

The congressional leader has called for a White House Conference on Automation.

An article in Life magazine by Keith Wheeler points out that "while automation promises a fuller life for most people some day—if it can be understood and controlled—it offers no comfort to human beings caught right now in the undertow of the technological tide."

WHEELER DESCRIBES some of the new robots currently being employed to replace workers, adding:

"What, then, does all this mean to the muscles and hearts and minds of men who not only need to work in order to live but also, by eons of instinct, have been conditioned to understand that they need work for the sustenance of their souls?"

He asked John I. Snyder, Jr., chairman of the board of U.S. Industries, what he felt was happening to people. Snyder replied:

"It means they are out of work. Optimists like to compare this to the industrial revolution —but the analogy is wrong. People got hurt then because we were breaking into an industrial society, but with these new tools we are obsoleting not only our conventional machines, but modern men as well. The industrial revolution created jobs. Now we're using sophisticated machines to destroy jobs."

To which Wheeler asks:

"When you destroy the job, do you also destroy the man?"

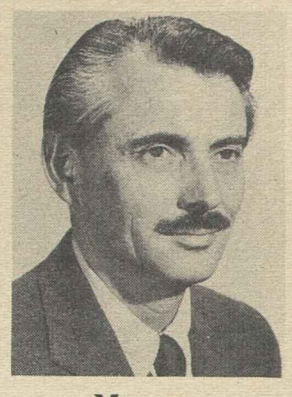
Morgan Says:

South Dakota Senator Urges Moderate Cut in Arms Budget

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE JUNIOR SENATOR from South Dakota, George McGovern, has thrown into the middle of the test ban treaty discussions a related but politically perhaps an even more complicated issue, the size of our defense budget. A former college professor with more than an academic sense of history—he flew 35 missions against the Nazis as a bomber pilot in World War II—McGovern is a loyal New Frontiersman; he once headed Pres. Kennedy's Food for Peace program. But he thinks the military budget is too high because it is adding nuclear warheads to an arsenal which already contains far more weapons than we ever would or could use even in "total" war.



Morgan

After a long and careful personal study of the problem, McGovern proposed in a major floor speech selective cuts in expenditures for warheads which would total $5 billion. He would divert this respectable nest-egg to peaceful purposes to strengthen the economy and enrich the fabric of American society.

The senator's formula was inspired, in part, by a study of U.S. strategy made by a group of educators headed by Seymour Melman, professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University. In a nutshell, Melman argues with almost evangelical zeal that in building up our defenses we have reached, and then proceeded to ignore, a new military condition which the brass calls "overkill." This means that in accumulating between them nuclear weapons with an explosive power of 60 billion tons of TNT, the United States and the Soviet Union are now capable of killing off each other's population not just once but scores of times over. Indeed that 60 billion figure provides enough nuclear dynamite to aim a 10-ton bomb at the head of every human being on the planet.

Melman contends that without moving an inch toward disarmament it is possible to cut between $22 and $23 billion out of the $56.7 billion defense budget and still not weaken national security because the cuts are mostly in the redundancy of nuclear weapons. He would divert this basket of savings into industrial productivity which he maintains, with conviction, is being starved by the greediness of military demands robbing the civilian economy of the vitamins of proper industrial growth.

Some responsible government officials who have studied Melman's plan insist that he has grossly oversimplified the problem; that he hasn't, for example, taken into proper account the additional missiles that might be needed to knock out Soviet missile bases now being "hardened." Even Defense officials concede, however, that for at least two years we have had tens or hundreds of times more nuclear weapons than we would ever use.

McGovern didn't think Melman could safely justify his colossal cuts but he and several other members of Congress have been impressed with the professor's basic argument. However, when McGovern and Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) went personally to the Pentagon recently to ask how much actual overkill capacity we already had, they found the going rough. They didn't get the runaround, exactly, but nobody seemed to know the answer.

NEVERTHELESS, McGovern concluded Congress could cut $1 billion from the Atomic Energy Commission's $1.8 billion budget item to produce new warheads, and $4 billion more from the Army, Navy and Air Force retaliatory weapons budgets without reducing security. On the contrary, he argued in his speech, it would strengthen it by making more money available for public health, education, conservation and job retraining. He coupled his cuts with a proposal to oblige major defense contractors to set up operating committees to plan for conversion from military to civilian use when cutbacks come. An "arms economy," he said, "has added to our civilian production costs, decreased our efficiency, undercut our competitive position in international trade and aggravated the balance of payments problem."

There is too much logic and good sense in the senator's idea for it to have easy sledding. Congress, like almost everybody else, is suspicious of new approaches and slow to change. Furthermore even though the long-term prosperity is more promising, this concept would shrink some defense contracts—enough to give some congressmen apoplexy.

But now, in the fluidity of East-West relations, is the time to explore new approaches to security and take a wide rather than a narrow view. McGovern himself gave such counsel in his maiden Senate speech last March when he wisely warned against a "senseless fixation on Castro" that was blinding us to the problems of the hemisphere. Now we must stretch our horizons to reach the world's problems whereon, McGovern said, "both Americans and Russians must make a choice between the quick and the dead."

Washington Reports:

Democrat, Republican Assail Extension of 'Bracero' Program

TWO MEMBERS of the House, a Republican, William T. Cahill of New Jersey, and a Democrat, Jeffery Cohelan of California, have reiterated that Public Law 78, which permits the importation of Mexican migrant farm workers (braceros) into the United States, should come to an end. Both voted against extension of the legislation in the House on May 29, and declared against attempts of some members of the Senate to revive the proposal.

"It seems rather anomalous to me that since we have great unemployment here in the U.S. . . . we still persist in bringing foreign help into this country to do the work that Americans can do and want to do," Cahill declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Undersec. of Labor John Henning told the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor that "unemployment and underemployment among our rural population has been estimated at 4 million workers."

Cohelan pointed out that the Mexican Federation of Labor and Catholic Church leaders in Mexico have both expressed themselves as favoring an end to the bracero program.

"Many of the Mexican workers don't return to their families when they go back," said the Californian.

"Also many of the workers, to be signed on, are required to pay $120 to the functionaries as a fee. In addition they pay for a 'cantena,' in which there is also strong evidence of exploitation."

CAHILL SAID that "only 1 percent of the farmers of the U.S. benefit in any way from the program. It isn't just the farmers who want to extend it, but the myriad of people beginning with the recruiter . . . who are making money on this program and each year seeking to extend it for two more years."

Cohelan asserted that the program doesn't help raise the level of the Mexican worker, but instead pits him against those in this country who are our most depressed.

Cahill observed that the program was originally set up at the time of the Korean War "for an emergency situation." Since then, he said he has found, "even those who proposed an extension have said each time they wanted it only temporarily."

The number of braceros coming into the U.S. has decreased each year since the program began, he said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, a normally sedate operation with a sedate president well typed to present the same old views in the same respectable way, seems to have come up with a tiger. Edwin P. Neilan managed a speech at the National Press Club here—this is an audience which assures coverage for anything strikingly said—denouncing voters as "bribers" of members of Congress and denouncing members of Congress as "bagmen."

Not all members, you understand, and maybe not all voters. "Many members," Neilan conceded, "bravely resist" pressures from their home districts for projects that waste the nation's substance. But many a congressman "sells his high office to buy votes," and many a voter "casts his vote for the highest briber."

To him, Neilan declared—right out in public—it is "difficult to rank such conduct higher in the moral scale than the association of politicians, party girls and spies in Great Britain."

One may passingly observe that Brother Neilan seems alert to the moral degradation of communities which want public works and urban renewal but curiously blind to the moral turpitude that might just as easily be attributed to those who use public platforms to lobby to get their own taxes cut—which is what much of the CofC operation is, at bottom. However, the parable of the mote and the beam has universal application, no doubt.

* * *

WHAT REALLY INTERESTS this observer about Neilan's speech is its assumption of correctness as well as of superior rectitude.

It surely would be conceded as arguable that urban renewal—an expensive business involving billions—might genuinely be believed by some voters to be worth while, admirable, desirable, even essential. Bleeding hearts, maybe, but not bribers.

Does Neilan honestly think that a congressman votes for such things as area redevelopment just to "bribe" the voters into returning him to office? A good many happen to think that sound public policy, mercy, sympathy and humaneness require that somebody pay some attention to the plight of people in run-down areas.

Federal school aid can be defended on principle—indeed, this is the only possible way to defend it. The kind of voters I admire are those who, as a matter of principle, are disturbed about the shocking school dropout situation, the illiteracy of many adults, and think the country must do something about it.

And the tax structure which is Neilan's genuine beef about the conduct of his nation's affairs? A great many people fought for the graduated income tax—it was pushed by both Republican and Democratic leaders before we got it through by constitutional amendment—because they believed it was socially desirable, equitable, a tax system fair and just.

* * *

NOBILITY OF CONCEPT is not a weakness of Neilan's.

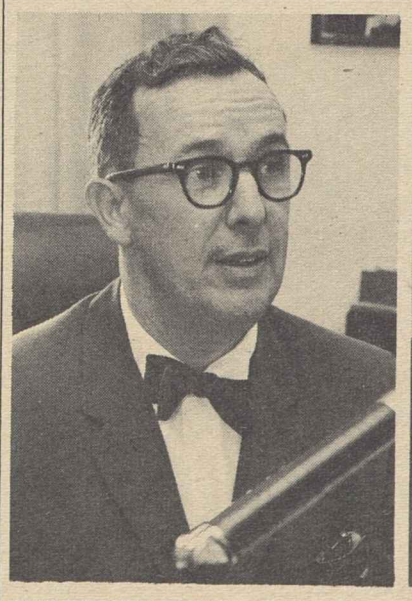
A member of Congress who seeks to get his district qualified for area redevelopment aid and accelerated public works may not really be guilty of trying to "buy" office by sending home a bagful of goodies for the worthless creatures who don't want to work. It is just possible that he is affirmatively sensitive to human distress.

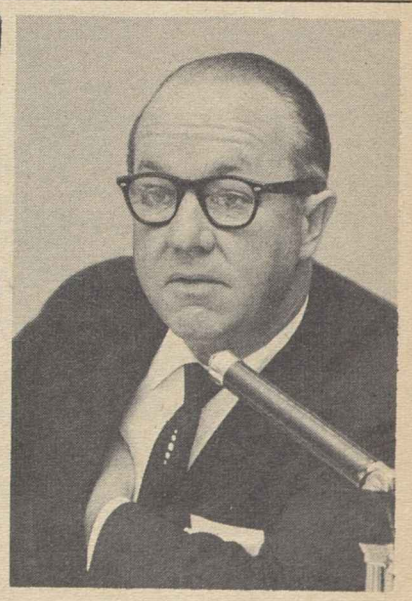
A member who votes for higher federal standards of unemployment compensation may not be trying to "bribe" a home-town union local into supporting him for re-election.

He may be appalled—and many are—at the deterioration of the compensation system since its enactment in 1935. Deterioration, mind you, that has come about largely because smug businessmen have supported state capital lobbies that have clawed down the tax rates and pushed up the disqualifications.

Some of us, thank you, don't attribute moral degeneration to conservative members of Congress who vote the way Neilan likes them to vote—that is, against federal action on anything except subsidies to business and tax favors to corporation executives who own stock. My own observation is that they are voting their convictions, honestly held.

So do a good many liberals, a little bit of truth Neilan will never grasp.





CONTINUATION of the bracero program of bringing Mexican labor into the U.S. is not to the benefit of the braceros or of U.S. agricultural workers seeking jobs, Rep. Jeffery Cohelan (D-Calif.), left, and Rep. William T. Cahill (R-N. J.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Food Prices Moving Upward After a Whole Year of Stability

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER A WHOLE YEAR of stable living costs, wage-earners are being hit by a boost in the cost of living. Dun & Bradstreet's wholesale food price index by midsummer had reached its highest level since last December. This means you're going to pay more for food, and especially meat, when you visit the supermarkets unless you are alert to seasonal good buys.

Not only food but clothing and rugs will cost you more this fall. For rugs, our advice is to shop the August furniture and floor-coverings sales.

But not all prices are going up. Refrigerators are the bargain of the year—prices have been trimmed again. The two-door frost-free models, which are fast becoming the standard, are being featured in summer sales for $200 and even less in 12-cubic foot sizes.

A new round of reductions on television sets has made available 16-inch sets for under $100. This is the lowest price yet for U.S.-made models. Retailers also are cutting the spread between all-channel TV sets and the VHF. Some now charge only $20 more for the all-channel models. These give you reception on UHF channels as well as on the relatively fewer VHF channels. After Apr. 30, 1964, only all-channel receivers will be sold. It costs manufacturers only about $15 more to equip TV receivers with all-channel tuners, trade sources estimate.

You also can find good values in upholstered living room chairs and sofas in the midsummer furniture sales. Manufacturers have reduced prices not merely on the moderate-grade promotional chairs but also on better-quality chairs.

Here are tips on money-savers for August:

JUICE GOUGE: The current high price of frozen and canned juices is, frankly, a gouge. Frozen orange juice currently costs 50 percent more than a year ago. The price hike is blamed on last winter's Florida freeze. However, at the time of the freeze, stocks of orange juice concentrate were the largest on record—more than double the previous year's and 2.5 times average. Thus canners and retailers reaped windfall profits on these big inventories.

Our only advice is at least to buy the stores' own brands of orange juice and other concentrates.

You can substitute tomato juice for orange juice if you use correspondingly more, since it has less than half the vitamin C value of orange juice. One relatively good value is orange-grapefruit juice. It has almost the same vitamin C value of orange juice, at a little lower price.

But be sure you buy actual juices and not the canned "fruit drinks," "fruit punch," etc., now widely sold. These have water as their leading ingredient.

AIR CONDITIONERS: Recent hot weather has caused a run on air conditioners. Be sure you know what you're buying. Manufacturers have been pushing low-priced models ($129-$149) that are rated for only 4,000 BTU's (British Thermal Units). The more candid retailers warn that these can cool only a small room. Actually, some of the more-effective 6,000 and 7,000 units at $159-$179 don't cost much more than the 4,000s.

Most of the larger manufacturers now have their BTU claims checked by the Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc. Thus you can be sure of the reliability of the BTU rating if the air conditioner carries the NEMA certification emblem. This shows the rating complies with the rating standards of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Also find out how much wattage is used by various models with the same BTU rating. The more carefully-designed models consume fewer watts for the same cooling output, thus holding down your electricity bill.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Use meat sparingly this August. Pork especially is expensive. The many special sales of broilers and small turkeys this summer are one potential money-saver. Retailers are pushing broilers in parts—selling separate packages of legs, breasts, etc. But the whole bird is priced lowest, next cheapest are quarters, and most expensive are parts. Canned tuna fish also is in heavy supply and priced low.

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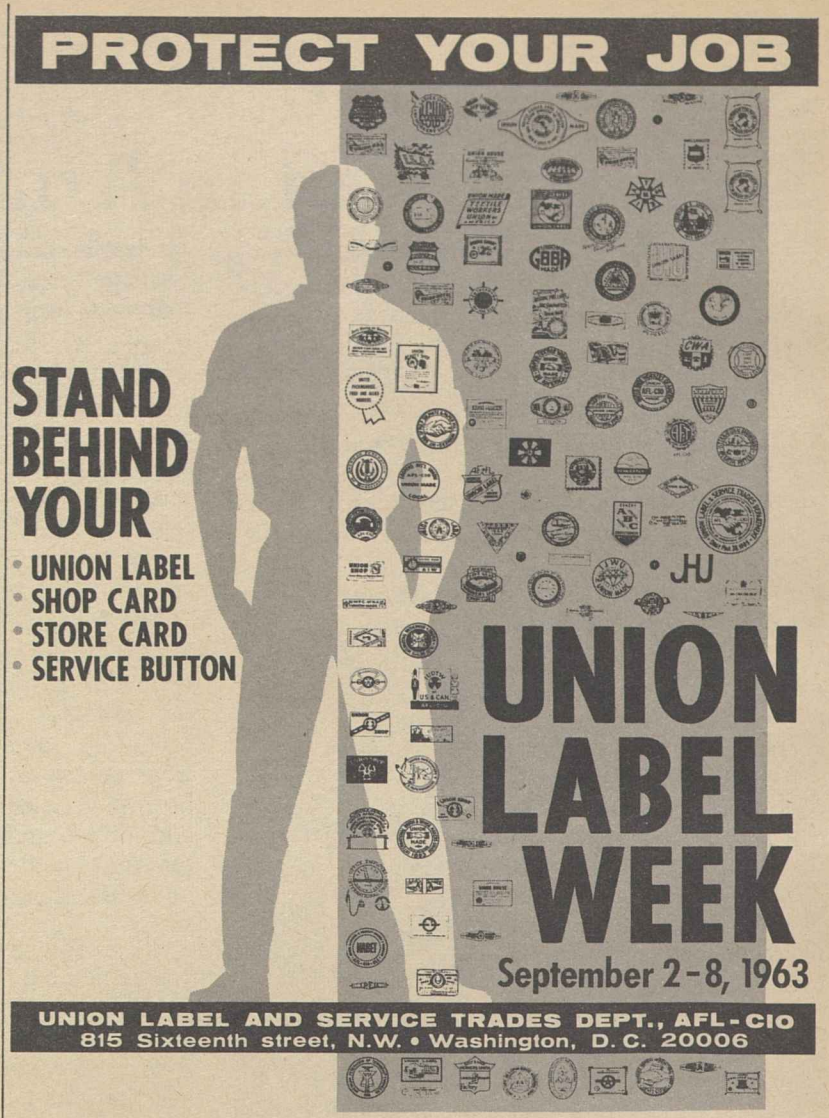


THIS POSTER, prepared by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., is a reminder that the week of Labor Day is also Union Label Week. Proclamations to this effect have been issued by many governors and mayors.

Aid to Conscientious:

FHA Can Help Ease Mortgage Problems

WHEN A HOME OWNER who conscientiously tries to avoid default finds it temporarily impossible to keep his payments up to date on his Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage, he should promptly confer with his bank or lending institution about the possibilities for some form of relief for his situation.

Under the FHA program there are several things that can be done to help the home owner with a temporary setback, an illness, a family emergency, disaster, or a similar occurrence that eats into his income to the point where he is forced to default on his mortgage.

FHA home mortgage regulations allow the lender to wait as long as a year from the date of default before beginning foreclosure action. Many lenders are willing to use this 12-month leeway in helping the borrower to avoid foreclosure by getting his mortgage back into current condition.

During this time, the lender can voluntarily accept reduced monthly payments from the home owner or carry the mortgage in its delinquent condition. In either event, the borrower agrees to make up the back amount later through extra payments equivalent to partial or to full installments.

Most lenders are willing to be lenient with responsible borrowers whose mortgages go into default as the result of financial difficulties that can be straightened out in a reasonable amount of time.

Besides the voluntary relief they furnish in default cases, lenders are encouraged, in hardship cases, to submit forbearance proposals to the local FHA insuring office for approval. By this means FHA gives lenders full discretion to grant special forbearance relief to any home owner whose default is due to circumstances beyond his control and whose mortgage will probably be restored to good standing within a reasonable period.

In hardship cases of this sort the lender:

- Makes an arrangement with the home owner through which payments may be either postponed or reduced for a specified forbearance period not to exceed 18 months.
- Makes an agreement with the home owner for a plan under which regular monthly payments will be resumed after the forbearance period and the back amount on the mortgage will be paid up before the mortgage matures.

The FHA does not dictate the repayment terms of such agreements other than to require provision for payment by the maturity date of the mortgage. This leaves the lender free to work out a method for the borrower to make up the defaulted portion of his mortgage in such a way as to relieve him from higher payments for a time after the actual forbearance period.

If the mortgage were eventually foreclosed FHA, in accordance with its regulations, would reimburse the lender for mortgage interest accrued and uncollected during the forbearance period. (U.S. Housing Notes.)

From Soup to Nonsense:

Our Cat—Right from Scratch She Acts Like She Owned Us

By Jane Goodsell

A CAT HAS US. I'd like to say that we have a cat, but unfortunately this is not the case. The cat has us—and right where she wants us, too.

She came to live with us a couple of months ago, and right from the start she has acted as though she owns the place and we are her willing slaves. To set the record straight, this is not true. We are her unwilling slaves.

Her name is Clair — actually Clair de Lune—but she doesn't answer to it. She doesn't answer to anything. Molly calls her Honey or Sweetie Pie or Poor Babykins, and the rest of us call her Here Kitty or Oh You Awful Cat.

As I say, she doesn't answer to any of these names, but don't think it's because she's confused. We're confused, but she's supremely poised and self-assured. She knows we want her to come, but it's beneath her dignity to answer a summons from her inferiors, and she shows up at her own sweet time—usually about two in the morning.

She is a Siamese, which establishes her as a member of the feline aristocracy. Since all cats consider themselves superior to people, she is a natural snob. She considers herself mistress of the household and she tolerates us with haughty disdain.

We fixed a nice bed for her in the basement, but of course she doesn't sleep there. She sleeps in Molly's bed. I don't mean on the bed or underneath the bed or curled up at the foot of the bed. I mean in the bed, with her head on the pillow and the blankets tucked under her chin. Molly sleeps scrounched over in the corner.

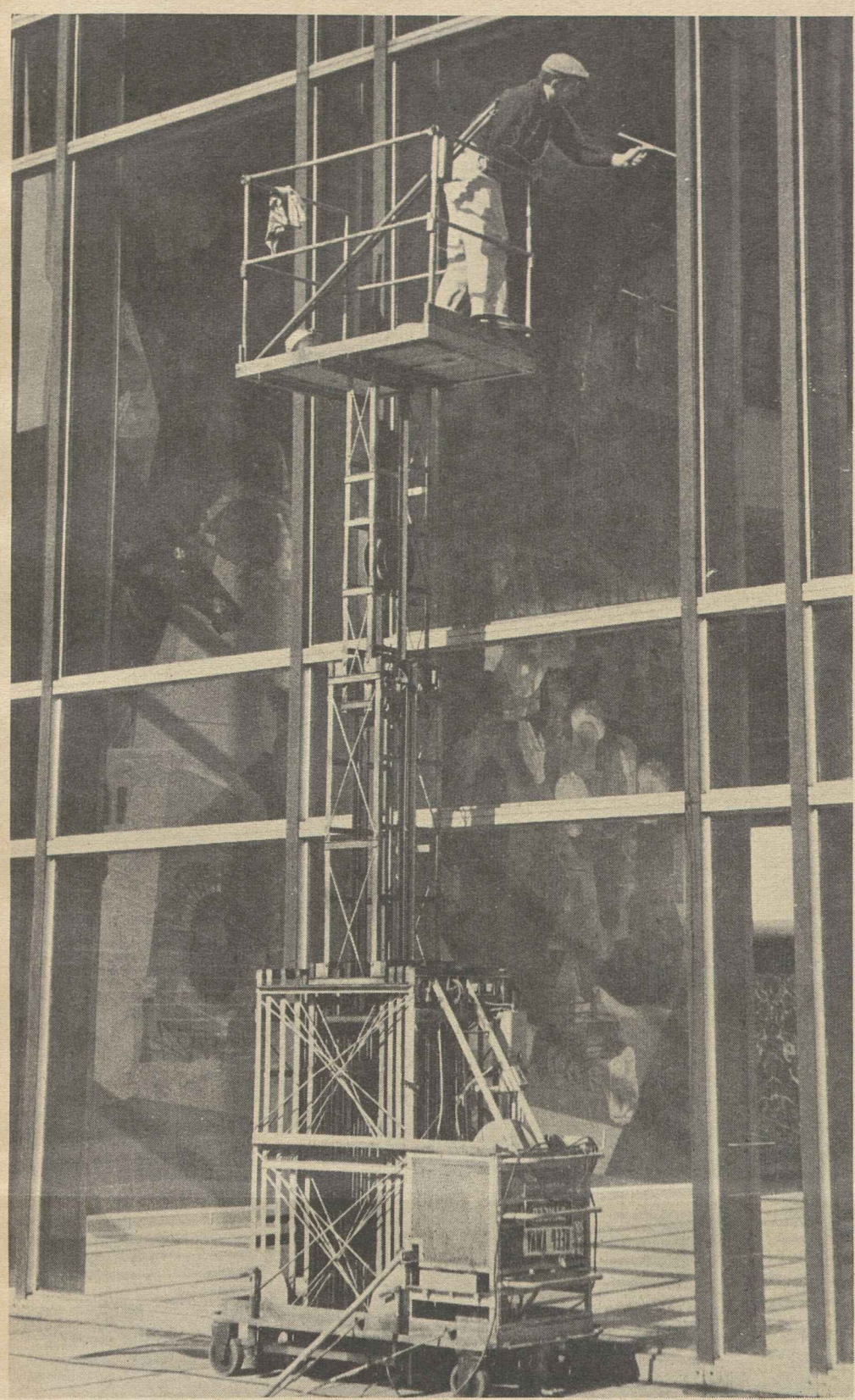
SHE TURNS UP her nose at cat food, but I can't exactly call her fussy. She'll eat anything that's left on the kitchen table—a leg of lamb, a bowl of salad, a strawberry tart—anything that wasn't meant for her to eat.

She has a loud, complaining voice, and she meows with annoyance at the slightest delay in service or attention.

And yet, despite her difficult, tyrannical, inconsiderate, snobbish ways, that cat has us exactly where she wants us. We were frantic with worry the day she disappeared for six hours, and weak with relief when she returned. Each of us wants to be the one whose lap she snuggles in, and whose leg she rubs against in her moments of condescending affection—even if she snags our stockings in the process. We smirk with pride when she lets us pet her.

I can't explain why we feel that way about her when she treats us so shabbily. Anyway, if you have a cat, you don't need an explanation. And if you don't have a cat, you'll never understand.

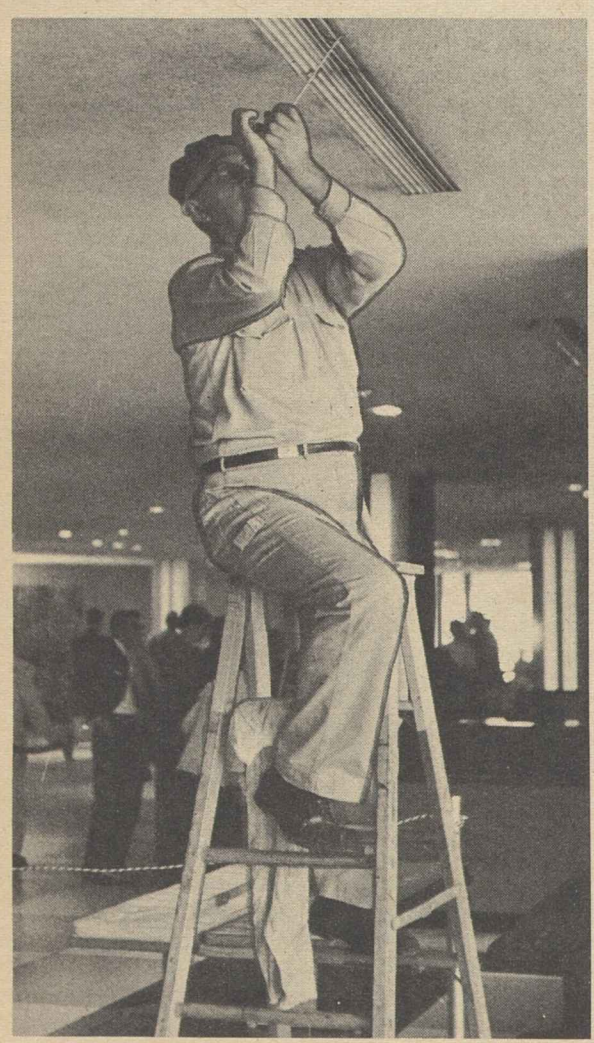
Union Workers Keep UN Building Trim



24-HOUR maintenance keeps United Nations a gleaming showcase of world's striving for peace. Telescope scaffolding is used in cleaning giant "picture window" at General Assembly.

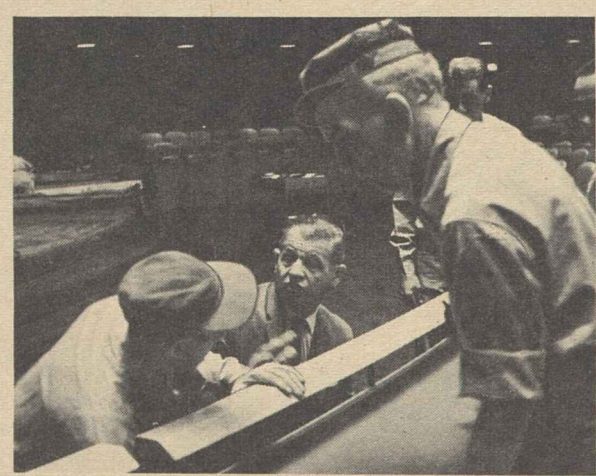
GARDENER CARES for this indoor plant arrangement viewed daily by 3,500 visitors, 3,000 international secretariat employes and some 2,000 delegation members and observers. Six gardeners are among the corps of craftsmen.

CHILDREN of the United States, with their pennies and nickels, paid for construction of this large ornamental pool—their gift to the United Nations. Here, the pool has just been emptied and is being given one of its regular cleanings.



AIR CONDITIONING louvre is removed for cleaning by one of 15 maintenance men who are kept busy with upkeep on the 39-story Secretariat building, the General Assembly and the related facilities.

UPHOLSTERY repair shop at UN is kept busy with maintenance on more than 17,000 chairs. Experienced workers keep the furniture in good condition.



CARPENTERS erect stage in the General Assembly hall for special concert marking Human Rights Day. Plumbers, electricians and other crafts are on full-time duty behind the scenes at the UN.

THOUSANDS OF FEET trample the carpets in the public conference rooms and General Assembly hall. Sometimes this calls for on-the-spot repairs such as this maintenance worker is making while a group of visitors listen to a guide during their tour of the UN.

LEGISLATION to permit private firms to own nuclear fuel was strongly opposed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, right, in testimony before congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, headed by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), left.

Congressional Probers Look into Bank Thefts

Congressional investigators are taking a sharp look at a steady rise in bank embezzlements to determine whether new legislation or more effective use of existing federal authority is needed to prevent fraud.

A staff study is under way by a House Government Operations subcommittee, headed by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.). It is scheduled to be followed by public hearings.

Latest statistics from the FBI and the American Bankers Association present an even grimmer picture of widespread fraud than earlier reports which were described as "shocking" by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Thefts Increase

In 1960 the FBI reported 1,771 cases of internal bank fraud, a majority of which were committed by bank officers from president to cashier.

The 1962 FBI statistics, the House subcommittee was told, shows that the number of internal thefts reached an all-time high of 2,257.

While federal bank examiners appraise the soundness of the assets and operating practices of federally-chartered banks, there is no legal requirement for commercial banks to have annual audits of accounts of the type required by law of all trade unions. Most smaller banks, which suffer the largest proportion of embezzlement losses, have strongly opposed any internal audit requirement as too costly.

While surety companies have for some time expressed concern over the bank fraud problem in trade publications and trade association meetings, the issue was publicly raised when the AFL-CIO launched a hard-hitting campaign to protest heavy additional bonding charges imposed on unions under a little-known provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act. This required "faithful performance of duties" bonds as well as the customary commercial bonding of officers and employes handling money.

The provision initially added 50 percent to the cost.

Schnitzler and a committee of AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers were able to get the premium cut in half in the fall of 1961 by demonstrating that surety companies had suffered no losses whatever under this new bonding requirement. A new round of negotiations with the rate-setting Surety Association of America is currently under way.

The association found, Schnitzler said, "that the trade union movement has the best bonding experience in America," including "all of business, all banks, all fraternal organizations."

In a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in testimony before Congress and in speeches to union conventions, Schnitzler emphasized the contrast between the record of banks—one of eight of which experiences an embezzlement each year—and the record of the trade union movement.

The report to Meany, following the rate cut negotiated with the bonding companies, declared:

"Responsible union financial officers and employes have a record incomparably superior to the record of responsible officers and employes of banks.

Balance Against Banks

"If you put the record of the officers and employes of banks against the record of trade union financial officers and employes, the balance is shockingly against the banks—and should be shocking to the country."

In addressing the Sheet Metal Workers convention last year, Schnitzler noted that in 1961 there were 427 bankers "convicted for stealing from their own banks" and an additional 300 awaiting trial or being sought by the police.

"If the record of the presidents of our affiliated unions was as rotten and disgraceful as the presidents of the banks, it would mean that 11 and one-half international presidents would go to jail every year for stealing from their own unions," he added.

The problem of lack of audits of bank records was pointed up in a survey by Price, Waterhouse & Co., a leading accounting concern which found that 36 percent of embezzlements were discovered through "unexpected circumstances" rather than as the result of internal safeguards.

Labor Credit Unions Rise to 1,091 in 1962

Madison, Wis.—A total of 1,091 credit unions were operated by trade unions in the U.S. during 1962, according to the annual report of the Credit Union National Association.

All but 128 were sponsored by labor unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Union Delegates Fight Anti-Labor Laws:

Canada's New Democrats Re-Examine National Issues

Regina, Sask.—Canada's preoccupation with the problems of a bilingual and bicultural nation highlighted the second convention of the New Democratic Party.

The social democratic party supported by labor met in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan and seat of Canada's only New Democratic provincial government. Sweltering heat in the convention hall matched the oratory of some of the 800 delegates seeking a solution to a nationalization of Canada's French-English question.

The vigorous French Canadians, now pushing for strengthening their role in national life, represent nearly 30 percent of Canada's population. They account for most citizens of Quebec, about half the population of New Brunswick, and pockets in every other province.

The convention recognized the need for greater autonomy for French Canadians and observed that "too often the French Canadian fearing the assimilation of his language and culture has seen in the call for national unity a disguised attempt at assimilation."

The New Democrats urged improved facilities for Canadians to learn both French and English at the same time in all points of Canada, as is provided in Quebec for English-speaking Canadians; expansion of Canadian Broadcasting Corp. coverage in both languages; promotion of bilingualism in the federal civil service and federal aid for simultaneous and written translation services.

About half the cost of convention arrangements at Regina's Exhibition Auditorium went to provide simultaneous translation of proceedings. Delegates were issued transistor receivers and could follow speeches and discussion in either language.

A strong labor delegation representing 200,000 affiliated union members was present. Some 20 percent of the delegates represented local, national and international unions, provincial federations and local labor councils.

Anti-Labor Laws Reviewed

In a pre-convention session 135 labor delegates made a critical review of anti-labor laws in most provinces passed since 1959. Saskatchewan was singled out for high praise for legislation passed since the present government came to power.

Labor delegates also urged provincial legislative conferences to familiarize trade unionists with repressive legislation, to promote national campaigns against anti-labor laws and to push stronger support of the New Democratic Party.

William Dodge, Canadian Labor Congress executive vice president, noted that "the platform of the New Democratic Party and the platform of the CLC are almost identical, so it can be hardly surprising if the NDP has the support of the CLC."

Explaining labor's stake in Canada's political lineup, Dodge stated, "We are not looking for control. We are not suggesting a government run just by trade unions," he added. "What we do want is a voice in the affairs of our nation and reasonable treatment from our legislators."

The CLC spokesman-delegate said that "There can be no doubt whatsoever that in the two years since the NDP came into being at Ottawa, our new party has made a great impact on the national scene." In the 1962 and 1963 federal elections the party gained about 14 percent of the total national vote, and 26-27 percent in industrial urban areas.

Helstein a Speaker

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers, and George Brown, deputy leader of British Labor Party, were to address the convention as fraternal delegates.

Other matters on the agenda included strong policy proposals to cut unemployment, the highest of any western industrial nation and accounting for $3 billion in lost production annually. The convention urged national economic planning with fiscal and monetary policies geared for full employment and expansion of the public sector of Canada's economy. The party declared that "In the modern state unemployment has become an anachronism."

Repatriation of the ownership of Canadian industry, through buying back selected industries in which foreign ownership is restrictive and contrary to the best interest of the Canadian economy, was urged. It was pointed out that Canadian concerns controlled abroad were up to 50,470 in 1959 from 25,500 in 1946. Petroleum is now 90 percent foreign-owned, mining 61 percent, manufacturing 57 percent, rubber 98 percent, automobiles 97 percent, electrical apparatus 81 percent, chemicals 77 percent.

Consumer protection was proposed through legislation against "unscrupulous promotion techniques, misleading advertising, poor quality and overpriced goods, and devious credit schemes." A consumers' bureau under a cabinet minister, with research origination and regional offices to administer legislation, was proposed.

There was hot debate anticipated later in international affairs revolving around Canada's NATO membership, nuclear weapons and Canadian entry into the Organization of American States.

Labor delegates were active on all convention committees. It was a working convention, without the flamboyance of the founding convention, but delegate participation was strong as new policies were developed for the next step in building the party.

NAM's Political Arm Offers Money, Advice

(Continued from Page 1)

ers charging that Sparkman had yielded too much on the civil rights plank at the Democratic National Convention of 1952, when the senator was named vice presidential nominee on Adlai E. Stevenson's ticket.

Much of Battle's organization strength came from Alabama political leaders who in 1948 had backed the Dixiecrat candidate, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. against Pres. Truman. There was no chance for Alabama citizens that year to cast their votes for Truman: electors favoring him were denied a place on the ballot.

Margin Was Healthy

Sparkman beat Battle and two minor rivals in the 1954 primary by a healthy margin, getting 323,000 votes to Battle's 208,000.

Although Cravens' announcement did not mention the NAM sponsorship of BIPAC, the effort of the businessmen's association to set up such an "action" group was freely disclosed last May 18, when the AFL-CIO News carried a story about the scheduled new fund-raising operation dedicated to electing "conservative-oriented" congressional candidates.

NAM Vice Pres. Edward I. Maher told the News at that time that although BIPAC would not be an official arm of the NAM, the association "approved the idea" of such a group and was giving it "support and encouragement." Five businessmen, all NAM directors. were named to the original BIPAC committee that now is expanded to 13.

The NAM's director of public affairs, Robert L. Humphrey, told the News he had been working for a number of years to set up a political action group to raise funds and channel campaign contributions to congressional candidates.

'Collision Course'

Frankly conceding that it would function in much the same way as the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—but often on what amounts to a collision course—Humphrey said he "always admired" the COPE operation.

"I have read the records clear back," he said, "and it is my opinion that no organization in politics could function except along the COPE pattern."

Maher last May disclosed that the "membership dues" scale under consideration for BIPAC would range from $10 to $99 a year—a detail that was confirmed in Cravens' official announcement.

Sliding Dues Scale

Maher said that the $99 dues might be paid by "top" business or corporation people, $25 by "second rank officials such as vice presidents" and the $10 dues fee by others. Cravens emphasized that "only individuals can provide the dues money" to make BIPAC's efforts "effective." The corrupt practice laws forbid contributions to candidates in federal elections from organization funds of corporations, national banks and labor unions.

Among the 13 "founding directors" of BIPAC named by Cravens are officials of corporations whose executives have been frequent contributors to or sponsors of various right-wing groups. Available records show these facts about four of the BIPAC directors:

Records Listed

R. Downs Poindexter, president of the Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Inc., Shreveport, La., contributed $500 in 1960 and $500 in 1961 to Americans for Constitutional Action, a right-wing conservative group active in the political field.

Clifford J. Backstrand, board chairman of Armstrong Cork Co., is a sponsor of Young Americans for Freedom, a campus group sometimes described as "Kids for Goldwater," and gave $100 in 1962 to the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, considered the "intellectualist" wing of the campus right-wing movement.

Arthur H. Motley, publisher of Parade Publications, Inc., gave $100 in 1959 to the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists.

The Washington Water Power Co., of which BIPAC director Kinsey M. Robinson is board chairman, has twice made $100 contributions to Harding College in Arkansas, a center of extremist right-wing publications and operations.

Brown Cites 'Common Sense':

Merger Talk Hailed At ITU Convention

Long Beach, Calif.—As he has done for the past several years, Pres. Elmer Brown opened the 105th Typographical Union convention here on the theme of merger of the allied printing and related trades unions.

"We must not ignore advances made in the printing, publishing and related trades but meet each of these challenges with advanced knowledge of all the elements involved in new or improved production plans," he said.

"To do this we cannot pull our skirts about us blindly and wish away the other people in the printing, publishing and related crafts. Common sense demands that we consult with them on our mutual problems."

Over a period of several years Brown and other ITU officers have been consulting with top officials of the Printing Pressmen, the Newspaper Guild and the Papermakers & Paperworkers on plans for effecting an economic merger of the unions identified with the printing and publishing industry.

The ITU president told the delegates they should give thoughtful consideration to the possibilities of an economic merger with one or more of the ITU's sister unions.

"While such a merger, however desirable, cannot be effected immediately," he said, "we believe our continued cooperation and discussions with our sister unions will within the very near future bring to our membership a practicable and acceptable plan for the economic merger of the unions in the printing, publishing and related industries."

Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild echoed Brown's sentiments, repeating a quotation from a joint statement issued by the ITU and the Guild after a meeting of the officers of the two organizations in 1960:

"We are convinced that unity is demanded to build the collective strength of our members striving for just wages and working conditions and to combat the attacks of unfair employers and the effects of punitive legislation."

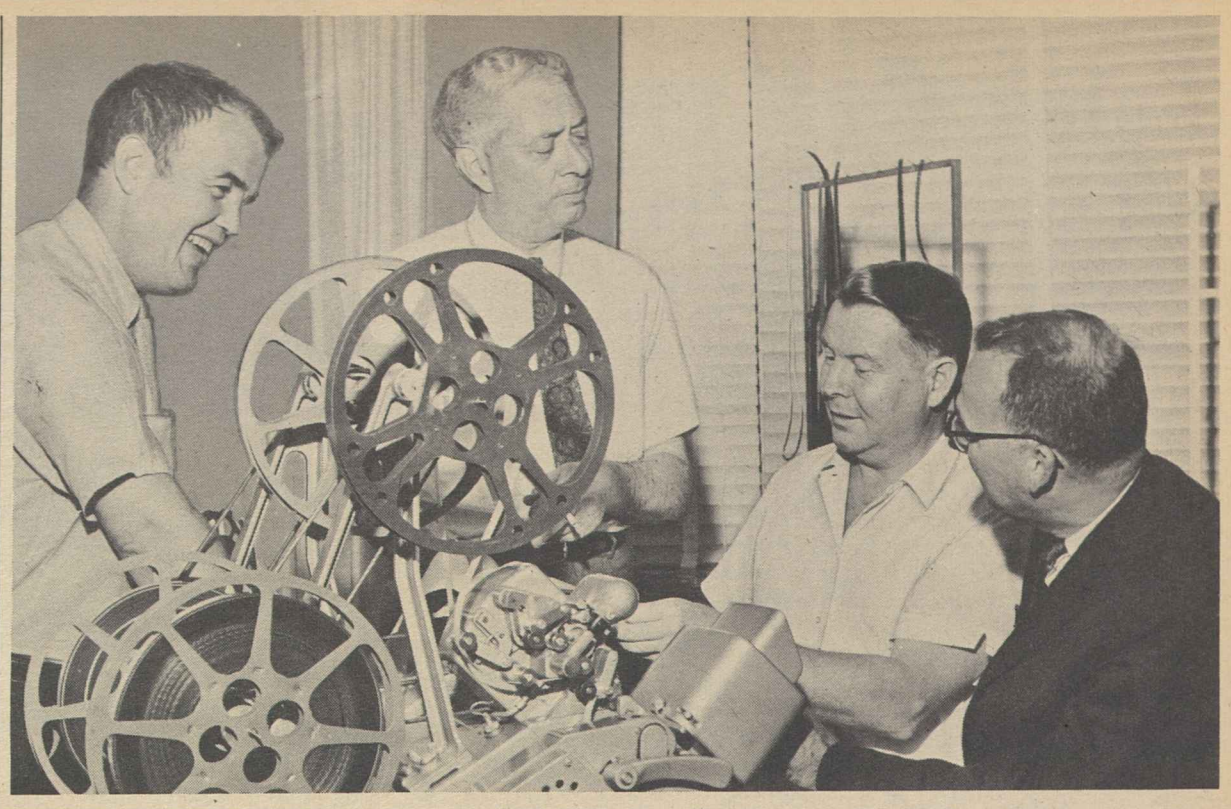
He said that his union still holds with the intent of the statement.

"If we are not prepared immediately to take steps to unite, we must at least keep talking about it," Rosenstock said.

Other officers of unions involved in the merger discussion were scheduled to speak later.

Highlights of Brown's keynote address included reports that:

- The ITU has attained a new all-time weighted average weekly wage scale of $130.09 a week.
- The average workweek for the union is now below 37.5 hours.
- The ITU continues to score gains in its campaign for the enactment of the city and state anti-strike-breaker laws. Two new state and 20 city ordinances were enacted during the past year.
- The ITU training center at Colorado Springs has doubled its student capacity and more than 1,500 students have been trained there. The training center offers courses covering the newer processes of producing the printed word which have come from the rapid technological evolution in the industry.
- The international has launched a unionwide organizational campaign covering most states.



STUDIO CONFERENCE on the new AFL-CIO film, "In Common Brotherhood," brings together, left to right, AFL-CIO Dir. of Public Relations Albert J. Zack; Producer Joel O'Brien, script writer David Davidson and Director William Buckley. Produced for showing to television audiences over Labor Day and to other audiences thereafter, the movie tells the story of the federation and its interest in international affairs all over the world.

Labor Hits Scranton Bill To Slash Jobless Aid

Harrisburg, Pa.—A statewide labor rally here, hurriedly called by the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO when Gov. William W. Scranton (R) proposed a bill to revise the state unemployment compensation system on the eve of the legislature's adjournment, was followed within 24 hours by Scranton's withdrawal of the bill.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the state body, calling the bill "cruel and shocking," said "hundreds of thousands of jobless Pennsylvanians who are threatened by this legislation are the beneficiaries" of the rally and urged union members to continue their efforts to defeat the Scranton proposal.

Scranton, in announcing that the bill was being withdrawn from consideration, said the subject would be referred to the Joint State Government Commission for a report to a later special session of the legislature.

The bill was given the legislature by the Scranton administration on July 15, and given a hasty first reading with minor amendments as legislators scrambled to adjourn by July 31.

The state labor body flashed the news around the state with a bulletin analyzing the bill and asserting that at least 190,000 jobless workers, then eligible for unemployment benefits, would be adversely affected.

The measure was "among the worst to be introduced in the General Assembly in recent years" affecting the unemployed, the federation said.

Boyer and Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, addressing an overflow rally here of several hundred union representatives who later visited their legislators, said the bill would:

- Give a tax reduction of 40 percent, or $6 million a year, to banks, utilities, major oil firms and other employers with low labor turnover; and load a 20 percent tax increase on firms with a higher turnover of workers.
- Cut benefit payments to an estimated 75 percent of the jobless by canceling unused wage credits for long-term unemployed; eliminating the present uniform duration of 30 weeks; eliminating seasonal workers from coverage; deducting half of social security payments and other payments from private pension plans financed by employers; and eliminating all benefits less than $15 a week.

The bill also provides increased benefits, to a maximum of $5 a week, for an estimated one-fourth of the claimants.

Chattanooga Labor Opposes Sales Tax

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Chattanooga AFL-CIO has strongly reiterated its long-standing opposition to any form of a local sales tax.

Delegates who unanimously voted to reaffirm the council's stand also instructed the officers to inform Mayor Ralph Kelly of organized labor's views. During the discussion delegates called for equalization of assessments on which property taxes are based and cited other forms of taxation as "more equitable" than the sales levy.

Brown Issues Ban on Bias In California

Sacramento—Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) has issued an executive order prohibiting any form of discrimination by state employes, firms doing business with the state of California and business firms licensed by the state.

The order, based on the state's first Code of Fair Practices, spells out a comprehensive policy of nondiscrimination to serve as a guide for all departments of the state government in their relations with minority groups and individuals.

Brown signed the order before leaving on a vacation trip to Europe. He said California has a "fine record" in the field but that new steps are needed. Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk heads a statewide civil rights task force to insure code compliance and to coordinate all state civil rights activities.

The code covers employment policies, state services and facilities, contracts, employment service, educational programs and institutions, licenses and regulatory agencies, housing, law enforcement, and recipients of benefits, loans and grants.

The order requires annual progress reports to the governor and posting of the code "in conspicuous locations in all state facilities."

A similar order was issued in Kentucky recently by Gov. Bert T. Combs (D).

Hatters Board Votes Backing For Strikers

New York—The executive board of the Hatters has voted full backing for 1,100 workers on strike against the Hat Corp. of America at plants in Sunbury, Pa., and Winchester, Tenn.

In addition, locals in all branches of the union have pledged "full moral and financial support" for the duration of the strike, Pres. Alex Rose said.

The walkout was voted by local union members when the firm refused to bring earnings of employes up to the standards of comparable plants, according to Rose. Strike support plans include picketing of selected stores of the Hat Corp., which sells Knox, Dobbs, Cavanagh, Dunlap and Champ hats.

The strike began on the 10th anniversary of a strike against the same firm in Norwalk, Conn.

AFL-CIO Film Depicts World Role of Labor

A new black and white sound film, taken by a camera crew on a 12,000-mile swing around the world and picturing labor's involvement in international affairs, has been produced for the AFL-CIO and is available for showing on television stations and to private audiences.

Called "In Common Brotherhood," the movie was prepared especially for Labor Day viewing. Running time is 30 minutes.

Some 25 percent of the AFL-CIO's annual income is spent on international affairs—helping build free unions all over the world wherever help is asked.

The new 16-millimeter movie has its own musical score. The script was written by David Davidson, past national chairman of the Writers' Guild of America. Production for the AFL-CIO was by Joel O'Brien, with direction by William Buckley.

O'Brien previously produced "Land of Promise" for the federation, and it was shown on more than 250 TV stations. Also he was producer of "People and Politics" for the Committee on Political Education and "Anatomy of a Lie" for the Machinists, the latter an expose of the National Right to Work Committee's "And Women Must Weep," a distorted "documentary" story of a strike.

"In Common Brotherhood" includes views of Pres. Kennedy as he spoke recently in divided Berlin, and as he greeted the first graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in the White House rose garden.

Also shown are scenes filmed in Caracas, Tel Aviv, Geneva, Kenya, Uganda, Washington, D.C., and other locations.

The position of the AFL-CIO in world affairs is summed up in the movie by Pres. George Meany, who also spoke in Berlin and other cities of the stake that American workers have in freedom everywhere.

Arrangements for the film were made by Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director, and M. S. Novik, the federation's radio and TV consultant.

U.S. Asked to Raise Share of Health Cost

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to raise the government's share of the cost of health insurance for federal employes and to retain "freedom of choice" as to the type of plan an employe may choose.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair told a House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee that an apparently "inconsequential" provision in an Administration bill could "impede the development of community-sponsored group practice prepayment plans."

The clause objected to, he said, would enable the Civil Service Commission to disqualify from the federal program any plan which had fewer than 300 participants.

Such disqualification, he continued, would handicap the development of group prepayment programs in smaller communities where the number of federal employes might be limited.

In the area of employe-employer sharing of costs of health insurance, Fair noted that the federal government has lagged behind private industry by paying less than half the premium costs for insurance. While the amount paid varies with the plan selected, the average U.S. payment is only 38 percent of the cost, he noted.

He suggested an additional federal contribution of $2 every biweekly pay period for an individual and $5 for a family, with a ceiling of 50 percent of the cost.

Noting that most unions have negotiated non-contributory health insurance plans with their employers, Fair said raising the federal contribution rate would bring the government in its role as employer "more nearly in line with the practice in the private community today."

British Manufacturing Wages Show Increase

London—Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries during April were $46.13 for men and $22.88 for women, according to provisional statistics made public by the Ministry of Labor following its regular semi-annual survey.

AFL-CIO Reiterates Stand:

Labor Calls for End Of Bracero Program

The AFL-CIO has again strongly urged Congress to kill the Mexican "bracero" program this year and substitute a national farm labor recruiting program to provide U.S. workers "in adequate numbers, under fair conditions and at the places needed."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying before a Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee, said the one-year extension of the bracero program proposed by the Senate Agriculture Committee would be a "tragedy" for American farm workers, who have "nowhere to go but into the ranks of the hard-core urban or rural unemployed."

Biemiller and Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, endorsed the principles of a voluntary farm worker recruitment bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and 10 co-sponsors.

It would provide for domestic workers transportation, housing and guaranteed work comparable to that which growers now provide for laborers imported from Mexico.

The labor witnesses emphasized, however, that the domestic program should be geared to upgrading wages of farm workers and not tied to "prevailing wages" which have been sharply depressed over the years by the availability of braceros.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate was preparing to take up the Agriculture Committee bill to continue the program an additional year. It had reached the floor a week earlier—having been reported out without hearings over the protests of opponents—but Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) forced it back to committee by making a point of order that a quorum was not present when the committee voted.

Committee Recalled

Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) quickly convened his committee and won 11-5 approval of the bill after a 9-7 vote turning down a motion to hold public hearings.

In testimony before the Williams subcommittee, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning made it clear that the Administration does not support a simple one-year extension of the bracero program—a direct contradiction of a claim made the Agriculture Committee's report.

Henning endorsed the principles of the Williams bill and declared that the Labor Dept. "would oppose any further extension of Public Law 78 [the bracero program] without amendments which would bring the required job offers made to Mexicans and to domestic workers more closely together."

The House on May 29, in a surprise move, had defeated a bill to extend the bracero program for two years by a 174-158 vote.

Biemiller told the Labor subcommittee that the AFL-CIO is opposed to continuing importation of Mexican workers because:

- It has "undermined wage and work standards for American farm workers."
- It has levied a "tremendous social cost" by perpetuating poverty.
- It has fostered "a system of colonialism" which "solves no long-run problems for the imported foreign worker or the domestic worker he replaces."

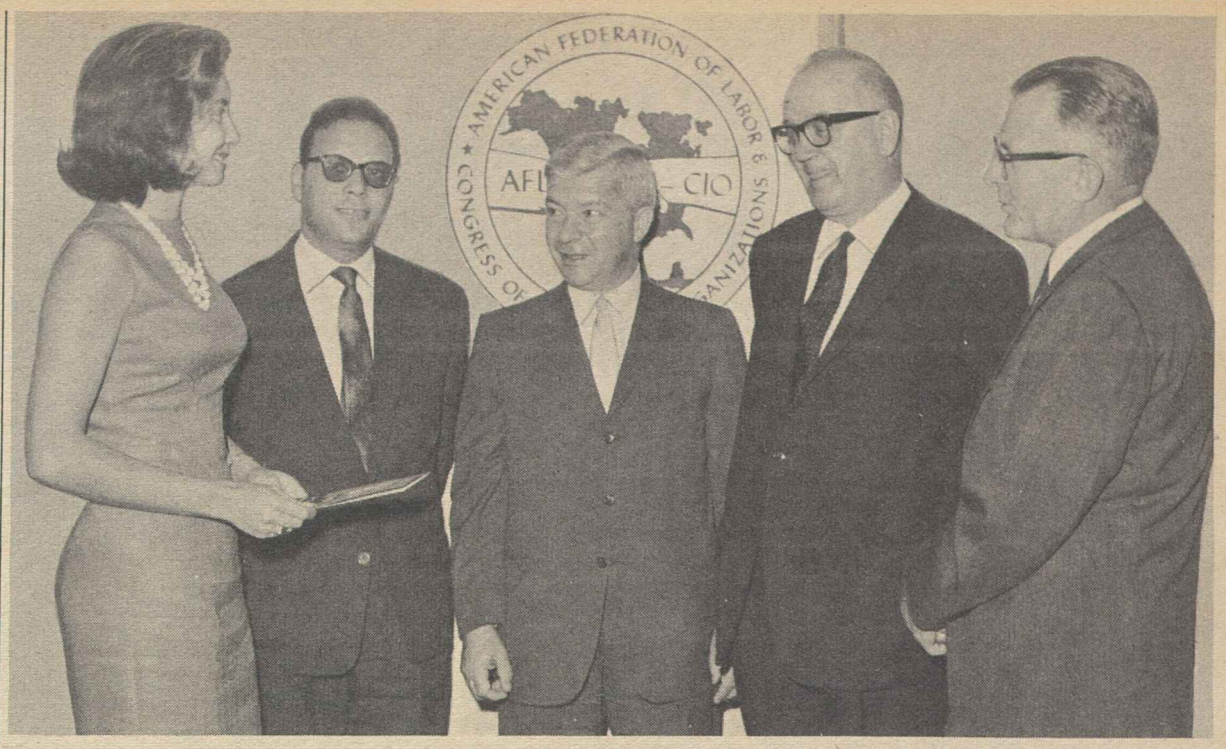
Concept 'Repugnant'

"The concept of an alien labor force in our country, a labor force stripped of the normal rights of citizens or residents, is repugnant to men of good will," Biemiller declared.

Mayer told the subcommittee that the Williams bill aims at the "greatest problem" of U.S. agricultural workers, that of unemployment.

He pointed out that "sharply increasing mechanization is taking a fearful toll of farm labor jobs" and that "U.S. workers are not only available for farm work, but they are available in ever-increasing numbers."

Braceros, he noted, are given work guarantees, "free transportation, free housing and medical services—but domestic workers get none of these benefits."



WORKER DELEGATES from three countries were included on an Intl. Labor Organization committee that protested South Africa's apartheid policies to United Nations Sec. Gen. U Thant at a meeting in New York following the annual ILO conference. Shown here on a visit to the office of the AFL-CIO Committee for United Nations are (from left) Naomi Spatz, executive secretary of the committee; Sec. Gen. Mahoud Benazzedine of the General Union of Tunisian Workers; Kalmen Kaplansky, international affairs director for the Canadian Labor Congress; Sec. Gen. Jean Mori of the Swiss Trade Union Federation, and their escort, Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate.

House Votes Expansion, Reforms In Vocational Education Program

(Continued from Page 1)

present spending by an equal amount—the bill authorizes a more flexible use of existing vocational training funds, including shifting money from farm training to other categories and requiring that at least 25 percent of home economics education be directly linked to job training.

New federal funds provided would be used:

- To help construct area vocational school facilities.
- To provide vocational training for persons attending high school, for those who have completed high school and for those who have dropped out of school before graduation.
- To provide special vocational education "for persons who have academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program."
- To provide training or retraining for persons already in the labor market who are not receiving benefits under other manpower development programs.

Advisory Group Included

An Advisory Committee on Vocational Education would be established by the bill and would include members from both labor and management as well as education and government.

While the bill was passed with rare unanimity, the final vote was preceded by a barbed debate over a Republican attempt to tie on an anti-discrimination amendment which Democrats charged would ensure defeat in the Senate.

The GOP motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to attach the civil rights proviso was defeated on a 217-181 rollcall vote which closely followed party lines. Earlier the amendment, sponsored by Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.), was beaten 194-146 on a non-record teller vote.

While Republicans, including Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), taunted Democratic civil rights advocates about their refusal to vote for the anti-discrimination amendment, northern Democrats challenged the GOP to pledge the same solid support for the Administration's overall civil rights bill—expected to reach the House floor within the next month—which includes a provision authorizing the cutoff of federal grants to any programs operated within the states in a discriminatory manner.

Democrat Augustus F. Hawkins, Los Angeles Negro serving his first term, bluntly labeled the GOP civil rights position "phony" and said if the amendment carried it would kill the bill and deprive more Negroes than whites of needed job training.

'Political Shell Game'

Another freshman Democrat representing a constituency with a nonwhite majority—Rep. Thomas P. Gill of Hawaii—blasted the Republican tactic as a "political shell game."

He said the people in Hawaii know that their congressmen, "when the time comes to vote on a civil rights bill, are going to be here with both feet, with both hands, and our hearts and heads. Our people know we are going to work for the toughest civil rights bill that can come out of this Congress."

Gill said he hoped that the "great ardor" shown by Republicans for the anti-discrimination rider "continues for a few weeks until we get a chance to vote on a civil rights bill that means something."

Apart from the partisan civil rights debate, Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives, agreed with hardly a dissenting voice that the expanded program—admittedly a form of federal aid to education—was necessary and desirable.

Its basis was a report submitted to Pres. Kennedy by a special vocational education panel, whose members included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Education. The panel found that present laws did not provide the flexibility needed to train workers to meet present and future employment needs and recommended a $400 million-a-year federal program.

The Administration's original bill was criticized in House testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller as "completely inadequate" and a subcommittee, headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) voted a substantial increase in new funds.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate followed its Appropriations Committee recommendations down the line and approved a $5.49 billion dollar money bill for the Labor Dept., Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and related agencies. The bill partly restored House cuts in the budget request for the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The Senate rejected 49-33 an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) to cut $25 million from the U.S. Employment Service and forbid it from advertising job vacancies. Private employment agencies have led a major campaign to curtail the USES, while the Administration and labor have sought its expansion. The Senate also turned down, 54-29, a bid by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) to add $30 million to the manpower training program.

- House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) assured delegates to a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People legislative conference that Congress will remain in session until it acts on civil rights legislation. But he said that "speaking frankly, we need three Republican votes" in the House Rules Committee to bring civil rights legislation to the floor. The committee is composed of 10 Democrats, half from the South, and five Republicans.

8-10-63

Citizens' Group Backs Tax Cut Bill This Year

A citizens committee including businessmen, trade unionists, farmers and educators has warned that Congress may have to shoulder "the blame for the next recession" if it doesn't pass an effective tax cut bill this year.

Its statement came as the House Ways & Means Committee moved into the final stage of drafting a tax bill which would combine cuts in tax rates with a partial closing of some existing loopholes. Still undetermined was how closely the House bill would resemble the Administration's proposals.

The 48-member Citizens Committee for Tax Reduction & Revision in 1963 cited these "economic facts of life" as evidence of a recession threat:

- Unemployment, at 5.6 percent, is above last year's rate.
- Retail sales have hung at the same level for the past eight months.
- New orders for hard goods placed with manufacturers have declined.
- Steel production is down from earlier this year.

"It is a fact," the committee stated, "that new jobs are lagging while new workers are increasing. And it is a fact that the national economy has slowed down when it should be expanding. If the present session of Congress does not face up to these economic facts of life, the blame for the next recession may well be placed on its doorstep."

Pres. Howard R. Bowen of Grinnell College is chairman of the committee and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is one of five co-chairmen. Other labor representatives are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison and James A. Suffridge, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

While joining in the committee's broad support for a comprehensive tax bill benefiting all sections of the economy, the AFL-CIO has emphasized that it believes the greatest need is "an immediate tax cut of approximately $10 billion with the major emphasis on the low and middle income family groups" to provide "high velocity purchasing power."

Anti-Bias Riders Opposed by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Judiciary Committee recently that labor wants legislation to bar the use of federal funds for any program where discrimination is practiced.

Labor opposes, he made clear, any piecemeal efforts to attach anti-discrimination amendments as "riders" to general legislation, a tactic which has often been used to kill a bill.

The AFL-CIO's position, Meany said in reply to a question, is "that we don't want riders, we want an overall prohibition, everywhere."

Council Spurs Rights Drive Keyed to Legislation, Cities

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THE AFL-CIO Executive Council meets at Unity House, Pa., with Pres. George Meany in the presiding officer's chair and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at his right.

Warns Recession Threatens in '64

By Saul Miller

Unity House, Pa.—An intensified drive for civil rights keyed to mobilizing labor's strength at the legislative and grass-roots level emerged as the major theme of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here.

In its four-day session the council declared the federation can make its "major contribution" to civil rights victory by "continuing its all-out legislative activity on Capitol Hill and its efforts to . . . bring an end to segregation and inequality in the local communities of America." **(See story Page 2.)**

While civil rights policies received major attention, the council also issued a number of significant statements on peace and disarmament and domestic and foreign economic policy.

It sounded a clear call for ratification of the limited nuclear test-ban treaty by the Senate but warned that the treaty's potential as a step toward world peace can be realized only through "greater unity of purpose, cohesion of policy and action and overwhelming capacity for defense" by the U.S. and its allies. (See story below.)

In the domestic economic area, the council warned that present economic trends are pointed toward a recession in 1964 unless strong and decisive government action is taken without delay. **(See story Page 2.)**

In the foreign economic policy field the council called for action on a four-point program to solve the balance of payments deficit as an immediate problem, declaring flatly that fear of the payments deficit cannot and should not be used to justify curbs on economic expansion that would further injure the welfare of American workers. **(See story Page 2.)**

The council assailed also the "narrow interpretations" of the U.S. Tariff Commission under the Trade Expansion Act that are preventing workers from receiving adjustment assistance benefits. **(See story Page 3.)**

The Council received also a report on the expanding activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, supported by the AFL-CIO, disclosing that by the end of this year 12 institutes to train Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders will be in operation as well as a school for advanced studies in Washington. **(See story Page 4.)**

In the civil rights area the council dealt with three aspects of the problem:

Civil Rights Targets

The selection of three cities by a special AFL-CIO committee and task force where labor would take the lead in creating community-wide organizations to wage the fight for full civil rights for all groups.

The encouraging report of the shrinking number of segregated local unions among AFL-CIO affiliates, currently at 172 out of more than 55,000 local unions.

Adoption of a statement that the question of whether AFL-CIO affiliates will join the Aug. 28 March for Jobs and Freedom is for the individual unions to determine, that the federation shares the goals and the objectives of the sponsors, but that it will continue to stress the legislative and grass-roots community approach.

In internal matters the council approved a report by Pres. George Meany on the merger plans of the Lithographers and the Photo Engravers and his support of the plan. The proposal to merge the Photo Engravers, an AFL-CIO affiliate, and the Lithographers, which disaffiliated several years ago, will receive its first test at the Photo Engravers convention in Miami next week. The merger plan must

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Approved by 287-113:

House Passes College Aid Bill For Classroom Grants, Loans

By David L. Perlman

A $1.2 billion college aid bill, setting up a three-year program of federal grants and loans to build classrooms, laboratories and libraries, sailed smoothly through the House with strong bipartisan support.

The bill, approved 287-113, is the third federal-aid-to-education measure to pass the House this year. In April, the House adopted a 10-year program of federal grants for medical, dental and nursing schools, combined with a student loan program. Earlier this month, a major expansion of vocational education grants won 288-122 approval.

None of the bills—all backed by labor and the Administration—has yet been acted on by the Senate.

While the House, with rare Democratic and Republican unity, was rejecting all attempts to cut back the college aid bill or force a court test on the constitutionality of grants or loans to private colleges, another Administration bill was having rockier going in the Senate.

A low-cost proposal to establish a volunteer National Service Corps, to help communities meet pressing social service needs, barely squeaked through by a 47-44 vote—and then only after it was trimmed back to an experimental two-year program.

Recommittal Beaten

Republicans and southern Democrats joined forces to oppose the measure, and a motion by GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to send it back to a committee pigeonhole was beaten by only two votes.

The college aid bill is similar to a House-approved measure last year, which died when conferees were unable to reconcile differences with a Senate-passed bill.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) held out hope for enactment of the college aid program this year. He said he thought the bill had a "good chance" and declared he will try to get it to the floor before the Senate begins consideration of civil rights legislation.

The House-passed bill authorizes, over a three-year period:

- $690 million in matching grants for construction or improvement of undergraduate academic facilities, with 22 percent of the funds earmarked for junior colleges and technical institutes.
- $145 million in matching construction grants for graduate schools or for cooperative graduate centers created by two or more universities.
- $360 million in low-cost 50-year loans for construction or improvement of academic facilities.

Specifically excluded from the bill is any assistance for facilities used for religious instruction or worship.

Some congressmen from both parties opposed, as violating constitutional church-state separation, assistance of any type to colleges connected with religious institutions. An amendment to delete aid to non-public colleges was beaten 132-62 and a proposal to ask the

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New Deadlock Blocks Railroad Rules Pact

Top government mediators once again sought a formula to get the railroad work rules negotiations back on the track after a new deadlock.

Rail management, which has repeatedly called on Congress to impose a settlement of the rules dispute, declared bluntly that a negotiated agreement on the key fireman-helper issue is "hopeless."

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen retorted that the railroads have failed to meet their collective bargaining responsibilities and have maintained an attitude of "no settlement on other than our terms."

Gilbert, acting at the "urgent" request of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, had summoned his union's 156 general chairmen to Washington, D.C., in the expectation that he would have a new management offer to put before them.

At that time, both sides had agreed to negotiate on the basis of suggestions made by Wirtz and it appeared that the key issues in the four-year-old dispute were be-

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Senate Urged to Ratify Limited Test Ban Pact

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO called on the Senate to ratify the limited test-ban treaty as a "first step toward possible limitation or reduction of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction."

But the federation's Executive Council warned that the treaty's potential as a step toward world peace can be realized "only if our country and its democratic allies develop ever greater unity of purpose, cohesion of policy and action and overwhelming capacity for defense."

The treaty, the council declared, "provides mankind with an opportunity to end the danger of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere by halting these blasts which endanger health and produce genetic damage."

Fortunately, it added, the treaty "does not depend for its execution on the good faith of the Kremlin rulers."

"In spite of its limitations, it can provide a firm foundation for

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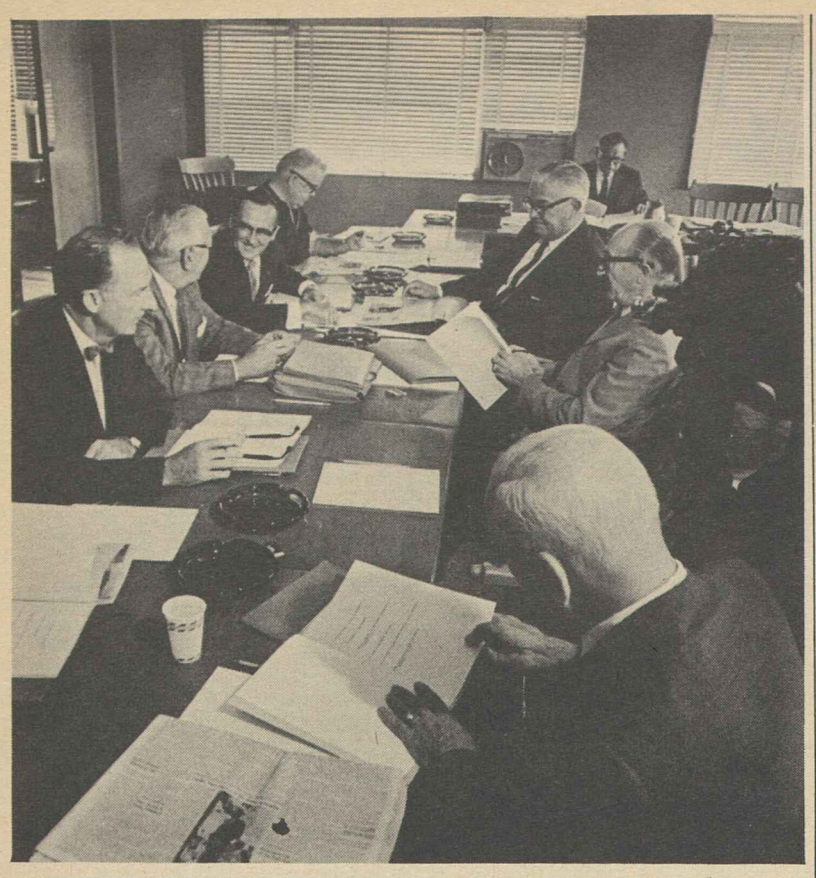

A GROUP OF AFL-CIO Executive Council members, shown at the Unity House meeting, includes, clockwise from the left: Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, A. J. Hayes, Joseph A. Beirne, Paul Hall; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Vice Presidents Paul L. Phillips, Herman D. Kenin and L. M. Raftery.

Cincinnati First on List:

AFL-CIO to Push Rights Fight Into Major U.S. Communities

Unity House, Pa.—Labor's campaign to carry the civil rights fight into the nation's major cities will be launched in Cincinnati, with Washington, D. C., and Boston tentatively selected as the next areas of operations.

The cities have been selected as the first of a group of 30 to 40 where labor "will take the initiative" in involving all groups in the drive to give Negro and other minority groups full equality and opportunity.

The announcement of the first target cities by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany highlighted a full and active discussion of civil rights at the Executive Council meeting here. It included a progress report on elimination of segregated local unions by federation affiliates and adoption of a statement emphasizing the AFL-CIO's determination to "mobilize complete support" for civil rights legislation and leave to "individual union determination" the question of whether they should join the Aug. 28 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

Meany told reporters that selection of the first cities in the federation drive to end segregation and inequality of opportunity in local communities was made by a task force set up in conjunction with the special five-man civil rights committee named recently to give major emphasis to the AFL-CIO drive.

The five-man group consists of Meany, Sec.Treas. William F. Schnitzler, vice presidents Walter P. Reuther and A. Philip Randolph, and Pres. C. J. Haggerty, of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. The task force includes heads of AFL-CIO service departments such as organizing, community services, public relations, publications, and education.

Meany told reporters that under task force direction, Donald Slaiman and Walter Davis of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights will set up meetings with local central bodies and key representatives of international unions to help create broad local civil rights groups or have labor join existing groups.

The overall objective, Meany declared, and the task of the committee is to have labor extend its fight for civil rights and play its full part in the campaign to wipe out discrimination.

Segregated Locals Going

In the report on segregated unions, Meany stressed that the labor movement is making "very good progress" in eliminating segregated locals and that AFL-CIO affiliates are applying more pressure than ever before to wipe out all forms of discrimination.

This was the highlight of a report from the Civil Rights Committee made public by the federation president at a press conference.

Meany said that the extensive report from Schnitzler disclosed that of the more than 55,000 local unions in AFL-CIO affiliates, there are at present only 172 segregated locals and that the affiliates are making progress in reducing even this "very low figure."

Noting that no international affiliate has a color bar in its constitution, Meany stressed that all affiliates are working to bring all of their locals into compliance with AFL-CIO constitutional provisions.

The report showed that the 172 local unions still not integrated are in 23 international unions and that the number of segregated locals ranges from two locals each in seven affiliates to 30 segregated units in one affiliate.

There are also four local unions which are completely segregated because there are only Negro workers employed in the industry involved in the specific area.

Meany said in reply to a query that many international unions may have some locals where some sort of discrimination is present, in fact, if not in policy, but he stressed that the internationals are "putting the heat" on the locals and that progress is good.

The council approved a statement declaring that AFL-CIO affiliates "have every right" to join in the Aug. 28 March on Washington.

The AFL-CIO itself can make its major contribution to victory in the civil rights fight "by continuing its all-out legislative activity on Capitol Hill and its efforts in cooperation with other like-minded groups to bring an end to segregation and in equality of opportunity in the local communities of America," the statement stressed.

Noting the number of Negro organizations sponsoring the Aug. 28 demonstration, the statement emphasized that the AFL-CIO shares their goal of overcoming prejudice and discrimination and meeting the problems of Negro joblessness.

"We obviously support completely the right of any American to peacefully protest for a redress of grievances," it continued. "This is a precious American right which the trade union movement has often used and which we may often use in the future."

Whether AFL-CIO affiliates join the demonstration "is a matter for individual union determination," the council said. The AFL-CIO role, it stressed, will be to continue "our own two major efforts—on the legislative front and at the grass roots level."

In reply to queries, Meany said the AFL-CIO has a "wide community of interests" with the groups sponsoring the demonstration and that the council is neither endorsing nor condemning the Aug. 28 program. There is a real question, he said, of whether the demonstration will help the legislative situation, noting that many liberal members of Congress are disturbed by the possible reaction to and results of the march.

He declared he believed the statement would not have "an adverse effect" on the sponsors of the demonstration and the Negro community.

No Repudiation

"Responsible leaders of the Negro groups will not take this statement as a repudiation," he said.

All members of the executive council approved the statement except two who had some reservations—Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and A. Philip Randolph, he said.

The council voted $10,000 to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to carry on its work as a legislative coordinator and clearing house operation in Washington. Negro and labor groups are represented in the group.

Balance of Payments Program Proposed

Unity House, Pa.—A four-point program to meet the immediate problems posed by the balance of payments deficit, coupled with expansionary economic policies and new international monetary machinery, have been called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council declared firmly that fear of a payments deficit cannot be used to justify curbs on economic expansion and said that compared to America's unemployment problem the payments deficit "has been vastly exaggerated."

The council statement called for:

- Direct restrictions on investments of U.S. companies in other industrial nations, a major factor in the balance of payments problem and a cause of the loss of American jobs.
- Elimination of the 25 percent gold cover on U.S. currency. Most nations have abandoned this device long ago, the council noted, and "there is no rational reason for the U.S. not to make all of its gold available for international transactions, if necessary."
- Direct U.S. restrictions on the flotation of foreign securities in American money markets.
- Reversal by the Administration of the "money-tightening and interest-raising policy" of the past few months.

The nation's difficulty, the council said, is not the payment deficit, but "the decline of international confidence in the dollar . . . due to continued economic slack in America. . . ." Noting the exaggeration of the problem, the council pointed out the annual deficit rate of $3 billion in the first half of 1963 is small compared to total national production of $580 billion.

The council said that signs of an increasing payments deficit and "pressures from western Europe central bankers" led the Administration to impose monetary restraints on the domestic economy. The tightening money supply, increased interest rates and a hike in the discount rate, it asserted, have put "a damper on the faltering advance of the economy" at a time of high unemployment and unused capacity.

The council praised Administration moves to arrange to borrow $500 million from the Intl. Monetary Fund and the proposed interest equalization tax on American purchases of new issues of foreign stocks and bonds floated in the U.S., but added that the nation "has not taken several essential basic steps" to solve the payments difficulty.

On direct investment of American companies in foreign countries, the council pointed out that this involved an outflow of $1.6 billion in 1962 and ran at an annual rate of $2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1963. The council made it clear the restriction should apply only to industrial nations, with no controls involving investment in the developing countries.

Direct flotation of foreign securities in U.S. money markets resulted in an outflow of $1.2 billion in 1962 and has been at an annual rate of $1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1963.

The council warned that "America must not sacrifice the domestic economy and the welfare of American working people in dangerous and self-defeating attempts to solve the balance of payments problem."

"Continued efforts to curb the economy and to hold down wage increases at home not only will worsen the difficulty, but will result in unfair treatment of the major segments of the American population."

Canada Sets Up Bargaining Study

Ottawa, Ont.—A. D. P. Heeney, former Canadian ambassador to the United States and a long-time civil servant, has been named chairman of a special committee charged with planning machinery for collective bargaining between the government and its civil service.

Prime Minister Lester Pearson, in announcing the appointment, reaffirmed the government's determination to establish what he called "an appropriate form of collective bargaining and arbitration." The committee will work with civil service employe groups in developing its program.

The government has long consulted civil service organizations on wages and working conditions. However, the employes want the right to bargain collectively, and have agreed to renounce the right to strike for arbitration of disputes and grievances.

Federal Action Urged To Avert '64 Recession

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council declared that "present economic trends are pointed toward a recession in 1964" unless decisive government action is taken to stimulate the economy.

Analyzing the nation's economic outlook as of mid-1963, the council declared that government action to increase sales, production and employment "could change the present course" and prevent a recession next year.

It called for a "substantial tax cut" concentrated among moderate and low income taxpayers as "essential" to boost buying power, sales and jobs.

At a press conference, federation Pres. George Meany said he was "very much concerned about the continuing high unemployment rate" which, he pointed out, has been above 5 percent for nearly six years.

"There are disturbing indications that things may get worse in 1964," he added.

The council stressed that a $2.1 billion tax cut for corporations when weighed against proposed tax cuts for individuals "is indefensible."

The council pointed out that last year corporations got a $2 billion tax cut while individuals received nothing.

The council read the economic situation this way:

- New orders for hard goods placed with manufacturers have been declining.
- The steel output has dropped sharply since May and there is no sign of an upturn.
- Retail sales have remained at the same rate for eight months with no indication of an increase in the making.
- Installment credit has been at a peak in recent months and will probably level off or weaken in the months ahead.
- Housing starts have remained at about the same level for many months.
- Investment in new plant and equipment is rising and will probably continue to increase through the end of 1963. Industry is now operating at only 85 percent of capacity and new installations will add 4 percent this year, indicating an increase in idle capacity unless there is a rise in sales.

The council called on the House Ways & Means Committee before winding up its tax writing sessions to eliminate the present dividend credit.

"There is no excuse for this kind of windfall for unearned income," it said.

The council re-emphasized its strong belief that increased federal expenditures for public works are needed to supplement the right kind of tax cut.

Md.-D. C. Council Elects C. A. Della

Charles A. Della, a member of the Steelworkers and secretary-treasurer of the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO since its formation in 1957, was elected president at the annual convention in Washington.

Della defeated Woodrow F. Strong, president of Meat Cutters Local 555, Washington, who had headed the area organization since 1958, by a vote of 672 to 476. Elected without opposition to succeed Della as secretary-treasurer was William B. Scheffel of Fire Fighters Local 734, Baltimore.

Council Steps Up Labor Rights Drive

Racial Crisis, Jobs Dominate Sessions

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be approved by the conventions of both unions and by referendums of the memberships of those unions.

Meany also announced the appointment of Alexander Barkan as director of the Committee on Political Education. Barkan has been acting director since the death of James L. McDevitt earlier this year.

The council also:

- Officially kicked off labor's campaign for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation by presenting it a check for $250,000 representing advance gifts from eight international unions. **(See story Page 4.)**

Approved a report by Meany on the financing of the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions which would set an annual budget of $1.75 million a year with the AFL-CIO's share $716,000.

Mourned the death of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), "a warm, abiding friend of labor," and declared he would receive posthumously the Murray-Green Award for "great services to the cause of humanity."

- Voted $25,000 in support of the Woodworkers and Sawmill Workers strike on the West Coast and called on all affiliates to support their 10,000 strikers. A tentative agreement for settling the dispute was reached next day. **(See story this page.)**
- Voted $5,000 to aid the Bookbinders and other printing trades unions which have been on strike since last March against Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tenn. About 1,600 workers are involved in the long dispute.
- **Voted $10,000 to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to carry on its work as a legislative coordinating and clearing house operation in Washington. Negro, labor and civil rights groups are represented in the conference.**
- Named William J. Farson, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild, and Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen, as AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress convention in September in Brighton, England.

Tariff Unit Assailed On Trade Act Policy

Unity House, Pa.—The U.S. Tariff Commission's "rigidly technical interpretations" of the Trade Expansion Act "are preventing workers from receiving the benefits of the adjustment assistance program," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Unless there is some relief from these "narrow interpretations," the council warned, the AFL-CIO "will be compelled to insist on amendment of the statute" to prevent future misinterpretations of congressional intent "on administrative avoidance of adjustment assistance to workers."

The Trade Expansion Act, passed last year with AFL-CIO support, provided for assistance to workers and businesses adversely affected by increased imports resulting from government trade decisions. This included extended unemployment benefits, retraining, relocation and other aid.

Three AFL-CIO unions have petitioned for adjustment assistance under these provisions on the basis that increased imports have caused unemployment. In all three cases the Tariff Commission rejected the plea.

"In no case thus far has the commission indicated a desire to implement the new trade program's provision of adjustment assistance for workers," the council declared.

Aid for workers injured by the trade program is "an essential and inseparable part of the government's trade expansion effort," the council said. Failure to keep the promise of adjustment assistance can destroy "the popular support that is needed" for the program, it warned.

The trade program can be successful, the council added, "only if American workers are provided with an adequate opportunity to receive adjustment assistance when they are adversely affected by increased imports."

The AFL-CIO unions which carried trade injury cases to the Tariff Commission and were turned down are the Steelworkers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Textile Workers Union of America. The cases involved transistor radios, iron ore and cotton sheeting.

MEETING THE PRESS at the AFL-CIO Executive Council gathering at Unity House, Pa., was a regular occurrence for Pres. George Meany. He is shown with Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, left, and Robert Wentworth, assistant director, right.

Senate Urged to Ratify Limited Test Ban Pact

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world peace and effective disarmament through strict inspection and control," the council declared.

The statement called on the U.S. government to "reject unequivocally" any notification by the Soviets that its East German regime has acceded to the test-ban treaty." Any arrangement, understanding or pact "which would bring the slightest diplomatic stature or legitimacy to this Soviet-imposed [East German] regime would fatally hurt German democracy and the prospects for German national unity in freedom."

The council "heartily" supported Pres. Kennedy's plea for continued vigilance, national strength and greater Atlantic unity "as the best guarantee for world peace and freedom." It noted that Moscow would never have accepted the test-ban treaty if the U.S. were weak and the Soviet needs to "resort to tactical changes in its drive for world conquest and domination."

These factors, "not any belated nobility of motives or conversion to the cause of peace have led Khrushchev to accept the limited nuclear test-ban treaty," the council declared.

On Moscow's proposal for a nonaggression pact between NATO and the Soviet bloc, the council declared such an agreement would sanctify "the fruits and loot of Soviet conquests of yesterday" and perpetuate the division of Germany. It added: "The Soviet rulers have done nothing yet to qualify them for being accepted by us as sincere partners for peace."

Two Major Strikes Supported by Council

Unity House, Pa.—Support for striking lumber workers on the Pacific Coast and for Kingsport Press workers, on strike since March at a big Tennessee book-printing plant, has been voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council voted $25,000 to aid almost 10,000 members of the Woodworkers and Carpenters, out since June 6 in contract disputes with the U.S. Plywood Corp. and the St. Regis Paper Co., and since early July at 10 locations of the big Georgia-Pacific Co.

Pres. George Meany said the council heard IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung report on the strike, which at its high point involved some 29,000 workers in California, Oregon and Washington. After the council action, settlement was reached for most of the strikers.

The Auto Workers, in a separate action, also made a $25,000 contribution to the strikers.

The Executive Council voted also to appropriate $5,000 for members of five unions on strike at Kingsport, Tenn., since Mar. 11 over inadequate wages at the plant of the nation's largest hardbook printer. The unions are the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Typographers, Stereotypers and Machinists.

The employer has rejected all union settlement offers and also turned down proposals by an arbiter suggested by management itself. More than 1,600 workers are out in Kingsport, where picket lines have been maintained for more than five months.

Meany said AFL-CIO affiliates will be asked to come individually to the support of the strikers.

Stricter Stock Exchange Controls Proposed to Safeguard Investors

Greater government regulation of the nation's stock exchanges and the over-the-counter securities market to protect investors highlighted proposals in the third and final report of a special staff study submitted to the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The study declared that the New York Stock Exchange's self-regulation approach has been "seriously unsatisfactory" in some areas while providing "constructive leadership" in others.

Among the various regulatory problems involved, the study singled out for severe criticism the so-called "front-end load" contractual mutual fund plans. It recommended that Congress look into the situation in terms of possibly outlawing this type of plan.

These plans, the study declared, "encourage high-pressure selling." Because salesmen get their full commission from the initial 13 payments, there is "a strong incentive to sell these plans regardless of the circumstances of the purchaser in order to realize commissions," it said.

There are 50 contractual mutual fund plans registered with the SEC. They generally operate by investors agreeing to put in anywhere from $25 to $100 per month for 10 years. More than half the first year's payments are used to pay the salesman's commission and are not invested in the fund shares.

If an investor cancels the plan or skips a payment allowing the plan to lapse he suffers a sharp loss. The study notes that one-sixth of all investors paid a 50 percent sales charge and another one-sixth paid commissions of more than 18 percent. The maximum commission allowed by the Investment Company Act is 9 percent.

The latest figures available indicate that more than 1 million contractual plans are in force. The value of the mutual fund shares purchased through these plans was about $2.3 billion.

Rubber Workers Plan Jobless Benefits Test

Akron, O.—Rubber Workers Pres. George Burdon has announced that the union will file a test case challenging a ruling by the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Board that denied benefits to workers involuntarily retired because of age.

Labor Pays Last Homage To Kefauver

Unity House, Pa.—"Estes Kefauver was a true humanitarian, a firm disciple of democracy, a defender of consumer interests and a warm and abiding friend of labor."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a statement on the death of the Tennessee senator, declared that the labor movement is "poorer because of his sad and untimely death."

Noting that last February it had chosen Kefauver to receive the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award for his "great services to the cause of humanity," the council resolved that the award will be given posthumously. It also assigned Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO state and city central bodies, who worked and served with Kefauver in many battles for the public good in Tennessee and the nation, to represent it at the funeral services.

The AFL-CIO's "great admiration, our deep sense of gratitude and our overwhelming sorrow," the council said, will be spread on the records of the federation, and transmitted to Kefauver's family and to Congress.

ICFTU Fund Stabilized By Council

Unity House, Pa.—The Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has been put on a permanent financial basis with an annual budget of $1,750,000 of which the AFL-CIO's share will be $716,000, Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

The fund, which operates on a voluntary contributions basis, has been financed since 1958 through three-year campaigns with target goals. In the 1958-60 drive, the AFL-CIO contributed $1 million a year; in 1961 the federation's contribution was $750,000, in 1962-63 it rose to $1.225 million each year. The $716,000 will start in 1964.

The new permanent budget, Meany said, is based on actual annual expenditures of the fund, which is used to carry on ICFTU work in helping set up free trade unions in underdeveloped areas and new nations.

Meany, chairman of the Solidarity Fund, told the council that the new financing arrangements had been worked out at a meeting of the fund committee in Geneva last month. In addition to the fund contribution, the AFL-CIO pays annual per capita dues, bringing the total payments to the ICFTU to $1.1 million.

Meany reported that the British Trades Union Congress, which dropped out of Solidarity Fund operations a few years ago, has rejoined and will resume contributions.

GBBA, Employers Outlaw Discrimination

Philadelphia—An agreement outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin has been signed by the Glass Bottle Blowers and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, which represents 28 leading manufacturers.

The agreement was initiated by GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton and was signed by him and J. Thomas Rimer, institute labor relations director. It reinforces a tradition of non-discrimination.

FOURTH GRADUATING CLASS of the American Institute for Free Labor Development meets in the lobby of the AFL-CIO building before commencement program at which Pres. George Meany presented diplomas. The class of 23 Spanish-speaking trainees and 15 English-speaking students, all from Latin America and the Caribbean islands, took intensive training in a joint project designed to help develop democratic trade unions. Graduates later toured industrial plants in Cleveland, will return soon to their own lands for on-the-job training.

New Training Centers Planned By Growing Free Labor Institute

Unity House, Pa.—Twelve institutes to train Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders will be in operation by 1964 with a school for advanced studies in Washington, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced.

The institutes, created by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, will be working also through a Social Projects Dept. in the planning and initiation of $300 million of projects involving Latin American trade unions under the Alliance for Progress program.

Meany declared that the Executive Council had received a complete report on AIFLD progress from Federation Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who serves as the organization's secretary-treasurer, highlighting the growth and expansion of its activities.

Jointly Financed

The institute is financed by the AFL-CIO and a group of American businessmen and by the government through grants under the Alliance for Progress program. Meany is president of the AIFLD, businessman J. Peter Grace is chairman of the board, and Serafino Romualdi, on leave from the AFL-CIO, is executive director.

The organization currently has nine schools in operation that have graduated over 700 Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders in three-month sessions. The graduates return to their countries to continue for nine months full-time internships with the labor movements.

The expansion to 12 schools by the end of the year will be accompanied by conversion of the Washington school into an institute for advanced studies to give even greater depth and background to the future leaders of the Latin American unions.

Projects Under Way

The Social Projects Dept., working with the Agency for International Development on housing, credit union, consumer cooperative and other projects involving unions, is currently working on projects costing when completed about $300 million. The first of these projects, a housing development for workers in Honduras, will be dedicated shortly and a large housing development in Mexico City is in the advanced planning stage.

Meany said the social projects work is "going along very well" and that it will be a major factor in making the Alliance for Progress meaningful and effective.

He said the AIFLD currently is operating on a budget of about $1 million a year.

Free Labor Institute Graduates 38 Students

More than 100 notables representing American labor, the government and the diplomatic corps were in the audience when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave diplomas to 38 graduates of the fourth graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and read a congratulatory message to the graduates from Pres. Kennedy.

Two student speakers, chosen by the class, responded with dramatic speeches of appreciation for labor's helping hand to workers below the U.S. border.

Patrick O. E. Hamilton of British Guiana, speaking for 15 English-language trainees, expressed "sincere appreciation to the free labor movement" for its aid to the Guiana Trades Union Congress in its crucial general strike protesting a government attempt to impose rigid controls.

Classroom lessons and field trips, he said, "have served as a stimulus" to those from the Caribbean area in their "struggle for social justice and a better life."

Graduate Alfredo Enrique Carvajalino Lobo of Colombia, speaking for 23 Spanish-language trainees, said he foresees the "concept of a vigorous Pan-Americanism among the workers of America" which will "enable our great international organizations to carry on their fight against every brand of totalitarianism."

In his luncheon speech Meany likened the institute's development, beginning with an idea proposed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, to that of the Intl. Labor Organization, which was conceived by the late Pres. Samuel Gompers of the former AFL and has had four decades of growth.

Beirne, who was toastmaster, advised the graduates that "if each of you thoroughly trains just two more unionists," the fourth class will have resulted in more than 100 fighters for democracy.

Other speakers included Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, Argentine Ambassador Roberto T. Alemann and Jamaican Ambassador Sir Neville Ashenheim.

Weaver assured the class that the success or failure of the Alliance for Progress program rests with the students, and others like them. Alemann said all who desire enduring peace and government by law must walk together in wiping out poverty, hunger, illiteracy and the denial of freedom. Sir Neville said that labor and management, working together, can help to keep the free world free and united.

Court Refuses Ban on Pickets

Jamestown, N. Y.—U.S. District Court Judge John O. Henderson of Buffalo has rejected a petition by the National Labor Relations Board for an injunction barring further picketing by the Furniture Workers at the struck Jamestown Sterling Corp. here.

The NLRB had sought the injunction pending a hearing set for Aug. 28 on charges by the company that the union is engaging in illegal organizational picketing. Henderson ruled, however, that the board had failed to establish that the picketing was for illegal organizational purposes.

The Aug. 28 hearing also is expected to focus on UFWA challenges to a decertification election at the plant last Mar. 5 in which the union lost representation rights by a vote of 90 to 25.

Meany Asks 'Unstinting Support':

Eleanor Roosevelt Fund Drive Opens

Unity House, Pa.—The AFL-CIO officially kicked off labor's campaign for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation by presenting the organization a check for $250,000.

The money represents advance gifts from eight international unions and signaled the opening of an all-out campaign to have every AFL-CIO member contribute one hour's pay or $1 to the foundation.

Pres. George Meany told reporters that the check had been presented to Philip Klutznick, campaign chairman for the foundation. Klutznick reported on the progress of the foundation's campaign to the council, along with Hyman Bookbinder, foundation director.

Originally Adlai Stevenson, foundation chairman, was scheduled to meet with the council but attendance at the funeral of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver made it necessary for him to cancel the trip.

At its mid-winter meeting in February the Executive Council pledged labor's full support to the foundation campaign and created the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund committee with Vice President Joseph D. Keenan as chairman.

To support this committee in its campaign to raise funds from affiliates, Meany has written the officers of all AFL-CIO affiliates, state and local central bodies and directly affiliated unions stressing that the drive is "a major undertaking" of the federation.

Single Campaign

Meany called for "wholehearted, unstinting support" for the Keenan committee. There will be only one campaign for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund, he wrote, and he stressed that the standard for contributions would be one hour's pay or $1 per member.

Eleanor Roosevelt, Meany wrote, "for almost 60 years of her tireless life was identified with the struggles and aspirations of working people." She was, he added, "one of the greatest humanitarians of our time."

The foundation was chartered by Congress on Apr. 23, 1963, at the request of Pres. Kennedy, members of the Roosevelt family and a group of national leaders headed by Stevenson. The trustees of the foundation include Meany, Keenan and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and David Dubinsky. The target of the campaign is a $25 million fund to carry out the major interests of Mrs. Roosevelt.

The foundation has undertaken commitments for a series of cancer research projects and international cancer fellowships, an enlarged school for underprivileged, emotionally disturbed boys and support for organizations backing the work of the United Nations.

The foundation is currently studying other programs and projects.

The AFL-CIO's memorial fund committee, headed by Keenan, includes Meany, Reuther, Dubinsky and Vice Presidents Lee W. Minton, Joseph Curran, Paul Hall, A. J. Hayes, David J. McDonald, Jacob S. Potofsky and Richard F. Walsh.

Factory Job Rise Less Than Normal

The hiring rate of factory production workers rose from 39 per 1,000 in May to 47 in June, a sizeable increase but smaller than the usual rate of summer pickup in jobs, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Factory hiring stayed below the level of June 1962 to continue an over-the-year trend which began in the last quarter of 1962. Factory layoffs declined seasonally during June from 15 to 13 per 1,000 employes and the layoff rate stayed at a comparatively low level as it has since February.

The quit rate edged down from 14 to 13 per 1,000 in June, when a small increase normally is anticipated, according to the BLS monthly report on labor turnover.

Al Barkan Appointed New COPE Director

Unity House, Pa.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of Alexander Barkan as director of the federation's Committee on Political Education.

Barkan had been serving as acting COPE director since the death of his predecessor, James L. McDevitt, last Mar. 19. He had been deputy director of the committee since Feb. 1, 1957, and before that was assistant director from the time of the AFL-CIO merger, Dec. 5, 1955.

ALEXANDER BARKAN
Named COPE Director

A 54-year-old native of Bayonne, N.J., Barkan taught at Bayonne High School for four years following his graduation from the University of Chicago in 1933.

Former Textile Organizer

In 1937 he became an organizer for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, forerunner of the TWUA, and later was named a sub-regional director.

He joined the Navy in 1942 and earned 15 battle stars during three years of World War II service, much of it on the battleship Alabama. Following his discharge in 1945, he became veterans director for the former CIO Community Services Committee. A year later, he returned to New Jersey as executive secretary of the State Industrial Union Council. He rejoined the TWUA staff in 1948 as political action director, a post he held until his COPE appointment with the merged federation.

Barkan is married, has two daughters and lives in Bethesda, Md.

Cooperation Pays Off:

30.5c Wage Package Ends Timber Strike

Portland, Ore.—Joint strike action by two unions of timber workers won wage increases of 30.5 cents an hour in new three-year contracts constituting what the unions called their biggest victory.

Wood and lumber workers who struck June 6 against two members of the industry's "Big Six" employers will start returning to work Aug. 19 at all Big Six operations if the new pacts are ratified in a referendum vote due for completion Aug. 18.

Already ratified are new contracts between the two unions—the Woodworkers and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters—and the Georgia-Pacific Co., big independent firm. Four other independents, who withdrew from the Timber Operators' Council, also came to terms on a similar 30.5-cent package of benefits.

The Big Six operators are the St. Regis Paper Co. and the U.S. Plywood Co.—both struck in June—and the Weyerhaeuser Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Intl. Paper Co. and Ravonier, Inc., which locked out their employes when the strike started but recalled them to work recently.

Of the 29,000 workers affected at the peak point in the strike-lockout, an estimated 4,000 stayed on strike while negotiations continued at scattered points. These included some 2,500 St. Regis employes at Libby, Mont., and Klickitat, Wash., and employes of several TOC operations in southern Oregon.

Settlements with most operators along the lines of the "pattern" are expected shortly.

The unions credited their victory to effective joint cooperation. It was the first time since the Woodworkers broke away from the Carpenters 26 years ago that joint negotiations had been achieved, according to spokesmen for both unions.

Agreement was reached a day after the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted a $25,000 contribution to the strikers. The Auto Workers also contributed $25,000.

The settlement provides wage boosts of 15 cents an hour this year, another 6 cents next year, and an additional 6 cents in 1965; a wage adjustment averaging 2 cents an hour for skilled worker classifications; and a formula under which travel time will be paid to loggers at an additional cost of 1.5 cents an hour.

To settle a major point of dispute—the demand of the employers for an end to overtime for Saturday or Sunday work—the new pacts provide that there shall be no discrimination against workers who refuse to work overtime, and no concerted action by either party to use overtime as a bargaining "weapon." The companies agreed to drop demands for other changes in the hours-of-labor sections of the contracts.

Wage Increases Settle 3-Week Hatters Strike

New York—A three-week strike at two plants of the Hat Corp. of America has been settled with "substantial" wage increases and other contract improvements, the Hatters announced.

The chief objective of the strikes—upgrading of wages—was met by an increase of 40 cents an hour over a three-year period for 700 workers at the Winchester, Tenn., plant and a 25-cent boost at Sunbury, Pa., where 400 are employed.

Negotiating committees from the two plants met here with company officials, approved the settlements, and recommended ratification, Pres. Alex Rose said.

New terms at Winchester include wage hikes of 15 cents the first year, 15 cents the second and 10 cents in the third year of the contract. Management also agreed to contribute 3 percent of payroll into a pension fund in the third contract year and to pay one-half of 1 percent more into the existing welfare fund.

An additional paid holiday, improved vacation fund payments, higher minimum scales and similar benefits help bring Winchester standards up to those in the rest of the industry.

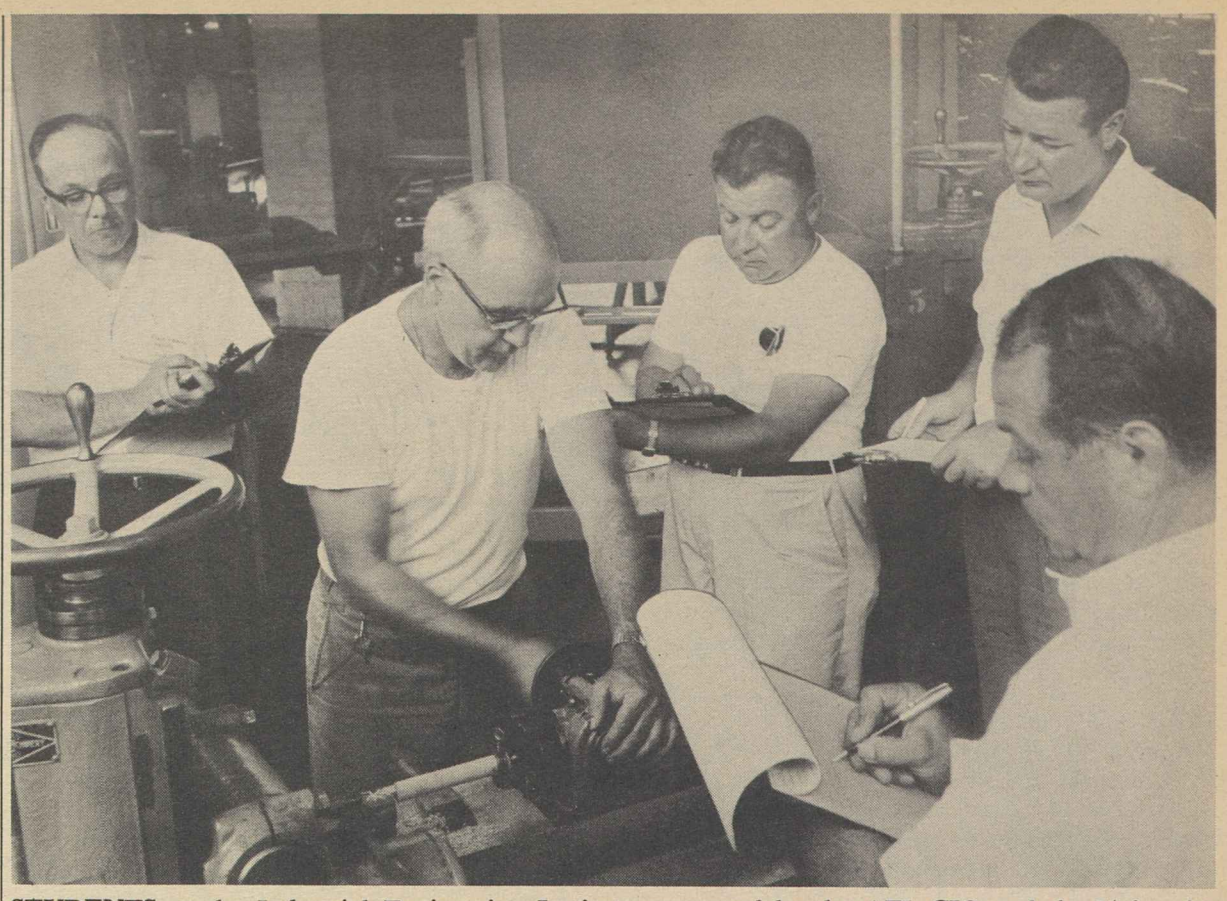
In Sunbury, where wages had been higher than in Winchester, the rates will be raised by 10 cents the first year and by 7.5 cents for each of the next two years. Also added was a third week's vacation after 10 years, two more paid holidays and one-half of 1 percent additional toward the welfare fund.

The union obtained a commitment from the firm not to divert work from one plant to another but to maintain stable work conditions and job security in all locations, including one in Bethel, Conn. Rose said the successful outcome of the strike was due to the militancy and union-mindedness of strikers.

Strike-Lost Time Low in California

San Francisco—Work time lost because of strikes in California in the first six months of 1963 was the lowest for any comparable period since World War II. Total workers involved were 18,000, well below the average for the first decade.

Ernest B. Webb, state director of industrial relations, said lost time totaled 260,000 days during the January-June half-year as against 1.87 million lost days a year ago and nearly 3.25 million days, the postwar high, in 1952's first half.



STUDENTS at the Industrial Engineering Institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the University of Wisconsin, all full-time union officers or staff representatives, take a time study on a lathe operation, putting into practice lessons learned in class.

Union Representatives Explore Industrial Engineer Techniques

Sixty-two union representatives, picked by their international unions for special training in time study, job evaluation and synthetic work measurement systems, have completed a two-week program at the University of Wisconsin—site of the sixth annual Union Industrial Engineering Institutes.

The summer session, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the university's School for Workers, was designed to help full-time union representatives deal with industrial relations problems from the viewpoint of better protecting the interests of workers.

Students from 15 Unions

This year's student body came from 15 unions. The faculty included seven industrial engineering specialists from the trade union movement and two instructors from the School for Workers. The institutes were directed by Bert Gottlieb, the AFL-CIO's industrial engineer, and Norris Tibbets of the School for Workers.

As in past years, the emphasis was on practical application of classroom theory. For example:

- Time study students worked with stop watches and clipboards in the university's machine shop as well as in classrooms.
- Job evaluation trainees brought a rate adjustment grievance to mock arbitration before a professional arbitrator, Dr. Reed Tripp, an economics professor at the university. He handed down a decision and explained his reasoning.
- Contract language dealing with various synthetic work measurement systems was discussed and evaluated in this advanced course.

The largest contingent of students came from the Molders, who sent 15 officers and representatives as part of the union's long-term program of training all staff members in industrial engineering techniques.

Other students—the 62 attending marked a record number for the institute—came from the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Steelworkers, Allied Industrial Workers, Boot & Shoe Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Pulp-Sulphite Workers, Communications Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Auto Workers, Bookbinders, Boilermakers, and Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Faculty members, in addition to Gottlieb and Tibbetts, were: Kermit K. Mead and Fred Simon, Auto Workers; Clem Lewis, Utility Workers; Charles Hall, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Don Wasserman, Machinists; William Kuhl, Boiler Makers, and George Hagglund of the School for Workers.

All of the instructors from the trade union movement were loaned by their organizations as part of the cooperative sponsorship of the institutes.

The graduation ceremony for the institutes heard Stanley Ruttenberg, economic adviser to the Secretary of Labor and former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

IUE Opens Bargaining With GE, Westinghouse

Negotiations between the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and two major electrical equipment manufacturers—the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.—have begun with the presentation of union proposals for substantial wage increases and improved job security for more than 100,000 employes of the two firms.

Meetings with GE management in New York City opened with a call by IUE Pres. James B. Carey for an "amicable settlement" well in advance of the Sept. 9 contract expiration date. The union, representing more than 70,000 workers in 100 GE plants, has proposed major contract improvements in keeping with the "glowing" profit position of the industry's leading corporation.

The agreement at Westinghouse expires Oct. 15. At meetings in Pittsburgh, IUE negotiators proposed a job protection plan, limiting the contracting-out of work during layoffs, restricting overtime except in emergencies, giving the worker the right to move with his job, setting up a joint labor-management committee on automation, and making other improvements in line with the firm's "comfortable financial situation."

After GE contract negotiations three years ago the IUE charged, and a National Labor Relations Board examiner upheld its claim, that GE failed to bargain in good faith in that it "caused and prolonged" a 20-day strike by forcing IUE eventually to accept its "take-it-or-leave-it" contract offer.

The union says a possible roadblock to an early GE settlement this year is management's "present insistence" that arbitration be severely restricted.

Oklahoma 'Work' Group Told to Verify Petitions

Oklahoma City—Sponsors of a so-called "right-to-work" initiative petition have been ordered by an Oklahoma Supreme Court referee to answer charges that nearly half of the 212,000 signatures submitted are invalid and should be thrown out.

The "work" group, which is seeking a referendum on its proposal to write a ban on union shop agreements into the state constitution, moved to dismiss the challenge filed by a citizens' committee including leaders of the State AFL-CIO.

Referee Marian Opala rejected the motion. He then went on to direct attorneys for the petition circulators to produce evidence in court that the challenged signatures are, in fact, valid.

He asked for an affirmative showing of proof, on a county-by-county basis, that names challenged on grounds of forgery, duplication of signatures, non-registered voters and other irregularities meet the provisions of the state's initiative petition statute.

In earlier hearings, opponents challenged 104,806 names—more than enough to disqualify the petition if the challenges are upheld. Of these, 70,817 names were challenged as being those of persons who are not registered to vote.

William C. Kessler, attorney for the group opposing a "right-to-work" law, said many of the signatures turned in were "flagrantly improper."

He cited sworn testimony at the hearing by a nursing home operator who admitted that he had signed the name of many of his patients to the petition after having been told that it was "all right" for him to do so.

The battle over the validity of the petition has been going on for more than a year. The petition campaign was launched by "right-to-work" forces after the legislature had killed bills to impose a compulsory open shop or submit the issue to referendum.

First 35-Hour Week Gained in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Man.—The first 35-hour week in Manitoba is provided in a new contract covering some 250 members of Fur Workers Local 91F of the Meat Cutters and the Furriers Guild of Canada.

The shorter workweek agreement replaces a 37.5-hour week clause in the previous contract. It also raises wages by $2 a week retroactive to June 1 and again on June 1, 1965.

Political Confrontation

THE 1964 CONGRESSIONAL elections may witness one of the most direct confrontations between liberal and conservative forces since the days of the New Deal.

Liberal members of Congress, especially the group of liberal senators elected in 1958, face a sharp challenge from forces ranging from the radical right John Birch Society and its allies to the financially potent political action operations of the American Medical Association and the new group recently unveiled by the National Association of Manufacturers—the Business-Industry Political Action Committee.

The emergence of the ultra-conservative right wing in the 1962 elections was essentially a dry run. Although pretty thoroughly rejected in the few direct contests where there were identifiable candidates, the right wing has increased its activities in preparation for the 1964 contests.

It has marshaled its forces for an attempted take-over of existing Republican Party organizations in some states and has sought to convert southern Dixiecrats into an operating election-day coalition against the campaign to wipe discrimination from the face of the nation.

The right wing is making a direct bid also to nominate a conservative GOP presidential candidate to give national leadership to the drive to elect rightist senators and congressmen.

There is wide agreement that the right wing is well financed and staffed and in alliance with the various anti-liberal business groups will probably make one of its strongest bids for power next year.

★ ★ ★

THE OFFICIAL EMERGENCE of the Business-Industry Political Action Committee (BIPAC) has been long in the coming. Business and industrial groups have been extremely active in presidential and congressional elections for decades. They have helped finance the campaigns of candidates favorable to their views and have had a key voice in the selection of presidential candidates, usually on the Republican ticket.

The creation of an official political action group dedicated to the support of conservative candidates brings out into the open, to an extent, the historic political operations of the business-industry community. And this is all to the good because it is important that the voters have a clear idea of not only what a candidate stands for but which groups are actively supporting his election.

Thus organized labor, which has actively and openly worked for election of liberal and progressive candidates, will face a determined conservative drive in the tough 1964 races. Labor's evaluation of the issues, its assessment of the candidates, its review of the voting records will be countered and challenged by the right wingers and the conservatives.

This is the time, then, for the basic spadework that produces election day victories—the voter registration drives, contributions to COPE, participation in the selection of candidates so that voters in all districts and states have a real choice and the issues are brought into focus clearly and sharply.

Now, 15 months before the critical 1964 elections, is the time to prepare for a showdown with the right-wing, conservative challenge on the future course of American political life.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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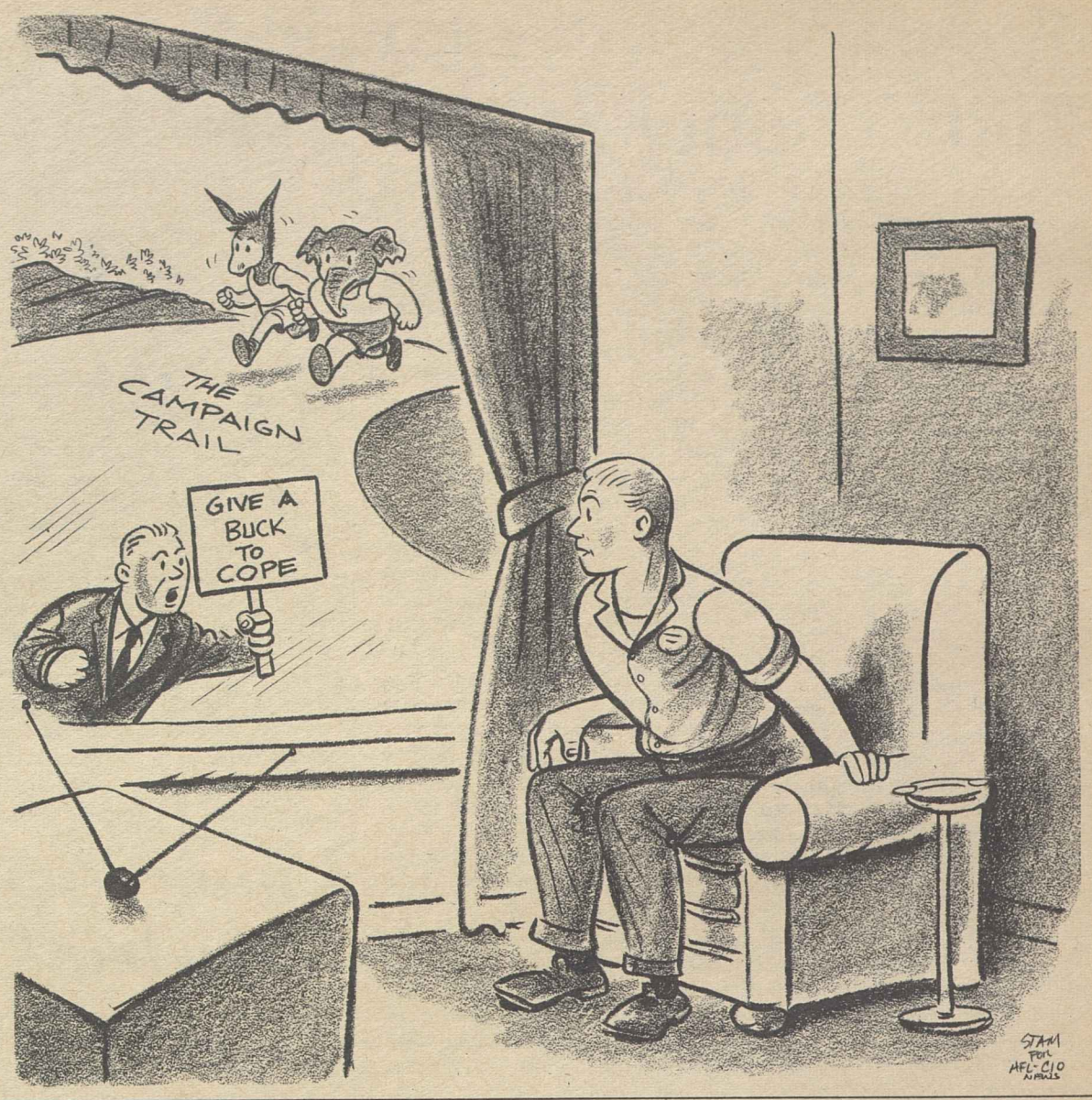
'It's Later Than You Think'



Engineer Urges Employers:

If You're Going to Automate, Spare a Thought for Workers

Here is a thoughtful analysis by an automation engineer that first appeared in Computers and Automation for September 1962 and was reprinted by the Executive, published by the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. Entitled "Let's Be Honest About Automation," it was written by William B. Floyd of Bridge, Inc.

AS AN ENGINEER, I spend my time, as do many other engineers, trying to devise new methods, new systems, and new machines to "save labor." I believe in what we are doing. That is, I know, as everyone does, that what we are doing is "socially useful." But the "good of society" is a euphemism indeed to the man who is left without a cash income because it is his labor that has been saved.

We cannot feel that our job is done, or well done, until we can find practical ways to translate the ultimate, social benefit of automation into immediate, tangible benefit to everyone immediately concerned.

It is to the advantage of stockholders and to lenders generally for the business in which they have invested to operate at as low costs and at as high profits as possible. This means greater efficiency in all cases and automation in some. Greater efficiency is also to management's advantage.

However, if we wish to be entirely honest, efficiency is almost never to the immediate advantage of the workmen in an organization or to labor leaders. Short of some rather intangible considerations, the advantage of the people working in an organization (in many countries) lies in securing the highest wages and the greatest security, for the least time and the least effort, that they can possibly obtain, by collective bargaining or in any other way. Labor leaders share these aims, plus the aim of maximum total employment and hence the maximum number of dues-paying members.

We do not blame stockholders and managers for striving for their maximum advantage. That is the principle on which our free enterprise system is based. In the same spirit, we can scarcely blame workmen or labor leaders for striving for their maximum advantage.

Looked at from their point of view, why should the people working in a company go out of their way to increase efficiency, stop featherbedding, or make automatic equipment work when they have nothing immediate and tangible to gain and may thereby lose their own jobs or those of their fellows? What does a man owe to an organization to which he does not belong?

Applied to automation, belonging means being told in advance what is being planned and how those affected will be retrained for higher-paying positions, or will be rewarded with shorter hours, or will receive pay increases, as their share of the savings from automation.

BELONGING MEANS that no one is laid off in periods of recession or when automatic equipment is installed. Lower income in a recession may force lower pay, but proportionately for all, including management and stockholders. . . .

The real problem of automation, if we wish to be entirely honest, is that it accentuates basic weaknesses in the way our economy is presently organized. It calls attention to two such weaknesses: first, that our system is not yet recession-proof, and second, that not all of the people in most organizations have a sense of belonging.

The effects of automation in a period of business expansion are rarely serious. When jobs are plentiful, the man who is fired because machines have taken over his job may not be particularly distressed. He merely steps out into another job, possibly a better one. But in a recession or in a depressed area the story is quite different when a man is laid off coincident with the installation of automatic equipment.

How to prevent recessions is a presumably solvable but as yet unsolved problem. Until it is solved, we might say that during a period of recession we should declare a moratorium on automation.

This may be too simple an answer . . . A moratorium on automation, if it could be enforced, would mean wholesale layoffs of the people who build automatic machines. Their number probably is greater than the number of people who would be laid off as a result of installing the machines. Automation involves a capital expenditure, and according to some economic theories, greater capital expenditures are precisely what we need to pull out of a recession.

Thus, very likely, automation will continue to be a whipping boy until we do find some way to avoid recessions and to maintain more job opportunities than there are people to fill them.

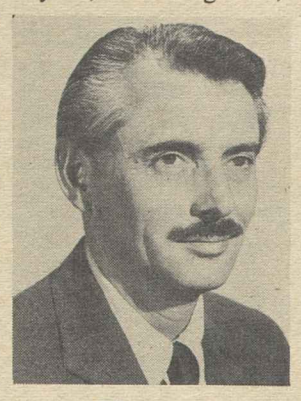
Morgan Says:

Chicago Pilot Program Eases High School Dropout Problem

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

PRESIDENT KENNEDY chose to open [a recent] news conference with an urgent lecture about the seriousness of high school dropouts. More than a million youngsters, he said, would fail to stick out their education by the time summer vacation rolls around next year, including 400,000 who won't even show up for classes this September.



Morgan

A vicious circle is revolving here with dizzyingly dangerous consequences to the American society. The dropout of today is the delinquent of tomorrow if he—or she—hasn't already become one. At the same time job opportunities for people without a high school education are shrinking although opportunities for those educated to develop technical and other special skills are increasing. This further isolates the dropout as an unproductive dreg in his community—unless he can be "reached" and given training that will make him useful.

In 1961 Congress approved an Administration plan to spend not more than $10 million a year for two years on pilot projects in search of ways to combat juvenile delinquency. Mayors and other officials of cities involved in this experiment will reveal their various findings on the problem as witnesses before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by one of the most energetic liberals in Congress, Pennsylvania's Democratic Sen. Joseph Clark, himself a former mayor of Philadelphia.

The subcommittee already has before it Clark's bill to extend the pilot project another three years and it has begun hearings to explore the effects of idle youth on society—it being the theory of the senator and many other authorities that unemployment, delinquency and dropouts are directly related problems. The race question is also deeply involved in this whole tangled picture, with its denial of equal educational, job and other opportunities to Negroes and other minorities.

The first witness, Frederick W. Englund, vice president of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago, which operates a chain of department stores and restaurants in northern Illinois employing 10,000 people, related his firm's experience with a project known as the Double EE program—employment and education for high school dropouts.

Two years ago Carson had a shortage of help. The Chicago school board persuaded the company to hire dropouts. This involved a special training operation. It was partially financed by a one-year $50,000 Ford Foundation grant for teachers' salaries and special materials. The first 59 recruits for Double EE went to school two days a week, worked the other three. Beginning pay was $1 an hour. Half the class requested to work on their days off. They not only learned clerical or sales jobs, they were taught something meaningful about city government, the law, a citizen's rights and responsibilities.

But at Carson's a new atmosphere was added. Their jobs were not artificial. They were wanted. Lessons were related to work. College-trained junior executives were assigned to them as big brothers and big sisters to advise them and help give them the feeling they "belonged."

WHAT HAPPENED? Englund cited John B., age 16, from a middle class white family, above average intelligence, bored because school gave no outlet for his artistic talent. Now he's in Carson, Pirie, Scott's window display department, has nearly doubled his wage, resumed high school and will graduate this fall.

Then there was Susan L., 17, Negro, daughter of a prostitute, called "the dunce" in school which she quit because she had no friends. Her grandmother beat her. She had a chip on her shoulder, a low IQ but basically a pleasant personality. She made an excellent sales girl and has now left Carson's for a better job.

Harold P. was a teen-age gang leader. He came to Carson's from lower middle class surroundings with a high IQ. He was started in the stock department, now has a semi-supervisory job and is going to night school because he wants to be president of the company.

Carson's had dropouts drop out too but Double EE has expanded with school board support. Englund conceded candidly this was no company charity operation. Seven and a half million such ill-educated, under-equipped youngsters will join the U.S. work force this decade, he said, and they represent a "social and economic loss to every citizen and taxpayer" and a loss to business as consumers. When Clark asked if he had any advice for the subcommittee, Englund replied: get more business leaders involved with the problem. The rest of us might lend a hand too.

Washington Reports:

Shriver Terms South America Major Challenge to Peace Corps

SOUTH AMERICA presents an important challenge for the Peace Corps, according to Robert Sargent Shriver, director.

Shriver, interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 radio stations, declared:

"There is a tremendous job ahead in South America, because I don't think we can have a profitable and safe North America without a profitable and safe South America. For too long we have neglected our responsibilities and opportunities in Latin America. I hope the Peace Corps will be working there as long as there is a need for the security of the United States."

The Peace Corps director said that Congress has been asked for an $108 million appropriation to send 12,000 to 13,000 volunteers overseas. This represents an expansion of 2,000 to 3,000, he said, and will mean that the number of countries aided can be increased from 47 to 51.

"Right now we don't want to go above 50 to 55 countries, hoping to do an excellent job in them rather than to go everywhere," said Shriver.

The director said he believes that the Peace Corps, especially since it gets directly to the people in the back country, with the volunteers living with the people and talking their language, is representing the U.S. abroad more effectively than ever before.

THEY ARE a new breed, a new kind of American," he asserted. "They go overseas without diplomatic privileges or immunities, without a big salary, less than a private in the U.S. Army earns, eat the food of the country, live in the kind of houses the people live in, become a part of their culture.

"We have more grandparents in the Peace Corps today than we have teenagers. We need experienced teachers and you can't get experience by the time you are 25. We need teachers of math, science, biology and so on. We need experienced craftsmen, carpenters, plumbers, electricians."

He said that one country needed people qualified to repair and maintain road-building diesel equipment, and agricultural machinery, others need those who can run linotype machines, lathes, and wood-working equipment, and still other people who are lab technicians and nurses.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE OBITUARIES of Estes Kefauver laid great stress on his unwearying presidential campaigning, his rawboned appeal to many citizens over the country, the rare kind of liberalism he demonstrated—almost a throwback to 19th Century populism. They also spoke of his civil rights record, usually stating that he never participated in southern filibusters.

The latter is not wholly and strictly true and the story of what actually happened along his Senate path may be instructive on the problems faced by southern senators with nothing but compassion for the Negro in their hearts.

Kefauver had a clear-cut civil rights record in the House. He three times sponsored bills—and got them passed—to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections. (The bills went nowhere in the Senate but finally a proposed constitutional amendment was approved in both houses and it awaits ratification by only two more state legislatures to become effective.)

In 1948 Kefauver was elected to the Senate, where a rather advanced position on civil rights is a different kettle of fish for a Southerner. A reporter went to call on him with the natural question: "What are you going to do when the first filibuster is shaping up and the call goes out for a Solid South meeting in the office of the captain-general, Sen. Russell of Georgia?"

The senator looked troubled and turned the question back on the reporter. "Do you think in good conscience, in the light of my public record, I can attend the meetings, say frankly that I will speak once or twice on the merits of any civil rights bill I think I should or can oppose, but that I cannot join in purely obstructionist tactics?"

* * *

TO THIS QUESTION there was no good answer, because the only honest answer was No.

As events turned out, Kefauver in 1949 and 1950 was regularly invited to whatever meetings Russell decided to call—and he didn't attend. He made speeches on the merits, according to his beliefs, on whatever measure came up on the floor. But he was clearly not a member of the Russell forces.

Then one night he suddenly chose to attend a Russell-called filibuster strategy session, and the reason was inescapable. Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida had been beaten in a Democratic primary—beaten badly and beaten by the loss of votes in the "woolhat" upstate areas where he had always previously had his strength. It was the civil rights issue, used against him hard. Kefauver was forced to realize he might be equally vulnerable.

Another southern senator, who had nothing but good will for Kefauver personally, laughed a little in discussing the incident, but he was serious when he remarked, "A southern senator gets nowhere if he goes against his sectional traditions."

* * *

IT WAS TOO LATE for Kefauver ever to be accepted by fellow Southerners as "one of them." When the civil rights bill came up he made his speeches—always on the merits, never as an obstructionist—but his colleagues would not forgive him.

They fought him for the vice presidential nomination in 1956, lining up votes for the then little known Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts in a straight-out power play. They would have succeeded, too, had not Tennessee's own delegates suddenly remembered that they might not be popular at home if they blocked a Tennessee senator from the national ticket. They switched at the crucial moment.

But he was never "one of them." He wouldn't sign the Southern Manifesto thereafter, either. Indeed, he could not have signed it without repudiating every decency for which he had stood in public.

The presidential dream was gone. The tall, gaunt mountaineer served out his years in useful tasks—the drug investigation, a proposed investigation of railroad finances and mergers, his hearings on administrative price-fixing by corporations. Fellow southerners on the Judiciary Committee joined with Republicans to block him whenever they could, but the thalidomide scandal gave him a victory with a new law on regulation of experimental drugs—and a permanent place in history.

THE PEACE CORPS needs experienced craftsmen, carpenters, machinists, plumbers, electricians, Sargent Shriver, right, director, declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Interviewer was Harry W. Flannery.

How to Buy:

Fluoridation of Water Insures Stronger Teeth for Youngsters

By Sidney Margolius

MONEY IS THE BIGGEST single factor that determines the amount of dental care a family gets, and thus its dental health. One government study found that only 23 percent of low-income families seek any dental care, and only 33 percent with incomes between $3,500 and $5,000. Even among families with income up to $7,000, fewer than half get adequate dental care.

The result of the money barrier is a simple one: no teeth. If this is an affluent society we live in, it is a strangely toothless one. Over 12 million Americans do not have a single tooth they can call their own.

With overwhelming evidence showing that fluoridation of water is both a safe and economical way to strengthen children's teeth, unions are increasingly interested in securing this benefit for their members. Earlier the AFL-CIO had urged state and local labor groups to work for fluoridation of community water supplies "because prevention and protection of health is better than the best cure."

Only two of the nation's 12 largest cities are holdouts against fluoridation. After 12 years of discussion, Detroit city authorities recently decided to fluoridate. This leaves New York and Los Angeles as the cities of over 1 million population still without fluoridation. Other cities of varying size which also recently adopted fluoridation are Kansas City and Toronto.

Now the New York City Central Labor Council is campaigning actively to secure this public-health measure there. Michael Sampson, chairman of the council's Community Services Committee, pointed out that during the past school year 37 percent of New York City's school children received no dental care at all, and an additional 13 percent got only partial care.

The number of dentally-neglected children is rising, Sampson warned. He said that the unions want fluoridation for their members and families "because dental decay is the most widespread affliction from which we suffer, and dental care costs families more than does any other medical condition."

EVIDENCE FROM ALL the towns which have fluoridated water confirms its effectiveness. Philadelphia, for example, reports that tooth decay in school children has been reduced up to 75 percent after seven years of fluoridation. Greatest reduction was found in six-year-olds—the group that had been drinking fluoridated water from birth.

All the documented evidence by impartial investigators indicates that fluoridated water is as safe as it is effective. Medical experts who have checked on individuals who lived for many years in regions where the water is naturally high in fluorides or where fluoride has been added, have found no evidence of damage to health.

Strangely, despite all this evidence, many people are still sincerely afraid of fluoridated water. In 1960, for example, out of 33 referendums in smaller cities and towns, fluoridation was defeated in 29.

The American Dental Association reported that it had found most of the criticisms against fluoridation were without foundation. These charges allege most often that fluoridation is "Communist-inspired; that it introduces a health-damaging poison into drinking water; that it is being promoted for commercial profit, and that it violates constitutional rights of the individual."

One of the arguments often used by opponents is that there are other alternatives for families which want this health measure without fluoridating the water supply of those who don't. This is partly true, and determined families in those areas which still refuse to fluoridate may want to consider the alternatives. But, health authorities point out, the alternatives are not as inexpensive or convenient, do not have the proven effectiveness and do not satisfy the needs of the greatest part of the population.

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KINGSPORT PRESS STRIKERS got pledge of continued support from Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographers, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Paul Christopher and Sec.-Treas. Charles Houk of the Tennessee State Labor Council at rally of 1,600 strikers in Kingsport, Tenn. Members of five unions have been on strike since Mar. 11 for an acceptable contract at plant of the nation's biggest hard-cover book printer. Shown left to right: seated, Christopher, Brown, ITU Rep. Robert McMichen, Sec.-Treas. A. J. Rohan, Printing Pressmen; standing, Intl. Rep. Walter M. Allen, Pressmen; Intl. Rep. Harry Shaw, Bookbinders; Houk, and Intl. Rep. John F. McDermott, Stereotypers.

Schnitzler Writes:

New World Is Open To Working Women

The following is excerpted from an article in the August issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist entitled "A New World for Working Women" by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

IN TIMES OF SLACK WORK and continuing high levels of unemployment, such as exist today, it is sometimes difficult to appreciate the fact that the complex, wealthy and specialized American economy would break down entirely without the additional labor force supplied by women, including married women.

In March of 1962, a total of 2.9 million men were unemployed; an additional 1.5 million of the unemployed were women.

The number of employed women, on the other hand, totaled 22.5 million. If they all suddenly stopped working and the 2.9 million men all found jobs, there would be a net labor shortage of over 19.5 million jobs.

Among the casualties would be 70 percent of the teachers in the elementary and secondary schools and close to 100 percent of the nurses in the hospitals, nursing homes, doctors' offices and industrial plants. Offices would grind to a choking halt as the desks of nearly 2.5 million secretaries, stenographers and typists were vacated.

Hundreds of thousands of families would find themselves unable to leave the house for an evening out, since some 320,000 baby-sitters would suddenly become unavailable. Over half the sale force of the retail stores would disappear. Women would have to forget about getting their hair washed, set or waved by professional hands: 90 percent of the hairdressers and manicurists would be sitting it out at home.

It wouldn't help to have an employment ban apply only to married women: they make up 56 percent of the female workforce and the 12.7 million jobs they would leave would still produce an immediate deficit of 9.1 million jobs, after taking care of the 2.9 million unemployed men and the 700,000 unemployed women who are single, separated, widowed or divorced.

* * *

FURTHERMORE THE EARNINGS of married women have become an essential part of the family budget for millions of families, making the difference between whether the family can barely make ends meet or whether it can live at a level approximating a decent standard of living.

There were in March 1962 some 40 million "husband and wife families"—87 percent of all families. Take as a rough standard that an average family of four living in a city needs about $6,200 a year to live on. In nonfarm families of married couples with incomes between $5,000 and $7,000 in 1961, nearly 40 percent of the wives were working. At family incomes of $7,000 or more in 1961, about 50 percent of the wives were working. By contrast, where the family's total income was under $2,000, only about one-fourth of the wives were working. At $2,000 to $5,000, the proportion was about one-third.

Rising averages of family income, especially in the past 10 to 12 years, are to a considerable degree associated with the increase in the number of married women at work.

There is simply no way to turn the clock back, even if it were desirable. The work of women has become essential to the operation of the economy, to the maintenance of consumer purchasing power and to the economic stability of millions of families. This is not the most desirable solution in all circumstances. In many instances, it means that a woman must go to work whether she wants to or not, under pressure of family economic needs and regardless of equally pressing demands in the home.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Here's Some Advice for Wives On Management of Husbands

By Jane Goodsell

DO YOU HAVE something you must tell your husband? Well, don't just blurt it out. If Washington can manage the news to make it seem better than it really is, so can you!

The right way: "Darling, I just can't believe that you and Fred Matthews are the same age! Why, you seem 10 years younger than he is! I suppose it's because he's so settled and conservative in his ways, while you have a youthful, adventurous attitude toward life. You're eager to keep up with the world, and try out new things. . . ."

The wrong way: "I've signed us up for a course of bossa nova lessons."

* * *

The right way: "Darling, remember that fishing rod you were talking about, the one you said you'd buy if you ever got rich? Well, I think you ought to go right out and buy it for yourself. After all, you only live once and if something is so important to you that you lie awake nights dreaming about it—well, you owe it to yourself to get it even if you can't afford it."

The wrong way: "I saw a darling teakwood chest in an antique store, and I'll die, I'll simply die, if I can't have it!"

* * *

The right way: "Honey, you're the only person I can ask to do this for me because it's a job that requires nerves of steel. But of course you wouldn't be the champion pool player that you are if you didn't have iron control."

The wrong way: "Say, will you hold this skein of yarn for me while I wind it into a ball?"

* * *

THE RIGHT WAY: "I was chuckling to myself the other day about the pranks you used to play when you were a boy. Remember what you told me about you and Howie Carpenter pouring green paint all over the school drinking fountain? And remember how you used to stop traffic by standing on opposite sides of the street and pulling on an imaginary rope and making people think it was a real barricade? I'll bet your father used to worry plenty about you, but I guess it just goes to show that mischievous boys turn out the best, after all, because look at you today, a solid pillar of the community. . . ."

The wrong way: "Mr. Jones just phoned to say that Junior wrote 'Mr. Jones Is A Big Nut' all over the fresh cement in his new driveway."

* * *

The right way: "Sweetheart, I've been thinking how nice it would be for you to have a little den in the basement where you could get off by yourself, away from the household racket. You work under pressure all day, and you really deserve some peace and quiet in your own home. Now, that corner in the basement where the washer and dryer are now would make a perfect den, and if we could only figure out someplace else to put the laundry equipment. . . ."

The wrong way: "If we'd knock out that wall between the kitchen and the back porch, we've have space to put a washer and dryer on the first floor. I'm sick and tired of running up and down the basement stairs. . . ."

Labor Dept. Conferences Set:

Building Unions, Employers Set up Job Equality Plan

Construction unions and management have set forth on a plan for regular informal conferences with Labor Dept. officials in carrying out a program aimed at assuring equal job opportunities for all in the building trades.

The plan was outlined in a statement issued by a new committee of the Construction Industry Joint Conference, made up of representatives of building trades unions and national contractor associations, under the chairmanship of Prof. John T. Dunlop of the Harvard University economics department.

Dunlop also heads the new equal employment opportunity committee of the conference. Its co-chairmen are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Robert L. Higgins, assistant vice president of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

The committee's statement cited a policy approved last June 21 by the presidents of all AFL-CIO building trades unions designed to avoid discrimination in union membership, job referrals and selection of apprentices and noted that the employers had approved a parallel policy.

It called on local affiliates of both the labor and mangement organizations "promptly" to take the following steps with regard to their apprenticeship programs, whether or not they are registered with the federal government:

- Review joint programs to make certain that individual qualifications are the sole standard in selection of apprentices.
- Draw up new lists of apprenticeship applicants based solely on individual qualifications wherever existing lists use any other standard.
- Notify school systems regularly of vacancies which occur in apprenticeship lists and seek the cooperation of local schools in referring qualified applicants.
- Establish appeals boards made up of union and management representatives "and a public person. jointly selected by the parties," to review the complaint of any "aggrieved" applicant and determine whether selection standards have been properly applied in particular cases.

The committee noted that some branches of the industry may prefer to use existing national machinery, rather than local appeals boards, to review any complaints which may arise in administering the apprentice selection process.

It expressed the conviction that "continuing informal consultation with the Secretary of Labor and other government officers will be useful in implementing the above program and in resolving issues in particular localities."

A spokesman for the group said that agreement had been reached with government representatives on a program of monthly meetings to review any problems growing out of the plan.

Cooperation Stressed

"This committee believes," its statement declared, "that cooperation with the responsible national officers of labor and management will achieve substantial results if utilized in advance of resort to sanctions contained in the [government's] apprenticeship regulations and standards for contractor compliance.

"The industry recognizes the government's interest and its duty to correct economic injustice and pledges its good faith to work toward that goal."

AFM 'Strings' Trainees Get Big Orchestra Jobs

Lansing, Mich.—More than a score of graduates of the Musicians' annual Congress of Strings have gone on to join major symphony orchestras across the continent, attesting to the success of the AFM project in meeting its objectives.

The Strings Congress was originated five years ago under the leadership of Herman Kenin, now AFM president, with the idea of discovering and developing fresh instrumental talent to fill vacancies in symphony and chamber groups and to encourage the pursuit of serious music as a vocation.

AFM Sec. Stanley Ballard directs the project, which each year brings young musicians to Michigan State University here for a summer of training under such top conductors as Erich Leinsdorf, Josef Krips and Eugene Ormandy. The students, sponsored by AFM locals in all parts of the United States and Canada, have been described by music authorities as "among the most promising of America's young string instrumentalists."

This year's group of 104 students, all under 22 years, recently drew a standing ovation from a packed concert audience and high praise from Ormandy, who as guest conductor had just led the youthful all-string orchestra in an intricate program which included such divergent numbers as Bach's baroque-period Brandenburg Concerto and Samuel Barber's modern Adagio for Strings.

The program was one of a series being taped for winter showing over the National Education Television network, and Ormandy before working with the group had reserved the right to cancel the broadcast if the performance did not meet his rigid standards. He was so impressed after his first rehearsal with the students, who had been playing as a unit for only five weeks, that he motioned the orchestra to rise and promptly withdrew his reservation.

Shown on Television

Sander Vanocur's "Saturday Report" over NBC-TV recently presented a day in the life of a Strings Congress student, which featured a string quartet consisting of Tania Rudensky of St. Catharines, Ont.; Charlynn Harris of Honolulu; Paul Tobias of San Francisco and Leonard C. Gibbs, of Geneva, O.

Students in last year's congress were largely of high school or college age, too young in most cases for professional work, but several of them have won scholarships for further music study, as have a number of graduates from prior years.

Among former congress students who have distinguished themselves in musical careers are string bass players Ring Warner and Bob Zimmerman, both with the Dallas Symphony; Joseph Hearne with the Boston Symphony; Nicholai Romanelli with the Denver Symphony; Ronald Simon with the Seattle Symphony.

Violinist Harry Klein has signed a contract with the Indianapolis Symphony, and George Binkley III, is concert master with the Nashville, Tenn., Symphony. Nancy Crockett teaches violin at the Sunnyvale, Calif., High School and plays with the Sacramento Symphony.

Gary Berlind plays bass and his wife, Diana Halpern, violin with the Kansas City Symphony. They were Strings Congress classmates in 1959.

Gary Carr, a string bass player, was featured as a soloist with the New York Philharmonic and has made several records, one with the Philharmonic. He was an artist in residence at the Brevard Music Center this summer.

Lowest-Paid Gain Under Montreal Pact

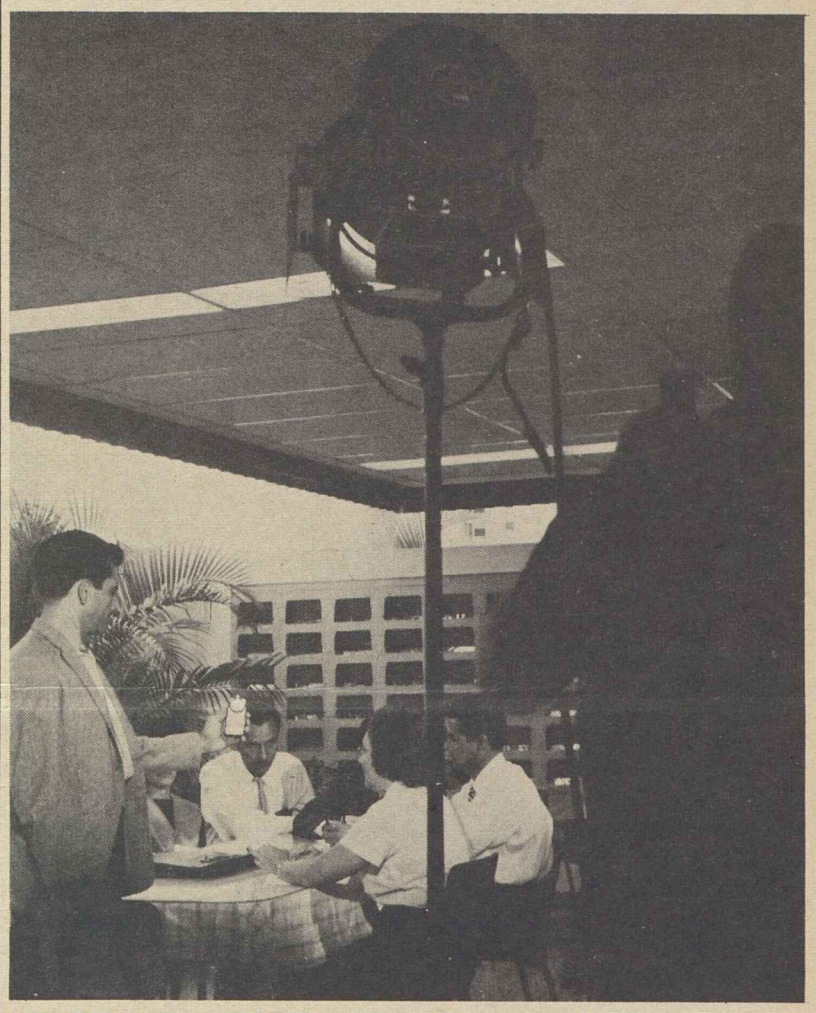
Montreal, Que.—A new contract geared to meet the needs of lowest-paid members has been signed by the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Montreal Dress & Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild.

The agreement provides wage increases up to 25 percent for unskilled workers entering the industry, raising the starting rate from 65 cents to 75 cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1964 and 85 cents on July 1, 1964. The highest-paid workers will get boosts of 7.5 percent.

"It's a contract for the underpaid people who have been hit hardest by increasing technological changes in the industry," said ILGWU Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

The contract covers about 10,000 employes of some 250 shops. It also provides for general wage increases of $5 a week for cutters; $3 for all time workers, including apprentices, and for piece workers, basic wage raises of 4.5 percent for pressers, 10 percent for finishers and 8 per cent for operators.

New minimum scales for the various crafts boost the hourly rate by amounts up to 35 cents.



"IN COMMON BROTHERHOOD," new AFL-CIO film showing American labor's international role, includes scenes taken in many areas of the world. Top photo, in Caracas, Venezuela, shows Producer Joel O'Brien, standing at left, going over shooting schedule with Luis Ordaz, a graduate of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Bottom photo shows filming of a scene at the Afro-Asian Institute at Tel Aviv, Israel, a joint project of Histadrut and the AFL-CIO for training Asian and African union leaders.

THE CAMERAS ARE READY to record a Labor Day message by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the significance and scope of federation activities in the international labor field. The setting is the conference room in AFL-CIO headquarters.

HEARTY WELCOME is extended by Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers to Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin, right, a speaker at the union's convention in Cincinnati.

ITU Convention Backs Civil Rights Legislation

Long Beach, Calif.—The 105th Typographical Union convention endorsed Pres. Kennedy's civil rights legislation and passed a constitutional amendment for a 75-cent increase in the ITU per capita tax.

The delegates also heard from two officers of printing and related trades unions on the proposed merger of the crafts, which has been under discussion for several years.

Anthony J. De Andrade, president of the Printing Pressmen, in a telegram to ITU Pres. Elmer Brown reiterated his organization's stand on unity:

"I believe we have started the machinery moving which will solve our many problems," De Andrade said, "in the conferences that are now being held between representatives of your organization, the United Papermakers & Paperworkers, and us, looking to total merger of our unions.

"The conferences have been progressing as well as could be expected . . . . There is no question in my mind but that we can eventually work out in finality the basis and formula for this merger."

Unity Urged

Harry Sayre, executive vice-president of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, told the convention that "the necessity for more close cooperation between unions in this basic industry, I think, is a necessity that everyone will come to realize." He continued:

"One of the reasons I was so strongly in favor of merger was because I have had long and extended experience with jurisdictional disputes and raiding, both on the part of my organization and on the part of other organizations against my own, and the terrible waste of time and money. It became obvious to me years ago that the only solution was to get together in one family."

In other actions, the convention passed resolutions calling for:

- Elimination of the federal income tax on pensions.
- Continuation of merger talks.
- Action by the AFL-CIO to undertake a program of uniting all unaffiliated unions and railroad brotherhoods "in order to form a solid front and carry out the intent of the 1955 merger by a concerted drive to organize the unorganized workers of the United States and Canada."

For the second time in its 111-year history, the union by convention action bestowed honorary membership upon an outsider. Recipient of the honor was Judge Clarence R. Martin of Indianapolis, a former justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, who has served as counsel for the union for more than 30 years.

4.2% Average Rise Won In Major Settlements

Wage increases averaging 4.2 percent for some 900,000 workers were provided in major collective bargaining settlements covering 1,000 or more workers in the first half of 1963, the Labor Dept. has reported in a preliminary estimate by its Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The settlements produced pay hikes for about 72 percent of the 1.25 million workers affected, BLS said. Median increase came to 3 percent when workers whose wage rates didn't change were included in the computation.

The bureau said that almost all of the workers covered by contracts where settlements produced no direct pay increase were employes of the 11 basic steel companies, where new agreements dealt exclusively with liberalized fringe benefits.

For those workers receiving pay increases, the bureau reported, the average was 3.2 percent in manufacturing industries and 4.8 percent in non-manufacturing. It said about 40 percent of the factory workers who received pay hikes were employed where the increase averaged 5 percent or more. Many of these were in the men's apparel industries, getting their first negotiated increase since 1960, or in petroleum refining, where increases were the first since 1961.

Other industries in which settlements affected a substantial number of workers, BLS said, included rubber, printing, chemicals, shoe manufacture, Atlantic and Gulf Coast docks, airlines and retail trade.

The survey included wage changes negotiated in the first six months of 1963 effective within 12 months of the time of settlement. It omitted increases decided upon in earlier years, those effective in future years and cost-of-living escalator adjustments.

Also excluded from the study were settlements in construction, the service trades, finance and government, and instances in which contract reopening privileges were not exercised.

At Brewery Workers Convention:

Labor-Employer Planning Urged to Solve Job Crisis

Cincinnati—Opening sessions of the 37th biennial convention of the Brewery Workers meeting here in the union's hometown, heard calls for cooperation between labor and management and between the American and Canadian labor movements.

Pres. Karl F. Feller told some 250 delegates that a way must be found through labor-management planning to solve the chronic unemployment problem and "constant strife and costly strikes," while Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, chided those who attack international unions.

Feller, in his keynote address, gave delegates five major topics to guide deliberations: unemployment, politics, organizing, automation, and internal problems. He also reiterated a strong stand on civil rights, a stand he took at the 75th anniversary convention of the union two years ago in Baltimore.

"We are all keenly aware," Feller said, "that the chronic unemployment which plagues the country is a paradox of poverty and prosperity. Many people enjoy luxury living standards, yet others are poverty-stricken because they are out of work—many of them may never find another job.

"Finding a way to ease this condition is a three-way challenge to government, labor, and industry. Each must share in the responsibility."

Political Action Stressed

Calling the current political situation "stormy," Feller said workers who fail to vote must bear some of the blame for bad politicians. He said that "the ballot box cannot be separated from the bread box" and urged union members to participate in the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education so that "gains won at the bargaining table will not be swept away or diluted by political action."

Automation has many names, many processes, he said, but they all add up to the fact that "jobs are being eliminated at a rapid rate."

It is the policy of American labor not to oppose progress, he noted, but neither is it going to allow "so-called progress to be achieved at the expense of the wage earner." Again he called for cooperation between labor, management and government to meet the problems posed by technological change and commended Pres. Kennedy for appointing a group to study the effects of automation and to recommend remedies.

A companion problem, Feller said, is the trend toward the swallowing up of small companies by giant corporations, particularly in the brewing industry.

"Keep this in mind," he told delegates, "the next time you hear someone propose a law to curb the monopoly powers of labor unionism. If there is any monopoly involved, it is the corporate monopoly of money, while labor is left with a monopoly of problems."

The problems, the Brewery Workers president said, include the increasing costs of goods and services and the costs of strikes, of servicing local organizations, of legal services.

"We can't survive a slight case of bankruptcy any more than an individual can survive a slight case of leprosy," he said. "We've got the problems and we'll have to do something about them or get out of business. It's that simple."

Strong Unions Needed

Jodoin, stating that 70 percent of the unions in Canada are affiliates of international unions, said that Canadian workers, confronted by big international corporations, need international unions to bargain for them.

He warned that there are groups which would like to see the close relationship between American and Canadian unions deteriorate, adding:

"We are very keenly aware of the need for continuing a united and strong labor movement. I know that in your industry—as in practically every other industry—great changes are taking place. These changes involve the welfare of the workers and the protection of a strong trade union organization is essential."

Wage Boosts Won for 7,200 In Toronto

Toronto, Ont. — Two building trades unions here have won new contracts giving 7,200 members wage increases and ending one walkout and averting a second.

A two-year agreement with a 33-cents an hour package ended a three-week strike by 4,200 Carpenters and exceeded the pattern of 20 to 25 cents set in previous construction industry negotiations.

The Toronto Construction Association agreed to boost wages 15 cents an hour immediately, 5 cents next May 1 and 8 cents on Dec. 1, 1964, with the remaining 5 cents allocated to a health and welfare fund beginning next May.

They also agreed to employ one worker over 50 years of age for every seven workers under that age. About 1,000 men had returned to work under interim contracts with 68 contractors not members of the association. The temporary agreements called for a 15-cents-an-hour pay raise with acceptance by the employers of the final settlement terms.

A two-year contract that ended the threat of a citywide strike, and provided 30 cents an hour in wages and benefits, was concluded by the employers' association and the 3,000-member Plumbers & Steam Fitters.

The settlement yielded pay hikes of 8 cents an hour effective July 15; 10 cents on May 1, 1964, and another 10 cents Nov. 1, 1964, when the rate will become $3.79 an hour. The remaining 2 cents was added to the employer contribution to the welfare and pension fund and raised it to 13 cents an hour.

Negro Doctors Renew Health Care Backing

Support of the Kennedy Administration's plan to finance old-age hospital insurance through the social security system was reaffirmed by a group of prominent Negro physicians representing the National Medical Association at a meeting with the President.

In a statement presented to Kennedy by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the NMA's Council on Medical Education & Hospitals and editor of the organization's Journal, the delegation of 27 doctors reiterated the NMA's endorsement of the social security approach and cited a resolution of support adopted by its House of Delegates a year ago.

[Later, the NMA at its 1963 convention in Los Angeles voted overwhelmingly to reaffirm the organization's support of medical care for the elderly financed under the social security system.]

The group, headed by NMA Pres. John A. Kenney, Jr., of Washington, went on to urge amendment of the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey & Construction Act to bar federal funds for hospitals practicing racial discrimination in any way.

Such an amendment, the statement declared, is "fundamental to implementing any proposed plan for medical care for the elderly and to making the facilities of our hospital system equally available to all our citizens."

The group described the "separate but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act as "particularly toothless" and declared its effect has been "to permit entrenchment of old segregative and exclusion practices in new, modern plants built with the help of everybody's tax money."

Discrimination Persists

"Hospitals are still free to segregate patients as they please," the statement said. "Negro physicians are still arbitrarily barred on account of race alone from the staffs of Hill-Burton aided hospitals."

The NMA delegation lauded the efforts of the President and his Administration to assure equal justice for all Americans and praised the outspoken stands against hospital discrimination taken by the AFL-CIO, American Public Health Association and the Federal Hospital Council.

It saw other signs of progress in anti-discrimination resolutions it said had been passed recently by the Catholic Hospital Association and the American Hospital Association, and in the agreement of American Medical Association officials for the first time to meet with NMA representatives in "what it is hoped will prove fruitful negotiations with respect to the problems of the Negro physician."

[At Unity House, Pa., the AFL-CIO voted a second $5,000 contribution to Negro doctors in Chicago waging a court fight against discrimination by hospitals in the city.]

The NMA was formed in 1895 because Negro physicians were barred on account of their race from membership in AMA affiliates in 17 southern states and the District of Columbia, a condition which prevailed until 1948, the NMA group recalled. Since then, it noted, "something has been done to open the doors" of medical societies in the District and all of the states except Louisiana.

Despite these gains, however, the delegation said the NMA "has no thought of terminating its existence" because of its "vital mission in expediting the abolition of the discrimination which remains in health areas" and its unique position as an independent national medical organization with membership open to any qualified person.

Biemiller Urges Action:

Job Equality Held Key to Civil Rights

Equal employment opportunity is "the controlling problem of all civil rights questions" and a federal guarantee of such equality should be added to the Kennedy Administration's omnibus civil rights bill, an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a network radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System, said that without fair employment practices legislation, other features of the President's package civil rights program, such as the public accommodations sections, would have "only a limited meaning."

He noted, for example, that a Negro or any other person seeking admission, say to a movie theater, first "has to have the money."

Biemiller urged that the equal job opportunities bill reported by the House Education & Labor Committee be added as an additional title to the omnibus civil rights measure. He pointed out that Pres. Kennedy had endorsed such legislation in his civil rights message although it was not included in the Administration's draft bill.

An FEP section would "strengthen" rather than diminish the overall program's chances of passage this year, the federation's legislative director declared.

He suggested that many fair-minded employers across the country would like to put an end to job discrimination and would welcome a federal law that would help them overcome local pressures and biases. He recalled, too, that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had made a parallel appeal to Congress for FEP legislation that would give the support of federal law to labor's own efforts to wipe out "pockets of discrimination" within its ranks.

Cites President's Committee

In response to questions from Joseph Sterne of the Baltimore Sun and David Secrest of McGraw-Hill Publications, Biemiller said the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity "is having increasing value" in implementing Kennedy's executive order barring job discrimination by government contractors.

Nevertheless, he said, as a total answer to the problem, the executive order has these two main "flaws":

- "Not too much had been accomplished" until Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson gave the committee "very firm leadership."
- Because it is limited to government contracts, the executive order covers only about half the non-farm workers in the country and leaves out, for example, the service trades which provide many of the jobs to which Negroes aspire.

A former member of the House, Biemiller acknowledged that any major piece of legislation undergoes changes as it makes its way through Congress. He emphasized, however, that despite its stress on the need for federal fair employment guarantees, the AFL-CIO was in no mood for compromise on the public accommodations section or other parts of the omnibus bill.

"We want the strongest possible bill we can get," he declared.

He described the President's civil rights program as "moderate . . . not nearly as far-reaching as some of us would like to see it go," and said that with the addition of an FEP section it "offers the absolute minimum that ought to be passed."

Labor, he went on, considers the program "so long overdue" that its passage is vital "even if it does slow up or endanger the passage of other needed legislation."

'Thorny Road' Predicted

He warned, however, that before that passage can be obtained the civil rights bill faces a thorny route through Congress—not only in the almost certain prospect of a southern filibuster in the Senate, but also in various delaying stratagems on the House side.

Nevertheless, he predicted House passage of the bill and said the measure now was in "better shape than many people thought it would be," largely as a result of a change in temper growing out of increasing Negro insistence on equal justice.

"The demonstrations that the Negroes have had for the most part have been quite lawful; they have been within the best American tradition," Biemiller declared.

"I think the Negro is simply exerting a good old American right of petition for redress of grievances. We're delighted that he is. We think there is almost a social revolution happening in America, and I think the Congress had better take real cognizance of this fact."

29-Cent Package Won At Bethlehem Ship

New York—The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers have won a 29-cent wage and benefit package in a new three-year contract covering 15,000 workers at six Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards.

A similar agreement was reached last month with Todd Shipyards in Brooklyn and Hoboken.

UMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan hailed the agreement as "a constructive solution" to bargaining problems and said it will "strengthen good relations" which developed between the company and union since a bitter 152-day strike in 1960 over work rules.

The union is still pressing unfair labor charges based on the 1959 strike, a spokesman said. Earlier this month a U.S. Court of Appeals reversed a National Labor Relations Board decision against the union and returned the case to the NLRB.

Key features of the agreement, subject to ratification at membership meetings, include:

- A 16-cent wage increase, which will be applied to incentive as well as hourly rates. Six cents will be retroactive to Aug. 1, with additional 5-cent increases in each of the next two years.
- The addition of Columbus Day and Veterans Day as paid holidays, making a total of nine.
- A $10-a-week increase in weekly sick pay, to a new range of $63 to $78 for up to 26 weeks for any illness.
- An increase in hospitalization benefits from the previous 120 days to 365 days, plus an additional $500 in life insurance.
- Strengthened seniority, layoff and recall protection and improved premium pay for hazardous jobs.

The agreement was reached with the help of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

GENERAL CHAIRMEN of the Locomotive Firemen, with no management contract proposal to vote on, discuss the report by their negotiators of the latest bargaining impasse in the work rules dispute. The 156 chairmen had been summoned to Washington at the urgent request of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in the expectation that a management offer would be forthcoming.

Loope Heads NILE Youth Job Program

Nicholas B. Loope, since 1950 director of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C., has been appointed director of a new Youth Employment Program of the National Institute of Labor Education.

The program is financed jointly by the AFL-CIO and the Labor Dept., the AFL-CIO Executive Council having appropriated $10,000 to help it get under way.

It grew out of meetings of the President's Committee on Youth Employment, on which organized labor was represented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey of the Auto Workers.

Its goal is to establish training programs initiated or sponsored by unions to train unemployed or underemployed youth which will supplement federal efforts to give apprenticeship and on-the-job training opportunities to young people. It is designed for those who do not finish high school or who are barred from other training opportunities because of race.

In announcing Loope's appointment, NILE Pres. Ralph N. Campbell said he will serve on a leave of absence basis for a year. Neil B. McArthur, assistant commissioner of labor in Michigan, was named assistant director of the new program.

NILE is a non-profit organization seeking to pioneer labor education programs and to promote cooperation in education between unions and universities. Lawrence Rogin, AFL-CIO director of education, is a vice president.

TV Film Re-runs Yield $961,521

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild distributed a record $961,521 to members in July as residual payments for re-runs of television entertainment films, SAG Executive Sec. John L. Dales reported.

The amount represented a 42 percent increase over the same month of 1962 and brought TV residual payments for the first nine months of SAG's fiscal year to more than $5.6 million, 28 percent above the corresponding period a year earlier.

The totals are exclusive of additional millions of dollars in payments to actors for re-use of filmed TV commercials and for the showing of theatrical feature films on television.

New Deadlock Blocks Rail Work Rules Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ing significantly narrowed.

By the time the chairmen arrived, the bargaining atmosphere had clouded. Gilbert told the AFL-CIO News that "whenever we seemed near agreement, management representatives would create a new area of disagreement."

Blames Management

His "personal conviction," he declared, is that management "has not given up hope that there will be an imposed settlement" by Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

With the new impasse, the spotlight swung back to Capitol Hill, where House and Senate Commerce committees had deferred consideration of alternative bills in the hope that a quick negotiated settlement would make congressional action unnecessary.

The railroads have set an Aug. 29 deadline for imposing drastic work rules changes, and Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to avert a strike at that time by giving the ICC a two-year grant of jurisdiction over railroad work rules.

An alternative proposal by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany would bar either unilateral rules changes or strikes while both parties resumed bargaining under the eyes of a watchdog committee of Congress. Bills to implement the Meany proposal, or modifications of it, have been introduced by members of both the House and Senate committees.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Wirtz had asked union and management negotiators to stand by for further meetings and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board told newsmen:

"We're not going to give up. The mediators are going to put their heads together."

New SAG Pact Bans Bias in Jobs, Rights

Hollywood, Calif.—A new agreement between the Screen Actors Guild and motion picture and television film producers sets forth a strong program of non-discrimination in employment and union rights.

The two-year contract, effective Aug. 1, is subject to ratification by SAG membership and directors of the two employer groups. Its terms were outlined in a joint announcement by Pres. George Chandler and Executive Sec. John L. Dales for SAG, Executive Vice Pres. Charles S. Boren for the Motion Picture Producers and Pres. Richard Jencks for the Television Film Producers.

The agreement covers actors, singers, announcers and stunt men in theatrical feature motion pictures. It is reopenable by either side any time after next Dec. 31 for negotiations with respect to pay television. The producers agree to notify the Guild before employing any actor for films intended primarily for pay TV showing. If no agreement on terms and conditions of such employment is reached within 60 days, SAG may instruct its members to withhold their services from the producer.

In declaring a reaffirmation of non-discrimination policies, the producers agreed "to make every effort to cast performers belonging to all groups in all types of roles, having due regard for the requirements of and suitability for the role, so that, for example, the American scene may be portrayed realistically."

On its part, SAG "reaffirms its policy of non-discrimination with respect to admission to membership, and rights of membership."

Complaints under the clause will be referred to the existing Producer-SAG Cooperative Committee, which the agreement stipulates shall serve as a committee on fair employment practices.

Among other settlement terms were:

- Agreement by the producers to display a cast of characters on at least one card at the end of each feature film, naming the actor and the role portrayed.
- Agreement to permit a larger allocation to the pension plan from the employer contribution which presently is divided evenly between the pension system and the health and welfare plan.
- Modification of clauses dealing with stuntmen, loan-outs and arbitration.

Wheatley 35 Years On Potters Board

East Liverpool, O.—Pres. E. L. Wheatley of the Potters has started his 35th year as a member of the union's international executive board.

He took over as first vice president in Trenton, N. J., in 1933 and was re-elected until chosen president in 1955 upon the retirement of his predecessor, Frank Hull.

3-Year Program:

Federal College Aid Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Court to rule on the constitutional issue was rejected by voice vote.

The bill, drafted by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), was supported by seven Republican members of the House Education & Labor Committee and opposed by six. It had the support of GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), however, and on the final House vote Republicans were counted 107-56 for the bill. The Democratic vote was 180-57.

The narrow margin of Senate approval of the National Service Corps bill—often described as a domestic version of the Peace Corps—raised doubts as to whether it would be approved in the normally more-conservative House.

The cost of the bill was pared to $5 million the first year and $10 million the second year, but Republicans and southern Democrats attacked the proposal as the start of a new federal "bureaucracy" and expressed fears over the arrival of "do-gooders" in local communities.

Must Be Invited

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), emphasized that volunteers would come in only at the "express invitation" of local groups and would work on projects to assist migratory farm families, youngsters in city and rural slums, the disabled, the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

Republican Senators John Tower (Tex.) and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) —normally found on opposite ends of the GOP political spectrum—joined in offering an anti-discrimination rider to the National Service Corps bill which was tabled, 49-41. Mansfield twitted the Republicans about the "very interesting" sponsorship. On final passage, Javits voted for the bill, Tower against it.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was preparing to vote on a one-year extension of the Mexican farm labor program.
- The House Ways & Means Committee neared completion of its tax bill, providing a two-step, top-to-bottom reduction in income tax rates for individuals and corporations.

By a one-vote margin, the committee rejected a Republican proposal to cancel the second step of the tax cut if the national debt exceeded a specified ceiling. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the committee had not yet acted on the Administration proposal to eliminate the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income.

- A House Judiciary subcommittee met behind closed doors to vote on civil rights legislation—including a labor-supported proposal to include a strong fair employment provision in the Administration's omnibus rights bill.
- In a sharp setback to a program strongly urged by Pres. Kennedy, the House Commerce Committee voted a deep 70 percent slash in a bill to establish a series of local mental health centers. The Senate had passed a 10-year, $848 million measure by a 72-1 vote, but 12 Republicans and three Democrats on the House committee joined forces to outvote 12 committee Democrats and cut the bill to $238 million.
- The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee opened hearings on pay raises for government employes. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., urged approval of an additional round of "comparability" increases recommended by the Administration to go into effect next January. Postal and other government union leaders are scheduled to testify later.
- The House approved, 221-175, an extension of the temporary $309 billion national debt limit. The margin was considerably larger than the nine votes by which an earlier debt ceiling bill had been passed.

Pay Increases Urged For Top U.S. Officials

A 12-man presidential advisory panel has recommended substantial increases—ranging up to $25,000 a year—in the salaries of cabinet members, Supreme Court justices, senators, representatives, and other high government officials.

The panel was headed by Clarence B. Randall, former board chairman of the Inland Steel Co., and included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Stating that salaries paid for top government appointive positions should be well above those paid the highest career civil servants, the panel's report nevertheless observed that the pay of top appointees "need not, and cannot, be fixed meaningfully at rates comparable with the higher ranges of executive compensation in business and industry."

It cited a survey of leading executives of 1,157 corporations which showed median salaries in seven categories ranging from $53,000 a year for life insurance executives to $91,000 for officials of manufacturing companies.

Declaring that the cost of its recommendations would not exceed $20 million a year, the panel urged that these new pay rates be made effective next January through legislation:

- For Cabinet members, $50,000 a year, up from the present $25,000.
- For members of Congress, $35,000 a year, up from $22,500.
- For the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and Supreme Court justices, $60,000, up from $35,000, with the Chief Justice continuing to receive an additional $500.
- For the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of State, $45,000; for other under secretaries, $40,000, and for assistant secretaries, $35,000.
- For administrative assistant secretaries, chiefs of major bureaus and top staff members, $33,000.
- For the heads and board members of small agencies, $30,000.
- For appeals court judges, $45,000, up from $25,500, and for district court judges, $35,000, up from $22,500.

The panel also recommended that the expense allowances of the Vice President and the Speaker be increased from $10,000 to $15,000 and that senators and representatives be permitted to deduct $5,000 of their salaries from taxable income to offset living expenses.

It urged Congress to increase "very substantially," the number of trips it permits its members to make at the government's expense each year.

PRESIDENTS of a major union and a major company joined in urging expansion of the manpower training program at hearings held by a House Labor subcommittee. Left to right: Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. John I. Snyder, Jr., of U.S. Industries, Inc., and Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).

U.S. Report Underscores Lag in Jobs

Non-farm payroll employment improved in July for the sixth straight month, the Labor Dept. has reported, but the gain in this period has failed to dent the unemployment problem.

The July improvement was in the form of a much less than usual decline in jobs over the month.

The detailed job report for July showed a drop of 257,000 jobs since June whereas a decline of nearly 400,000 is usual at this time of year.

An earlier summary report, based on census surveys, showed a seasonal drop of half a million in unemployment to a total of 4.3 million in July. The drop was among teenagers who had found work by July. But, the later report again noted, unemployment was 300,000 higher than a year ago. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate held high at 5.6 percent.

"The more favorable (June-to-July) performance this year was the result of a relatively large employment pickup in construction, along with better-than-seasonal job changes in both trade and services," the detailed report said.

Construction gained 109,000 jobs to a total of 3 million. Trade, at 11.8 million and service, at 8.1 million, remained almost unchanged. Compared to a year ago, trade was 219,000 higher and service 242,000 higher.

The usual sharp summer drop of 320,000 was recorded for state and local government, to a total of 6.8 million. This group, made up mainly of non-teaching staff and non-contract personnel, accounted for most of the job decline in July.

Overall, the decline of 257,000 jobs in July left the number of workers on non-farm payrolls at a total of 56.6 million. Gains since the first of the year have been "over a million greater than seasonal," the report noted, and have been spread throughout industry.

In spite of this improvement, "we haven't gotten any significant reduction in unemployment," observed Robert Stein, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Division of Employment and Labor Force Analysis.

The report also showed an expected seasonal decline of 12 minutes in the factory workweek to 40 hours 36 minutes.

Labor, Industry Urge Broader Training Act

Labor and management joined in urging expansion and improvement of the Manpower Development & Training Act in a statement by a tripartite advisory council and in a unique joint congressional appearance by a union president and a prominent industrialist.

Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists told a House subcommittee that technological changes have been so rapid that "no American worker can prepare for a job with the assurance—or even the expectation—that he will work at that job for any appreciable period of time."

Accompanying him at the hearing was John I. Snyder, Jr., president and board chairman of U.S. Industries, Inc., developers and makers of automation machinery. Snyder told the subcommittee that the existing federal program "must be enlarged in scope, broadened beyond its present form, and accelerated beyond its present pace."

Snyder and Hayes are co-chairmen of the Foundation on Automation & Employment, set up by U.S. Industries with the cooperation of the IAM, to search out solutions to human problems caused by automation. The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), has before it Administration-supported proposals to expand the Manpower Training Act.

The proposals earlier won the endorsement of a 26-member labor-management-public advisory council to the Dept. of Labor, which called on Congress to make these changes in the manpower law:

- Postpone a requirement in existing law requiring states to pay half the cost of training programs starting next July 1. Unless the deadline is put off, most programs will be forced to shut down.
- Authorize workers who can not qualify for existing training programs because they can't read or write to be given special literacy training.
- Lower the minimum age for training allowances from 19 to 16 and permit up to 15 percent of the training allowance fund to be used for youth. The present ceiling is 5 percent.
- Provide increased funds to carry out these added programs.

Labor members of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, which made the recommendations, are:

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Pres. Joseph H. Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO; Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers; Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers; Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO and Hayes.

In his testimony before the Holland subcommittee, Hayes said the 1961 training law was "a good start" but events have proved that "it is already quite inadequate."

He noted that "changing technology is displacing 1.8 million workers in American industry each year" and at the same time more young people are coming of age and entering the labor market.

If only half of the nation's 4.5 million unemployed could be retrained and put to work, Hayes said, they could produce $50 billion more each year in goods and services.

Snyder emphasized that his company feels "a deep sense of responsibility towards people displaced by the automation machinery it produces. But the problem, he said, is a national one requiring "the fullest kind of cooperation between government, industry and labor."

Without such cooperation, he warned, "we as a nation will pay an awful price for our inaction."

Coast Unemployment Increases in June

San Francisco—The unemployment rate in the San Francisco-Oakland area rose to a seasonally adjusted 5.6 percent in July, up from 5.3 percent in June and 5.1 percent a year ago.

At the same time, employment moved up to an all-time record high of 1.215 million.

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Meany Makes New Appeal For Rights Bill With FEP

A $250,000 CHECK representing advance gifts from eight AFL-CIO affiliates is presented by Pres. George Meany to Philip Klutznick, campaign chairman for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. The presentation kicked off labor's campaign to raise funds for the foundation by a committee headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan (standing to the left of Meany). Seated at left is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Standing with Keenan is Hyman Bookbinder, foundation director.

Equal Opportunity Called 'Vital Issue'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has issued a strong appeal to the House Judiciary Committee to include guarantees of fair employment practices in the omnibus civil rights bill, now nearing completion in a subcommittee and scheduled soon for consideration by the full Judiciary group.

Meany, in a letter to all committee members, declared that no aspect of civil rights is more important than FEP and pointed out that "without equal opportunity for employment, minority groups will find themselves unable to enjoy many of the other opportunities we seek to guarantee them."

He specifically called on the committee to incorporate the text of the FEP bill introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and approved recently by the House Education & Labor Committee.

The Administration's package civil rights program did not include an FEP measure, but in his accompanying message to Congress Pres. Kennedy gave strong endorsement to FEP bills already pending in both House and Senate.

In his testimony last month during the Judiciary subcommittee's hearings on civil rights, Meany stressed that equal employment opportunity is "the vital issue, the chief among equals," needed to give real meaning to other rights.

"The plain fact," he declared, "is that Negro workers as a whole, North or South, do not enjoy anything approaching equal employment opportunity."

Kennedy Rejects Quotas

At his news conference Aug. 20, Kennedy reiterated his view that "a fair chance" for employment should be given to "everyone who is qualified," but in response to a question he rejected the idea of job quotas based on race to correct past discrimination against Negroes.

"We are too mixed, this society of ours, to begin to divide ourselves

(Continued on Page 12)

House Vote Nears on Foreign Aid

As the House headed toward a vote in its annual battle over foreign aid authorizations, the AFL-CIO issued a strong appeal to preserve the $4.1 billion program reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee for the fiscal year that began last July 1.

In a letter to all House members, Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, declared that the proposed authorizations already are "below the bedrock minimum for an effective program to preserve and extend freedom in other nations and for a reasonable contribution toward winning the cold war."

In preliminary votes, Republicans passed two amendments to restrict operations of the Development Loan Fund—a foreign aid instrument invented during the Eisenhower Administration — but lost on other amendments designed to cut appropriations for the fund.

A feature of the voting was the abstention of many southern Democrats, who have historically supported foreign aid programs from the teller counts on GOP amendments. Some observers viewed their refusal to participate in the votes as a kind of political fallout from other controversial issues, including the Kennedy Administration's activity in the civil rights field.

A major GOP effort to cut the $4.1 billion total recommended appropriation and final action on the aid program were expected momentarily as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Tax Bill Near

Meanwhile, the House Ways & Means Committee neared completion of its work on the tax-cut bill, a House Judiciary subcommittee completed hearings on the omnibus civil rights bill and the Senate Commerce Committee began drafting a separate public accommodations measure.

It was doubtful, however, that any of the bills—all key elements in the Administration's economic and civil rights programs—would reach the floor before Labor Day.

In other congressional action, the Senate passed, 57-31, and sent on to the White House a measure extending the current $309 billion legal ceiling on the national debt through Nov. 30.

In his appeal to House members, Biemiller noted that the $4.1 billion in aid approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee is $800 million below Pres. Kennedy's original request, $400 mil-

(Continued on Page 12)

Union Posts Reward In Engine Killings

Cleveland—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have offered a $2,500 reward for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the killer of a fireman and an engineer as they sat in the cab of an Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad engine at Hammond, Ind., on Aug. 3.

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert in posting the reward noted that the fireman, Paul Overstreet, 45, had been a member of the Brotherhood since 1941 and belonged to Hammond Lodge 685. The engineer, Roy M. Bottorff, 61, was a BLFE member during the time he worked as a locomotive fireman, Gilbert said.

AFL-CIO Stand:

House Urged to Kill Senate 'Bracero' Bill

The House should stand firm on its previous refusal to extend the dying Mexican farm labor import program, rejecting the Senate's belated effort to revive the program, an AFL-CIO spokesman has said.

"Every reason the AFL-CIO gave previously in asking Congress to kill the labor-import (bracero) program is still valid," Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in commenting on Senate passage of a one-year extension of the plan.

"The bracero import program was adopted solely as an emergency measure to meet a Korean war shortage of U.S. farm labor, and it has been extended 'temporarily' too many times to the detriment of U.S. farm workers, who are among the least well paid and the most exploited of American workers."

The House voted last May to kill the program, turning down a bill designed to extend it for two years beyond its present expiration date of Dec. 31, 1963. Biemiller said at the time that he hoped the House vote marked "the beginning of the end" of second-class citizenship for U.S. farm workers and urged Congress to turn to legislation to "assure our own farm workers of jobs and to assure growers that competent labor will be available."

Senate passage of a substitute watered-down one-year extension of the bracero program "should not persuade the House to reconsider its wise action in killing the plan," the federation spokesman said.

"On the contrary, what is needed is action on bills to recruit U.S. farm workers and bring them to the areas of need," he added.

The Senate passed its one-year extension bill by a 63-24 vote only after adding a stiff new requirement that U.S. growers must offer domestic farm workers work guarantees and fringe benefits equal to those given braceros brought in by contract from Mexico. The vote on the amendment was 44-43.

So closely divided was the Senate over the issue of protective conditions for U.S. workers that three votes on amendments and procedures resulted in identical 45-45 ties. Once the key amendment was added, its supporters split between those who were now willing to accept a one-year extension and those still strongly opposed to any continuation.

As passed by the Senate, the bill would require farmers desiring to contract for Mexican workers first to offer domestic workers "workmen's compensation or occupational insurance coverage, housing, transportation, and work period guarantees comparable to that provided foreign workers."

With these new conditions, the bracero program would be extended to Dec. 31, 1964.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) opened the drive for reforms in the program with an amendment that included, in addition to the language finally adopted, a provision directing the Secretary of Labor to

(Continued on Page 4)

Arbitration Issue Snags Rail Talks

A new deadlock in the long railroad work rules dispute has shifted attention back to Congress in efforts to achieve a solution before Aug. 29, the deadline the carriers have set for imposition of rules changes that would cut off the jobs of thousands of diesel firemen and other crew members.

Pres. Charles Luna of the Trainmen, speaking to newsmen after the latest mediation efforts ended in failure, laid responsibility for the break-off to a shift in position by the carriers.

The impasse came as a major concession by the five operating rail unions had boosted hopes for a voluntary settlement. In a sharp break with tradition, the unions agreed to a proposal by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to submit to binding arbitration the key questions of firemen on diesels and the makeup of train crews, the so-called "crew consist" issue.

The parties, however, were unable to agree on the precise terms of reference to the arbitration or its timing.

After further mediation efforts, including a meeting with rail labor and management and a Senate Commerce subcommittee, Wirtz said the differences separating the unions and the carriers had so far

(Continued on Page 12)

Wage-Hour Pay Hikes Go to 2.6 Million Sept. 3

About 2.6 million workers will return to their jobs with pay increases of up to 10 cents an hour following the long Labor Day weekend as the federal minimum wage in most industries rises to $1.25 an hour effective Sept. 3.

The second phase of the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act also means that on the same day about 3.6 million other workers, brought within the scope of the act for the first time two years ago, will begin to draw time and one-half for overtime work beyond 44 hours a week.

The newly covered workers, most of them in the retail and service trades, were given the protection of a $1 an hour minimum wage—but no maximum work week—in the first stage of the FLSA amendments, Sept. 3, 1961.

This year the schedule for these workers calls for a 44-hour ceiling on their workweek, but no increase in the pay floor.

The rest of the timetable will bring them to a $1.15-an-hour minimum wage and a 42-hour maximum workweek on Sept. 3, 1964, and to parity with other cov-

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE BATTLE FLAG displayed by Iron Workers Dist. Rep. Daniel S. Wambolt is to be returned to its original owner's widow as a result of the friendship that developed between Wambolt and Kenichi Fujii, general secretary of a department store union in Japan, while both held fellowships in the Harvard Trade Union Program. Wambolt acquired the flag during the American invasion of Morotai Island in the South Pacific in September 1944.

Japanese Widow to Get Husband's Battle Flag

Cambridge, Mass.—A World War II Japanese battle flag—a trophy of the American invasion of Morotai Island—will be returned to the widow of its original owner as a result of a friendship formed here by two unionists attending the Harvard Trade Union Program.

Possessor of the shell-torn banner was Daniel S. Wambolt of Rockland, Mass., an Iron Workers district representative, who picked up the flag on Morotai's Red Beach while serving with the U.S. 31st Division's invasion forces in September 1944.

Last year, while at Harvard on a State AFL-CIO fellowship, Wambolt met Kenichi Fujii, general secretary of the union representing employes of the Iwataya department stores in Japan, and the two became friends.

While visiting Wambolt's home last Thanksgiving Day, Fujii expressed the belief that the flag had been presented to the outstanding soldier of a regiment, in accordance with Japanese custom, and that if the soldier had subsequently fallen in battle his family would undoubtedly treasure the flag.

Wambolt offered to return the flag to the family, if it could be located, and when Fujii returned to his own country he began the search.

A front-page story in the Asaki Press about the flag and its capture drew the attention of Mrs. Jatsu Sawade, who was able to identify it from names and good-luck slogans it bore as one which had been presented to her husband by his regiment. She had been notified that he had been killed in action.

Wambolt is sending the flag to the American embassy in Tokyo where Fujii will present it to Mrs. Sawade later this month.

The Iron Workers representative was president of his union's Riggers Local 609 in 1949-50 and later was named president of the East Coast Dist. Council of Riggers.

Fire Fighters' Rights Upheld in California

Sacramento—The right of fire fighters and all other public employes to join bona fide labor unions has been upheld in a unanimous decision by the Supreme Court of California.

The court, in ruling for Los Angeles Fire Fighters' Local 748, reversed a decision of last March by the 2d District Court of Appeals in the same city, which had held that a state law guaranteeing union rights did not apply to Los Angeles because it is a chartered city.

The state law, enacted in 1960, guarantees the right of firemen to join a union, discuss grievances and working conditions with municipal authorities and prohibits cities from interfering. The statute also prohibits firemen from striking or recognizing a picket line—a rule already existing in the constitutions of the Fire Fighters and the local.

The court held that a law with "statewide concern" takes precedence over local laws or codes. Its ruling limits "home rule" for charter cities by that definition.

Pres. William V. Wheatley of Local 748 said the decision is of major importance to all public employes. The union, he said, has been battling with the city of Los Angeles for more than three years for the "basic rights guaranteed by the legislature."

Favorable decisions had been won previously in other courts by Fire Fighters' locals in Palo Alto and Merced County, Calif. Palo Alto also is a chartered city.

Council Cites 'Paramount Importance':

All-Out Drive Urged to End Mounting School Dropouts

Unity House, Pa.—Reducing the school dropout rate is a matter of "paramount importance" to the nation's well-being and to full employment, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in calling for an all-out drive to keep young people in school.

The council specifically urged all young people to go back to the classrooms in September and continue their education at least through high school. It called on educators to intensify efforts to keep young people in school by re-evaluating programs to make certain they realistically meet the students' needs.

Congress and state and local governments can play their roles in the campaign to stem the tide of dropouts by providing the resources needed by the educational system and specifically by a greatly expanded program of federal aid to education, it declared.

The labor movement, the council pledged, will continue its "unremitting fight to make sure that jobs will be available for all who are willing and able to fill them."

The council noted that more than 30 percent of students who enroll in ninth grade drop out before finishing high school and that in cities such as Washington and Cleveland the rate is 50 percent.

"In neighborhoods largely made up of low-income and minority groups, the rate approaches 100 percent," the council said.

Government studies disclose that "more than 28 percent of the dropouts are jobless" and this does not include an even greater number who are not working and not even looking for work, the statement said. Dropouts are not confined to the less intelligent, the council noted, adding that surveys indicate 54 percent of the dropouts are of average intelligence or better.

Impasse Sighted

Full employment, the council concluded, will be even harder to achieve if millions of young persons lack the basic education required to meet the "ever-rising specifications of an automated economy."

In other actions the council:

- Urged the House Labor Committee to open a broad-scale investigation into the practices of private employment agencies covering fees and charges, misrepresentation of job opportunities, the listing of "exploitive job offers," and tie-ins between agencies and employers intended to exploit referred workers.

The council noted the support of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for the private fee-charging agencies' attack on the public employment service and declared the chamber would be better advised to help the agencies by insisting they follow fair business practices "and eliminate the excessive fees, gouging kickbacks that have been shown to flourish."

A well-equipped and staffed public employment service is indispensable to the best placement, training and utilization of the nation's manpower, the council asserted.

- Called for prompt enactment of bills carrying out Pres. Kennedy's program for changes in the nation's immigration policies that would eliminate "unequal standards" for potential immigrants.

Formula Stresses Skills

The President's program, the council observed, would substitute for the national origins system a formula keyed to skills, family relationships and the priority of applications. This program, covering a five-year period of transition, is "moderate and fair," the council declared.

- Hailed the workers of British Guiana "for their courageous and successful resistance to the attempts of Premier Jagan to destroy the freedom of the democratic labor movement of that country and pledged the AFL-CIO's continued support for the trades union council there.
- Condemned constitutional violations in Haiti by the Duvalier regime and reaffirmed the "worker's basic right to freedom and to enjoy the full fruits of his labor." Continued political repression and widespread corruption are robbing workers of their rights on the island, the statement said.
- Reaffirmed its support for resistance by Cuban workers to Premier Castro's attempt to "silence the Cuban labor movement," and declared its "strongest condemnation" of the "tragic betrayal" of the nation's "promising popular revolution." Everything that Cuba's progressive trade union movement had achieved has been abolished by the Castro regime and the regime is now instituting work norms and lower wage scales, the council noted.
- Deplored the continuation of "an authoritarian regime in Paraguay" and the stagnation of the nation's economic and social progress.
- Urged passage of a Senate bill to make Oct. 12, Columbus Day, a federal legal holiday. This would constitute, the council said, a long overdue tribute to "the discoverer of America" and would mark "the true birthday of the New World."
- Voted funds for the Truman Library, the League for Industrial Democracy and the New York Shakespeare Festival for its tour of southern high school areas.

Complaints Off Sharply Under Disputes Plan

Unity House, Pa.—A sharp decline in the number of complaints and the continued success of early mediation efforts highlighted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's report to the Executive Council on the federation's internal disputes plan.

In the seven and one-half month period of 1963 covered by the report, only 54 complaints were filed compared to 155 for the entire year 1962.

Of the total of 209 cases filed since adoption of the plan in December 1961 123, or 60 percent, have been resolved by mediation and 18 cases are still in the mediation process.

Impartial Umpire David Cole has made determinations in 55 cases and in 40 of them found that the constitutional provisions governing internal disputes were violated.

The Executive Council subcommittee set up to handle appeals has denied 19 of the appeals submitted to it and referred one to the full council.

Eleven complaints of noncompliance with the determinations of the impartial umpire were received by the subcommittee, which achieved compliance in six cases and found noncompliance in four. One case is pending.

The Journeymen Stonecutters Association and the National Maritime Union are in noncompliance in two cases each and sanctions required by the plan are in effect against them.

The council discussed and approved recommendations of a special subcommittee on revision of the plan to be put before the federation's New York City convention in November for final action.

ACWA Wins Plant After 15-Year Try

New Bedford, Mass.—The Bristol Clothing Co., Inc., a 15-year holdout against union organizing drives, has recognized the Clothing Workers and agreed to a three-year contract raising wages and benefits by 35 cents an hour.

The initial contract calls for 17-cent hikes in the wage rates and 18 cents in fringe benefits including seven paid holidays, paid vacations up to three weeks and other standard features of ACWA contracts in the men's and boys' clothing field.

Also provided are insurance, welfare and retirement benefits; a union shop, dues checkoff, and use of the union label.

The ACWA organizing campaign was started at the request of Bristol employes. Management agreed to negotiate a contract after a card check showed a majority of the 100 employes at the boys' clothing plant had authorized the union to represent them.

The drive was conducted by ACWA Business Agent Diana Nunes and Organizer Emanuele Vitale.

Home Peace Corps Booklet Distributed

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles County Federation of Labor has sent to its affiliates a brochure prepared by the President's Study Group on a National Service Program, sponsor of a proposed new service group of youth.

NAMED Illinois director of labor by Gov. Otto Kerner (D.), John E. Cullerton will assume his new duties Sept. 1. Cullerton, executive director of the Chicago Joint Board, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and of Chicago area COPE, also is a Chicago AFL-CIO executive board member. He succeeds Robert R. Donnelly of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who resigned for health reasons.

'Callous Indifference' Charged:

Union Hits Armour On Plant Closings

Chicago—Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers has accused Armour & Co. of "callous indifference" to the needs of laid-off employes and charged that its widely publicized joint committee on automation is a "public relations fraud."

The big meat packing firm, Helstein charged, has closed at least one plant a year in a steady program of job slaughter and abolished nearly 30,000 jobs while its profits spiraled upward. For the first half of its present fiscal year, Armour profits rose 7.4 percent to about $7.5 million, he said.

Publicity 'Gimmick'

The union is convinced that the Armour Automation Committee, set up in 1959 with representatives from management, the UPWA and the Meat Cutters to "study" the effect of automated plants on workers, has become a "fraud perpetrated upon the American public" and Armour "obviously has regarded this committee as a publicity gimmick," said Helstein, who added:

"It might have been expected that an employer truly concerned with the plight of thousands of employes already displaced, and thousands more slated for a like fate, would have come into the Automation Committee with a frank discussion of its plans and a meaningful search for ways and means of cushioning the harsh impact of those plans and promoting maximum retention of employment" for its workers.

Instead, the UPWA president declared, Armour launched a four-point program that has caused distress and concern to its employes, as follows:

- Armour practices "complete secrecy and evasion" in building new replacement plants. In place of joint discussion of mutual problems there is "concealment" followed by chance discovery.
- In the older plants Armour has "indulged a ghoulish desire for profits" by playing on workers' fear of shutdowns in an effort to undercut contract terms. The firm has "engaged in a subversion of the collective bargaining process" by forcing employes in some plants, as at St. Joseph, Mo., to accept weakened standards for fear of a closedown.
- Armour has made clear its intention to staff new plants with new employes "without accumulated rights, on lower pay scales, and if possible without union representation or contract protection."
- In transferring workers, Armour has "played cynical cruel games with its employes." In some cases it has offered transfers to plants already slated for shutdown. Some employes have moved at management's insistence only to find themselves "in a state of layoff from the first day of their arrival in a strange community."

Pretext for Firings

Helstein asserted also that Armour is using the relocation of plants to discharge as many of its present employes as possible.

He cited these instances: at West Point, Neb., Armour has rejected the union's plea that 71 jobs at a new plant be made available to some of the 1,100 Armour workers who lost their jobs in a plant closing at Sioux City, Ia., only 40 miles away; at Kansas City, Armour is demanding that workers give up all contract protection if they move from an older plant to a small new sausage plant four miles away.

The UPWA represents 10,000 workers in more than a dozen Armour plants. The current contract expires in September.

In Alaska, It Seems, Race Just Isn't Very Important

Sorting out American workers by their ethnic backgrounds is a job for anthropologists, not trade unions, a Carpenters local in Anchorage, Alaska, has told the government.

Replying to a questionnaire from the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity which asks all unions for the number of American Indians, Negroes, Orientals, Puerto Ricans and Spanish Americans in each local, Carpenters Local 1281 of Anchorage replied:

"This local union does not have, nor has it ever had, any interest in an individual's ethnical background, his religion or political beliefs. Our organization is composed of a very composite group, perhaps reflecting almost all of the major racial strains of the world.

"We are unable to completely fill out the form on an honest basis as we are not anthropologists and we do not know when a member ceases to be a Negro, an Indian, an Oriental, a member of a minority group or any of the other designations in the form. For example, the treasurer of this local union, to the best of his knowledge, is part Negro, part Indian, part Jewish, part Irish and has perhaps a little Swedish blood. Another of our officers is roughly in the same category. We do not desire to dissect the poor devils and put part of them in each one of these columns.

"We have many members who apparently have negroid blood. In fact, some of the experts state that there is only one person in 1 million in the world today that does not have negroid blood. We have a number of Alaskan aboriginals with Eskimo and Indian blood mixed with Russian, Scandinavian, Chinese and other so-called races whose sexual urges resulted in cross-breeding. We also have a number of members who came from the Hawaiian Islands. It appears that their ancestors were both promiscuous and prolific. We have at least one member from the British West Indies, ancestry unknown to us. We have one member from Cuba who speaks Spanish, looks like a Norwegian and drinks like an Irishman. We have several members newly arrived from European countries with names that God could not pronounce and whose ethnical origin is unknown to us.

"Fortunately, we are a long way from Governors Wallace and Barnett and a man's race is none of our business. To quote Mark Twain, 'We do not allow one part of a man to out-vote the other 15 parts,' as they do in the deep South."

Court Upholds Union Aid in 'Comp' Cases

Columbus, O.—Union representatives may continue to help members process workmen's compensation claims as a free service under a recent decision by the Ohio Supreme Court.

The court ruled that a private firm of non-lawyers in Cleveland could no longer handle compensation claim cases for a fee. To do so, it said, would be treading on the jurisdiction of lawyers.

However the court, along lines suggested in a "friend of the court" brief submitted by the State AFL-CIO, specifically narrowed its decision to apply only to services provided for a fee.

The effect was to leave unchallenged the common practices of local unions in helping members prepare workmen's compensation claims and, where necessary, representing them before the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation and the state's Industrial Commission.

The Supreme Court ruling held that only attorneys may give "advice or services if a fee for such advices or services is to be received from or charged against the one having such a claim."

In narrowing the issue to services for which a charge is made, the Supreme Court suggested that a lower court injunction preventing the Cleveland firm from continuing to handle compensation claims be modified to specify that the ban was limited to services performed for a fee.

Base Pay To Rise 10c For 3.6 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

ered workers at a $1.25-an-hour minimum and 40 hours maximum as of Sept. 3, 1965.

Workers in industries covered by the wage-hour law before the amendments went into force had their minimum wage increased from $1 an hour to $1.15 in 1961, with the pay floor scheduled to rise to $1.25 an hour this year. Of the approximately 24 million workers in these industries, the Labor Dept. estimates that about 2.6 million currently are paid less than $1.25 an hour and thus will benefit from this year's increase.

The 3.6 million newly covered workers include 2.2 million in retail and service work, 1 million in construction, 100,000 seamen, 93,000 in suburban and interurban transit, 86,000 employed by gasoline service stations, 33,000 in fish processing, and 30,000 telephone operators.

The total also includes about 100,000 previously exempt jobs in firms where other workers were already covered and which do $1 million or more in annual sales.

While the amendments were hailed by labor as the greatest advance in wage-hour protections since enactment of the FLSA in 1938, they nevertheless left large groups of low-paid workers uncovered, excluding among other firms hotels, motels, restaurants, hospitals, nursing homes, auto and farm implement dealers, seasonal amusement operations, movies and small retail establishments.

Touted Hospital Plan Hikes Cost for Aged

One of the loudest arguments against social security old-age hospital insurance is beginning to backfire on opponents of the Kennedy Administration's plan, as contained in the King-Anderson bill.

The recent development of statewide "over 65" health plans by pools of commercial insurance companies was hailed by King-Anderson foes as proof that private enterprise could do the job and a government program was unnecessary. The argument, however, ignored the high premiums.

Now, the first such statewide plan, Connecticut 65, has announced that its premium rates are not enough and has applied to the state insurance commissioner to raise them from the present $17 to $21 for combined basic and major medical coverage, an increase of more than 23.5 percent.

The resulting $42 monthly cost for a husband and wife would be nearly a fifth of the median income of the nation's elderly couples.

In addition, an older plan—Fund/65-Plus $10,000, offered by the Fireman's Fund—also has announced a rate increase, effective Aug. 1, because of a "substantial increase in benefit payments" and "other factors of increasing cost." The monthly rate for the basic Fund/65 plan would remain at $6.50, but the premium for combined coverage would go from the present $11 to $15.75, more than doubling the cost of the major medical portion.

Increases Detailed

Connecticut 65, in seeking increases of $2 each in present premiums—$10 a month for major medical and $7 for basic coverage—also proposed a $3 increase in daily benefits, now $12 under the basic plan and $15 under the major medical plan (against an average daily hospitalization cost of $35 for the country). Another change would increase maximum major medical coverage for a lifetime from $10,000 to $15,000.

The big reason for seeking the rate hike, however, was that the high incidence of sickness, accidents and hospitalizations among elderly persons had contributed to a deficit of $555,000 for the first 15 months of the plan's operation at the old premium levels.

Connecticut 65, run by a pool of 32 companies, also is seeking to abandon a lower premium plan providing reduced major medical coverage for $7.50 a month or combined coverage for $14.50. An official explained that while claims experience had actually been more favorable than on the higher-premium plan, there were "misunderstandings" because some purchasers thought they were entitled to more benefits than the lower-cost plan provided.

A recent Washington Post article by Eve Edstrom pointed to another inconsistency in the arguments against King-Anderson. Many of the statewide plans, the article noted, are appealing to sons, daughters and other family members to enroll their aged relatives in the plans.

Foes of the social security approach, the Post article noted, "have said it is unfair to burden today's workers with social security taxes to pay for the care of the nation's 17.5 million aged. Yet not only are some sons and daughters picking up the tab for the new insurance policies but it appears that other means to subsidize the plans will be necessary to maintain their solvency."

Timber Pact Extended To Additional 40,000

Portland, Ore.—The 30.5-cent an hour wage settlement negotiated by the Woodworkers and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers with "Big Six" employers has been accepted, subject to referendum, for an additional 40,000 workers by the Timber Operators Council.

Members of the two unions employed by TOC firms in California, Oregon and Washington are voting to accept or reject the settlement, with ballots due for counting Aug. 27.

The agreement follows the pattern set by the unions and the six big employers recently and signals the end of a dispute that triggered a strike against two of the Big Six early in June. The pattern, approved by an overwhelming majority of Big Six employes, provides:

- Wage hikes of 15 cents an hour this year, another 6 cents next year, and an additional 6 cents in 1965.
- Adjustments averaging 2 cents an hour for skilled worker classifications.
- A formula under which travel time will be paid to loggers from camp to bush at an additional average cost of 1.5 cents per hour.

A handful of Woodworkers—boom men and rafters—stayed on strike after the general settlement and a few locals of the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters, also were holding out, but settlements were expected soon.

A strike against the U.S. Plywood Corp. and the St. Regis Paper Co. began the woods exodus June 6. Some 29,000 workers were on strike or locked out at the peak of the movement. The unions have called the settlement a "tremendous victory" for the workers.

Job Shifts Rare, Survey Shows

The average American man who has a job has worked for the same employer for about 5.5 years, according to a Labor Dept. survey which showed that most workers change their employment rarely.

The average job tenure for women was three years, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said the study showed. About 20 million of the 66 million workers employed in January 1963, or 30 percent, had held the same jobs for more than 10 years, with 6.5 million in the same jobs since before World War II.

Wirtz said the survey showed that generally men had more job seniority than women, and that with both sexes tenure increased with age. Men 25 to 34 years old averaged 3.5 years in their current jobs, he said, compared to 8 years at age 55 to 64. For women, the averages were 2 years in the younger group and 8 years in the older.

Detroit NLRB Chief Is Granted Leave

Thomas Roumell, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board in Detroit, has been granted leave of absence to become director of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman said Jerome H. Brooks, regional attorney in Detroit for the past three years, will serve as acting regional director effective Sept. 1.

FIRST PLACE WINNERS in the annual apprentice contest held by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University receive congratulations from Peter T. Schoemann (right), president of the union. The victors and their classifications, from left, are Lawrence T. Shepard, Local 669, Washington, D. C., sprinkler fitter; Roland A. Besserud, Local 130, Chicago, plumber, and Gerald Dowling, Local 420, Philadelphia, pipefitter-steamfitter.

Cuts In Unemployment Benefits Make '63 'Worst Year' For Jobless

Legislatures in 12 states this year cut back jobless benefits in the face of the continuing unemployment crisis, making 1963 "the worst year for the unemployed" since the start of the compensation program in 1937, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in a network radio interview.

This new state trend, developing in the face of a 150-percent rise in long-term unemployment over the last five years, makes all the more urgent the need for passage of the McCarthy-King bill to extend the duration and improve the levels of jobless benefits under federal standards, said Raymond Munts, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

Munts was interviewed by Joseph Gambatese of Nation's Business and Dick Preston of Scripps-Howard Newspapers on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Munts noted that in recent years the tendency among legislatures has been to revise unemployment compensation benefits every few years by adding about $4 to the maximum benefit level and several weeks to the benefit period while tightening eligibility requirements.

"But this year presents a different picture," he observed. "This is the first year that weekly benefit amounts have been cut and the number of weeks reduced" even while "the trend to eliminate some unemployed workers by tighter qualifying requirements continues."

In the spring and summer of 1963, he noted, eight states reduced either the weekly benefit amount or the duration of benefits—or both—and some of these, plus four others, eliminated a number of the unemployed from the law's protection. Only two states—North Dakota and Arkansas—made permanent improvements in their benefit ceilings, and in both there were offsetting cutbacks, he said.

Munts suggested that many factors contributed to the trend, including conservative election victories in some states last fall, the decline in reserves since World War II, continued under-financing of the program, and the lack of understanding among rural legislators.

Problem Complex

"It is a very complex problem," he said. "Many states admit that they have been under-financing the program in order to attract industry, so competition between states is another contributing factor."

He pointed out that one purpose of the Administration bill to expand and extend the jobless benefit program, introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), is to "shore up" the financing by increasing the taxable wage base to $5,200 a year from the $3,000 ceiling that has stood since 1939.

The McCarthy-King bill, he noted, also would:

- Provide up to 26 additional weeks of federally-financed benefits for the long-term unemployed after they have exhausted the first 26 weeks of benefits under state programs. This would be underwritten by an increase in the net federal tax of three-tenths of 1 percent.
- Establish minimum standards for state benefits of at least 50 percent of wages at the start and rising to about two-thirds of wages, limiting the credits available to states which do not comply.
- Provide for equalization grants—"a kind of re-insurance program"—to states with especially high benefits.
- Expand coverage to include about 3 million workers employed by small firms and non-profit organizations previously exempt.

Asked if the result of the bill would be to make jobless insurance a "federal program," Munts declared:

"The program now is federal in a very fundamental sense. We wouldn't have it if the federal government had not levied a nationwide unemployment tax. . . . I think that standards or requirements of competence should go with handouts of federal funds."

Munts suggested that the trend toward cutbacks of state benefits "will further aggravate the growing feeling of national unrest" in the current civil rights crisis.

"The frequency and persistence of long-term unemployment, particularly among Negroes facing job discrimination, is serious enough," he observed, "but it becomes a social calamity when jobless benefits are also choked off. Employers may want a cheap unemployment insurance program, but society is going to have to pay in one way or another."

He noted that "some of the worst unemployment insurance laws are in those states with a high proportion of Negroes," but added:

"Wherever they live, Negroes are hurt more than whites by the shortcomings in jobless pay simply because they are out of work more often than whites and for reasons beyond their control. . . .

"Some day we will properly use the powers of government to obtain fair and full employment. Meanwhile, from the workers' point of view, whether white or colored, job opportunity is indissolubly linked with wage insurance.

Publishers' Aid Sought For Kingsport Strikers

The Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association has called on the 1,500 members of the American book publishing industry to assist in settling a strike of five unions against the Kingsport Press in Kingsport, Tenn., and to help raise the standards of the industry.

Association officers, in an open letter to the book publishing industry, pointed out that 1,600 employes have been on strike since Mar. 11 against the "archaic labor policies" of the firm's management.

Asserting that most publishers today "accept their employes as important partners" and their bargaining reflects this thinking in increased wages, reduced hours and improved benefits, the letter said "this is not so with the management of the Kingsport Press."

Association Pres. James H. Sampson and Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud said the unions involved intend to give extensive publicity to "this struggle of the workers for fair treatment."

Since publishers would be interested in the direction such a publicity campaign might take, they said, the unions "invite discussion" and "welcome any suggestions or influence" toward solution of "this conflict of present-day thinking as opposed to that of the industrial dark ages."

Unions affiliated with the association are the Printing Pressmen, Bookbinders, Typographers, Stereotypers and Photo Engravers. The strikers at Kingsport are from the Machinists and all the other listed unions except the Photo Engravers.

Anti-Bias Stand Reiterated:

Pipe Trades Reject Apprentice Quotas

The Plumbers, their employers and joint committees on apprentice training "subscribe wholeheartedly" to recent policy statements by building trades presidents on non-discriminatory employment policies but will "accept no dictation from any government agency" on standards not based on the qualifications of applicants for training, they said in a statement.

The statement, approved by five signatories at a meeting in Lafayette, Ind., where officers of the groups attended the 10th National Apprenticeship Contest last week at Purdue University, said the union and its employers have been conducting an apprentice training program for 38 years and that the program always has been a voluntary one, with the sole admission standard the qualifications of prospective trainees without regard for race, color or creed.

The signers, asserting that Dept. of Labor Apprenticeship regulations announced last month would force them to adopt racial quotas in their training programs, said:

"We maintain only one standard for admission of apprentices—qualification. That is the way it will remain. We reject any imposition of quotas based on racial or population percentages by any government agency or private pressure group.

"We consider quotas undemocratic, unreasonable, unwarranted and unworkable. Compulsory quotas would destroy the educational and training program we have built up during the past 38 years and plunge our industry into chaos."

The "joint policy statement" was issued by the general executive board of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; the National Joint Plumbing Apprenticeship Committee; the executive committee of the National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors; the National Joint Steam Fitters-Pipe Fitters Apprenticeship Committee; and the National Mechanical Contractors Association.

Race Bias Denied

Pointing out that the union never has excluded minority groups from membership or apprenticeship, the statement continued:

"We have never asked or kept any record of an applicant's or member's race, color or creed. There is only one standard for entrance . . . and that is the man's qualifications.

"We do not believe in rejecting an applicant because of his race, color or creed and we likewise cannot be expected to admit an applicant because of his race, color or creed. We reiterate, the sole standard, the only fair standard, is the applicant's qualifications."

The statement said the union "subscribed wholeheartedly" to the program for non-discriminatory employment policies adopted June 21 by the presidents of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

On Aug. 8, a special joint committee of the Construction Industry Joint Conference, representing unions and employers, adopted a supplementary statement of policy to which the union said it also subscribes. The policy, with rules of procedure under which aggrieved applicants for apprenticeship could appeal, provides that in most branches of the industry, each local joint apprenticeship committee, would establish an appeals Board comprised of a labor and employer representative, and a third public person jointly selected by them.

This declaration, providing for "continuing informal consultation with the Secretary of Labor and other government officers," was accepted by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz Aug. 9 as a "constructive step," the statement said, adding "He agreed to meet and consult with the CIJC committee, of which Pres. Peter Schoemann is a member, regularly on the second Friday of each month.

"We believe that such consultation and cooperation can be quite helpful—if exercised," it observed. "We note, however, that the government's standards for contractor compliance have been suspended pending further review, whereas the apprenticeship regulations . . . already have been issued as an official set of government regulations, despite our protests.

"We believe this was a short-sighted act. We are convinced that it will be impossible for most joint apprenticeship committees in most trades to comply with these regulations."

The statement signers emphasized their determination to "go on operating our apprenticeship system as we have before" even though penalties are imposed. Local joint apprenticeship programs which do not comply with the new regulations can be de-registered.

Risk Accepted

"This is a risk we must face, painful as it is to be afflicted with sanctions by a government agency we helped to create," the statement went on. "We also face another risk—that sanctions will prevent our employers from engaging in federally financed construction and our members from being employed on such projects. We have calculated this risk and we have no other choice than to take it. We are convinced that our program is fair and just and successful.

"We will not submit to any government attempt to ruin it by destroying its integrity."

House Urged To Defeat 'Bracero' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

set up a program to ensure that an adequate number of domestic workers would be available for next year's crops.

When this failed on a 45-45 tie, he dropped that clause and won 44-43 approval of the balance of the amendment.

All-out supporters of continuing the bracero program complained bitterly that the amendment would, as Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) put it, "make the bill practically worthless." They expressed the hope that the House will adopt an extension bill without the added reforms.

AID Orders Hit $175.4 Million

Procurement orders financed under the foreign aid program during the first seven months of 1963 totaled $175.4 million, according to a summary by the Agency for Intl. Development, and went to firms in 47 of the 50 states.

Orders worth $1 million or more were placed in 25 states, the summary showed, and covered a wide variety of industrial and farm products needed by developing nations. The purchases are financed by U.S. loans or grants, with procurement directed to U.S. suppliers.

The largest share of the orders, $35.4 million, was placed in New York State. Hawaii, Nevada and North Dakota received no orders.

Civil Rights Moment of Decision in '63

Bipartisan Support Necessary To Obtain Kennedy Legislation

Enactment of an effective civil rights program in 1963 is a top priority on the agenda of Congress because of a general agreement that it is essential to give meaning to American traditions of freedom, dignity, justice and opportunity for all our citizens.

In line with these traditions and in line with increasing protests and demonstrations against racial discrimination throughout the United States—particularly in Birmingham, Ala., in May 1963—Pres. Kennedy sent Congress both a special message and the draft of a strong, comprehensive civil rights bill. The AFL-CIO is also renewing the drive of organized labor in support of strong, effective civil rights action.

The broad civil rights program Kennedy proposed on June 19 is in line with long-standing AFL-CIO policy and with the policies of the former AFL and the former CIO before merger.

In 1939 Pres. Roosevelt set up a civil rights section in the Justice Dept. Civil rights planks have appeared in the platforms of both major political parties since 1944. In 1948 Pres. Truman submitted a 10-point civil rights program—including a Fair Employment Practices proposal—which failed to get approval in Congress.

In 1957 Congress enacted the first civil rights legislation since 1875. The law created the Civil Rights Commission, made possible establishment of a new Civil Rights Division in the Justice Dept., and authorized the Attorney General to seek injunctions against denial of voting rights.

In 1960 Congress enacted another civil rights law which authorizes judges to appoint referees to help qualified Negroes register and vote, and sets criminal penalties for bombing, bomb threats, and mob obstruction of court orders. In recent years, the fight for civil rights has centered on changing the Senate's filibuster protection, Rule 22, to cut off southern filibusters against civil rights legislation.

Kennedy Program

In his message to Congress on "Civil Rights and Job Opportunities," the President called for action on:

VOTING RIGHTS — The basic American right to vote in free elections is too often denied, particularly in the South. The President called for guarantees of equal voting rights in federal elections by permitting court-appointed voting referees in areas where less than 15 percent of the Negroes are registered and where a voting suit is pending in the courts, by abolishing discriminatory literacy tests, and by speeding action on voting rights suits in federal courts.

In some political jurisdictions, different tests are applied unfairly to different people trying to register to vote. The Administration proposal would forbid such discriminatory tests and establish a presumption of literacy for people who have completed a sixth-grade education.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS — Denial of equal access to public accommodations is clearly unfair. The Kennedy Administration bill cites the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment and invokes the powers of Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution to prohibit discrimination in public accommodations such as hotels, motels, restaurants, stores, movie theaters, and other places of public entertainment.

Retail stores and eating places would be covered if they "substantially affect" interstate commerce.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION — The Administration bill would authorize court action by the Attorney General to speed school desegregation. It would also authorize technical and financial assistance to school authorities engaged in desegregation voluntarily or as a result of court action.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS — To help ease tensions, to help solve interracial disputes through counciliation and cooperation, the President proposed a new independent community relations service. He also called for a four-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission with expansion of its functions to serve as a clearing house on civil rights information, advice, and technical assistance.

FEDERAL FUNDS — The President asked authority for the U.S. government to withhold federal grants, loans, or any other kind of financial assistance from any activity or program in which racial discrimination occurs. This would apply to federal-state-local grant programs and to federal contractors and subcontractors.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES—Kennedy endorsed "equal employment opportunity" legislation, often called an FEP proposal because of its similarity to the Truman Fair Employment Practices proposals. Such legislation to prevent discrimination in hiring would apply to employers, to employment agencies and to labor unions.

The Administration bill would give permanent legal status to the Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, now operating by executive order with Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson as chairman. This committee seeks to break down racial barriers in hiring practices of federal agencies and federal contractors.

The President made it clear that economic growth is necessary to equal job opportunities for all — Negroes and whites. He also outlined steps needed to upgrade workers' skills through education and training for available jobs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified July 17 in general support of the Kennedy omnibus civil rights bill before a House Judiciary subcommittee and suggested several strengthening amendments.

Meany Testified

On voting rights, Meany declared that a sixth-grade education should be conclusive rather than presumptive proof of literacy — otherwise voter registration of qualified Negroes would be challenged and delayed indefinitely.

He reiterated AFL-CIO support for federal registrars in areas of flagrant registration abuses and endorsed a bill proposed by Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D-N. Y.) to reduce the congressional delegations of states denying voting rights. (The letter was not included in the Administration proposals.)

On denial to Negroes of access to public accommodations—"service that is available to others, regardless of their character, as long as they are white"—"it is an incredible and intolerable state of affairs," Meany declared.

On school desegregation, Meany said the Attorney General should have authority to initiate court action without waiting for written complaints, as is provided in the administration proposal.

"Such suits are beyond the financial means of most private individuals," he said. "And there are places in this country, shameful though it is, where a Negro could file such a suit only in the face of inevitable economic reprisals and at the real peril of his life."

After supporting the Community Relations Service and the Civil Rights Commission, Meany expressed "unqualified support" for the Kennedy request for authority to withhold federal funds from programs in which discrimination occurs.

"There is nothing unfair about this," he said. "Those who take the federal government's money are simply required to obey the federal law."

In commenting on Kennedy's "equal employment opportunity" proposals, Meany repeated AFL-CIO concern about high unemployment and AFL-CIO support for FEP legislation.

"First, we need the statutory support of the federal government to carry out the unanimously adopted principles of the AFL-CIO," he declared.

"Second, we want federal legislation because we are tired of being the whipping-boy in this area."

Sanctions Urged

He insisted that sanctions and penalties should be imposed against discriminating employers as well as against discriminating labor organizations.

In the Senate, Kennedy's omnibus civil rights bill was introduced by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and a bipartisan group of 46 Senators. This omnibus bill, S. 1731, was referred to the Dixiecrat-dominated Senate Judiciary Committee, a graveyard for civil rights bills.

However, Mansfield and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) sponsored another bill, S. 1732, embodying only the public accommodations section of the omnibus bill, which was referred to the Senate Commerce Committee, of which Magnuson is chairman.

A number of FEP proposals —including S. 773 by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), S. 1210 by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.) and S. 1937 by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.)—were referred to the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee. Clark's Labor subcommittee held hearings in July on these proposals, but the full Labor Committee, headed by Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.), may never be given a chance to approve FEP legislation.

In the House Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the Administration's omnibus civil rights bill, H.R. 7152, and completed subcommittee public hearings early in August.

On July 22 the House Education & Labor Committee approved an "equal employment opportunity" FEP bill, H.R. 405, sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). Celler, Roosevelt and other House liberals agreed they would try to add such an FEP provision to the omnibus rights bill.

Biptarisan Support Needed

Bipartisan support will be necessary to get the omnibus civil rights bill through the Rules Committee to the floor of the House for a vote. Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) heads the committee consisting of 10 Democrats and five Republicans. Five of the Democrats are from states south of the Mason-Dixon line; how the Republican members will vote is still unrevealed.

If the Rules Committee fails to report the civil rights bill out for floor action, supporters may press a "discharge petition"—which requires signatures of a majority of the 435 House members—to bring the bill to a vote without Rules Committee approval.

Without broad bipartisan support on the floor of the House and the Senate, effective civil rights legislation in 1963 is doomed. In the Senate, Southerners hope to talk civil rights legislation to death. To stop such a filibuster, two-thirds of all senators voting—67 of the full 100 senators—must vote for "cloture."

The AFL-CIO is urging its affiliates and friends to write and wire their congressmen to vote for the omnibus civil rights bill and to write and wire their Senators to vote for "cloture" and to vote for the omnibus civil rights bill.

Fact Sheets On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page another in a series of Fact Sheets on key issues before the 88th Congress.

This Fact Sheet is on civil rights. Previous Fact Sheets covered tax policy, federal spending and unemployment.

Reprints of these Fact Sheets are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Kennedy Sees Rights Basically a Moral Issue

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution. The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated.

"If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public, if he cannot send his children to the best public school available, if he cannot vote for the public officials who represent him, if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place?

"Who among us would then be content with the counsels of patience and delay? One hundred years of delay have passed since Pres. Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free.

"They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression, and this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free.

"We preach freedom around the world, and we mean it, and we cherish our freedom here at home, but are we to say to the world, and much more importantly to each other, that this is a land of the free except for the Negroes; that we have no second-class citizens except Negroes; that we have no class or caste system, no ghettoes, no master race except with respect to Negroes?

". . . We face, therefore, a moral crisis as a country and as a people. It cannot be met by repressive police action. It cannot be left to increased demonstrations in the streets. It cannot be quieted by token moves or talk. It is a time to act in the Congress, in your state and local legislative body and, above all, in all of our daily lives."

—Pres. Kennedy, June 11, 1963.

Meany Urges Backing For Civil Rights Fight

"The bedrock of every religion throughout the world is the brotherhood of man. Trade unions were founded on the principle that every man must unite with his fellow man so that each may achieve freedom and justice.

"It is the American ideal that each man shall be judged on his own ability. The idea of equal opportunity is woven throughout the fabric of our history, throughout the Declaration of Independence and throughout the Constitution.

"The history of our country is a history of continual striving toward this ideal.

"That history shows that agitation for civil liberties brought our Bill of Rights, that agitation for a voice in the government brought women's suffrage, that agitation for individual rights over property rights brought recognition of the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

"Now we are at another crossroads. Another group of our citizens is agitating for equal opportunities for Negroes.

"We must not turn our backs on our record of democratic progress. We must assure each of our citizens equal opportunity in our American society."

—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, July 25, 1963.

Consumer Gouge

NO MATTER WHAT the language, "fair trade" or "quality stabilization" legislation to give manufacturers absolute power over retail prices on branded or trademarked articles means higher prices for consumers.

At a time when the national consciousness has been awakened to consumer protection legislation—prescription drugs, packaging, interest rates, etc.—a measure that could possibly cost consumers more than $14 billion a year in higher prices is quietly moving through the legislative machinery.

The House Commerce Committee has voted out a bill called a "quality stabilization" measure that is nothing more than a new version of a "fair trade" bill, or as properly described in testimony by the AFL-CIO, "a federal resale price maintenance bill." The measure is now before the House Rules Committee.

A Senate Commerce subcommittee is currently holding hearings on a similar measure, designed, its proponents say, to aid small business. Analyses of the "fair trade" approach by labor, consumer and federal agencies opposed to the measure disclose that the full impact of such legislation would be to injure and weaken small business while extracting higher prices from consumers.

As to consumers, a Justice Dept. survey shows that in states with "fair trade" laws consumers pay from 19 to 27 percent higher prices than consumers in states without such laws.

The net result, therefore, would be to benefit manufacturers who produce branded products as well as private label goods in their factories under the same conditions and cost factors. The current state of business and industry profits—zooming to all-time highs for 1963—makes the case finally that higher consumer prices and injury to small business are too great a cost to pay to insure higher profit margins.

Why Profits Are Jumping

AN ENTERPRISING REPORTER for the New York Herald Tribune has come up with a basic explanation of the record-shattering profits being racked up by American industry: "labor costs are going up only two-thirds as fast as productivity."

Bigger profits are ahead, says Joseph R. Slevin, national economics editor of the Herald Tribune.

"The earnings picture is favorable because productivity is rising much more rapidly than labor costs," he explains. "The official hourly earnings figures indicate that wage costs have been going up less than 3 percent in manufacturing while productivity has been rising at the much faster 4.5 percent pace."

Slevin describes the output of American industrial workers in the past three years as "going up at the fastest pace since the end of World War II and it is showing no signs of slackening off."

The "hunch is," he notes, "that much of it is due to the huge investment that American industry has been making in technologically advanced equipment. More machines are turning out more goods—faster—with the result that the output volume is rising sharply for each worker on the payroll."

The productivity figures, he writes, jumped just under 4.5 percent in 1961, climbed another 4.5 percent in 1962 and are continuing to climb at the same rate this year. The average productivity increase rate during the 1947-57 decade was 2.8 percent and it was 3.4 percent for the five years that ended in 1961.

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'You're Still a Wolf'

Government of Law or Men?:

How to Eat Your Cake, Etc., As Southern Conservatives Do

ONE OF THE FAVORITE cries of American conservatives is that the United States is a "government of law, not of men."

The statement is almost invariably used as an argument against liberals and liberal causes where property rights might possibly be subordinated to human rights. The "law" then becomes a majestic concept that must never be tampered with.

Liberals, of course, accept the majesty of the law willingly enough. The strange twist that is developing is that many of the very conservatives who love to cite the "law's majesty" are now furiously working to subvert that same "law" when it doesn't please them.

Take civil rights. In one breath southern conservatives are denouncing Negroes for "taking the law into their own hands" in their sit-downs and similar demonstrations. Yet these same southern conservatives are publicly defying the supreme law of the land against racial discrimination as laid down by the Supreme Court.

It is not merely rank and file citizens who are doing this. It is being done by governors, legislators, and in some cases, even lower courts which prefer to reflect the thinking of southern voters rather than the law as interpreted by higher courts.

Or take the case of Gov. Wallace of Alabama, who not only has sought to defy the Supreme Court through exclusion of Negroes from the state university, but now is threatening to defy the court on the issue of public observance of religion in the state's public schools. Wallace knows very well that the spectacle of a governor going to jail for saying a prayer in a public school is a demagogue's delight. Either he won't go to jail at all, as is likely, or he'll become a martyr and get himself reelected.

What is of infinitely deeper significance is the open defiance of the law. Is the governor picking and choosing those laws that he will obey or refuse to obey, and picking the laws that he wants other people to obey?

What is especially tragic in this situation is the all but complete silence on the part of leading southerners in Congress, the universities and even the churches in the face of such open undermining of the American legal system. Only here and there are there scattered voices recognizing that defiance of the law by public officials can only serve to open the floodgates of law defiance on a hundred other fronts.

Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, in a recent speech before the American Bar Association, sounded this solemn note of warning:

"The judicial process assumes peace. It rests upon unreserved acceptance of and compliance with the decisions of courts of last resort. Democratic government cannot endure if the law is defied by those in or out of authority."

GOLDBERG pointed out that the Supreme Court is not immune from criticism and that the Constitution itself can be amended if the American people so desire. But, until the Constitution is amended, to defy or obstruct the decision of the nation's highest court "is to deny the law itself."

"It is too late in our history to deny that the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is the supreme law of the land," he concluded.

When Pres. Roosevelt sought to "pack" the Supreme Court, the nation's conservatives—and even its liberals—rose in wrath against any attempt to tamper with the court and its crucial role in American life. Yet today these same conservatives would all but destroy the court by creating a monstrous "Court of the Union" composed of the chief justices of the 50 states to rule on issues affecting the federal government and the states.

It is perfectly clear, too, that the proponents of such a new high court would be supporting today's court if only it were issuing decisions to their liking.

Yet five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina and Wyoming—have voted in favor of the "Court of the Union" idea as a means of preserving their own unjust legislative apportionment systems.

The ABA has gone on record as opposing the "Court of the Union" proposal as well as other constitutional amendments that would help destroy the American government as we know it. The votes weren't as overwhelming as perhaps they should have been, but the ABA's president summed it up clearly when he said:

"The rule of the law cannot mean one thing to a governor of a state who has taken a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution and another to a group of citizens."

Either we believe in a government of law or we don't. We can't have it both ways.

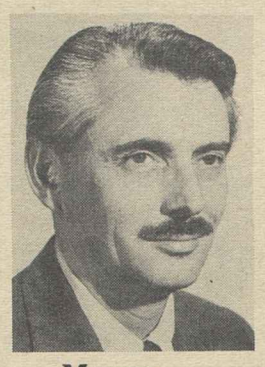
Morgan Says:

News Sometimes Makes Sense Even If the Dog Days Are Here

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WE ARE IN THE MIDDLE of what city editors used to call the Dog Days, that intolerable period of summer heat which is supposed to drive other crazed people, along with mad dogs and Englishmen, into the noonday sun where they do all sorts of balmy things to inspire the feature writers but nothing important to affect history.



Morgan

One particular day, however, was a day like white wine, sparkling bright and cool and there were even overtones of sanity in the news. There were, naturally, glaring exceptions. The House Commerce Committee, which cut more than 70 percent of the funds from a bill to combat mental illness, ought to have its head examined, if any. And there is no ironclad guarantee, of course, that humanity won't finally wind up in a padded cell, or a cushioned bomb shelter—which may be the kind of security that those citizens who demand "foolproof" safeguards for everything are looking for.

But though it is true, as that eminent writing sociologist Harry Overstreet says, that the press has a vested interest in catastrophe, we in the trade ought, now and then, to give equal time to good news and there is a heartening if modest spate of it.

To begin with, potential relief for that area where we are proverbially hurt the most, the pocketbook, Congress is making more serious motions toward a tax cut and may even enact one, despite the skeptical forecasts by Ev and Charlie—possibly reflecting a fleck of jealousy on the lapel of the Republican leadership which is inclined to claim possessively that tax relief is a legislative exclusive with the GOP, not something to be monkeyed with by those big, reckless spenders, the Democrats.

The common man may not get as much of a tax cut as he is entitled to but a mighty blow has been struck on his behalf in New York. Despite heavy pressure from real estate and other private interests, the city Planning Commission has voted to set side 260 acres for a waterfront park at a place called Breezy Point, on a peninsula a little beyond Coney Island. "It is a great victory for the people," chimed the New York Times editorially. "And, except for the people, it would not have been won. . . . The power of public opinion . . . proved that you can fight City Hall."

It is not impossible to hope, the way the Senate hearings on the test ban treaty are going, that the atmosphere over Breezy Point and other parks in this and other lands may be just a little sweeter, just a little freer of radioactive fallout, than it might be if testing went on uncontrolled.

There are even some fascinating indications that political fallout from the radical right is being partially deactivated. The American Bar Association, in convention in Chicago, slapped down reactionaryism in its own ranks and condemned three irresponsible measures that would weaken the Supreme Court and tend to Balkanize the federal union. And in a man-bites-dog switch, a state judge, instead of attacking the nation's highest tribunal, had high praise at the ABA convention for recent Supreme Court decisions strengthening constitutional protections for those suspected of crime.

AS IF THIS weren't enough heady stuff, it is additionally indicated that the sale of some patent-medicine cure-alls against communism, purveyed from the pulpit and other rostrums, is falling off. The "Christian Crusade" of an Oklahoma preacher named Billy James Hargis has been sharply hit by hard times and has had to lay off nearly half its 50-man staff.

In reassuring defiance of racist Ross Barnett, governor of Mississippi, the state college board rejected any move to delay the graduation of Negro James Meredith from Ole Miss.

Perhaps the happiest Dog Day item of all involves a New Yorker with the unusual name of William Jacobus vanden Heuvel who, as a special assistant to Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, almost single-handedly devised and put through a plan to open schools for some 1,700 Negro children in Prince Edward County, Va.

The county simply closed all its public schools in 1959 rather than desegregate them. White children were provided private instruction which the Negroes did not want and could not afford. The vanden Heuvel plan will be financed by private funds, too, but it has a biracial board of trustees, the faculty will be racially mixed and the ultimate goal still is a desegregated public school system.

The acme of racial amity appears to have been achieved in Africa at the University of Nigeria where a 20-year-old Brooklyn College man was elected vice president of the student body with a campaign slogan which ran: "Vote for the Fat White Boy." God's in His Heaven and though all's not completely right with the world, things could be worse.

Washington Reports:

Harriman Predicts Soviet Union Will Live Up to Test Ban Treaty

UNDERSEC. OF STATE Averell Harriman, who negotiated the nuclear test ban treaty with Soviet Russia, declared he believes the Soviet Union "has reasons for wanting to maintain this treaty."

"I may be wrong in that, but they keep the treaties that are in their interest to keep, and this is one of them."

Harriman made the statement in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 stations.

The former governor of New York, who was ambassador to the Soviet Union in the time of Stalin, asserted that although the Soviet Union could conceivably carry on tests in the outer atmosphere, "that would be enormously expensive."

"The general opinion," he said, is that such tests "would cost so much that they would not be worthwhile, particularly since they can test underground."

Harriman gave it as the opinion of scientists that U.S. development of anti-missile missile could continue.

"We have an adequate nuclear warhead, in the opinion of scientists I have talked to," he said. "We can continue to develop the anti-missile missile. Whatever disadvantage we may have as a result of the test ban, the Soviet Union would have the same, and there is no indication they are ahead of us in this."

HARRIMAN ASSERTED that the safeguards outlined by the Chiefs of Staff have been accepted by the Administration; continuation of underground testing "if Congress will appropriate the money; secondly, maintenance and expansion of our methods of detecting nuclear explosions which might be in violation of the treaty, keeping our laboratories alert to developments for testing in the outer atmosphere, if the treaty breaks down; and keeping our testing facilities in being so that we can move rapidly should the treaty break down."

Harriman said "the treaty would be inoperative, and we would be free to test at once," in case of a Soviet violation. He asserted also that nuclear weapons could be used "in case of aggression."

"Khrushchev wants to communize the world, and we want to see a free world; there is no compromise on that," he said. "But he has indicated since Cuba that he doesn't want to involve his country in nuclear war. He knows his country would be destroyed."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE "EV AND CHARLIE" SHOW is going to have direct competition, from now on, in formulating and announcing Republican attitudes on major issues of the coming presidential campaign. A new Critical Issues Council, named by the Republican Citizens Committee of the U.S., plans to conduct studies and publish reports dealing with defense policy, fiscal and financial policy, space operations and the nature of the Communist menace.

The Republican Citizens Committee was unwelcome to House and Senate GOP leaders when it was announced July 4, 1962, from former Pres. Eisenhower's farm near Gettysburg. It was unwelcome, equally, to the Republican National Committee headed by Rep. William E. Miller of New York.

The Critical Issues Council is likely to be even less welcome to Republican congressional leaders, whose long years in the opposition role have given them the ingrained belief that they are —or at least ought to be—the sole authorized interpreters of the Republican doctrine.

To a very real degree the congressional leaders do enunciate GOP policy, because policy is established effectively through the votes of Republican members of Congress rather than by after-thought declarations from self-appointed "citizens'" committees.

* * *

STILL, THE NEW CRITICAL ISSUES COUNCIL is clearly an "Eisenhower team" operation and has the blessing of the former President.

Its chairman is the general's brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University. Its membership includes former Eisenhower Administration Cabinet members, agency heads, military advisers.

There are three onetime Cabinet members—Robert B. Anderson of Treasury, Marion B. Folsom of Health, Education & Welfare, James P. Mitchell of Labor. Lewis L. Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is a member, and so is Arthur F. Burns, Eisenhower's first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The entire operation—the overall committee and the Critical Issues Council—seems a direct heir of the Citizens Committees for Eisenhower-Nixon, which played a major role in fund-raising for the 1952 and 1956 presidential campaigns. It seems a direct descendant of the groups which successfully produced the nomination of Eisenhower in 1952 over the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

The objective is almost undoubtedly to broaden Republican appeal to voters by making end runs around Sen. Dirksen and Rep. Halleck, the GOP floor leaders whose weekly press conferences have become known as the "Ev and Charlie" show. And the ultimate objective, of course, is to exert a powerful influence on the selection of the Republican nominee to run against Pres. Kennedy next year.

* * *

SUPERFICIALLY, the GOP Critical Issues Council bears a resemblance to the Democratic Advisory Council that functioned during the latter years of the Eisenhower Administration. But there is one major difference making the comparison something less than real.

The Democratic Advisory Council was set up deliberately by the late Paul Butler, chairman of the party's National Committee. It functioned as adjunct to but nevertheless within the party's official machinery.

It bore an official stamp of approval from powerful elected national committeemen and committeewomen from many states who were totally unwilling to allow national policy for the Democrats to be created solely by congressional leaders.

Some Democratic members of Congress resented Butler's Advisory Council, but other distinguished members of both House and Senate chose to work with the group rather than against it. In National Committee circles, the opinion exists that without Butler's Advisory Council the groundwork could not have been laid for a liberal Democratic platform and candidate in 1960 and a Kennedy victory over Nixon.

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Undersecretary of State, left, declared that the nuclear test ban treaty developed after Pres. Kennedy forced Soviet Premier Khrushchev to take "his offensive weapons out of Cuba." The statement was made in an interview by Harry W. Flannery on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Warning: September Is a Month For Keeping an Eye on Food Bills

By Sidney Margolius

SEPTEMBER IS A MONTH to watch your food bills. Especially this year, food prices are a serious problem. Meat currently is in seasonal short supply, prices of eggs and milk are rising, and though this is the season of heavy supplies for a number of fresh fruits and vegetables, even their tags in general are bigger than last fall's.

What's disturbing about the present rise in meat prices is that last winter, when livestock prices dropped, consumers did not get the full benefit by a long shot. Prices of steers plummeted 15.9 cents per retail pound, but store prices fell only 6.9 cents. This has been the pattern every time there has been a decided price swing. In five years of studies by the U. S. Agriculture Dept., its Farm Index shows, steer prices went up relatively more in the season of abundant supply (winter) than they dropped in the short-supply season (late summer and autumn).

U. S. Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman has urged retailers to give consumers a reasonable break when wholesale prices fluctuate. But actually you and other families who know this situation can exert even more influence than the government itself to persuade retailers to temper their prices by the way you buy.

We especially recommend these policies to keep down food bills in this autumn of high prices:

- Use poultry often and imaginatively. Broilers have been cheap. Supermarkets have been featuring them at practically wholesale cost. Too, in September, supplies of turkeys increase and prices drop.
- Watch out for high prices of sliced luncheon meats. Some specialty luncheon meats now sold in supermarkets can be surprisingly expensive. They used to be considered a cheap food. But nowadays if you calculate the full cost of those four and six-ounce packages, you will see that some actually come to $1 to $2 a pound. Even ordinary bologna, with its added water content, often costs close to $1 a pound. Look at the weight markings, too.

As one revealing example, a comparison by New York State Extension Service showed that beef tongue sliced luncheon-style and cellophane-wrapped in small packages costs $2.10 a pound. In contrast, you could buy smoked tongue to cook yourself at exactly half the cost.

Or if you don't want to cook, you can make money just slicing. You can buy a cooked tongue unsliced for 35 percent less than the sliced. The difference in cost of just one pound will pay for a knife.

Thus you can save by preparing your own fillings for sandwiches and lunch boxes from poultry, some of the less-expensive fresh meats, eggs, (still relatively inexpensive) and tuna fish.

But for children, use the school lunch program if available in your town (if not, ask your board of education why not). On the average, nationally, school lunches cost only 27 cents, and you can't prepare an equivalent complete lunch at this price.

- Use variety meats more. If your family likes them (they also can be dressed up and combined with other foods), you will find especially good values in beef liver, kidneys and veal heart.
- In buying fresh fruits and vegetables, look for the irregularly-sized, smaller items offered at lower prices. The large, uniform, unblemished apples, tomatoes, pears, etc., command a premium for appearance but offer nothing additional in nutrition or flavor. In fact, there is some evidence that the smaller tomatoes are richer in vitamin C.
- Take advantage of the September canned-goods sales at the supermarkets to stock up. Canned corn and tomato products are especially cheap this year—cheaper than they will be in the coming year because production has been cut back.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL CLOTHES: Recent reductions in prices of children's shirts, blouses, trousers and dresses made of blends of synthetic and natural fibers are especially helpful. A shirt or slacks of polyester fiber blended with cotton or rayon costs more than all-cotton or rayon. But the difference (50 cents to $1 on slacks, for example) is worth it in extra wear, let alone the easier launderability and dirt-resistance of the synthetic blends.

This is also true for work clothing. For example, tests by Iowa State University textile specialists found that work pants of a blend of polyester and rayon gave service for 11 months; pants made of cotton reinforced with nylon provided 5 to 8 months of wear; and all-cotton pants wore for three months.

In shirts and blouses the price difference between polyester-and-cotton blends and all-cottons has narrowed to less than a dollar.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: In addition to broilers and turkeys relatively good main-dish buys this month include chuck steak and roast, often featured in supermarket specials. Pork and veal are expensive. Canned tuna is cheap now because of heavy inventories piled up by the recent (but limited) scare; grated type is least costly. In eggs, your best buys at this season are pullets and mediums.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

You Need a Guide These Days To Tell a Kid from a Grownup

By Jane Goodsell

TELLING THE DIFFERENCE between children and grownups gets more difficult all the time. The old guideposts simply don't apply nowadays, and you really have to look at people to tell who's at the chin-chucking stage and who isn't.

The way things used to be, it was easy to gauge age levels. A person who wanted to show you his coloring book was, ipso facto, a child. Anybody who offered you a cigarette was an adult.

Today, adults are ga-ga over coloring books and kids still in dental braces are smoking. Indeed, in the hypochondriacal circles I move in, hardly anybody smokes but kids. The adults have all given it up. Instead, they're guzzling lemon drops and chewing gum and nibbling peanuts; and one grey-haired bifocaled gentleman of my acquaintance sucks on a baby pacifier as a substitute for the oral satisfaction he once derived from Lucky Strikes.

Sex, which by and large used to be an adult diversion, has become a way of life for the kiddies who go steady before they've mastered long division, and get married and have babies before they're out of the acne stage.

Adults, on the other hand, have taken over the kids' fun and games. They're swapping Tom Switfties, playing the Marienbad match game and sending away for the Royal Canadian Air Force exercise book.

FINGERPAINTING is very popular nowadays, but not with the kids. It's grownups who are smearing themselves with goo in painting-for-therapy classes.

Youngsters are much too serious-minded for such infantile frivolity. Besides, they're busy attending club meetings, building electronic computers, experimenting with eye shadow, and adding to the population explosion.

Seniors' Film Dramatizes Case for King-Anderson

The National Council of Senior Citizens has announced the release of a new film dramatizing the case for the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital insurance for the aged through the social security system.

Titled "For All of the Rest of Your Life," the professionally produced 16-mm film runs for 13.5 minutes and presents a number of case illustrations of what social security old-age hospital insurance could mean to individuals and their families.

The film also shows Pres. Kennedy addressing the NCSC convention in Washington last June and depicts the caravan of more than 1,500 senior citizens who, during the convention, went to Capitol Hill to register their support for King-Anderson with their senators and representatives.

Copies of the film are available for showing by unions and other civic groups from the National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., 1627 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C., or through a number of local and state affiliates and field representatives of the NCSC.

Executive Council Acts:

Job Agencies Hit, House Probe Asked

Text of AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on public employment service adopted Aug. 15, 1963.

CONTINUING ATTACKS on the public employment service are doing a dangerous disservice in undermining public confidence in a necessary and indispensable function of our federal and state governments.

Since 1933 millions of people have benefited from the job counselling, guidance, and placement services provided by the U.S. Employment Service. As taxpayers and citizens they have used these services without direct cost to themselves.

Now the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is giving its full weight to backing the efforts of private fee-charging agencies to restrict and curtail operations of the public employment service. This is directly against the interest of workers and employers who use the service, and directly opposed to the needs of our economy which depends on efficient manpower utilization through a free, open, and informed labor market.

This grab for business and profit-making at the expense of job-seekers is made in the name of more "private enterprise" and an end to government "monopoly."

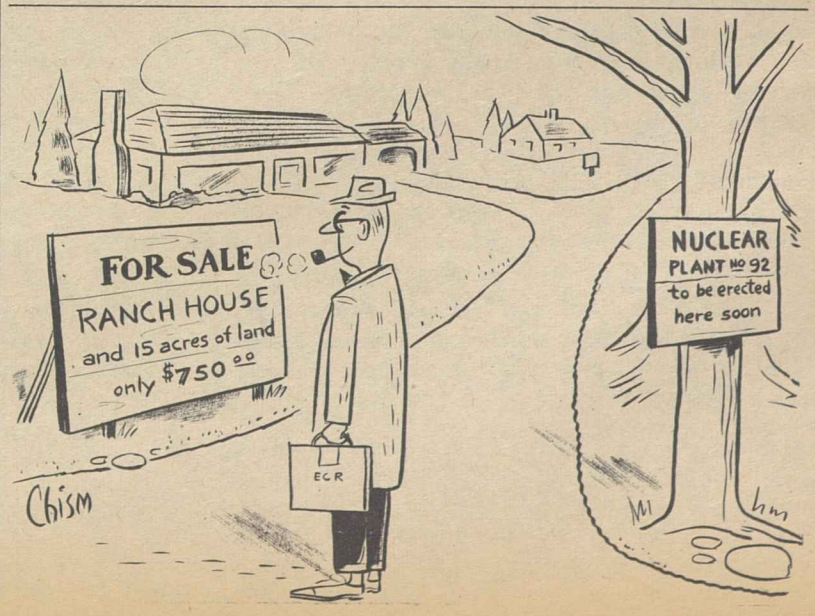
Since only 20 percent of all job placements are made by public and private agencies combined, the charge of monopoly is ridiculous. There is much opportunity for private effort without accusing the government of trespassing.

The Chamber of Commerce would be better advised to help the private agencies by insisting that they follow fair business practices and eliminate the excessive fees, gouging, and kickbacks that have been shown to flourish.

The AFL-CIO urges the House Committee on Education & Labor to open a broad-scale investigation under the authority of proposed House Joint Resolution 607 into the following practices of the private employment business: Fee charges that take from two weeks to a month's pay; registration fees that are charged even where no service is rendered; misrepresentation of job opportunities and listing of exploitive job offers; immediate billing of full fees on short-term jobs; and tie-ins between the employment agencies and employers that are intended to exploit the workers referred.

American workers, whether they work for wages or salaries, whether they are unemployed or employed, whether they are physically well or partially disabled, and whether they have had job experience or are just getting out of school, all should be able to choose counselling, guidance, and placement help when they need it without having to commit their future earnings for the privilege.

The nation has an obvious interest in the best training, placement and utilization of its manpower in an age of rapid technological development. The services of a well-equipped and staffed public employment service are indispensable to meeting that objective.



Largest Free World Party:

Communists Control Indonesia's Unions

By Arnold Beichman

Djakarta—The largest Communist Party in the free world is in Indonesia, an archipelago empire of more than 3,000 islands.

The PKI, its Indonesian initials, claims a membership of 3 million, controls the largest national labor organization, SOBSI, finances a large number of newspapers and magazines, controls others through normal Communist penetration tactics and further controls a variety of front organizations—peasant, youth, women—with an estimated membership of 10 million.

Most important of all, it enjoys the benevolent support of Indonesia's lifetime Pres. Sukarno, who has denounced "the anti-Communist phobia" as a social crime and whose operating slogan is "Na-Sa-Kom." This acrostic derives from three Indonesian nouns meaning nationalism, religion and communism.

Thus, Communist leaders enjoy high government rank along with non-Communist officials. However, under Indonesia's system of "guided democracy" authoritarianism, Sukarno is the dictator who decides everything.

Chairman of the PKI is 35-year-old Dwipa Nusantara Aidit, who on my visit to Djakarta, Indonesia's dusty capital, had been in Moscow, Havana, back to Moscow and on Aug. 6 took a PKI delegation to visit the Berlin Wall, which he described as follows:

"I consider this anti-fascist wall as the wall of freedom because it demonstrates the positive wishes of the people to defend their independence and the independence of the socialist camp."

CP Chiefs in 'Outer Cabinet'

Aidit and the PKI first deputy chairman, M. H. Lukman, both hold the title of minister without portfolio in an "outer cabinet" with which Sukarno consults. His inner presidential cabinet contains no known Communists although the PKI and its fellow-traveling supporters are demanding representation. However, despite their seeming exclusion from the inner Sukarno councils, Aidit and Lukman were appointed to a Committee of Thirteen last March to prepare recommendations of "basic strategic principles" for solving Indonesia's economic crisis. Aidit was later appointed to a Committee of Seven to help prepare Sukarno's Economic Declaration Mar. 28.

It is frequently difficult to determine where Sukarno and the PKI differ. Some observers here feel that Sukarno "uses" the PKI far more than they "use" him. They argue that despite Indonesia's bankruptcy, its inability to feed a population of 100 million people, its fantastic inflationary spiral and consequently meaningless wage scales, that the PKI has avoided any conflict on the industrial front, although it can call strikes at will. The reason given for such timidity is that the armed forces are strongly anti-Communist and are merely waiting for a chance to take a crack at the PKI.

Yet the PKI policy may not be timidity at all. It is nothing new for Communist parties to shun strikes as a political tactic when they are satisfied that a government's foreign policy serves the interests of Soviet foreign policy. There is little question that in Sukarno's case, Indonesian foreign policy satisfies Moscow's basic requirements. However, since there is a Sino-Soviet ideological split, Sukarno has seen to it that Peiping is not ignored. Currently, Indonesia is engaged in organizing an international "Asian-African" labor congress to be held before the end of the year with Communist China as one of the sponsors. This follows an "Asian-African" journalists' conference from which Soviet, but not Chinese, journalists were barred from active participation.

Behind 'Games'

In addition, the financial angel of the Sukarno version of the "Olympic Games" to be held here in November is Communist China. This carnival is called "Games of the New Emerging Forces" or Ganefo. It will include as participants athletes and other figures from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, China, North Vietnam and North Korea.

Thus, Sukarno is satisfying the Moscow wing of the PKI and the reportedly growing Peiping wing as well, a striking example of "neutralism" in what might otherwise be an embarrassing situation.

After all, the USSR and Soviet bloc countries supply economic credits to Indonesia and in the last few years have equipped this otherwise impoverished country with planes, tanks, submarines and warships plus training estimated to cost $1 billion. Indonesia is today the most powerful country, militarily, in Southeast Asia with an army of 350,000 men, a navy of 25,000 men, a marine corps of 13,000, and an air force with 400 pilots and 17,000 enlisted men. Estimates as to how much of Indonesia's budget goes to arms and the men vary between 50 and 75 percent.

Indonesia's recently adopted austerity program, demanded by the Intl. Monetary Fund and the U.S. government, is bringing some stability to the country. Whereas last spring the currency unit, the rupiah, was selling at 1,500 to the U.S. dollar with a legal rate of 45 to the dollar, it is now worth 900 as against a new quasi-legal rate of 315. How long even this stability will last depends on American generosity.

Hunger Probable

The Indonesian people are going to go hungry this winter because rice production has fallen. Even if it hadn't, life would be difficult because Indonesia imports 1 million tons of rice annually, making her the world's largest rice importer. To add to the people's burdens, rice production in normally exporting nations like Burma, Thailand and the U.S. has also fallen.

Meanwhile prices of other essentials have gone through the roof—a liter of kerosene, used in cooking, used to be 3 rupiahs; it is now 25 rupiahs. A plate of fried rice in a restaurant in 1961 was 30 rupiahs; it is now 200 rupiahs. An Indonesian friend purchased an auto battery on a Monday in August for 17,000 rupiahs. The same battery in the same store four days later was 21,000 rupiahs.

What this has done to wages can be imagined. A high civil servant's wage today is worth, in real purchasing power, $10 to $15 a month. This means that in a country with devastating unemployment and underemployment, one or two jobs are not enough to live on and "moonlighting" follows the inflationary spiral. The extra second or third job may on occasion border on corruption or fixing government officials but this is the price of "guided democracy."

(First of two articles.)

WHEN THE FAMILY of Thomas J. Gilligan, Jr., an intern of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, came to pick up passports for their two-year assignment to Chile, they found themselves the center of attention. Frances Knight, director of the Passport Office, held the youngest member of the Gilligan family, while Edward Lyerly, deputy administrator of the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs, presented Mrs. Gilligan with the 1 millionth passport issued during the fiscal year ending last June 30—an all-time record. Gilligan will do labor research and teach labor economics at the University of Chile.

AIFLD Graduates Lead Revolt Toppling Honduran Labor Reds

La Ceiba, Honduras—A democratic revolt sparked by two graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development has brought complete victory to anti-Communist union forces in the nation's largest trade union here.

In an election supervised by the Honduran Ministry of Labor, Communists in control of the Standard Fruit Workers' Union for more than five years were swept out of office and their places won by pro-democratic candidates.

Leaders of the hard-fought internal struggle among the banana workers were Andres Victor Artiles and Santiago Pinedo Puerto, who were graduated with the first institute class in 1962 and returned to their homeland to put into practice the lessons they had learned in parliamentary democracy.

The ensuing struggle against the Marxists became rugged. The two men were denounced and harassed by the Communist press and radio, and Artiles' wife and children were attacked on the streets and beaten. They persisted in urging the banana workers to exercise their trade union rights.

Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi of AIFLD said Latin America has "thousands of workers like the Honduran union members who want to build a free, democratic future for themselves." Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, added that the work of the institute graduates was "one of the most courageous efforts I have encountered in my 15 years in Latin America."

The story started when the two union men got home from the Washington classes and began organizing a delegation to attend the annual union convention.

The 31 democratic delegates clashed head-on with the Red bloc of 32 delegates over a resolution declaring that Honduras workers should take over the government by armed insurrection.

Reds Foiled

The Communists, unwilling to take a chance with only one vote to spare, used parliamentary tricks to confuse the non-Red forces. Near adjournment, they introduced a "surprise" resolution—to affiliate with a proposed new Marxist union federation. The free union forces stayed for two more days of day and night meetings, finally walked out at 2:30 a.m. in a solid bloc to break the required quorum.

With the first congress declared invalid, the free union forces had time to organize for a special session and won a solid majority of the votes to oust the Marxist officers. The election was supervised by the labor ministry at the request of Ramon Villeda Morales, president of the republic.

The union, with almost 6,000 members, has a dues checkoff system and money in the treasury. Red leaders first won control of the union and then used it as a base for organizing a national Soviet-leaning labor federation. The first institute graduates finished their training just in time to thwart the drive, McLellan observed.

Graduates of Institute Effective in Homelands

Graduates of training schools sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, together with members of the staff, have returned to Latin America to play leading roles in developing at least four worker training programs in their homelands.

In Brazil, 160 trade unionists received two weeks of training at seminars taught by AIFLD graduates, and the Brazilian labor movement launched a workers' institute in Sao Paulo with 30 students who will study for three months, with technical assistance provided by the AIFLD on a contract basis.

Dr. J. V. Freitas Marcondes, formerly of the Sao Paulo University faculty, is director of the Sao Paulo institute, and AIFLD Rep. Gilbert Richmond is assistant.

The 160 union leaders attended seminars at Belem, Recife, Belo Horizonte and Curitiba. They were taught by 32 graduates of the AIFLD's third course, which ended last May at commencement exercises in Washington, D. C. Subjects included collective bargaining, parliamentary procedure, trade union history, and Communist strategy and tactics.

Other AIFLD programs:

The institute has been given the responsibility for ail AID-financed workers' education programs in Central America beginning next July 1, and $100,000 has been allocated for expenses by the AID Regional Organization for Central America & Panama (ROCAP). AID is the Agency for Intl. Development.

In Mexico, the AIFLD is preparing to participate in labor education programs of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), including an ORIT-sponsored conference on worker education next January in Mexico City.

In Ecuador, 35 workers from Manabi province attended a two-week seminar in union administration and programs, jointly sponsored by the AIFLD and the labor movement. Later, students requested a new and longer course.

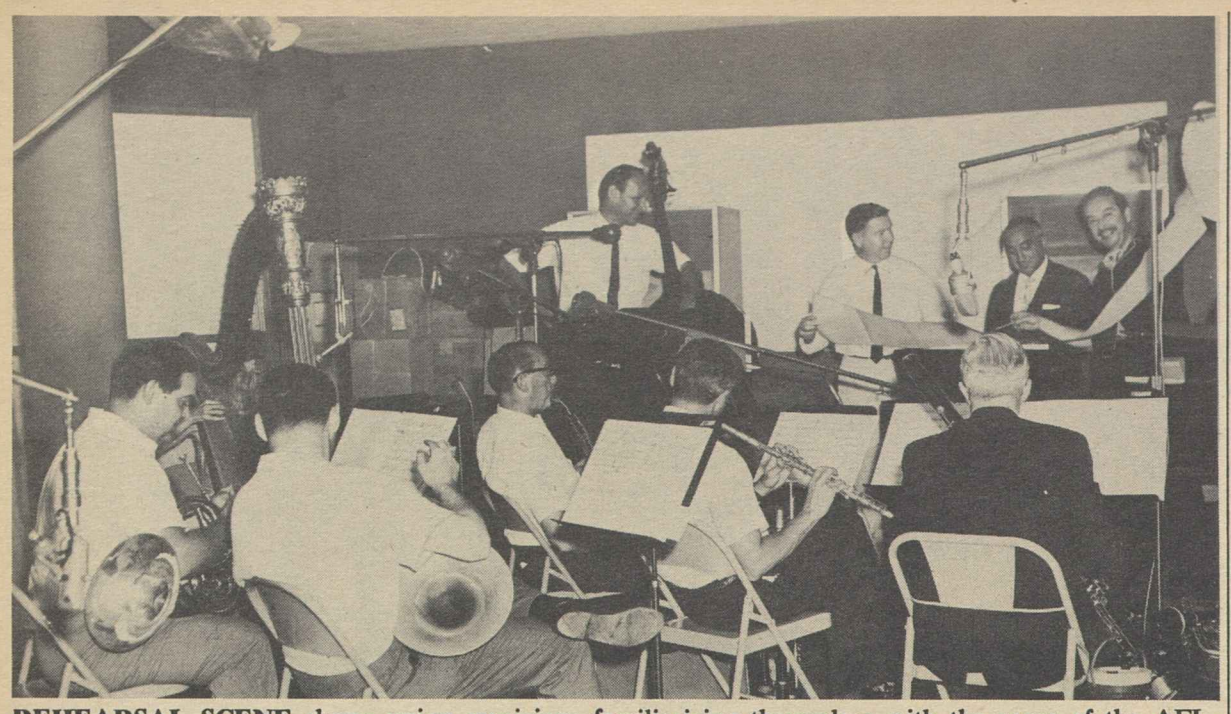
Discussions have been held also about worker education training sponsored by the AIFLD and free labor in Uruguay, Institute Dir. Serafino Romualdi reported.

Jobless Claims Dip in Penna.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Continued claims for unemployment compensation during the week ended Aug. 9 dropped to the lowest weekly level since October 1957, according to State Sec. of Labor & Industry William P. Young.

Continued claims totaled 132,141, a drop of 745 from the previous week. However, initial claims increased by 292 to 23,795, largely because of temporary layoffs in bituminous coal mining, construction, textiles and shoes, and indefinite layoffs in primary and fabricated metals.

Young said 116,991 checks for more than $3.5 million were issued to claimants during the week.



REHEARSAL SCENE shows union musicians familiarizing themselves with the score of the AFL-CIO film, "In Common Bondage," in advance of the final taping. Shown standing, from left, are Joel O'Brien, the producer; M. S. Novik, AFL-CIO radio and television consultant, and Paul Taubman, who composed the music and is conducting. The players include Bassoonist Theodore Gompers, seated at right with back to camera, wearing a coat. He is a grand-nephew of Samuel Gompers.

'In Common Brotherhood':

New Film Depicts Labor's World Role

". . . For it is an inescapable fact that freedom for all, in every land; freedom for all, regardless of nationality or religion or race, is the only avenue to the common brotherhood that is the ultimate objective of mankind."

So Pres. George Meany concludes the new AFL-CIO film, "In Common Brotherhood," and with it his explanation of the powerful emotional and practical urges that drive the American labor movement to do what the movie depicts—carry the message of freedom to workers in all parts of the world.

The film, showing the AFL-CIO's activities in many countries, is intended for Labor Day showing. The screen play was written by David Davidson and the musical score by Paul Taubman, with Joel O'Brien producing.

'We Believe in Freedom'

In Meany's epilogue, the AFL-CIO president recalled that American labor is anti-Communist "because we believe in freedom." All totalitarian governments are alike—Communist or fascist—and "we are equally opposed to all of them," he went on. But the AFL-CIO goes beyond opposition to communism, he said, for "our goals are positive."

"We help people build free societies, democratic institutions, stable, democratic governments, all based on their own circumstances and their own desires," Meany said. "We are not trying to create carbon copies of the AFL-CIO."

The value of a world "dominated by the principles of freedom," he said, "cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

"Our country is spending about 5 percent of its budget on foreign aid," Meany continued, "and much of it is recovered through the purchase of goods and materials in the United States.

"The AFL-CIO is spending nearly 25 percent of its income" in aiding labor movements abroad, "without the hope, the expectation or the desire of collecting a single cent in return," he said.

"We know that our commitment to freedom is endorsed by union members," he said. "We are sure that this same commitment is endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the American people."

Opens With Kennedy

The film opens with Pres. Kennedy, earlier this summer, telling a union convention in Berlin, "I am not a stranger to trade union meetings, and therefore I feel most at home here today. . . ."

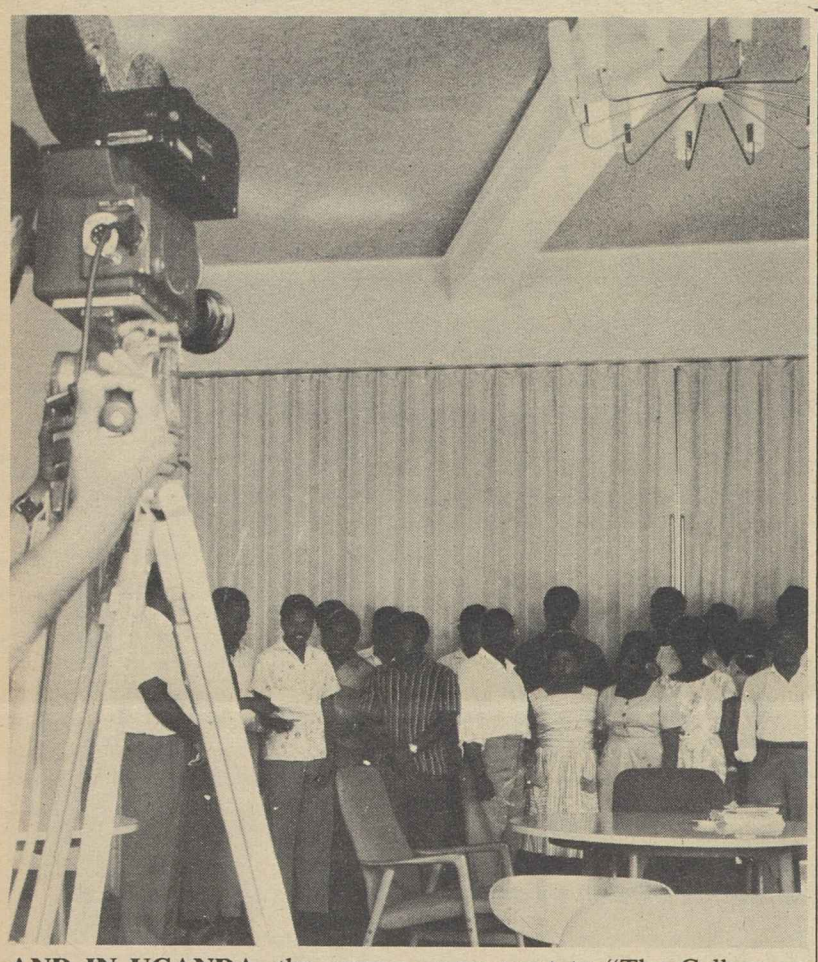
The title of the movie comes from a phrase that Kennedy voiced later in the same speech, when he referred to individual welfare and dignity and the desire of becoming a person "in the highest sense of the word," and added:

"These are the inspirations we share with the people of the world. They weld us together in common brotherhood. . . ."

Some of Meany's speech on the same occasion also is given, including his pledge to the people of East Germany that "we will never forsake the goal" for which they fought so valiantly—"a free and united Germany . . . . We will never rest until this goal is attained."

The film shows a wide range of labor activities in all parts of the world, ranging from a meeting of the Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva and graduation exercises of the Institute for Free Labor Development in Washington, with Kennedy speaking, to photos of the leaders of developing nations with American labor leaders, of peasants at work in countries all over the world, of trade unionists organizing, bargaining, celebrating . . . and always learning.

One scene shows Maida Springer, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, helping a training school—for tailoring students—equipped by the Ladies' Garment Workers in Philadelphia—get under way in Kenya.



AND IN UGANDA, the camera crews went to "The College on the Equator," given to the labor movement by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to record "Solidarity Forever" being sung in Swahili.

NMU Extends Atlantic-Gulf Pact 4 Years

New York—The National Maritime Union and an employers' group have agreed on a four-year contract extension with strengthened employment security, pensions, vacations and union security.

In a settlement aimed at easing the effects of automation and mechanization on 25,000 union members, the NMU and operators of 370 American-flag passenger and freighter ships in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast service agreed to these contract improvements:

- Payment by shipowners in the American Merchant Marine Institute of additional amounts needed to increase pension fund payments to $125 a month next year, and to $150 the following year.
- Pensions after 20 years of service regardless of age, effective June 16, 1965.
- Vacation benefit increases as of June 1965 to 60 days after one year of service with any number of employers. Present vacations are 60 days after a year with a single employer, 30 days after a year with more than one employer.
- Wage reopenings in April 1966 and April 1968 with disputes referred to Theodore W. Kheel, union-industry arbiter, for final and binding arbitration if agreement is not reached by the parties within 30 days.
- Payment of the equivalent of union dues as a service fee by seamen who do not join the union within 30 days after employment by a member shipowner.

The current agreement has two more years to run. Its term will be extended from June 15, 1965, present expiration date, to June 15, 1969, if union members approve in a forthcoming referendum.

The pact just reached obligates AMMI employers to increase the present pension contribution of 25 cents per man per day to 50 cents after June 16, 1965, to help absorb the impact of automation on vessel crewmen.

The present 25-cent payment has provided a fund for supplemental unemployment benefits and severance pay. Disposition of the increased employment security fund will be decided by a joint labor-management committee, it was agreed.

Wirtz Warns Job Trend Reflects Industrial Lag

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in releasing a new manpower report showing sizable job gains in the public sector in the past five years, warned this trend makes clear the need for "a broad frontal assault" on lagging economic growth in private industry.

Of a job rise of some 2.4 million in non-farm employment between 1957 and 1962, the report showed, less than 1 million were added by the private sector.

The study, entitled "Manpower Requirements and Employment Trends in Government," is Manpower Report No. 9 in a continuing research series being carried out by the Labor Dept.'s Office of Manpower, Automation & Training.

"While we may take some satisfaction from the indication suggested in this report that we are improving the quality and extent of our public services," Wirtz observed, "we cannot afford to ignore the fact that job growth in a free economy is essentially a matter of private economic expansion.

"Public sector expansion must itself eventually suffer in the face of a stagnant rate of private growth."

Of the growth since 1947 in public service jobs, 88 percent occurred in state and local government. For the 1957-62 period, these state and local public service jobs made up one-half of the nation's total non-farm job gain.

State and local government jobs have risen three and a half times as fast as all non-farm jobs since 1947—from 3.6 million to about 6.8 million in 1962, the report said. The reasons: rapid population growth, the shift from farm to city, the concentration in suburban areas, the need to provide services for the swelling numbers of younger and older persons.

One of every eight jobs in the U.S.—13 percent—is now in local, state or federal government, the report said. In the non-farm wage and salary area, one of every six persons works for the public. More than 1 of every three professional and technical workers in 1962—some 3 million out of 8 million—are employed in the public sector.

Federal jobs have remained virtually unchanged since 1947 as a percentage of non-farm employment—from 4.3 percent in 1947 to 4.2 percent in 1962. In numerical terms, this category rose from 1.9 million to 2.3 million.

NRLB Tells Employer Talk Isn't Bargaining

An employer who talked about "the necessity" for a wage increase at a United States Gypsum Co. plant but had not, after 20 negotiation meetings, made a wage offer to the Machinists was not really seeking agreement, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Voting 4-0, the board directed the big material supply firm to stop refusing to bargain with IAM Dist. 15 at its New Brighton plant on Long Island, N. Y., and to stop threatening employes with discharge or other reprisals for union activity.

In an order signed by all members except Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, the board concluded that management was "seeking ways to avoid agreement" when it prolonged bargaining until after the union's certification as bargaining agent had expired and then demanded proof of its right to represent the workers.

Dist. 15 was certified as the bargaining agent late in 1959, submitted its first contract proposal Jan. 26, 1960, and by Nov. 29 that year had been unable to reach an agreement. Two weeks later the company demanded "positive evidence" that the union still had a majority and on Mar. 10, 1960, put into effect a wage increase—with the union's consent but without having negotitated it.

The board, finding bad faith in management's refusal to make a firm wage offer even after the union had reduced its proposals, noted that "once the certification year had passed" the company "found no impediment to granting the increase that it had refused to offer" earlier, purportedly because it did not wish to bargain "piecemeal" on wages alone.

"Similarly," the board observed," in questioning the union's majority status near and after the end of the certification year, the respondent [Gypsum] was clearly expressing an unwillingness to bargain with the union.

"While such conduct may be excused where evidence exists that an employer has a good-faith doubt of the certified union's continuing majority, no such showing appears here."

It is not sufficient, the board pointed out, to cite a union's failure to hold meetings or to collect dues. It said similar guidance had been given to United States Gypsum in 1950 when the NLRB ordered the firm to stop interfering with the Cement Workers Local 63, by refusing to bargain on grievances and by granting a unilateral wage increase.

GO with the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Goal—Unity With Chemical Workers:

OCAW Convention Initiates New Move Toward Merger

By Eugene A. Kelly

Chicago—Ground rules looking toward merger of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers with the Chemical Workers to produce one big union representing nearly 300,000 workers were approved here by a nearly unanimous vote of delegates to the OCAW's 7th convention.

No delegate spoke against the resolution, which would, if approved by the Chemical Workers, give conventions of both unions an opportunity to vote up or down a constitution governing the merged union and a merger procedure. In more than five years of discussion the two unions have never come that close to a vote on specific propositions for merger, though their conventions have said repeatedly they favor amalgamation.

The merger machinery proposal was one of four offered by OCAW officers to strengthen the union during what Pres. O. A. Knight called the "critical times ahead" because of shrinking employment due to automation and job elimination.

The officers also called for: an increase from $2 to $2.60 per month in the per capita tax paid to the international union to finance a larger staff, increased organizing efforts, and mounting expenses; election of district directors to serve also as executive board members; and authority for the president to order the amalgamation of local unions where more than one exists in one community and unification would increase efficiency.

After sharp debate the convention, with more than 700 delegates attending, rejected a change in the present method of electing district directors. The officers withdrew their support of the forced-amalgamation proposal but both matters may reach the floor again before adjournment.

Joint Body Proposed

The merger resolution calls for establishment of a joint committee comprised of six representatives of each union, plus a neutral chairman mutually agreed on; charges the merger committee with drawing up by May 1, 1964, or at a later date set by the neutral chairman, two basic documents—a constitution for the amalgamated union, and an agreement on procedure with a merger time table and details of putting the merger into effect. It provides that in case of failure by union members to agree, the neutral chairman shall cast the deciding vote to guarantee that a specific proposal will be submitted to conventions of the two unions.

The resolution provides that not less than 90 days and not more than 180 days after the merger documents are distributed, each union simultaneously shall convene a regular or special convention, with delegates voting for or against the merger terms without amendment, in a city and at a time mutually agreed on. If both unions vote favorably, merger would then proceed under the terms provided in the merger documents.

Delegates acted on this resolution, submitted by Knight, Vice Presidents Elroy D. Swisher and B. J. Schafer, and Sec.-Treas. A. F. Grospiron, and passed a companion measure stating that OCAW realizes the merger "is an objective that would greatly further the interests" of union members. It provides that the merger committee "not be bound by pre-determined positions."

In his report to the convention, Knight said automation and technological-mechanical improvements have provided some employers with the opportunity to reduce work forces and "reinstitute the old stretchout system." Asserting that such layoffs create a problem in almost every plant in the U.S., he said the results have been "disastrous" to workers.

At the Standard Oil Plant in Whiting, Ind., oldest and largest refinery in the Midwest, the "youngest man in the labor gang has 15 years of seniority," said Knight, who added that labor has only one way to slow down the trend—by striking.

Members Hailed

Voicing a tribute to union members who stayed out for as long as a year or more in recent strikes against Shell, Mobil and other industry giants, Knight said employers have a deadly weapon against workers—a system of underground pipelines by which oil and petroleum products can be pumped from a plant being picketed to another miles away and "you can't picket an underground line."

These problems, he said, require new bargaining techniques, more members, and better training of local officers, bargainers and arbitration team members.

Citing the need for increased union income, Knight reminded the convention that OCAW officers and representatives have not had a wage increase since 1957, and office employes only one.

Among scheduled convention speakers were AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan; Richard J. Leonard, assistant to International Union Dept. Pres. Walter P. Reuther; and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

The final order of convention business was the election of officers for two-year terms. Knight, in the top office for 23 years, has no announced opposition.

Record Membership Reported by Teachers

New York—A 22,000 gain in membership, to an all-time high of more than 82,000, was reported to the 800 delegates to the 47th annual convention of the Teachers meeting here. AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel gave New York City Local 2 credit for almost half of the increase, with the rest being spread across the country.

In addition to New York City, he enumerated collective bargaining contracts or elections recently won by locals in Gary, Ind.; Plainview-Old Bethpage, N. Y., and vocational teachers in Milwaukee, Wis. He said that two-thirds of the teachers in Chicago and Detroit have petitioned for elections through their AFT-affiliated unions.

Other organizing drives are under way in Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Cleveland, Chicago West Suburban, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles, and Dearborn, Mich.

Megel pointed out that the success of the organizing drives, plus the many advances being made by organized teachers, proves that "the soundness of our affiliation with the AFL-CIO cannot be compromised."

A featured speaker on opening day was Calvin E. Gross, superintendent of New York City schools. He welcomed the new militancy of the teachers, but cautioned the city's teachers and the school system. He said:

"Up to now teachers have been too complacent, too docile, too willing to let themselves be put upon. I personally welcome the new show of vigor and the muscle which has now become apparent in many parts of our profession. But I would also counsel the use of wisdom and foresight and the careful exercise of responsibility as we work out together new ways of rebuilding school systems which have lost their former excellence."

Other speakers were Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council, and Pres. Raymond Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Van Arsdale offered the support of his organization if New York City teachers are forced to strike on Sept. 9, and called the Condon-Wadlin act (New York state law which prohibits strikes by public employes) a process of "intimidation and coercion." The labor council at a recent meeting unanimously voted to support the Teachers' local in the event of a strike.

Support was also offered by Corbett, who likewise condemned the Condon-Wadlin Act.

"We believe that collective bargaining turns into collective begging if the basic right to strike granted to every free worker is taken away from him," he added.

A resolution supporting the New York City local was scheduled to be presented to the delegates. It was unanimously approved by the resolutions committee.

The convention reiterated its stand for civil rights and invited the segregated Southern American Teachers Association, comprised of Negroes, into the AFT. In extending the invitation, Megel quoted AFT integration polices and recalled the 1956 expulsion of non-integrated southern locals from AFT ranks.

George H. Fowler, chairman of the New York State Commission for Human Rights, praised the AFT position on civil rights and suggested that today's schools teach required courses in human relations to prepare children for a place in our democratic society.

He attacked segregated school systems and schools in which there is de facto segregation. Such separation, he said, makes more difficult the teacher's task "in orienting youngsters at the earliest possible age as to what democracy truly means."

Although elections of officers are not scheduled for this convention, delegates to the AFL-CIO convention were to be chosen. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) was scheduled to speak and Nicholas Zonarich, IUD Director of organization, was listed for a major address on collective bargaining techniques for teachers.

Detroit Cab Drivers Vote for Seafarers

Detroit—Victory for the Seafarers in an election among City Cab Co. drivers will be followed, the union said, by a drive to organize all other Detroit taxi drivers.

The tally in an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board was SIU 100, no union 59, with 10 other votes challenged.

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER was the greeting when Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea (right) of the Brewery Workers hailed his brother, Rev. Hugh J. Gildea, C.Ss.R., at the union's convention in Cincinnati. Father Gildea delivered the opening invocation and delighted the delegates by reading a blessing for beer from the Roman Catholic ritual.

Equality on Job Pledged By Brewery Workers

Cincinnati—Delegates to the 37th biennial convention of the Brewery Workers here unanimously passed a strong civil rights resolution, pledging equal job opportunities in the industries served by the union.

As Pres. Karl F. Keller pointed out, the resolution was a reaffirmation of the organization's belief in equal rights inasmuch as such a pledge is already contained in the union's constitution.

Delegates heard William L. Kircher, assistant regional director of the AFL-CIO, urge union members to do volunteer organizing so that they can strengthen their groups, a strength which will be reflected in power at the bargaining table.

Kircher also said that the labor movement is too prone to criticise itself. He recounted the progress made by labor since the 30's and said that there is enough outside criticism without those within the house of labor sniping at each other.

He lauded the Brewery Workers as "good neighbors," saying that while Cincinnati is the national headquarters of the union, it takes on local responsibilities and participates fully in local affairs. He particularly singled out William P. Sheehan, former Brewery Workers' business agent, for his work since becoming secretary-treasurer of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Council.

In other actions, the 250 delegates to the four-day convention:

- Changed the convention date from August to October, but defeated a recommendation to extend the present two-year schedule to three years.
- Narrowly defeated a proposal for 50 cents a month additional dues from each member for the defense fund, but allocated 20 cents per month from the present per capita to the same fund.
- Increased salaries of international officers, department heads, and regional directors by $500 per year.
- Re-elected Feller, who has been president since 1948, by a four-to-one vote over Albert Fotino, of Peekskill, N. Y.
- Re-elected, by acclamation, Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea and Director of Organization Thomas L. Rusch.
- Elected three new vice presidents to become members of the executive board: Thomas Owens, Boston; Frank Kostron, St. Louis; Regis Chenot, Philadelphia.
- Reduced the number of international officers by abolishing the post of director of legislation upon the retirement of Joseph E. Brady. His duties will be assumed by Feller, Gildea, Rusch, and staff members.
- Voted Cincinnati as permanent convention city unless a local union in some other city seeks the convention.

Lunch Time? —NLRB Makes The Man Pay

Titusville, Pa.—Paying his employes for lunch periods he took away from them will cost employer Noel Poux almost $800.

And refusing to rehire Harold Peterson, shipping department employe at Skyline Industries and union negotiator, will cost another $719.

Poux agreed to the payments through a National Labor Relations Board stipulation settling unfair labor practice charges brought by the Steelworkers after an election, a strike and stalled negotiations. He agreed also to resume bargaining and to stop threatening employes, spying on them, dealing with a company union or demanding that the USWA post an "indemnity" bond before bargaining.

Union Rep. Al Keefer said some employes complained they were not getting enough time to eat lunch. When Poux heard about it he took away the free lunch periods of some 42 production workers. Among those who will get back compensation, with interest at 6 percent, are several strikebreakers.

IUOE Instructors Get Nuclear Training

Oak Ridge, Tenn.—Fifteen instructors employed by local unions of the Operating Engineers are undertaking a special 11-day training course at the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies, which is sponsored by 32 southern universities.

The group is studying the principles of nuclear energy, fundamentals of reactor operation, uses of radioactive isotopes in construction and industrial operations, and the hazards involved in radiation exposure and atomic accidents. They are expected to pass on what they learn to journeymen and apprentices employed in atomic power plants and in industries using radioactive materials and isotopes.

$14 Billion Price Rise:

Quality Stabilization Hit as Price-Fixing

The AFL-CIO has expressed sympathy and concern for the plight of small, independent retailers but vigorously insisted that the Quality Stabilization bill, now before a special subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, would make things worse instead of better.

In testimony prepared for the Senate group, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared that the price-fixing proposal would exact a penalty of $14 billion or more a year from consumers in the form of price increases.

Furthermore, he observed, it would tend to squeeze out small merchants who could not afford to carry inventories of both the price-fixed, name-brand merchandise and lower-priced "private" or "house" brands.

Biemiller pointed out that business failures in the period 1946 through 1961 were consistently higher in states having price maintenance ("fair trade") laws. The more comprehensive the law, the higher the failure rate, he said.

The AFL-CIO "simply cannot put much stock" in the claim that manufacturers need to dictate resale prices to "prevent deterioration" of the products, he continued, declaring:

"Good products, which consumers want, do not need artificial price supports."

The argument is exploded in any case by the prevalence of "private" labels, he noted. These come about when the maker of a brand-name product supplies quantities of the same product to retail outlets—supermarket chains, for example—for marketing under a different name and at a lower price. The product is identical, Biemiller observed; only the name—and the price—are different.

While stressing AFL-CIO opposition to the whole concept of price maintenance, Biemiller took particular exception to specific provisions of the Senate measure. Among these he listed:

- The "unconscionable" failure to exempt prescription drugs, which frequently carry "needlessly exorbitant prices even under present conditions."
- The total inadequacy of the provisions which supposedly would limit price-fixing to items that are in "free and open competition" with unbranded goods.
- The lack of safeguards for the public, such as review and approval of fixed prices before they are put into effect.

Even if the bill were changed to cover these points, however, the AFL-CIO would still oppose it, Biemiller emphasized.

"We suggest that the Congress explore less dangerous and dubious routes to the preservation of small business than the one under consideration in this bill." he said.

"Such measures might include, for example, strengthening of Federal Trade Commission powers to deal with genuinely predatory price cutting, and we feel certain that constructive programs in such fields as tax benefits, loan programs, encouragement of pooled purchasing arrangements, and other means of improving competitive capacity of small business could be developed or strengthened."

STEEL MAKERS ABROAD are dumping their products in the U.S. and taking away the jobs of American workers by selling at "unfair" prices, Pres. Kennedy was told at a White House conference by Roger Blough (left), chairman of the board of the U.S. Steel Corp., and Pres. David J. McDonald (center) of the Steelworkers.

Meany Renews Appeal For FEP in Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

on the basis of race or color," Kennedy observed.

The question the President responded to had pointed out that some Negro leaders are seeking "special dispensation for the pain of second-class citizenship" over past decades, particularly job quotas by race. The President said he doubted if this "is the generally held view" of the Negro community, adding:

"What I think they would like is to see their children well educated so that they could hold jobs and have their children accepted and have themselves accepted as equal members of the community . . . . The past is going to be with us for a good many years in uneducated men and women who lost their chance for a decent education."

On the specific question of quotas, the President said: "I don't think quotas are a good idea. I think it is a mistake to begin to assign quotas on the basis of religion or race or color or nationality."

Rather than quotas, he urged a "fair chance for everyone" by looking over the employment rolls, the areas where people are being hired and making sure that everyone is treated equitably. "But not hard and fast quotas," he declared.

Meany took a similar position in his testimony before the House Judiciary subcommittee. He said he was firmly opposed to demands of some Negro spokesmen for "superseniority" and superior hiring preferences for Negroes as "a form of penance" to correct and atone for past injustices.

The common goal, Meany stressed in his testimony, should be "justice, not vengeance." This is especially true, he added, "when vengeance would be exacted from those whose only guilt was the color of their skin. We are against that sort of thing for Negroes; we are against it for whites as well."

Fresno Local Wins 48 Cents in Benefits

Fresno, Calif.—Benefits totaling 48 cents an hour have been won by some 300 members of Sheet Metal Workers Local 252 in a new three-year contract with Fresno employers.

Kefauver Seat Goes To Walters

Nashville—Herbert S. Walters, a conservative Democrat, was named by Gov. Frank G. Clement to fill the Senate seat left vacant by the death of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Walters will hold office until the next general election in November 1964, when he must either retire or seek election for the remaining two years of Kefauver's six-year term.

Clement himself is considered a likely candidate for the Democratic nomination at that time.

Walters, who in the past has been described as a "Byrd Democrat," announced that he will support Pres. Kennedy's nuclear test ban treaty and that he favors tax reduction this year. On civil rights, also a major issue in the Administration program, he was noncommittal.

Walters is a long-time Democratic national committeeman from Tennessee and head of a major construction firm. He opposed Kefauver in the late senator's first primary contest in 1948 and remained on the sidelines in Kefauver's next two winning campaigns for renomination and re-election.

Kefauver's death means that both of Tennessee's Senate seats will be at stake in the 1964 election. Sen. Albert Gore's second six-year term expires with the end of the 88th Congress.

House Nearing Vote On Foreign Aid Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

lion less than his modified proposal and $200 million below the recommendations of the Clay Committee.

He pointed out, moreover, that further cutbacks in the program could swell the nation's severe unemployment, which has exceeded 5 percent for more than five years, because 80 percent of commodity procurement money under the aid program is spent in the United States and thus creates jobs.

Earlier, at his news conference, the President issued an opening statement urging approval of the full amount of foreign aid authorizations as "vital to the security and well-being of the United States and the free world."

Support for Security

"This program is not an abstract set of numbers," Kennedy declared, "but a set of concrete and continued actions in support of our national security.

"No party or group should call for a dynamic foreign policy and then seek to cripple this program."

The logjam of remaining work confronting Congress had congressional leaders talking in terms of getting the congressional troops "out of the trenches by Christmas."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Okla.), after a weekly leadership conference with the President, pledged "our very best" efforts to win passage of both the civil rights and tax bills before the end of the year.

Earlier Mansfield had indicated that Senate consideration of the rights measure might not begin until late September, and he noted that consideration of the tax bill would come much later, with Senate Finance Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) predicting at least two months of hearings.

The majority leader said the Senate would have other important matters up for consideration, including the test ban treaty, which he said he hoped would reach the floor shortly after Labor Day, a House-passed bill for federal aid to medical and dental schools, foreign aid, the rail bargaining crisis and a number of departmental appropriations bills.

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Arbitration Issue Snags Rail Rule Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

proved "impossible to reconcile."

He scheduled no further meetings, but asked both sides to continue efforts toward a voluntary settlement.

Meanwhile, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, chairman of the Commerce Committee, emerged from the mediation talks with the announcement that he was scheduling a closed-door session of the committee to take up proposals for settlement procedures. Among these was Pres. Kennedy's plan to refer the issues to the Interstate Commerce Commission for resolution while a strike is banned for a two-year period.

Also up for discussion, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were three other plans:

- The amendment sponsored by Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) embodying AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's proposal that Congress set up a special watch-dog committee while bargaining continues.
- A proposal that Congress itself set up an arbitration panel.
- A proposal that an arbitration panel be set up whose decision would be subject to ICC approval and would be binding if not rejected by the ICC within 10 days.

Any approach giving authority in the case to the ICC amounts to "compulsory arbitration," the rail unions feel.

Magnuson said that legislation in one form or another probably would reach the Senate for a vote on Aug. 26, leaving three days for the House to act before the rules change deadline.

The rail unions have said they would have no recourse but a strike if the carriers follow through with their threat to put the changes into effect unilaterally.

Luna said the deadlock had been brought about when management reversed a position it had argued for many months—that all issues in the dispute be settled together.

This, he noted, was the aim of the five labor organizations in holding that the arbitration of the firemen and crew consist issues take place along with negotiation of all other issues, with all terms to be effective simultaneously.

For the railroads now to insist on arbitration first, negotiations later, indicates that they had always intended to push the dispute to Congress for settlement, Luna declared.

He expressed the concern of the brotherhoods that management would drag its feet in negotiations on the lesser issues, having no incentive to bargain after settlement of the key issues through arbitration.

In agreeing "in principle" to voluntary arbitration of the firemen and crew consist matters, the unions had issued a joint statement stressing that their acceptance of Wirtz's arbitration proposal was "predicated" on three conditions:

- Agreement with management on the terms of arbitration.
- Agreement on procedures to resolve other issues.
- Ratification of the settlement plan "under the constitutional and statutory requirements" of the unions.

Meany Urges Test Ban Treaty Approval

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Congress Votes Arbitration Of Key Rail Dispute Issues

SenateRatification Urged for Test Ban

Ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty "is in the best interests of the country" despite its limitations and a realistic reading of the Soviet Union's aggressive and imperialistic motives, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Congress.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as the first public witness, the federation president said the treaty can serve "as a step toward lessening world tension and improving the prospects for world peace" only to the extent "that we have no illusions about the enemy threatening us and are united and strong enough to deter and defeat any aggression which he might consider."

Queried by Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) as to whether he had any reservations on the treaty, Meany replied:

"No. We don't think it [the treaty] is the millenium but we have no reservations about it."

Meany placed in the committee's record the resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier in August urging ratification of the treaty, and he cited pertinent sections in his testimony.

"We of the trade union movement are realists," he told the committee. "We hate war. We are for peace, but not at any price—never at the price of losing our freedom, never at the cost of submitting to communism or any other type of tyranny."

The road to peace and freedom, he declared, "lies in the determination, unity and strength of our

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Unions Join In Rights Assembly

Organized labor was heavily represented among the over 200,000 Americans who gathered before the Lincoln Memorial in a historic demonstration for "jobs and freedom."

The vast outpouring in Washington of rank and file citizens from every walk of life reflected a growing consensus that the time has come to make a reality of equal opportunity for all.

Placards, caps and armbands identified trade union delegations from the Auto Workers, Clothing Workers, Meat Cutters, Ladies' Garment Workers, Building Service Employes, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Steelworkers, Transport Workers and numerous other unions. Up to 50,000 of the marchers were estimated to be trade union members.

Pres. Kennedy met with march

(Continued on Page 5)

THE AFL-CIO has "no reservations" about the test ban treaty, Federation Pres. George Meany told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in urging ratification of the pact. As long as the U.S. has no illusions about the Soviet threat and maintains its strength, the treaty can serve as a step toward lessening tensions, he said. With Meany is AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Bill Sets 90 Days For Ruling

A seven-man board of arbitration created by Congress and approved by the President will hand down the final and binding decision in the four-year-old railroad dispute within the next 90 days.

The joint congressional resolution, signed by Pres. Kennedy hours before the railroads planned to put into effect unilaterally new work rules that would have triggered a nationwide strike, forbids both a strike and any change in the rules for six months.

The President said the "virtual unanimity" of the vote "is the firmest assurance that free collective bargaining is not being eroded." The action by Congress, he added, implements "what is essentially a private and voluntary decision."

The five rail unions termed the "enactment of compulsory arbitration . . . regrettable" and "a backward step in the preservation of the rights of workers." The railroads praised Congress for "its timely and constructive handling of this crucial legislation."

Congressional action came quickly after negotiations between the railroads and the five operating unions deadlocked on the procedures for submitting the dispute to voluntary final and binding arbitration.

The Senate and the House voted overwhelmingly for the creation of the seven-man board and limiting of binding arbitration to the employment of firemen and train crew size, leaving other issues to be negotiated by labor and management. Pres. Kennedy's proposal to send

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Contribution Called 'Indispensable':

Kennedy Salutes Labor on Holiday

A call to all America to join in working for a four-point program aimed at strengthening the nation was issued by Pres. Kennedy in a Labor Day message hailing the "indispensable contribution" of the U.S. trade union movement "to the vigor of our democracy and to the advancement of the ideals of freedom around the earth."

The fact that "we can take satisfaction on this Labor Day in the health and energy of our national society," the President declared, "must not distract us from the things we have yet to achieve."

The President's message was the highlight of a Labor Day week-end marked by statements of national and international union spokesmen and by the traditional parades, picnics and other community gatherings.

In his statement Kennedy proposed this program:

"First, we must accelerate our effort against unemployment and for the expansion of jobs and opportunity."

To combat unemployment the economy must be strengthened by enactment of the Administration's tax program, he said, and "measures designed to help the communities, industries and individuals bypassed by prosperity" must be continued and enlarged.

"Second, we must accelerate our effort to strengthen our educational system."

He expressed the hope that Congress will pass legislation to buttress the nation's educational system and called on parents "for the sake of the future" to have their children return to school this fall.

"Third, we must accelerate our effort to offer constructive opportunities to our young people."

With one out of every four persons in the labor force between the ages of 16 and 21 unemployed, he said, the proposed youth conservation corps and the home town youth corps offer "especially promising ways" of improving their skills.

"Fourth, we must accelerate our effort to achieve equal rights for all our citizens—in employment, in education, in voting and in all sectors of our national activity."

The President added that the gains of 1963 "will never be reversed" because "they lay a solid foundation for the progress we must continue to make in the months and years to come." This year, he asserted, "marks a long step forward toward assuring all Americans the opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness pledged by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence."

"As we make progress in these four areas, we make progress to-

(Continued on Page 4)

Senate Democrats Seek Restoration of Aid Cut

Senate Democratic leaders promised a full-scale fight to restore major slashes in the foreign aid authorization bill in the wake of a stinging denunciation of House reductions in the program by Pres. Kennedy.

Echoing a presidential charge that Republican leaders had made a "shocking and thoughtless partisan attack" on the long-established aid program, Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) said Administration forces would seek to restore the full $585 million the House cut from the $4.1 billion spending authority recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The House vote, coming after foreign aid supporters had beaten down most previous amendments, showed 156 Republicans and 66 Democrats, most of the latter southern Democrats, lining up to cut the program to $3.5 billion. Only 16 Republicans joined 172 Democrats in opposing the reduction.

Meanwhile the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ended hearings on the proposed nuclear test-ban treaty and prepared for executive sessions after hearing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany join in strongly urging ratification.

Swift approval by the committee was anticipated after thorough hearings in which members of the Senate Armed Services and Joint Atomic Energy Committees participated.

As both House and Senate

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Day Radio Broadcasts Set Up

Special Labor Day radio broadcasts will be made over the major networks Sept. 2 by four AFL-CIO officials. They are:

National Broadcasting Co.—Pres. George Meany, 10:30 p.m., EDT.

Mutual Broadcasting System—Sec.Treas. William F. Schnitzler, 9:15 p.m., EDT.

American Broadcasting Co.—Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, 10:45 p.m., EDT.

Columbia Broadcasting System—Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, 8:15 p.m., EDT.

Meany Lauds Eric Johnston, Dead at 66

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany voiced his "deepest personal regrets" at the death of Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America and former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

"Eric Johnston was among the first business spokesmen to recognize the need for labor-management cooperation in the interests of national progress," said Meany. "He was also among the first to recognize the need for government leadership in the creation and maintenance of a healthy economy."

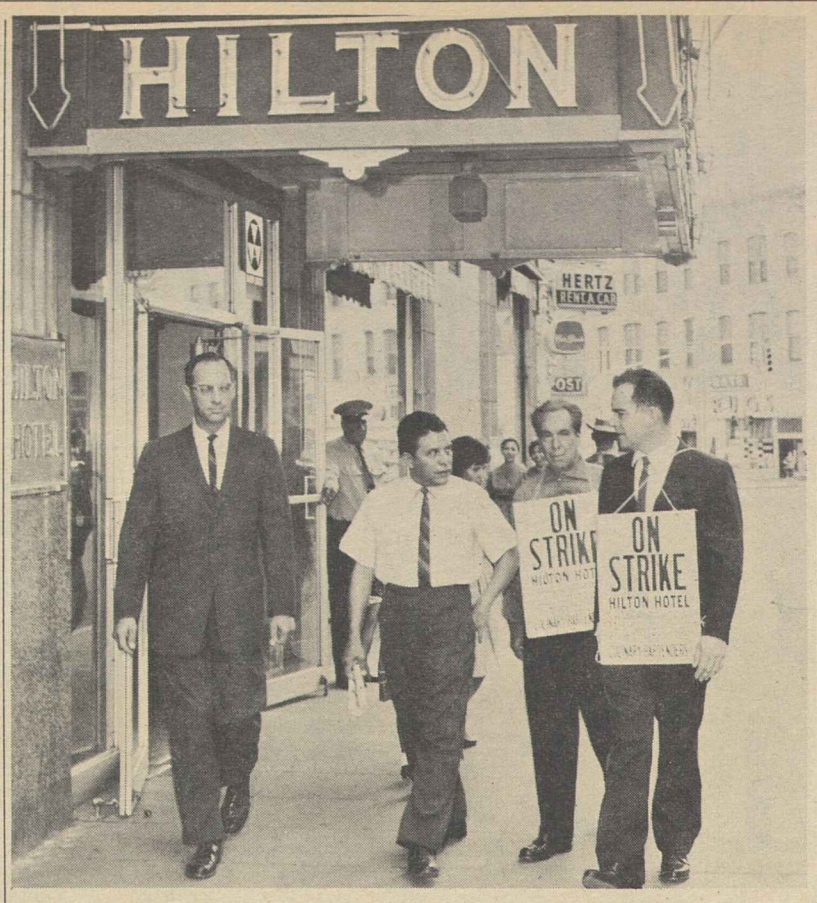
Johnston's understanding of the world scene and the aspirations of other peoples was indicated by his membership on the board of trustees of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, Meany said, adding that "even today there are not enough voices like his to speak primarily for the broad interests of democracy."

Johnston, 66, died Aug. 22 in a Washington hospital where his condition had grown steadily worse since he was admitted June 17 with symptoms of a slight stroke.

His death ended more than three decades of business and community leadership and government activity that included missions for presidents of the U.S.

He was a member of the National Labor-Management Advisory Committee, Inter-American Economic Development Commission, Economic Stabilization Board, War Manpower Commission and War Mobilization & Reconversion Commission; and served as administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency in 1951 and as chairman of the Intl. Development Agency from 1952 until his death.

Surviving are his widow, with whom he had lived in Washington, and two daughters, Mrs. William Carlin Fix and Mrs. Herbert Butler, both of Spokane. Meany was among the honorary bearers at memorial services in Washington. Burial was in Seattle, Wash.



SUPPORT for Hotel & Restaurant Workers, on strike since Apr. 18 for a first contract with Hotel Hilton in El Paso, is shown on the picket line by two officers of the Texas AFL-CIO, in town for a conference of the state central body's Permanent Committee on Latin-American Affairs. Left to right, State AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Felix Nakovic; Hilton Strike Capt. Arturo Rivera of Culinary Local 628; striker Manuel Correa and State Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans of Austin. The conference, last of three preceding the AFL-CIO state convention, called for action on low wage scales caused by competition from transient workers and an end of "slave labor" treatment of Mexican-Americans in border towns.

Virginia Labor Backs Liberties and Rights

Norfolk, Va.—Unanimous support for a broad program of civil rights and liberties was voted by the Virginia State AFL-CIO here at its eighth annual convention.

The 500 delegates, with almost 250 visitors in the audience at the all-union and integrated Golden Triangle Motor Hotel, approved a report of the convention civil liberties committee.

The report:

- Endorsed Pres. Kennedy's efforts to eliminate "all discriminatory and unfair practices which undermine and weaken our standard of living and sap our vitality as a nation."
- Listed among union objectives the desegregation of public facilities and schools; the securing of equal job opportunities; and the establishment of biracial community units in Virginia. It suggested withholding federal funds on projects where racial discrimination exists.

Boyd E. Payton, Textile Workers Union of America, headed the civil liberties committee.

The delegates reelected Pres. Harold B. Boyd, Vice Pres. Julian F. Carper and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow and raised their salaries to $9,000 a year.

They adopted a memorial resolution of tribute to the late James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and commended Gov. Albertis S. Harrison (D) for his efforts at bringing new industry into the state.

The convention agreed to intensify the work of COPE units in getting out the vote at elections and urged approval by the state legislature of the proposed U.S. constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

In other resolutions the delegates opposed any action by the legislature to permit a slate of "independent" presidential electors; supported uniform registration laws for elections; called for establishment of a state minimum wage of not less than $1.25 an hour; and endorsed resolutions for a shorter workweek for firemen and the right of the Fire Fighters to organize.

Following a speech by Vice Pres. Richard Parrish of the Teachers, members of a delegation which donated its services to teach 1,600 schoolless children in Farmville, Va., this summer, delegates and visitors donated $276 toward expenses of those who worked in Prince Edward County.

Record 51.5 Million In Schools This Fall

Fall enrollment in the nation's schools and colleges will increase for the 19th consecutive year to a new record high, estimated at 51.5 million by the U.S. Office of Education. This will be an increase of 3.4 percent over last fall's enrollment.

Almost 58 percent of the school-age population was enrolled in some type of school last fall. Fifteen years previously the figure was 42.3 percent, the Office of Education said. Other highlights of its report:

- An estimated 64 percent of all pupils entering the fifth grade in 1954-55 graduated on schedule in 1961-62. Twelve years ago the percentage was 50.5.
- Americans aged 25 or over had, by March, 1962, completed an average of 11.4 grades compared with 8.4 for the same age group in 1940.
- Expenditures for education on all levels were estimated at $32 billion for the 1962-63 school year, representing about 7 percent of the national income as against 3.7 percent in 1929-30. The $32 billion figure includes $19.5 billion for public schools, $3.5 billion for private schools, $5.1 billion for public colleges and universities and $3.9 billion for the private colleges.

New Records in 1963

The anticipated record-breaking enrollment for 1963 includes 35 million from kindergarten through Grade 8; 12.1 million in grades 9 through 12; 4.4 million in higher education for degrees.

Available teachers total 1.8 million in public and private schools, 345,000 in colleges and universities—one teacher for every 12.7 college pupils and every 26 school pupils.

IUD Convention Called Nov. 7-8

A call for the fifth convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been sent to its 59 affiliated unions and its chartered councils by the officers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The two-day biennial gathering will be held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 7 and 8, following meetings of the department's committees.

Delegates will be asked to review department organizing, collective bargaining, legislation and service programs, and also will "examine the position of our unions" as to work jurisdiction, boycotts, the operation of the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement and the IUD's own internal disputes agreement, Reuther and Carey said.

Johnson Keynote Speaker:

Texas Votes Funds For COPE Activity

Houston—The Texas AFL-CIO convention has approved a special assessment to beef up its COPE program and the strongest civil rights program in the history of the labor movement in the Lone Star state.

The assessment will be 5 cents per member each month for 20 months. It is designed to raise at least $120,000 toward political education activities.

"Now we will be able to put our money where our mouths are and move out on our aggressive programs," State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown said.

The convention, by overwhelming vote of its more than 900 delegates, adopted a program calling for action against racial discrimination by labor, management, the legislature and Texas Gov. John Connally.

In his keynote address, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson recalled the days when organized labor struggled for recognition of its grievances and asked the State AFL-CIO to support "the next group now appealing to the conscience of America."

"Although labor enjoys a respected position now, I can remember a short 30 years ago, when in some places a peaceful picket was the object of more disaffection than a peaceful demonstrator today," Johnson said.

"Nonetheless the national sense of fairness and the rightness of justice and decency prevailed to protect the working man."

Economic Programs

Turning to the nation's economic affairs, Johnson saw the need for "more jobs, better jobs, more products to make and sell, more consumers wanting to buy, more companies wanting to invest. . . ."

He ticked off parts of the Kennedy Administration's program which, he said, "Leap to the heart of your problems":

- "A tax reduction bill . . . would generate more funds for corporate investment and consumer spending.
- A vocational retraining program for displaced workers.
- A medicare program that is really only the minimum that needs so desperately to be done for our aged.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, another convention speaker, defended the U.S. Employment Service against what he labeled an "outrageous" attack by Life magazine.

"Life infers that the agency's budget represents . . . a commitment to tap the U.S. Treasury and infers that these U.S. Employment Service monies are spent" for political advantages first and public welfare second, he said.

Actually, money for the Service comes from a special tax under the federal unemployment tax act, not from the Treasury, he noted.

"The record of 321 million placements in the last 30 years attests the integrity of the employment service, set up solely in the public interest to provide job market services," Yarborough said.

Another speaker, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, called for the united labor movement to remember its origins and to apply the lessons of its own history to today's crises.

Schnitzler said right-wing backers of three proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution actually wished to undermine the Constitution and the federal judiciary.

He warned that the amendments would allow the chief justices of state supreme courts to overrule decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, take away federal court jurisdiction over state reapportionment cases, and allow state legislatures to pass federal constitutional amendments.

He noted, also, that embezzling by bank officials is increasing while financial skulduggery by labor officials remains infinitesimal.

"Don't imitate the bankers of America," he told delegates. "You'll all be in jail."

Utah Labor Sets Up Rights Committee

Salt Lake City—The Utah AFL-CIO has authorized Pres. John R. Schone to name a civil rights committee of five executive board members.

The committee will support labor's efforts to end discrimination because of race, creed or color in union membership, employment opportunities, housing or public service and will report on compliance by locals with national AFL-CIO policy, the state body said in a resolution adopted at its seventh annual convention.

J. M. Rourke Appointed COPE Deputy Director

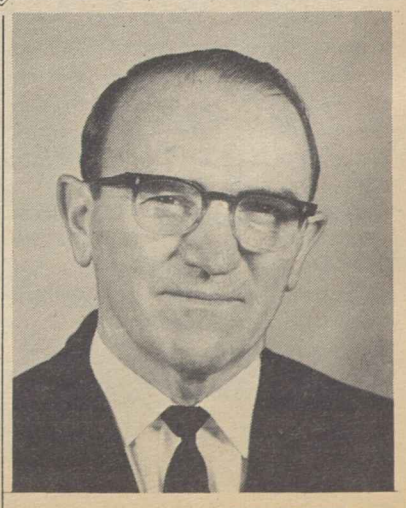
Joseph M. Rourke, veteran Connecticut labor and political leader, has been appointed deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education by Federation Pres. George Meany.

Rourke will fill the post held by Alexander E. Barkan until earlier this month when he was named COPE director to succeed the late James L. McDevitt.

A member of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 90 since 1928, Rourke served as secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor since shortly after the end of World War II and in the same post after the AFL-CIO merger. He resigned July 1 to join the IBEW staff.

Rourke is currently concluding his third successive term in the Connecticut House of Representatives and previously had served three terms in the state Senate. He also was a New Haven alderman for three terms.

He served as business agent of Local 90 from 1935 to 1943.



JOSEPH M. ROURKE

Arbitration Ordered in Rail Dispute

Congress Calls For 90-Day Time Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

the dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission for final ruling was discarded for the new board approach.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had urged creation of a joint congressional committee to supervise continued bargaining by both sides without recourse to final and binding arbitration by a government agency.

President May Pick

The seven-man board will be composed of two persons representing the unions, two for management and three public representatives to be picked by the other four members. If they cannot agree on the selections, the President will select the three public members.

The joint resolution—passed by the Senate 90 to 2 and by the House on a non-recorded standing vote of 286 to 66—has a life of 180 days.

Arbitration of the two main issues must start within 30 days and a decision reached in another 60 days. The ruling, binding for two years, would become effective 60 days later with 30 more days provided before the unions would be permitted to strike over any secondary issues.

The 60-day period between the deadline for the decision and its effective date was designed, congressional debate showed, with the intent that the unions and railroads reach agreement on those issues not subject to binding arbitration.

These issues include modifications of the existing pay structure, extension of runs beyond present division lines, combination yard and road crews, fringe benefits and other matters involved in a new contract.

The approach voted by Congress, a number of senators and representatives pointed out during debate in both houses, provides for compulsory arbitration of an interstate labor dispute for the first time in U.S. history.

The congressional decision to act came late last week after hopes of a voluntary agreement on arbitration evaporated when the unions and railroads were unable to agree on the precise terms of reference to the arbitration or its timing.

The Senate Commerce Committee voted out a measure to set up the seven-man board and included all issues in the arbitration award.

The House Commerce Committee a few days later approved a similar measure with the major difference that only the two issues of changes affecting diesel firemen and other train crew members, and the size of train crews would go to final arbitration. The other issues, under the House committee bill, would have been left to negotiation.

Amendment by McGee

An amendment offered by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) to apply the same approach to the Senate committee bill carried on a vote of 75 to 17. The bill's original life of 150 days was extended to 180 days.

An amendment offered by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to have the dispute decided by a tripartite board functioning under the ICC was defeated 75 to 15. Another proposed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), to provide for seizure in event of a national emergency strike and applied directly to the rail dispute, won only three supporting votes.

The House's only vote was the 286 to 66 standing tally on the House committee bill, slightly amended to bring it into line with the Senate measure. Then, to speed passage and a presidential signature, the House passed the Senate bill intact and sent it to the White House.

FIRE PROTECTION of communities always suffers when fire and police operations are consolidated, the Fire Fighters warned at a Washington meeting. IAFF Pres. William D. Buck, left, presided at a two-day session of the union's committee to combat consolidation, established by convention action. Vice Pres. Raymond Fogarty, Baltimore, is fourth from the left.

Merger Plan Voted By Photo Engravers

Miami Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the convention of the Photo Engravers voted overwhelming approval of a proposal to merge with the unaffiliated Lithographers.

The tally, taken on a roll call after lengthy floor discussion, was 89 to 20, with two delegates abstaining.

The proposal had been offered by the union's executive council and went before the delegates with the endorsement of the convention officers' report committee and the backing of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The next step for the Photo Engravers will be a referendum vote on the proposition. It will be held about Dec. 1, according to Pres. William J. Hall. Meanwhile the proposal will be acted on by the Lithographers' convention, scheduled to open Sept. 9 in Montreal. Constitutional conventions of both unions, in case of referendum approval, will take place no later than June 1, 1964.

The Photo Engravers have about 20,000 members and the Lithographers about 40,000.

Delegates to the Photo Engravers' convention also discussed their pension and welfare program and re-elected Hall and Sec.-Treas. Ben G. Schaller without opposition.

Speakers included Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union, Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer of the Stereotypers and Intl. Rep. Walter Barber of the Bookbinders, and three employer representatives—Robert Birdseye of the American Photo Engravers Society; Miles Petrone of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and Jack Roser of the Gravure Technical Association.

A VETERAN of more than 50 years of service to the union and liberal movements, John W. Edelman, dean of labor lobbyists, is retiring at the age of 70 as legislative representative of the Textile Workers Union of America.

J. W. Edelman Retires from TWUA Job

John W. Edelman, dean of labor lobbyists in Washington and for the past 20 years legislative representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, has retired at 70, after more than 50 years of service to labor and liberal causes.

An outstanding authority on the legislative process, he was also a recognized specialist on public housing and played a major role in the enactment of a wide range of laws including the Norris-LaGuardia Act, unemployment compensation, and consumer protection. He drafted a bill originally designed for textile workers which helped in formulating the Roosevelt Administration's first Fair Labor Standards Act.

Edelman was born in Belleville, N. J. He was taken to England as a child and at the age of 14 was the country's youngest branch secretary of the Independent Labor Party. He worked on newspapers in London and was active in aiding woolen and farm workers before returning to the U.S. in 1916.

After army service during World War I, he joined the staff of the Hosiery Workers and was that union's research director from 1926 to 1937. He also had worked on newspapers in Springfield, Mass.; Camden, N. J., and Reading, Pa., and in 1924 served as Pennsylvania manager of Sen. Robert LaFollette's presidential campaign.

He wrote a report on old age pensions for Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania and was the leading figure in setting up the Carl Mackley houses in Philadelphia, sponsored by the Hosiery Workers and the first of many low-cost housing projects backed by labor unions.

Edelman was the first eastern Pennsylvania regional director of the former CIO and was an early member of the Newspaper Guild. He helped direct strikes of Hosiery Workers in Reading, rayon workers in Elizabethton, Tenn., and cotton workers in Danville, Va.

He was a leader in establishing both the Labor Housing Conference and the Public Housing Conference, and was active in the National Consumers League and the National Policy Committee.

He will continue to live in Arlington, Va., with his wife, Kate Van Eaton Edelman, a former social worker.

The TWUA's new legislative director is William M. DuChessi, the union's COPE director.

Oil Union Convention Votes Per Capita Rise

Chicago—Pres. O. A. Knight and three other officers of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers easily overcame election opposition to win new terms here at a convention which raised per capita dues to finance expanded organizing efforts.

Some 700 delegates, after days of debate, voted to increase the monthly dues payments by locals to the international union from $2 to $2.55 and allocated 40 cents of the increase to operating expenses and 15 cents to the defense fund.

With more funds in sight, effective with December dues payments, the OCAW's seventh biennial convention voted salary raises for the officers and staff members—their first since 1957 or, in some cases, 1959. Knight will get a $2,500 annual raise to $17,500. Boosts of $1,500 go to Vice Presidents Elwood D. Swisher and Ben J. Schafer, Sec.-Treas. A. F. Grospiron and the nine district directors. Staff representatives will get an extra $1,000 on Jan. 1.

In major convention speeches, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) called for a Senate investigation of management use of supervisors as a strikebreaking force, and AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan asked all union members to "get into the fight" against John Birch Society followers and the radical right.

The delegates authorized Knight to name a committee of six to draw up a constitution and a timetable for a proposed merger with the Chemical Workers. A separate resolution affirmed that the best interests of both unions would be served by a merger of the two into one "large, strong and more effective" union.

A Chemical Workers' spokesman said his union's attitude on merger talks is "highly favorable" and that a committee would be named as soon as official word is received of the OCAW convention action.

Eight executive board members were re-elected and one new one was chosen — Kenneth Koch of Toledo, O., instead of William Miller, Argo, Ill.

The convention resolved to "redouble its efforts" in the field of political action; recommended that each local establish a year-around COPE unit; and heard Grospiron report that 30 local unions had achieved a 100 percent record on COPE collections in the past year.

Passed without opposition was a resolution directing OCAW officers to seek use of AFL-CIO internal disputes machinery to resolve jurisdictional disputes with affiliated unions that cross strike picket lines.

Barkan, in a report on political activity, cited a "boast" by Americans for Constitutional Action that 162 congressmen and 26 senators "follow the John Birch line" and said labor is in a "strategic position to fight them." He exhorted the delegates to move "onward to victory in '64."

Morse said that "big industry" is developing effective strikebreaking weapon by building up a supervisory force composed of "technicians with supervisory labels" who are "not supervisors at all." He said he would ask for a study by counsel for the Senate Labor Committee and a report for discussion by the Subcommittee on Labor, possibly as the "basis for a resolution."

Recent OCAW strikes have been prolonged by oil industry use of supervisors to operate struck plants, Morse said. "I saw it in the maritime industry," also, during the recent East Coast dock strike, he added.

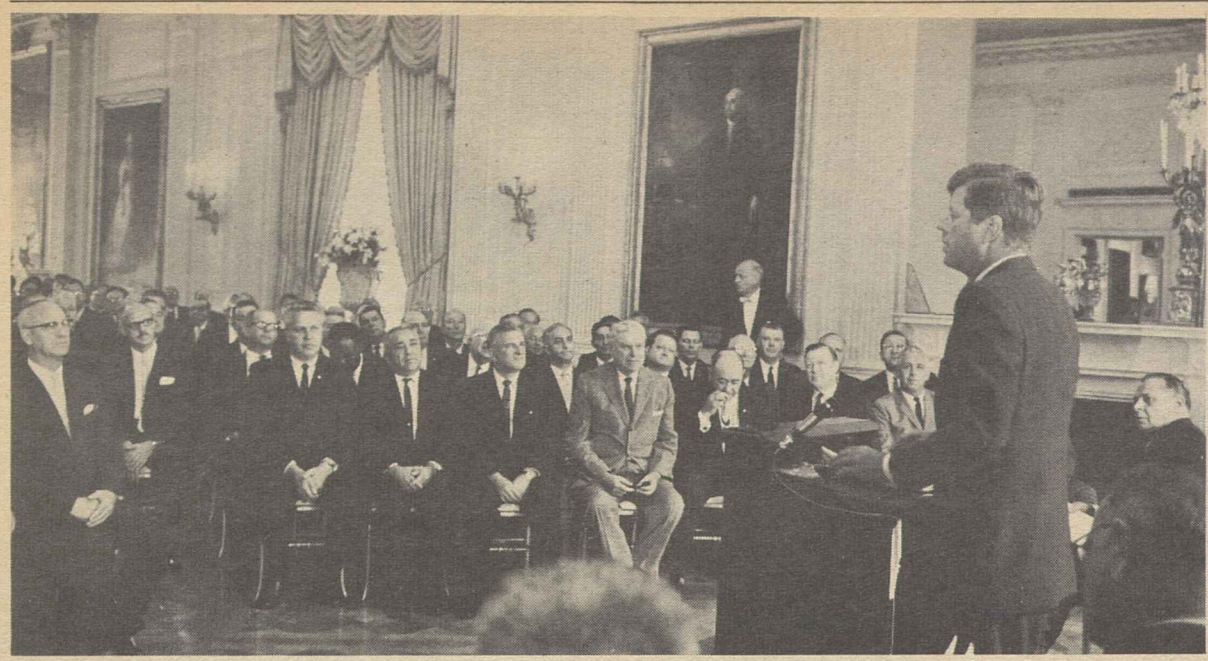
Urging the delegates to recognize that there are "some issues you don't settle" on the picket line, he said legislation is needed "but not the type of legislation some people are talking about."

Better Pensions Won on Tankers

New York—The National Maritime Union has agreed on a contract extension with tanker-ship operators represented by the Tanker Service Committee with emphasis on an increase in employer payments to pension and automation funds.

The committee, whose members have 192 deep-sea tanker ships, agreed to extend the existing contract with the NMU by four years. That brings to 39,000 the number of seamen's jobs affected by improved pensions, vacation pay and other contract benefits.

Earlier the union had agreed on a similar contract extension with operators of 370 American-flag passenger and freighter ships in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast service. Slated for talks next are five firms operating 17 collier vessels.



A MAJOR EVENT of 1963 for labor was the White House meeting at which AFL-CIO union leaders pledged full support for the President's civil rights legislation and called for an end to all forms of discrimination. In the picture, Kennedy addresses an audience of about 300.

Parades, Speeches and Outings Highlight Labor's Own Holiday

(Continued from Page 1)

ward improving both the strength of our national society and the quality of our national life," Kennedy concluded.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his Labor Day statement stressed the need of stimulating the economy to provide more jobs. He emphasized the importance of cutting income taxes, extending wage-hour coverage, providing "in general, better pay for all," and urged an increase in government spending for public works.

"Unless and until our country meets this acute problem of unemployment," he continued, "it cannot deal effectively with a most vital phase of the civil rights struggle—the fight for equal opportunity. Unless there are jobs available, equality of opportunity—regardless of race, creed or color—is meaningless. . . .

"America must be a land of opportunity—not for most of its people but for all of them. Where there is no work, there is no hope. Jobs for all is very much more than a slogan—it is basic to the fulfillment of the American ideal and to the worldwide strengthening of human freedom."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler hailed "one long-needed step" the nation has taken "in the fight against discrimination"—enactment of the equal pay for women law.

While deploring discrimination against women, he declared that "the abuses perpetrated against Negroes are infinitely worse and more widespread" and that it is "entirely proper" that most of the emphasis has been centered on racial bias.

"As so often proves to be the case," he concluded, "doing the right thing will pay dividends in many other ways. The AFL-CIO will, as always, continue to fight for what is right, knowing that what is right is also best for workers and for the nation."

The largest parade was expected to be that in New York, where a Labor Day march is held every other year. The New York City AFL-CIO committee in charge predicted it will be "the most dramatic and exciting ever," but no effort was being made to surpass the 1961 high mark of 200,000 marchers. Beginning at 10 a.m., it was to move up Fifth Ave. from 26th St. to 60th St., with the last marchers scheduled to pass the reviewing stand no later than 6 p.m. The parade two years ago lasted 11 hours.

Parades also were planned in, among other places, Boston, Chicago, East St. Louis, Atlanta, Decatur, Ill. and Decatur, Ala.; Tuscaloosa and Sheffield, Ala., and Lake County, Ind.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers was scheduled to speak at the West Virginia Centennial Labor Day observance at Wheeling. Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was to address a Boston breakfast following a Labor Day Mass. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers was listed to address a rally in Denver touching off the Mile High United Fund drive.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller was to speak in Madison, Wis.; Tilford E. Dudley, in charge of the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau, in Galesburg, Ill., and William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., in Honolulu as representative of Meany and Haggerty. Pres. James G. Patton of the Farmers Union will speak at a statewide farmer-labor rally in Henryetta, Okla.

The Rhode Island AFL-CIO sponsored a statewide family picnic at Lincoln; Cincinnati organized labor built its observance around the slogan, "Let's Keep Labor in Labor Day." In Los Angeles, ceremonies honoring labor were to be held between the games of the Dodgers-Houston doubleheader. At Cloquet, Minn., a three-day celebration was to climax in a parade and picnic.

Other communities that planned picnics, rallies, barbecues or other outings include Worcester, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Council Bluffs, Clinton and Ottumwa, Iowa.; Odessa, Tex.; Rockford, Ill.; Duluth, Minn., and Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa, where a Labor Day Exposition was to be held.

Greetings From Abroad

Greetings on North American labor's holiday came from the trade union movements of other countries.

Gen. Sec. Seiki Amaike of the Japan United Congress of Labor (Dohmei-Kaigi) "hailed" the growth and "constructive influence which your unions have exerted in the interest of peace, democracy and raising living standards for the masses of the people" and declared that Japanese workers, "committed to the highest ideals of the free world," look forward to continued friendly relations with U.S. workers.

The free labor movements of Latin America and the Caribbean area, through a message from Sec. Gen. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), expressed solidarity with North American workers "in their struggle to achieve full employment, higher living standards for the workers, civil rights, total racial integration and equal rights for women workers; to achieve the development of new projects which will stimulate employment and the reduction of weekly working hours."

Labor Day statements came from many sources. The day reminded Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara of "the great and continuing contribution of the American worker to our nation's strength."

"National security is dependent not only on machines but also on the working man and woman—the most precious resource of our country," he added. "The American worker can look with pride upon his essential role in the production-military team that has made our nation strong and keeps it secure. This team will and must continue its accomplishments in the vital days ahead."

Pres. Raymond D. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO called on union members to "accept the new dimensions of labor's responsibility" and to "recapture the dedication, the sense of mission and the crusading spirit that once animated the labor movement."

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the Calif. AFL-CIO asserted that labor "must seek greater unity of purpose and action than we have ever attained before" if it is to meet "vast" challenges "with the same spirit of brotherhood and moral purpose that has cemented our efforts in the past."

Rail Labor Message

Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association expressed the Labor Day wish that "labor and management can join together in providing this needed industry with more aptitude, more zeal and more cooperation" because "united, we can give our country the best railroad transportation in the world."

Pres. David Archer of the Ontario Federation of Labor, addressing himself primarily to Canadian workers, declared "there is no reason why we should not look forward to the future with confidence."

"The future can only be hampered," he said, "if we allow a few selfish people in management, companies or unions to place their own self-interest above that of the country's good. The trade union must assume its traditional role of exposing those who would sell us short to further their own self-interest."

Labor Day traditionally marks the start of Union Label Week, the annual reminder of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to union members to look for the union label, union shop card and union service button when buying. This year special emphasis is placed on the Labor Day safety campaign.

July Index at 107.1:

Food, Gasoline Push CPI to Record High

Paced by "substantial increases" in food and gasoline prices, the government's consumer price index jumped sharply by one-half of 1 percent in July to a new high.

The July increase combined with the four-tenths of 1 percent rise in June to make the sharpest two-month hike in the past four years.

The July index at 107.1 will bring cost-of-living allowances based on quarterly reviews to more than 1 million workers, primarily in the auto, aerospace, farm and construction equipment industries. The increases will range from 1 to 3 cents an hour.

The sizable increase in consumer prices between June and July and a seasonal cutback on the factory workweek during the month resulted in a drop in factory workers' take-home pay and real earnings.

Take-home pay decreased by 40 cents in July to $87.78 for a worker with three dependents but was still $2 above the year-ago figure. Real earnings showed a substantially greater reduction than spendable earnings, dropping 76 cents to $81.26, and only 70 cents higher than a year ago.

The July 1963 index was 1.5 percent higher than a year earlier primarily because of higher prices for food, housing, medical care and tobacco.

Between June and July of this year food prices jumped 1.1 percent, mostly because of sharp increases in pork and fresh vegetables. On a year-to-year comparison, food prices averaged 2.3 percent higher primarily because of hikes of 8 percent for fruits and vegetables, nearly 2 percent for bread and more than 4 percent for eggs.

The retail price of sugar dropped in July but remained 35 percent above a year earlier.

Prices for most major types of goods and services advanced over the month, with transportation costs up four-tenths of 1 percent, due primarily to higher gasoline prices, partially offset by declines in new car prices. Tobacco products were up four-tenths of 1 percent in the month and were 3.9 percent higher than a year ago.

In addition to the auto-aerospace cost-of-living wage increases, an additional 25,000 workers, mostly in trucking, will pick up from 1 to 8 cents an hour, and another 16,000 workers will receive 2.5 to 4.5 cents an hour based on reviews of city indexes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Teachers' Convention Backs New York Local

New York—If this city's teachers are forced to strike on Sept. 9 when school is resumed, they will have the support of the American Federation of Teachers, their parent union.

By an overwhelming vote, the 800 delegates to the 47th annual AFT convention here took this action at their closing session. This marks the first time the national organization has acted to support a threatened strike by an affiliate.

In speaking in favor of the resolution, Charles Cogen, local president, declared that the impending strike, and the two past ones, were on "moral issues."

The strike of Nov. 7, 1960, he said, had been brought about because of "broken promises" made by a now-replaced school board when the teachers were fighting for the principle of collective bargaining. The strike on April 11, 1962, was forced on the teachers when they were being used as a "political football" between the city administration and the state government, he continued.

"And the threatened strike," he said, "is also a moral issue, not a bread-and-butter item."

Cogen's organization, AFT Local 2, is the collective bargaining agent for the city's 43,000 teachers. In the event of a strike, the school board has said that it would invoke the state's Condon-Wadlin Act, which forbids strikes by public employes, and provides severe penalties.

This possibility was also voiced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), a featured speaker. He told the convention that he admired the militancy of the teachers, but advised them to abide by the state's law and said that mediation of the dispute might be the solution. Cogen disagreed with Javits about both strike action and mediation, declaring that a walkout would be used only as a last resort and that mediation would be a weak substitute if "something could be worked out through collective bargaining."

Other actions by the convention expressed support of the then pending Aug. 28 civil rights demonstration in Washington; urged setting up teachers' conferences to help efforts to desegregate schools; supported fair employment practices, and took a strong stand against forced participation in religious exercises.

A sharply worded resolution took to task school administrators who designate teachers' organizations to which their staff members must belong. These administrators, with the support of state education authorities, name non-union organizations, thereby making it difficult for the AFT to make any headway. A committee of AFT members was formed to investigate the situation.

Prouty Appointed To URW Post

Denver—Appointment of Keith Prouty, for the past five years research director of the Connecticut AFL-CIO, as research director of the Rubber Workers was confirmed at a meeting of the URW executive board here.

Prouty, 42, has been a member of URW Local 338, New Haven; Local 93, West Haven, and Local 45, Naugatuck. His interest in trade unionism dates back to the time he served as a 21-year-old deckhand on an oil tanker.

A native of Evanston, Ill., he was graduated in economics by Dartmouth College

Farm Leader Backs $1.25 Minimum Wage

Kalamazoo, Mich.—A state minimum wage of $1.25 an hour for a 40-hour week would be a boon to Michigan's economy, Pres. Ernie Sawyer of the Michigan Farmers Union testified at a hearing held by the Special Legislative Committee on Minimum Wages.

'In Common Brotherhood:'

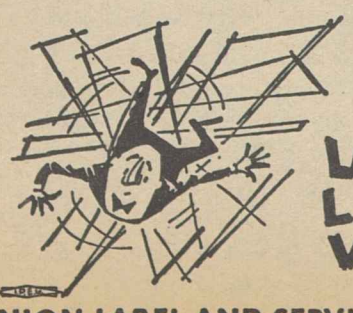
Showings Scheduled For Labor Day Film

The television film, In Common Brotherhood, depicting the worldwide activities of the AFL-CIO and its efforts in helping build free labor movements in other countries, will be shown on nearly 70 local TV stations on Labor Day or the days immediately preceding. Thereafter the 16-mm. film will be available for use by other stations, union conventions and local meetings.

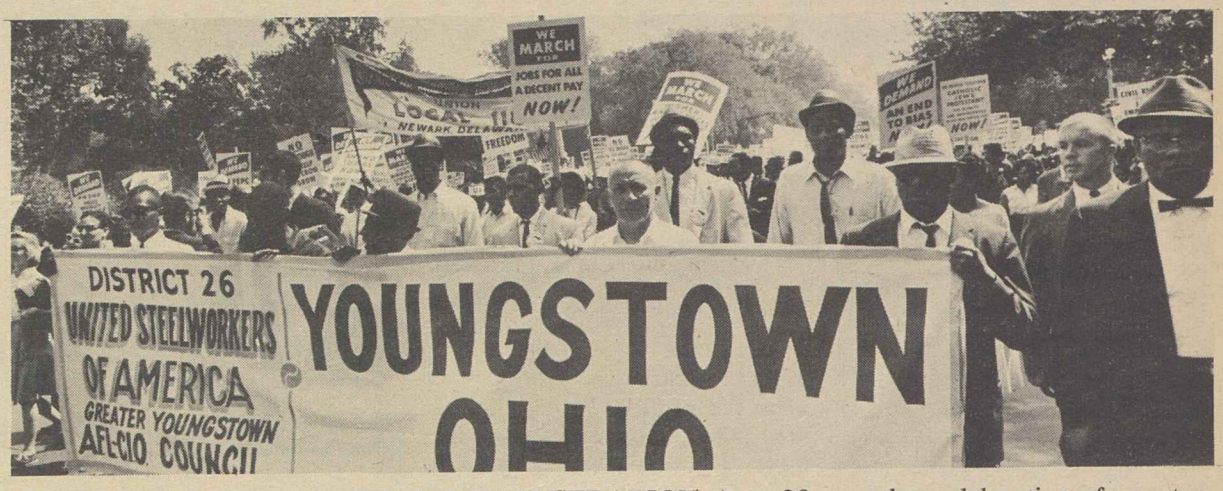
A list of stations that have scheduled showings in connection with the Labor Day weekend follows:

CITY-STATE	STATION	DATE	TIME
*Birmingham, Ala.	WAIQ	Sept. 2	8:30 p.m.
*Birmingham, Ala.	WBIQ	Sept. 2	8:30 p.m.
*Birmingham, Ala.	WCIQ	Sept. 2	8:30 p.m.
*Birmingham, Ala.	WDIQ	Sept. 2	8:30 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA	Aug. 31	after ball game
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC	Sept. 1	11:15 p.m.
*Sacramento, Calif.	KVIE	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KOGO	Sept. 1	1:30 p.m.
*San Francisco, Calif.	KQED	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KLZ	Aug. 31	9:30 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	WTIC	Sept. 2	10:30 p.m.
New Haven, Conn.	WNHC	Sept. 1	11:30 a.m.
Washington, D. C.	WTOP	Sept. 2	6:00 p.m.
*Tampa, Fla.	WEDU	Sept. 2	3:30 p.m.
		Sept. 4	9:30 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	WTVJ	Aug. 31	3:30 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB	Sept. 1	12:30 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	WGN	Sept. 2	9:30 p.m.
Moline, Ill.	WQAD	Sept. 1	2:00 p.m.
Indianapolis, Ind.	WISH	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Wichita, Kan.	KAKE	Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	WDSU	Sept. 1	11:00 a.m.
*Boston, Mass.	WGBH	Sept. 2	10:30 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	WHDH	Sept. 1	5:00 p.m.
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP	Sept. 1	12:00 noon
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL	Sept. 1	3:30 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	CKLW	Sept. 1	9:00 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ	Aug. 31	4:00 p.m.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO	Sept. 3	4:00 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL	Sept. 2	12:00 noon
*St. Paul, Minn.	KTCA	Sept. 2	8:30 p.m.
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF	Sept. 2	1:00 p.m.
*St. Louis, Mo.	KETC	Sept. 10	9:30 p.m.
		Sept. 13	8:30 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
*Lincoln, Neb.	KUON	Sept. 2	10:00 p.m.
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOAT	Sept. 2	10:15 p.m.
Albany, N. Y.	WAST	Sept. 1	3:00 p.m.
Binghamton, N. Y.	WNBF	Sept. 2	10:30 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	WNYC	Sept. 2	4:00 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	WOR	Aug. 31	7:00 p.m.
Rochester, N. Y.	WHEC	Sept. 1	4:30 p.m.
Syracuse, N. Y.	WHEN	Check local listing	
Utica, N. Y.	WKTV	Sept. 1	5:00 p.m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WRGB	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
Charlotte, N. C.	WSOC	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Dayton, O.	WHIO	Sept. 1	1:30 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	WEWS	Sept. 1	10:30 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WTVN	Check local listing	
Youngstown, O.	WKBN	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
*Oklahoma City, Okla.	KETA	Sept. 2	9:00 p.m.
*Tulsa, Okla.	KOED	Sept. 2	9:00 p.m.
*Corvallis, Ore.	KOAC	Aug. 30	8:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KGW	Sept. 1	5:00 p.m.
*Portland, Ore.	KOAP	Aug. 30	8:30 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WFIL	Sept. 2	1:45 p.m.
*Pittsburgh, Pa.	WQED	Sept. 2	8:45 p.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WTPA	Sept. 2	1:30 p.m.
Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL	Sept. 2	4:30 p.m.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WTVC	Sept. 1	2:00 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WHBQ	Sept. 1	1:00 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	WFAA	Sept. 1	12:30 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KPRC	Sept. 1	10:15 p.m.
San Antonio, Tex.	WOAI	Sept. 2	5:00 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTV	Sept. 2	6:30 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA	Sept. 2	10:30 p.m.
Portsmouth, Va.	WAVY	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
*Seattle, Wash.	KCTS	Aug. 30	9:00 p.m.
*Yakima, Wash.	KYVE	Aug. 30	9:00 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN	Sept. 3	6:30 p.m.

* Educational station.



EVEN IF THINGS DO GO WILD!
Don't forget
UNION LABEL WEEK
SEPT. 2-8
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



WASHINGTON CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION Aug. 28 saw these delegations from, top to bottom, Building Service Employes, Ladies' Garment Workers, Steelworkers, among the union groups marching up Constitution Ave. to the Lincoln Memorial.

Unions Join in Dramatic March To Urge Support for Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders following the demonstration and pledged that his Administration would maintain efforts for its civil rights bill and "also proposals to broaden" job-creating and training programs.

"This nation can afford to achieve the goals of a full employment policy—it cannot afford to permit the potential skills and educational capacity of its citizens to be unrealized," he declared.

A. Philip Randolph, director of the march, and Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther were the ranking labor representatives present. Randolph is president of the Sleeping Car Porters; both are AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Action This Year

Randolph said the group was "looking forward" to bipartisan support of the pending civil rights measure and to strengthening amendments, such as a fair employment law and injunctive powers for the Justice Dept. in rights cases.

"It is our belief that it is possible to get civil rights legislation enacted in this Congress," he said.

Reuther said the task ahead was "to take the tools" to be provided by civil rights legislation and use them on the "day-to-day job of fighting discrimination."

Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, stirred the gathering. It had assembled, he said, "to remind America of the fierce urgency of now . . ."

The 10 civil rights leaders who met early in the day with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders and later with the President at the White House pressed for the following program:

- A comprehensive civil rights bill from the present Congress, including such items as access to public accommodations, adequate and integrated education, protection of the right to vote, better housing and authority for the attorney-general to seek injunctions on behalf of individuals whose constitutional rights are violated.
- **A federal Fair Employment Practices Act barring discrimination in employment.**
- **A massive federal program to train and place unemployed workers.**
- Withholding of federal funds from all programs in which discrimination exists.
- A stronger executive order prohibiting discrimination in all housing programs supported by federal funds.
- A boost in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour; the minimum is scheduled to rise to $1.25 on Sept. 3.
- Extension of the federal wage-hour law to cover millions still unprotected.
- Desegregation of all public schools in 1963.
- A reduction in congressional seats where citizens are denied the right to vote.

DELEGATIONS JOIN THE MARCH from the Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Labor Day 1963

FREE TRADE UNIONS are an integral part of the fabric of American society. Without them the dignity and freedom of American workers, their standard of living, could not have been attained.

Yet at this Labor Day, 77 years after the founding of the American Federation of Labor, there is at best a grudging acceptance of trade unions by much of American business and industry. In many cases—and in some areas of the country—unions are bitterly and brutally opposed.

In the nearly 20 years since the end of World War II the nation has witnessed an almost unrelenting attack on unions and unionism. There has been a constant stream of proposals for repressive and punitive legislation. There is a persistent propaganda that permeates the mass media, creating a false and distorted picture of the organizations formed by American workers collectively to advance their's and the nation's well-being.

The attacks on the labor movement from those who fear labor's goal of social justice for all Americans can, perhaps, be explained in social and economic terms. But it is difficult to understand those who rail at unions for their "loss of idealism," their supposed "stagnation" and loss of "militancy."

Organized labor has always been and is today in the forefront of the battle for progress, for a better tomorrow. In Congress, in the state legislatures, in the cities, it is the people's lobby, the only organized group speaking for all the people, seeking to advance broad social and economic programs that benefit all Americans.

It is because the trade union movement is in the vanguard of the never-ending battle for freedom and social justice that it is under attack from those who cling to the power stemming from narrow self-interest, from those who place their personal gain above that of the nation.

* * *

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION that is inherent in the civil rights struggle parallels labor's own battle for social justice. The two are inseparable.

They are particularly inseparable on the basic economic level, for a high level of employment and economic activity is the key to wiping out not only the bitter, degrading taste of racial discrimination but the outrageously high rate of joblessness among Negroes and the minority groups.

For the past six years organized labor has been almost alone among the various groups in American life in pinpointing and campaigning for measures to overcome the high, persistent unemployment—the key to decent incomes and living standards for all workers, including Negroes.

American business and industry as represented through its organizations—the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—has fought labor at every turn on its economic program, just as it has opposed fair employment practices legislation and union efforts to write anti-discrimination clauses into contracts.

There are many facets to the civil rights struggle, including the drive by labor to stamp out all traces of discrimination in trade union ranks. But the key, the instrument that can give meaning to equal opportunity, is a full employment society where all who seek work can find work.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Specter at the Gate

Religious Groups Speak Out:

Labor Day Statements Stress Ethical Responsibility of Church

THE ETHICAL responsibility of churches and their members for improving the economic and social welfare of all Americans was stressed in Labor Day statements by Jewish, Catholic and Protestant denominational bodies.

The National Council of Churches, in a Labor Sunday statement of an observance dating from 1910, advises Protestant worshipers that economic systems which do not serve human beings adequately must be "overhauled, adjusted or remade" to meet the needs of living persons.

The theme of this year's observance is: "A Christian's calling—to seek a decent and secure living for all men."

The message strikes out against "the scandal of discrimination — giving Negroes half the chance of white persons in getting jobs, denying them employment by discriminatory practices by trade unions and employers, and giving them substantially less for doing the same service."

The council, calling on member communions and individual church congregations to engage in serious study of "the meaning of the Christian faith for our economic situation," observes that "man was not made for economic systems, but economic systems were made for men."

The statement, issued through the council's Dept. of the Church & Economic Life, was to be read in thousands of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches Sept. 1. It emphasizes the theme that "the basic social imperative for Christians today is to apply God's commandment that we love our neighbors as ourselves to the facts and problems of a world of potential abundance."

Noting that amid this abundance there are frustrating problems on which Christians must work, the council lists unemployment, poverty, and discrimination in employment on the basis of sex and race as crucial issues which followers of Christ must help remove.

THE HEAD of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference calls attention to the overriding problem of equal employment opportunity.

"The ultimate success of the crusade for interracial justice," says Msgr. George G. Higgins, "will largely depend on the willingness of labor and management to adopt and effectively enforce a universal policy of equal job opportunity for Negro workers in every industry and trade."

This is the "master key" to the solution of the total problem of race relations, he says, and adds:

"Complete economic justice for the Negro is not likely to be achieved until there is economic prosperity for all our citizens."

The statement, pointing out that Negroes in many occupations still are "last hired and first fired," says labor, management and government should take steps to protect the rights of other minorities also, such as Americans of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Indian and Asiatic descent.

It calls for specified action by the three groups, including these on the legislative front: a permanent federal Fair Employment Practices Committee with broad powers; FEPCs in each state to fight job discrimination and the Youth Employment Opportunity bill, now before Congress. Action should be taken also to help reduce unemployment, the conference holds.

THE SYNAGOGUE Council of America, observing that Judaism has always championed the rights of the laborer, extends greetings to working men and women and adds:

"Labor groups must continue to lend the weight of their tremendous power to bolster the forces working for peace and brotherhood."

It is a travesty, the council states, for discrimination to exist within labor and it hails the efforts of the "leadership of great and goodly men" to have the labor movement reflect the loftiest ideals of American life and the highest level of ethics in executing its program.

The labor movement, the statement says, must stand in the forefront of those working for civil rights for all regardless of religion, color or national origin.

Asserting that the challenge of automation can be a great blessing or "serve as a trigger for a tragic era," the council greets labor as a partner sharing with other elements in our society the building of a "heavenward-aspiring civilization" and "a major factor in making the good things of the earth more fully available to all God's children."

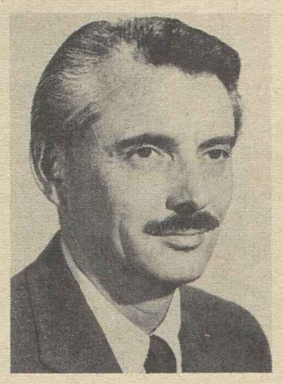
Morgan Says:

Congressional Fight on Aid Prudence or Shortsightedness?

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

LET US BEGIN on the solemn premise that foreign aid has become about as popular as having a rich uncle bequeath his fortune to the family drunk. The feeling has grown that it is an unwarranted waste of funds on undeserving, ungrateful and possibly un-American recipients who in all likelihood squander the money on questionable, uncapitalistic enterprises.



Morgan

Let us go further and declare that some foreign aid funds have been wasted on preposterous projects that never should have been started and that there are some aid bureaucrats, in the field and in Washington, who are more interested in perpetuating little empires of their own than in planning assistance programs that will be, sooner or later, self-liquidating.

Then let us examine the situation a little more closely in an effort to determine whether there hasn't been, on the basis of isolated mistakes and excesses, an injustifiably reckless disenchantment with the concept of aid, and a growing unreasoned impulse to chuck the baby out with the bath instead of rectifying errors and protecting the colossal investment we have already made in foreign assistance. In other words, is the performance now occupying the center of the stage in the House in which congressmen are busy hacking away at the body of the foreign aid bill an exercise in patriotic prudence for which the taxpayer should be everlastingly grateful, or is it one of the most shortsighted and puny-minded little dramas enacted on Capitol Hill in recent memory?

Let us take aid to India. A particularly spectacular controversy is swirling over this item, the most explosive aspect of which is an Indian request for funds to help build a big steel mill at Bokaro, 150 miles northwest of Calcutta.

Anti-Administration forces in Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, have plucked a basketful of juicy reasons to be against it. The project is huge. Its initial segment would cost nearly a billion dollars with the U.S. ponying up more than $500 million in foreign exchange on a loan basis over a period of years, India raising the rest at home. It would be the largest undertaking Washington has ever supported with aid funds anywhere. Our potential commitment may be scaled down but would still rival the $400 million the Soviets are supposed to be sinking into Egypt's Aswan dam over a decade. The mill would be government-owned, not run by private enterprise.

Beyond this smack of socialism, some congressmen are opposed to aid to India because, even though he is out of the picture now, they remember and resent the hateful image of Prime Minister Nehru's one-time confidant, Krishna Menon; because they suspiciously resent the fact that Nehru, despite Chinese aggression against him, still clings to a vestige of non-aligned neutralism and because Nehru is aggressively stubborn in his dispute over Kashmir with Pakistan.

Paradoxically enough, the size of Bokaro was recommended not by Marxists but by experts of U.S. Steel, who surveyed the project at Washington's request, doubled the outlay government officials had envisioned on the grounds it would be more economical in the long run.

AS FOR THE suspicion of socialism, retiring Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith, himself a noted economist, has observed that a pragmatic combination of public and private ownership—such as in Scandinavia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand—has been quite compatible with personal liberty. Why should we run the risk of losing India, he asks in a recent Washington Post article, by denouncing public ownership as dogmatically and as narrowly as the Communists denounce private ownership?

Lose India? Who said we had her? We don't, of course, in the sense of an ally clearly aligned with the West. But where would the West and Asia be if India fell before the military or the political pressure of the Chinese? The great difference between the most populous experiment in democracy, it has been said, and the most populous experiment in Communism is that the Indians have been able to draw on outside resources and the Chinese—except for Soviet help which is now suspended—have not.

Nobody questions the need for the Bokaro mill. Indian industrialists, who can't afford to build it themselves, are begging for it. India, desperate for steel, now spends nearly $200 million a year on steel imports. Savings on that outlay for only three years would offset the foreign exchange required for the big plant. The need grows as India's population multiplies by 10 million persons a year. On its merits how can the Bokaro plan be faulted? Ah well, myopic congressmen bent on sabotaging foreign aid with emasculating amendments will find a way.

Washington Reports:

Electricity from Nuclear Energy Seen Major Source of Power

THE UNITED STATES will have nuclear energy for peaceful uses as a power source by 1970, according to Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), ranking majority member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), senior minority member of the committee.

The congressmen, interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program carried on almost 700 radio stations, said this additional source of electricity will be needed in many parts of the country. At present, electrical power developed from the atom has been too expensive for use except in countries that do not have coal, water, oil or other sources.

Holifield asserted that three plants authorized by the committee will determine the means of reducing the cost of nuclear power. The three will be the Southern California Edison Co. reactor at Camp Pendleton, Calif.; the Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power reactor at Malibu, Calif.; and the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Station at Haddamneck, Conn.

Each of the plants, he pointed out, must make its findings available to other U.S. companies interested in nuclear power.

Holifield explained that the Malibu reactor will be 500,000 kilowats, that at Pendleton 400,000 kilowatts, and the New England installation 450,000 kilowatts. The largest reactor in the U.S. at present has a power of only 185,000 kilowatts.

"THEY WILL RUN, in round figures, around $100 million for capital investment," he explained. "About $15 to $16 million of that, in each case, will be government money."

Hosmer said that if this kind of development continues, "by the year 2,000, Americans will be spending $2 billion less than they would have to pay for electricity produced otherwise. This will mean a huge saving in fuel bills." At least half of the U.S. electricity may come from the atom at that time, he said.

The plants were set up in California and New England, Holifield said, because they are high-cost power areas as a result of having to import the fuel. Nuclear plants have the advantage, as far as Los Angeles and other cities are concerned, of not creating pollutants in the atmosphere as oil and coal do, he added.

"There is another great potential for these reactors and that is in producing fresh water from the sea," Hosmer declared. In California, which has water problems, "we will probably have to go nuclear to produce fresh water."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT of Tennessee, the late Estes Kefauver's district when he served five terms in the House, is now represented by W. E. Brock, a Republican elected last year after a conservative Democrat had been knocked out in a primary contest. Brock inserted in the Congressional Record a columnist's personal "exclusive" that Kefauver, in his last days, had become very apprehensive about the "monopoly power" of unions and in a "dramatic reversal" had "secretly and carefully planned" a major investigation by his Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee.

The columnist, Charles Bartlett, is responsible for his own report, of course. A Tennessean himself and a longtime reporter here, he naturally knew Kefauver well—as did many other reporters who have covered both the Senate and Kefauver's campaigns for the presidential nomination.

To this longtime friend of the senator, for example, it would have seemed far more natural for Kefauver to be concerned about job displacement from automation and about employment disqualifications arising from inadequate education than about the alleged union abuses theorized by a Chicago lawyer whose views Bartlett cited as a source of Kefauver's concern.

The lawyer's views are far more exaggerated and extreme, for example, than any that would have been admired by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, to this reporter's certain knowledge.

The interest in the Bartlett column by Brock, the Chattanooga Republican who hopes to keep his House seat, is in any case something less than totally objective. By inserting the report in the Record, Brock got a chance to praise Kefauver, thus reaching even into the grave for his coattails, and one supposes that a reprint from the Congressional Record may become a Brock campaign document next year.

* * *

AS IT HAPPENS, a statement by Charles A. Caldwell, the senator's administrative assistant, indignantly repudiates Bartlett's report. Three days after Kefauver's death, Caldwell points out, Sen. Morse of Oregon placed in the Record the text of a speech given by Kefauver only last June 27 at the Retail Clerks convention in Chicago.

Said Kefauver on that occasion: "It sounds simple, easy and extremely reasonable to say that we will just put the unions under the anti-trust laws and there are some bills before the Judiciary Committee for the purpose. I don't think that the public generally recognizes what that would mean.

"The anti-trust laws were not made to apply to a man's labor. A man's labor, his activity and work, is not a commodity in commerce. That has always been the history and the attitude that we have taken.

"If you simply applied the anti-trust laws to labor, that would mean two people could not get together in a concert of action for the purpose of trying to get better working conditions or better wages. I don't want any part of that insofar as I am concerned. The labor movement is not going to be destroyed by placing it under the Sherman or Clayton anti-trust laws."

It would have been a "dramatic reversal" indeed if, between June 27 and Aug. 10, when Kefauver died, he had so sensationally changed his spots.

* * *

IN HEARINGS ON THE TEST-BAN TREATY, a few senators expressed more faith in the Joint Chiefs of Staff than in the civilians in the State and Defense Depts. and White House.

Yet civilians operate the country in things military in an infinite number of ways. The military departments in this fiscal year argued for more than $67 billion in defense funds—even after "careful scrutiny" on orders of the Budget Bureau to hold to the minimum. Defense Sec. McNamara in a personal review slashed the total by more than $13 billion.

"Safeguards" recommended by the Joint Chiefs and other technical experts are perfectly appropriate, but the role of the expert in our system should not be confused with that of responsible political officials.

NUCLEAR POWER for peaceful use is moving closer toward realization in the U.S. as the result of three new reactors being installed, said Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), left, and Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Meany on Labor Day:

'Where There Is No Work, There Is No Hope'

AS WE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT make our traditional Labor Day yearly inventory of our progress—and our prospects for the future—one problem stands out above all the rest. It is the state of the national economy.

By some measurements the nation is prosperous. Business profits are at a record high level. More automobiles were produced and sold this year than ever before in our history. Wages and salaries have risen steadily—but modestly; consumer prices have risen only slowly—but this is not the full picture.

Let us begin with unemployment. We have time and again pointed out that more than 5 percent of the American labor force cannot find jobs. Year in and year out, we find ourselves pointing to a danger which others want to ignore or try to brush aside.

As we have so often noted, the labor force is growing at least 50 percent faster in this decade than it has in the past. And at the same time, the elimination of jobs through automation and other technological changes proceeds at an ever-faster pace.

The facts are no less shocking because they are familiar. But what is even more shocking is the lack of any meaningful action or any visible sense of urgency outside the ranks of labor itself. After nearly six years, there is an attitude in some quarters that we are "learning to live with" a jobless rate of 5 percent—or even 6 percent.

This is intolerable. We in the AFL-CIO have pointed out, time after time, that behind the statistics, behind the percentages—are people. Fellow Americans, heads of families, forced through no fault of their own to suffer the misery and despair which inevitably follow in the wake of unemployment. It is a national disgrace to imply that this country can or has to "live with" these circumstances.

This has been a good year in the automobile industry. Yet it has provided employment for a little more than 550,000 workers. Compare this with 1955 when more than 700,000 workers on the payroll turned out some 200,000 fewer cars and trucks. This is the pattern everywhere—not only in factories, but in transportation, in mining, in banks, in retail stores and in offices.

The one basic way to break out of this pattern—which, if left alone, is a sure blueprint for disaster—is to have a greater growth in the national economy. If expanding enterprises were to replace the shrinking ones, if new products were developed and the demand for older ones showed a sharp increase, then new jobs would be created. By and large, this has not happened.

In view of the facts, it is logical to ask why has there been no new upward surge in the rate of unemployment. The explanation is that the Administration in Washington—though it has not asked for all the measures proposed by the AFL-CIO—has been able nevertheless to put in motion a considerable number of programs to stimulate economic growth.

To put it another way—by running very hard at the pace jointly established by the Administration and Congress, the economy has barely managed to stay in the same place. Even this much—and it is far from enough—is more than we can expect in the future, unless both the Administration and Congress do more to help.

THE GREATER NEED is greater purchasing power in the hands of the average consumer. This means lower income taxes, primarily for those in the low and medium tax brackets. This means higher wages, in particular another extension of coverage under the wage-hour law and, in general, better pay for all. This means an expansion in what the economists call the "public sector" of the economy. More money for school construction and teachers' salaries, for public works, for hospitals, highways and housing. This means greater protection—financial protection—under social security, led by a federal program of hospital insurance for the aged.

This also means, before long, a reduction in the basic work week to 35 hours. The plain truth is that simple arithmetic—and we will gladly provide the figures for anyone who doubts it—proves that all the other measures mentioned above, and all the other comparable programs proposed until now, will still fall short of bringing about full employment in the United States.

Persistent large-scale unemployment is at the root of the nation's most serious economic difficulties. Without basic improvement in our unemployment situation, without a considerable reduction in joblessness, in the number of unemployed, there can be no solution of the economic imbalance in our country.

More than that, unless and until our country meets this acute problem of unemployment, it cannot deal effectively with a most vital phase of the civil rights struggle—the fight for equal opportunity. Unless there are jobs available, equality of opportunity—regardless of race, color or creed—is meaningless.

Unemployment, especially among Negro workers, is not due solely to discrimination based on color. We must provide adequate training for this vital sector of our society so that it can take its place among our most skilled. This will promote good will and cooperation throughout our nation.

The country must have more jobs in order to speed up in progress in extending civil rights as well as ensuring a healthy national economy. In short, without a healthy economy, there can be no truly healthy civil rights situation.

OUR DOMESTIC situation is inseparable from our international position. Joblessness aggravates race discrimination and race discrimination weakens our economy. To the extent that we overcome joblessness and race discrimination, we succeed in making our economy healthy and ensure its future growth. Without such strengthened economy, our country cannot be in the best position to assure its national security and fufill its worldwide responsibilities in the promotion of human freedom, wellbeing and world peace.

Our country can never mobilize its full strength when talented Americans—young and old—find their way barred by economic obstacles too great to surmount, and when millions of Americans face chronic unemployment.

When American labor raises its voice today for jobs for all Americans—Negro and white Americans alike—it pleads for the most urgent need of millions of our citizens and serves the best interests of our entire nation—at home and abroad.

We fight against joblessness and discrimination not only as workers devoted to social justice and freedom—we also fight as patriotic Americans dedicated to furthering the ideals which have inspired our nation at its finest moments and enabled our people to build the United States into this place of pre-eminence as a powerful democracy dedicated to liberty and peace.

On this Labor Day, I address myself to all the working people of our land. I speak to the workers who are not yet members of our trade unions no less than to those already in our ranks. I speak also to Americans of every other economic grouping—farmers, professional managers, businessmen—I sincerely plead that you all support and fight against unemployment and discrimination.

By vigorously supporting our fight for an America free from unemployment and all discrimination, every American regardless of his or her walk of life will be promoting America's most vital interests. None of us can ever have any higher or more urgent interests than the best interests of all the American people.

America must be a land of opportunity—not for most of its people, but for all of them. Where there is no work, there is no hope. Jobs for all is very much more than a slogan—it is basic to the fulfillment of the American ideal and the world-wide strengthening of human freedom.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

An Ancient Injustice Is Being Corrected

THIS LABOR DAY finds our country deeply engaged in a great, comprehensive effort to secure equal rights and equal opportunity for all Americans.

We in the AFL-CIO stand proudly in the forefront of that effort; and we will continue to do so until all forms of discrimination are obliterated from American life.

It is too early to predict with any degree of certainty what Congress will do with respect to the civil rights legislation it is now considering. There are reasonable grounds to expect good results. But as the AFL-CIO has often said, one bill or one series of bills is not likely to guarantee total results. The battle will go on, and we will wage it with all the resources at our command.

Most of the emphasis and nearly all the attention with respect to equal rights and equal opportunity has been centered on racial discrimination. This is entirely proper, since the abuses perpetrated against Negroes are infinitely worse and more widespread than those directed at other groups. Yet this is not the only form of discrimination.

Another form—which, except for a few interested organizations such as the AFL-CIO and those victimized by it, has attracted little public notice—is discrimination against women.

Hearings conducted by Congress in 1962 produced startling proof that in a wide range of occupations—in factories, in offices and in the service trades—women workers were paid considerably less money than men in the same establishment, doing the same jobs.

The worst differentials, of course, were found in non-union enterprises. But there were far too many instances where even collective bargaining had failed to overcome the practice.

In April of this year, after carefully reviewing the evidence, the President's Commission on the Status of Women—headed, until her death, by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—formally endorsed federal legislation to establish by law the principle of equal pay for comparable work. As a member of the commission, I joined in that report.

THIS IS ONE AREA of discrimination in which a legislative victory has already been won. A bill providing equal pay for women was enacted by Congress and signed by the President early in June.

It is not a perfect bill. On behalf of the AFL-CIO, I had urged a stronger and more effective one. But at least the principle has been established, and an enforcement procedure created and assigned to the Dept. of Labor.

The law's provisions go into effect next January. They will have far-reaching effects, for the number of women in the nation's work-force is large and growing. It is estimated that by 1970, 30 million American women will be gainfully employed. Even today, there are more than 2.5 million women in AFL-CIO unions.

Thus, even at this stage, the nation has taken one long-needed step in the fight against discrimination. Like the much greater strides that remain to be taken, this will correct an ancient injustice. But like the measure still pending, it also will have a healthy impact on the economy by raising the wages of millions of working women.

As so often proves to be the case, doing the right thing will pay dividends in many other ways. The AFL-CIO will, as always, continue to fight for what is right, knowing that what is right is also best for workers and for the nation.

Text of ICFTU Greetings:

Major Challenges Face World Unions

ON LABOR DAY the international trade union movement traditionally sends its greetings to the workers of North America. The free workers of the world know that they can rely in their struggles upon their brothers in North America whose trade union movements have achieved such proud standards for the workers. But the battle is far from won. Both on the home front and on the international scene the trade union movement is faced by major challenges.

The goal of full employment which is still the foremost aim in North America has not yet been achieved. The retraining of workers displaced by increasing automation is one of the key problems to which the trade unions are applying their specialist knowledge and authority. In Canada the trade unions are engaged in a vigorous campaign for a national labor code which would establish basic national standards and protect basic labor rights.

These issues are also closely linked with the drive for the full implementation of civil rights and racial integration in the United States, a drive in which the trade unions are playing a leading role. Thanks to the unequivocal stand taken by the trade unions on the full equality of American Negro citizens "here and now", they have been able to play their full part in the continuing campaign of the international free trade union movement for racial equality everywhere. This action was given its full effect in the repeated interventions of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions before the Intl. Labor Organization and the United Nations against the apartheid policy of the South African government.

Another important social achievement in the United States, the enactment of equal pay for women in most trades and industries, will not fail to have important repercussions on the international field. A valuable contribution to trade union education was provided by the Canadian Labor Congress which in June this year opened the Canadian Labor College in Montreal.

The international free trade union movement, voicing the longings of the workers of the world for peace, is pursuing its steady campaign to achieve universal controlled disarmament. A first step has been made in that field as a result of the signing of the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, at sea and in space.

The ICFTU greets the workers of North America on this Labor Day, proud in the knowledge that it is assured of their solidarity in its fight for bread, peace, freedom and social justice for all.

Industrial Union Dept. Says:

Cause for 'Cautious Optimism' Seen in Eased World Tensions

(The following is extracted from the Labor Day statement of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.).

THE Industrial Union Dept. extends warm fraternal greetings to the working people of the free world and to their unions on this holiday of U.S. labor. We greet all peoples with good will and pledge our solidarity in the struggle to extend and strengthen freedom everywhere.

On this Labor Day, there is cause for cautious optimism. The test ban treaty negotiated with the Soviet Union is being viewed by the world as a small but positive step toward peace and relaxation of international tensions.

The world now has before it the possibility of peaceful competition and the hope of arms reduction. While true peace is still a distant goal, we can no longer ignore the need to consider alternatives to armaments.

Arms reduction offers to American labor great hope for higher living standards, elimination of domestic poverty and greater leisure. Needed now are private and government plans and programs to fill any gap left by arms reduction. Labor's program for greater educational opportunity, increased public works and more services to the American people is an essential part of any domestic planning for a more peaceful world.

The civil rights fight has aroused the conscience of all men of good will. Until that fight is won, the American Dream will not have come true and all of us will carry a great burden of guilt. Industrial labor hails the civil rights struggle and the nonviolent tactics employed. It pledges full support both for effective legislation and its implementation.

The major domestic economic problem is jobs for the American people. Despite general prosperity for many, more than 5.5 percent of the nation's labor force remains unemployed. Unless the economy is adequately stimulated, we may again face the problem of recession this coming winter. High unemployment plus an economic slowdown could produce an explosive situation. Needed now is a tax cut that will stimulate consumer demand.

UNDER PRESENT circumstances, automation has become a threat to jobs and individual security. If the promise of this new technique is to be fulfilled, part of today's high productivity must be translated into greater leisure. Because of the ability to produce ever more goods and services with less manpower, this nation now has a unique opportunity to meet the pressing needs evident in the public sector.

We urge every member of every IUD union to write to his congressman supporting a people-oriented tax cut, old age hospital care, expanded public works, aid to education, civil rights legislation, the President's foreign aid program, and the test ban treaty.

Labor Day 1963 still sees labor's basic job of organization uncompleted. Emboldened by present complacency, anti-labor congressmen are demanding added punitive anti-labor legislation. Our answer to those who would destroy the National Labor Relations Act by stripping the Labor Board of its power to rule on unfair labor practice charges must be greater determination to organize.

Union members must stand on guard against the radical right who would induce national hysteria so that democracy will be replaced by anarchy and the nation will be reduced to an impotent confederation. Labor's strength must be mobilized to defeat the far right at the polls wherever it asserts itself. With faith in the democratic values of our society, we can move forward to a new liberalism.

Building Trades Dept. Says:

Construction Industry Lagging Behind Nation's Growing Needs

(The following is excerpted from the Labor Day message of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.).

ON THIS LABOR DAY we find that the nation's construction deeds are not measuring up to its needs. There is an unfortunately sharp contrast between current construction activity and the potential. Construction activity at midyear had reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $64 billion. As high as that level was, unemployment in the building trades still ranged from 7 to 30 percent, dependent upon conditions in each major locality.

It cannot be said that the construction industry is lagging behind the general economic upturn in the country. On the contrary, the spurt in building activity this year has helped to stimulate and give solid support to the overall business recovery.

But we still are not building enough homes for our rapidly increasing population. We haven't begun to make up the enormous deficit in schools, hospitals, modern airports and community facilities.

All this will take money. Most of it will have to come from government sources. Local and state governments continue to plead poverty, while Congress is becoming increasingly obstinate in refusing to appropriate federal funds for what the majority of conservative-minded lawmakers consider local and state responsibilities.

Unless there is a sharp cut in the number of conservatives in Congress as a result of next year's elections, we will probably face interminable delays in getting started on the nation's most important unfinished business—building up the real strength of our country.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of progress has been made in this year in reducing discrimination against minority groups in the fields of education, public accommodations, government service, voting and industrial employment.

This cause was furthered on June 21 when the general presidents of the 18 national and international unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Dept. issued an important statement calling upon local unions to adhere to a policy of non-discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, or color in connection with union membership, job referrals and apprentice candidates. This action was followed up by directives issued by the separate internationals to their own local unions.

On August 9, a joint labor-management committee of the Construction Industry Joint Conference went to see Sec. of Labor Wirtz. We presented detailed criticism of the proposed federal [apprenticeship] regulations in writing. We also submitted an additional proposal.

This proposal called for advance consultation and cooperation with the joint committee by the Labor Dept. before any attempt to invoke sanctions in any particular case. We also offered a supplementary three-point program to implement the four-point policy statement adopted by the general presidents. This provided that local joint apprenticeship committees should choose apprentices on the basis of qualifications only, that if any other standard had been used it should be revised accordingly and that an appeals board would be set up to review any individual complaint of discrimination.

Sec. Wirtz accepted both our proposal and offer. He considered it, as we did, of constructive advance. He agreed to meet regularly once a month with our committee to consider all relevant matters.

This was an important forward step. It probably will not end all problems, but it should solve many. Labor and management working together represent the strongest civilian force in America and the government should, indeed, welcome their cooperation.

Pres. Jodoin's Message:

CLC Urges Realism In Jobless Approach

The following is excerpted from the Labor Day statement of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

LABOR DAY IS MORE than a holiday—it is a time for rededication of the labor movement in its efforts on behalf of all workers. The fact that on this day many workers and their families enjoy a time of relaxation takes nothing from this serious purpose of our movement.

At the same time we are very conscious that a great many Canadians are still deprived of the opportunity to work because of unemployment.

Labor Day marks the turn of the season and brings with it the approach of a period when unemployment rates traditionally rise. There has been a growing awareness of the seriousness of this situation; but there has not been a realistic approach to finding a solution.

This, however, is only one of several forms of unemployment from which we have been suffering. There is the unemployment which results from structural changes in our economy. Where such situations arise there should be special assistance to industries which show hope of continuing. If an industry finds itself doomed by changing conditions, then adequate provision must be made for retraining or relocating workers, of perhaps both.

In some parts of the country we are faced with particular situations in an area or a community. Tax incentives alone are inadequate to meet the needs of such situations. These problems call for a program related to the economic resources of the area and designed on a long-term basis to provide people with work at decent wages.

The need now is for a bold, imaginative and realistic approach.

A great deal has been heard during the past year about new developments in labor-management relations. It is likely that even more will be heard during the next year.

The Canadian Labor Congress is quite prepared to play its full role in the development of better relationships. We do this while retaining to the full our right to press for what we believe to be just and right for the people.

There will not be the slightest easing of our efforts to obtain proper wage rates, to establish good working conditions, and to advance social benefits. We are convinced that through such efforts a free trade union organization can make a great contribution to the future of Canada, just as it has in the past.

Liberal-Right Fight Crystallizes:

Presidential Campaign Seen '64 Highlight Crises In Sight For Labor

By Alexander Uhl

AS LABOR DAY 1963 fades, both the United States and the labor movement with it will enter a period crucial for all Americans.

Next year is a presidential election year. For three years the Kennedy Administration has wrestled with huge problems—preservation of peace, the cold war with communism, Castro in Cuba, foreign aid, a Latin America threatened by revolution, unemployment, the desperate need for better American educational facilities, the need for public works, tax reduction and reform, hospital insurance for the aged through social security . . . the list is endless and labor's vital interest in every item is just as endless.

The 1964 elections are important in themselves. They call once more upon the nation to choose up sides, to vote for or against liberals, middle-of-the-roaders, conservatives and reactionaries.

But the 1964 elections have even deeper meaning than normal—more perhaps for organized workers than for any other segment of the population. For the first time in many years, the battle between the extreme right wing and liberals has been crystallized. The American right wing—with the Birchites far out in right field—is seeking to take over the Republican Party and line it up as firmly as possible with reaction in the South.

They have rallied behind Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), whose hostility toward liberal causes in general and organized labor in particular is well known. Behind their hostility to every liberal measure that has been enacted since the earliest days of the New Deal lies a determination to weaken unions and union causes.

They will make their big pitch next year. Organized labor will be faced with the job of spearheading the fight against them.

'Program Ominous'

The Goldwater program for labor is ominous. He wants to put unions under the anti-trust laws; he wants special taxation on unions; he would strengthen injunction powers against unions; he would make the open shop compulsory. In brief, he would tip the scales as far as he could toward management.

A year or so ago the Goldwater "boom" could be taken lightly. It no longer can. Day after day, it becomes increasingly clear that the extremists of the right wing are determined to bull their way to a Goldwater nomination in 1964.

Nor does 1964 promise any improvement on the job front. The U.S. now has passed the 70 million job figure, yet unemployment continues stubbornly high. There are no indications that during the 1960s the American economy will produce the 12 million new jobs that will be needed to absorb the record-breaking number of young people entering the labor market.

More vital to labor is the fact that while automation grows daily, no real answer in terms of the magnitude of the problem yet has been found to the job losses that keep piling up. Industry for the most part keeps turning its back on the problem with the soothing promise that new jobs will be created despite the objective evidence that they are not. Neither has industry faced up to the responsibility that it must assume for discarding thousands of men and women who frequently have given their lives to the service of one company.

CALIFORNIA GOV. Edmund "Pat" Brown (D) won re-election handily in one of 1962's decisive political elections by sinking former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon (R). The picture shows Brown on the campaign trail speaking to a group of Machinists at a Sterling Electric Co. plant.

More than ever, labor's call for a shorter work week will necessarily become more urgent in the year ahead.

The civil rights battle already has had a strong impact on organized labor, an impact that is certain to grow as apprenticeship programs and fair employment programs become more widespread. The willingness of organized labor to face up to the urgency of the civil rights struggle during 1963 was a highwater mark in what has become a revolution. Even greater statesmanship will be required in the year ahead as thousands of Negroes seek equality on the job front.

Other Jobs Ahead

Many other jobs remain to be done in the year ahead. Education is still lagging. Huge slum areas in hundreds of cities need wiping out. The health needs of the nation in general and of our retired oldsters in particular need to be met through the social security system.

A lagging Congress has failed to face up to these needs despite the urging of organized workers. More than ever, genuine liberals must be returned to Congress in 1964 if the labor-liberal program is ever to be enacted.

Labor, too, has a tremendous stake in foreign policy, what goes on among the emerging nations of Africa and Asia and among the restless people of Latin America.

The "cold war" still rages, a war to which the American labor movement is deeply committed. No one has been more vigorous in denunciation of the "Wall of Shame" erected by the Communists in Berlin than the AFL-CIO. The federation has promised its full support in the fight to maintain the freedom of West Berlin and West Germany.

The importance of that promise was symbolized by the presence of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the workers of free Berlin at the same time that Pres. Kennedy made his historic appearance there.

Organized labor is deeply committed to aiding the workers of the new African nations to build their own free democratic unions. The fight to keep communism from infiltrating their unions will be a major one in 1964 as the African nations become increasingly industrialized.

Already the Intl. Labor Organization has become a battleground between the free western labor movement and the Communist-dominated labor unions of the east.

In 1963 the Communists sought to use the racial separatist program of South Africa as a means of stirring African emotions to undermine the ILO. The movement failed, but undoubtedly it will be resumed in 1964, when once again it will be fought by the AFL-CIO.

Meanwhile, Castro sits in Havana not merely a beachhead for communism in the western hemisphere, but an active source of propaganda and violence against long-exploited Latin American nations which now are groping their way toward freedom and economic prosperity. Labor has a big stake and a role to play in keeping communism out of them.

'Greatest Contribution'

One of the AFL-CIO's greatest contributions in this battle was creation of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, a project in which American industry is co-operating.

The year 1964 will see further growth of this program under which promising young Latin American labor leaders are trained both in the United States and in their native countries to assume the responsibilities of a free trade union movement.

The program, which had its birth in 1957 in an experimental project by the Communications Workers, has now been taken over by the AFL-CIO itself and has grown steadily to the point where it has become a significant influence in the Latin American labor movement.

A FLOAT at the third annual Labor Day parade in New York City 79 years ago tied together labor's fight against slavery in the cotton fields to slavery in the sweatshop. In the drawing, bewhiskered marchers are shown with signs marking the slogans of the day—"Down With Oppression" and "By Honest Means We Obtain Our Rights" and "An Injury to One The Concern of All."

Unsolved Problems Still Plague Unions

By Harry Conn

ORGANIZED labor 1963 has been a difficult year on many fronts. At the collective bargaining table thousands of labor-management agreements were signed without any fanfare, but in some industries, especially the railroads, aerospace, publishing, lumber and shipping, lengthy disputes were required to protect hard-earned gains. Major agreements were also reached in steel, rubber and in various crafts.

In organizing the trade union movement showed an upswing for the first time in recent years. The percentage of victories in National Labor Relations Board elections reached 57 percent from a low of 51 percent in 1961. The AFL-CIO initiated a pilot organizing project in Los Angeles in which internationals pooled their resources under the Dept. of Organization. A second drive is now under way in the Baltimore-Washington area.

In legislation little progress has been made in Congress.

Among the top priority items on labor's legislative program, only the equal pay amendment has been signed into law.

Tax reduction, needed to give the economy a push, is still in the House Ways & Means Committee. Hospital care for the aged awaits hearings by the same committee. Youth employment has passed the Senate and the House Labor Committee but is blocked by the House Rules Committee. Federal aid to education has been scattered to a number of committees. Shorter work week legislation hasn't passed beyond the hearing stage. Repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act hasn't gotten to any hearing. Accelerated public works, rejected by the House, passed the Senate, and is again before the House. The mass transportation bill is also held up by House Rules. Civil rights hearings are still in progress.

On the state legislative front relatively little progress is being made in needed improvements in workmen's compensation and jobless benefits. Many states made their programs worse rather than better.

'Work' a Prime Issue

The so-called "right to work" gimmick remains a prime issue and Wyoming became the 20th state to place the anti-labor statute on the books. It is being contested in the courts, however.

Unions in the publishing industry have been successful in many areas of the country in pushing for state and local statutes to ban the importation of strikebreakers.

The year 1963 was also a year of anniversaries: 100th for the Locomotive Engineers. . . 90th for the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen . . . 75th for the Machinists . . . 60th for the Hod Carriers & Laborers . . . 50th for the Dept. of Labor and 40th for the banks of the Clothing Workers.

New presidents took over a number of unions: Charles Luna replaced W. P. Kennedy, who retired as head of the Railroad Trainmen . . . George Harrison of the Railway Clerks became chief executive and Les Dennis assumed the post of president . . . W. A. (Tony) Boyle became president of the unaffiliated Mine Workers on the death of Thomas Kennedy . . . John Griner was elected president of the American Federation of Government Employes as James Campbell retired . . . George Rollins replaced George Russ as head of the Insurance Workers . . . Adolph Benet succeeded Andrew J. Janaskie as president of the Hosiery Workers . . . Thomas Gleason replaced Capt. William Bradley as head of the Longshoremen.

In elections to public office last November, labor helped achieve victories in the Senate contests as the already heavy Democratic margin was increased by four. The Republicans gained four seats in the House; normally the party out of the White House gains an average of 39 seats. . . . A highlight of the election was labor-supported Gov. Pat Brown's crushing victory over former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon in Brown's quest for a second term. . . . Labor-backed candidates lost, however, in Michigan where Romney won; in Pennsylvania where Scranton won; in Ohio where Rhodes won. . . . Rockefeller was re-elected in New York. Democrats, with labor support, won in New Hampshire and Vermont. . . . It took four months before labor-supported Lt. Gov. Karl Rolvaag was declared winner in Minnesota's governorship race.

Supreme Court Active

The Supreme Court made news in a number of its labor decisions. It outlawed a Missouri anti-strike public utility law, it left largely unresolved the question of union dues. Under a union shop in a railroad case, where monies were used for non-collective bargaining purposes, it upheld the agency shop unless specifically banned by the states.

Just before last Labor Day Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg was named to the Supreme Court and Undersec. W. Willard Wirtz was named as his successor to the cabinet post.

The greatest personal loss during the year, for many trade unionists, was the death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Difficulties in Indonesia:

Democratic Unions Trapped by Reds

By Arnold Beichman

Djakarta—Although Communist Party power and popular influence keep growing in Indonesia, there seems little question that the people in the large Moslem majority are non-Communist.

Among the literate and educated there is a strong feeling of anti-communism which finds little public expression. No social or political stigma attaches to an Indonesian Communist or fellow-traveler, but an open anti-Communist who campaigned actively against the PKI (Communist) operation would run grave risks because Pres. Sukarno actively supports the PKI as part of his National Front.

Indonesia's trade union movement (illustrates) how knowledgeable anti-Communists must accept Communist "united front" offers under government pressure. The national labor federations were ordered into a "united front" called the Joint Directorate of Labor, headed by Labor Minister Ahem Erningpradja. Within this directorate is SOBSI, the Communist labor organization with a claimed membership of 3 million, and the anti-Communist, ICFTU affiliate Gasbiindo, or Federation of Indonesian Islamic Workers.

Other federations include KBKI, Sarbumusi and Sobri, non-Communist in political orientation.

Nevertheless they are all working together, however reluctant some of them may be to do so, under government decree to persuade Afro-Asian countries to come to a labor conference in Indonesia. Co-sponsoring this convention will be Communist China, which is anxious to establish an international labor "front" of its own to counter the Moscow-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

This conference can only help the Indonesian Communists to grow even more influential, whether it is successful or not in bringing representative Asian-African unions together. But there is nothing the non-Communist organizations can do when Sukarno so orders.

Since the Communist SOBSI federation is the best organized and financed, a government-decreed national labor front gives the Reds entry into other federations which they might not otherwise find so easy.

Parley Attacked

The proposed Afro-Asian meeting has been sharply attacked by Sec. C. V. Devan Nair, of the unaffiliated Singapore National Trades Union Congress as endangering the "non-alignment" policies of other organizations. Devan Nair lashed out at the conference on three counts:

- "The invitation to China and the cold-shouldering of trade union organizations in Soviet Central Asia threatens to involve this conference not only in the cold war, but also in the cold war within the cold war brought about by the Sino-Soviet rift."
- "The presence of China at the conference would almost certainly result in an initiative to set up a third labor international under China's hegemony."
- "The sponsorship of the conference by the government of Indonesia is clearly intended to advance the interests of Indonesian foreign policy."

Were a democratic Indonesian trade unionist to speak out in this fashion or even to evidence the slightest agreement with the Singapore labor position, it likely would be his last act as a union official. Some of Indonesia's outstanding political and intellectual leaders are now in jail or under house arrest for opposing Sukarno policies, particularly his pro-communism.

With the continuing enfeeblement of non-totalitarian labor groups in Indonesia, the military forces have undertaken to create another labor center with workers in the government-seized Dutch enterprises such as insurance companies, hotels and plantations. In May 1961, it registered as a national union what is now called SOKSI and in December 1962 held its first national convention.

SOKSI, or the Central Organization of Indonesian Socialist Workers, is headed by Lt. Col. Suhardiman and though it claims 3 million members, is believed to have 600,000. This army-sponsored federation is fighting the Communist SOBSI federation. It has its own Djakarta newspaper which attacks Communist leader Aidit and SOBSI by name with magical immunity and, by indirection, the PKI itself.

Attracting Workers

In no sense can SOKSI be called a labor union, although some bona fide unions—railroad workers, teachers, government employes—which were unaffiliated to the other national centers have joined forces with SOKSI.

One reason for this alliance is that SOKSI distributes oil, sugar, salt, cooking oil and other government-rationed necessities which its army officials, who run these state enterprises as manager-employers, receive for their workers. Such control must act as a powerful inducement upon other unions.

Since SOKSI is not a real labor organization, it has begun to penetrate other sectors of the community, particularly peasants and small landholders where until now the PKI had a virtual monopoly.

Observers believe that Chief of Staff A. H. Nasution is apprehensive about PKI strength, particularly among workers and peasants, and is seeking a counter against the PKI National Front, which SOKSI refuses to join although it enjoys Sukarno favor.

It is a measure of the confused (and unconfused) situation in Indonesia today that in discussing trade unionism one must deal with the Communists as well as the armed forces. One ignores the Ministry of Labor which is tied down by lack of funds. Sukarno signed a decree May 22 which permits fines or imprisonment of anybody instigating strikes or lockouts in an industry which he defines as "vital." Nasution is in charge of enforcing that law. Compulsory arbitration keeps walkouts down to the minimum if any can actually be said to occur.

Unionism Can't Prosper

It is difficult to see how trade unionism can prosper so long as it suffers from government's heavy hand, a government-encouraged Communist labor front and a government-tolerated army labor front, an ever-declining standard of living and mass unemployment and underemployment and the stifling of the right to protest and genuine organization.

That there is even a smattering of real trade unionism in this impoverished country is as much a miracle as a blade of grass growing in the crack of a city sidewalk. But under Sukarno's "guided democracy" one-man rule, there is little likelihood that it will ever bloom.

U.S., Canada Labor Lauded for ILO Aid

Geneva—Thanks for the "steadfast support" given by the labor movements of the United States and Canada to the aims and activities of the Intl. Labor Organization were voiced by ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse in a Labor Day message.

"Your support," he said, "is a source of strength to the ILO in its endeavors to encourage the growth of strong and free labor unions and to promote sound labor relations in the developing countries.

"This is a task to which the ILO is giving increasingly high priority within the framework of its technical assistance program."

Mississippi Runoff Won By Johnson

Jackson, Miss.—Lieut. Gov. Paul B. Johnson won the Democratic nomination for governor in a runoff primary here over former Gov. J. P. Coleman. The almost complete unofficial count gave Johnson 251,187, Coleman 188,936.

Johnson, a 47-year-old Hattiesburg attorney, campaigned on a straight-out segregationist and anti-Kennedy platform. He led the first primary Aug. 6 with 157,718 votes to 136,534 for Coleman and 107,253 for a third-running candidate, Charles Sullivan. The latter then announced his endorsement of Coleman in the runoff race.

The Democratic winner will run against Republican Rubel Phillips in the Nov. 5 general election. Phillips is a former Democrat who is telling voters that the Republican Party offers a better alternative to the Kennedy Administration than "states' rights" Democrats.

Coleman apparently paid the penalty for backing Kennedy electors in the 1960 primary against a slate of "independent" electors supported by Gov. Ross Barnett and Johnson. In the latest campaigns, Johnson political advertising heavily stressed anti-Kennedy themes while Coleman was pictured as a "quiet segregationist."

Film Lines Give Actors $500 Extra

Responding in Italian to a Roman Catholic litany in a scene filmed for the motion picture "The Cardinal" constituted acting, not "extra" work, an arbitrator has ruled.

As a result, 15 performers will receive an additional $500 each for their work in the feature film, produced by Otto Preminger.

The producer had contended that the 15 players were extras and that their responses to the litany, in a scene filmed at St. John's Church in Stamford, Conn., should be regarded as "omnies," an industry term for atmospheric words.

Herman Gray, attorney for the Screen Actors Guild, elicited testimony at the arbitration hearing, however, that Preminger's assistants had instructed the 15 players in the proper responses to the litany, which had to be memorized because they were in Italian and employed some words not commonly used in ordinary Italian speech.

'Mature Bargaining' Called 'Crying Need'

A "growing tendency" to utilize the techniques of "mature negotiation" in attempting to solve the problems of industrial relations is welcomed by William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, in an article in the August issue of the American Federationist.

"Just as citizens are fearful of surviving a nuclear war," he writes, "they seem to be growing steadily more impatient and intolerant of the economic consequences and disruptions that mark modern industrial warfare. People everywhere are growing more interdependent upon each other.

"The crying need of the times, therefore, in dealing with problems of every character . . . is for reasoned solutions and compromises."

Writing in the AFL-CIO's monthly publication, Simkin points out that the services of the agency he heads are available to conciliate between labor and management just as the United Nations fills a comparable role on a global scale.

"Our sole aim is to promote labor-management peace," he writes. "We have no axe to grind for anyone. We provide a free service of voluntary mediation. Our job is to listen and help disputants reach their own solutions.

Encourage Bargaining

"We do not inhibit free collective bargaining; we encourage it. We explore problems and suggest possible areas of compromise. We attempt to persuade but, unlike the courts or the National Labor Relations Board, we have no power of compulsion. We operate on the theory there is an answer to every problem. It's our job to help find it."

In urging unions and employers to take advantage of his agency's "impartial help," Simkin stresses the importance of early requests for assistance. The mediators can function best, he points out, when informed well in advance on issues and problems that "could develop later into hardened attitudes and almost inevitable work stoppages."

Many unions and employers regularly brief the service in advance of bargaining, he writes, "with full confidence in the integrity and trust that is a recognized trademark of the men" in the service.

"Time is an important element in solving labor-management difficulties," he asserts. "If disputants can get an early start in exploring issues before them, they have a bit of extra insurance toward coming up with a more reasoned and acceptable settlement."

Simkin gives hearty approval to the various procedures established in different industries looking toward "thorough and leisurely" discussion of problems. He singles out for endorsement the recent statement of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that labor and management should not meet only to do battle every two or three years, but should meet during the term of a contract to discuss and seek solutions of their problems.

'Eager to Help'

The FMCS, he adds, "is eager to help employers and unions establish such consultative arrangements."

He expresses concern over what he sees as a "rising trend" in rejections of tentative contract settlements, particularly by union members. However, he says he believes union democracy should be encouraged and concedes that union members should reject any proposed settlement if they are "genuinely convinced it is inadequate."

Labor Relations Units Established by Wirtz

A major reorganization of the Labor Dept. to group all of its functions in the labor-management relations area under a single administration has been announced by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds will head the new Labor-Management Services Administration, which will consist of five units. Deputy Assistant Sec. Nelson Bortz will have responsibility for day-to-day administration of the programs.

Wirtz said the reorganization "will marshal and make available to labor and management findings of research and other resources needed to improve collective bargaining and labor-management relations."

One of the new units—the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports — will combine all the department's compliance machinery under both the Landrum-Griffin Act and the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1961. Previously, reports required from unions and management under the two laws were received by separate offices.

At the same time, Wirtz announced the retirement of John L. Holcombe, who has been commissioner of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, effective shortly after Aug. 21. Holcombe had been asked to accept the directorship of one of the five newly created units, Wirtz said, but decided to retire after 29 years of government service.

The new, combined reports office will be headed by Frank M. Kleiler, who has been director of the Office of Welfare & Pension Plans.

Directors so far have not been named for the other four units, which are:

- The Office of Industrial Relations Services, which "will provide assistance to employers, unions and groups of employes in meeting the problems caused by major economic adjustments, technological change, changes in the patterns of collective bargaining, and job assignments."
- The Office of Labor-Management Relations Policy Development, which "will provide policy advice to the secretary based on studies of collective bargaining development, economic, social and legislative needs. Also, it will coordinate the research activities of all bureaus and offices of the department in the labor-management relations area."
- The Office of Federal Employe-Management Relations, which will perform the functions delegated to the secretary under the President's executive order granting bargaining recognition to unions of federal employes.
- The Office of Administration & Management for the Labor-Management Services Administration, which will be responsible for all administrative matters, including financial and personnel management, for the five offices.

Meany Urges Test Ban Treaty Approval

Senate Asked to Act Favorably on Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

country and its democratic allies to discourage, deter, and if need be, defeat Communist aggression."

"If this test ban treaty would weaken, in the least, the will or capacity of the western democracies to achieve these aims, we would oppose it," he emphasized.

Turning to some of the arguments offered against the treaty, Meany made these points:

- Soviet superiority in nuclear weapons on the basis of its last round of testing is not clear. If the Soviets had developed an anti-missile missile, Khrushchev "would not have backed away" in Cuba last October. If the Soviet Union is in a stronger position than the U.S., on the basis of the record "Khrushchev would not desist from kicking us around."
- Rumors of secret agreements between the U.S. and the USSR are indications of "cynical mistrust" of the President that is wholly out of keeping in light of the President's record in dealing with the Communists.
- The treaty is basically the same as the draft first offered the Soviet Union by the Eisenhower Administration in 1959 and again by Kennedy in August 1961. Both times Khrushchev rejected the proposals. The present treaty is an improvement on the earlier American proposals because it allows each signatory to renounce it without previous consultation with the other signers. This would allow the U.S. to move promptly in face of "Soviet perfidy."
- American labor "cannot warn too strongly" against "wishful thinking or dangerous illusions" that the Soviet rulers have become "truly peaceful." The treaty "does not bring us anywhere in sight of a world free from the terrible perils of Communist subversion and Soviet imperialist aggression. In fact, I am tempted to remind you that it was Karl Marx who once, very aptly, said that the Russian bear is never as dangerous as when he embraces you."

Ratification will strengthen the country's "moral and political position in the international arena," Meany declared, urging a build-up of defense and "much stronger foundations for Atlantic unity." He added:

"If the U.S. should reject this limited test ban treaty, our efforts to achieve these great goals will be badly handicapped."

Meany warned finally, "as we welcome the prospects for a reduction in atomic fallout, let us be on guard against political propaganda fallout from the sundry Soviet maneuvers for peace—on Communist terms. Communist political fallout can be lethal, as the loss of national independence by European nations in the last two decades painfully demonstrates."

JAPANESE STEELWORKERS received a daylong briefing on operations of the AFL-CIO as part of the government's labor leader exchange program. The Tekko Roren team is shown here with Harry Goldberg, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs (seated at head of table), and Ernest S. Lee, executive assistant to the director of the department.

Shortage of Physicians Seen Growing Worse

Federal aid to medical schools and students is imperative to meet a doctor shortage "that is growing steadily worse," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The shortage cannot be "dealt with effectively" except by federal assistance, Clinton M. Fair, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The House in April passed a measure containing federal funds for construction of medical schools and facilities and providing loans for medical students.

Fair cited figures released by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare disclosing that in 1962 the U.S. slipped from 10th to 11th place in infant mortality rates among countries with populations of more than 300,000. Since 1950, he said, the U.S. has reduced its infant mortality rate by about 13 percent compared to five nations with rates then lower than the U.S. rate which had reduced these deaths from 20 to 40 percent.

"Public health experts tell us that infant mortality rates are the health index that is most sensitive to differences in the quality of medical care," he continued. "When we in the U.S. . . . lag behind 10 other nations . . . it is perfectly clear that not all Americans are receiving the benefits of the excellent care that the medical profession of this country is able to provide.

"The gap between the best kind of care that is available in this country and the care that large numbers of people actually receive will grow larger, rather than diminish, unless we increase our supply of practicing physicians. That cannot be done without federal aid to medical education."

Fair urged the subcommittee to give serious consideration to a program of scholarships to supplement or replace the loan provisions now contained in both the House-passed bill and the bill before the Senate group.

The House-passed measure provides for $105 million aid to construction program over a three-year period and $35 million for loans over the same years. The bill before the Senate subcommittee calls for a total of $170 million construction program over a 10-year period and $72 million in student loans in a five-year program.

IBEW Local Wins Hikes of 10.25 Percent

Oakland, Calif.—Benefits totaling 40 cents an hour have been won for 14,350 employes of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in the first three-year agreement ever negotiated by Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local 1245.

The agreement was ratified in a mail referendum by operating, construction, maintenance and clerical workers in the utility's 47-county California service area.

Business Mgr. Ronald T. Weakley said it provides wage increases of 10.25 percent in three steps; increased company contributions for medical group plans, increased shift differentials, vacation and holiday improvements, and special wage adjustments for more than 80 job classifications.

The first general wage hike of 3.75 percent was retroactive to July 1. Two more increases of 3.25 percent will become payable on that date in 1964 and 1965.

The union, which has been employe bargaining agent for more than 20 years, opened negotiations about three months ago.

Study of Arbitration Endorsed by Beirne

The "abysmal ignorance" about automation and its effect on the economy may be overcome by Pres. Kennedy's proposed commission on automation, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A Beirne declared.

Beirne said on a nationwide broadcast, "Labor News Conference," carried on the Mutual Broadcasting System, that an intensive study is needed to find the answers posed by automation. The chief problem, he commented, is wiping out the hard core of unemployment that has plagued the nation for nearly six years.

The President announced in his message to Congress on the rail dispute that he will appoint a 25-member commission to recommend a program "to assure both the continued advance of our technology and the continued well-being of our people."

Beirne stressed that organized labor has long been on record as welcoming automation because it holds the promise of giving "the people of America and the world a much better standard of life."

But, he added, when automation causes "havoc among the work force," it is "morally justifiable to resent and to oppose the introduction of new machinery." The final test, declared the president of the Communications Workers, "is whether we want to place human values above property values, above machine values, above profits."

Beirne told interviewers Howard Norton of the Baltimore Sun and John Koenig of the Associated Press that "there is no question in my judgment at all that automation is responsible" for part of the high level of unemployment, but that "how much it is responsible for I don't think anyone knows."

That's why, he said, the presidential commission approach is a good first step.

Senate Democrats Ask Aid Cut Restoration

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moved toward what would be, in effect, a Labor Day recess after clearing an arbitration resolution dealing with the four-year-old rail dispute, further delays in major legislation were in prospect.

A House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) indicated that its basic civil rights bill would not be drafted for the full committee until the week of Sept. 9.

The House Ways & Means Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) struck a snag as it tried to complete its basic tax-reduction and reform bill and postponed further sessions until Sept. 10. The prospect was that the bill would not reach the floor until the week beginning Sept. 23—and that the civil rights bill would be delayed until after the tax measure.

Tax Bill Changed

The Ways & Means Committee reversed an earlier decision to impose capital gains tax rates on increased assets of an estate transferred by death. At present, no taxes are payable on the increased value of capital assets—such as stocks and bonds—unless or until the heirs sell the assets. The committee failed to draft acceptable language to plug up this loophole.

In its tentative bill, agreed to on Aug. 14, the committee approved total individual and corporate income tax reductions of about $11 billion, two-thirds of which would become effective next Jan. 1, with the rest going into effect Jan. 1, 1965. The proposed bill was subject to further last-minute revisions.

A key issue in the Judiciary subcommittee's civil rights bill was whether it would include the fair employment practice measure already approved by the House Labor Committee with enforcement powers centered in a new independent commission with power to hold hearings, issue directives and seek compliance orders from the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Celler and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) had previously agreed to seek to add the FEP bill to the omnibus rights measure, and Celler said there were enough votes in the subcommittee for approval of the plan. He indicated doubt that the full Judiciary Committee was certain to accept the addition.

The eventual subcommittee bill is generally considered to be the base from which both House and Senate will move when the measure reaches the point of floor action.

8-31-63

Kennedy's statement on the House foreign aid cuts pointed out that Democratic members of Congress had strongly supported aid programs backed by former Pres. Eisenhower.

The President had already slashed $400 million from his original recommendation of $4.9 billion for foreign aid and the Foreign Affairs Committee knocked out an additional $400 million—even in the face of protests by Gen. Lucius Clay, chairman of a recent advisory committee which had itself suggested a $4.4 billion ceiling. Meany, a member of the Clay advisory group, had filed a dissenting opinion sharply disagreeing with the committee majority.

If the House vote should stand, Kennedy warned, " no [new] development loans could be made" hereafter to Iran, Greece and Turkey, countries "on the rim of the Communist empire."

Would 'Stall' Progress

"Hopeful social and economic progress" under the Alliance for Progress would be "stalled," the President said, and the Soviet Union would be "giving almost as much assistance to the small island of Cuba as the United States to the whole of Latin America."

The Administration's urgency for a Senate increase in aid authorizations reflected the apprehension arising from its knowledge that actual money eventually voted has historically fallen short of authorized levels.

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Senate Votes to Continue Federal Job Training Aid

CHILDREN OF UNION MEMBERS marched with their parents in New York City's gala Labor Day parade. This contingent is from Local 91, Ladies' Garment Workers—one of 500 locals from 45 international unions participating in the eight-hour parade up Fifth Ave.

Bill Eases State Costs In Program

The Senate gave the manpower training program a new lease on life by postponing for one year a provision which would have forced its abandonment in states which failed to pick up half the cost of training jobless workers in needed skills.

Only three legislatures acted this year to authorize matching funds—which under existing law are required as of next July 1. Most legislatures do not meet again until 1965.

The labor-backed bill, to extend full federal financing until July 1, 1965, passed the Senate by voice vote. The key ballot was a decisive 44-19 defeat of a Republican motion to recommit the bill to committee—and thus kill it.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) led the GOP fight against the bill, arguing that failure of the states to appropriate matching funds indicated the program was not worthwhile.

Training Funds Doubled

The bill as passed doubles federal training funds authorized for the 1965 fiscal year from $161 million—a figure based on matching state funds—to $322 million. With this amount, the Administration estimates more than 100,000 persons can be trained that year.

Although the bill was endorsed in Pres. Kennedy's civil rights message as an important means of providing training for Negroes and was hailed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), its floor manager, as a "significant" civil rights measure, a number of southern Democrats supported it.

With about one third of the Senate absent, the recommittal motion was supported by only

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Meany Asks 'Vigilance' On Red Rift

The free world must maintain a policy of "realism, vigilance, firmness, strength and unity," if it is to score real gains from the rift between the Soviet Union and Communist China, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned.

In a signed editorial in the September issue of the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, the American Federationist, Meany saw "great significance" in the evidences that world communism "is in a deep crisis which is likely to worsen."

Relations between the Soviet and Chinese leaders have "steadily deteriorated" as differences between the two governments "multiplied and deepened," he said.

But "however profound and bitter" their controversy may be, he declared, "it does not involve long-range, basic Communist objectives." Premier Khrushchev and Mao "continue to be in full agreement about the goal—world conquest and domination."

The free world is now "confronted with a choice between the two opponents, one of whom is the lesser danger," the editorial continued. "Both are very dangerous to the free world."

Unity Myth Exploded

The Chinese program "is that of a poor and relatively weak" Communist country "which has to resort to revolutionary actions for attaining its goal of world domination," he wrote.

"The Soviet program is that of a super-power ready to rely on its resources, prestige and strength for achieving the triumph of world communism."

The "myth about the unbreakable unity of world communism has been exploded," he observed. The Chinese have accused Moscow of "great-power chauvinism," stinginess toward Peiping and "economic exploitation of the satellites." The Soviet Communists "have countered with charges of Chinese warmongering and racialism."

The menace of Chinese communism remains "obvious because of its bellicose statements and policies," Meany wrote, but as for the

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Fix-Up Fund Aids Victims Of Racist Mob

Folcroft, Pa.—The Delaware County United Labor Council has voted to raise funds to restore the home of a Negro family damaged when a jeering, stone-throwing crowd of more than 1,000 attacked the property in protest of Negro occupancy in this previously all-white suburb.

Officers of the council, which has headquarters eight miles away in Chester, voted an initial pledge of $200 and secured further pledges from affiliated locals. Council Pres. H. Page Groton, an international representative of the Boilermakers, said a contractor and appraiser had inspected the damage done the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Baker, and that labor hoped to be able to pay the cost of repairs.

Groton said in a statement that the mob assault had placed a "burden of shame" on all and raised a "moral issue as old as the Scriptures and as clear as the American Constitution."

The trade union movement was founded on the principle "that every man should unite with his fellow men so that each achieves freedom and justice," Groton said.

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Union Goals Reaffirmed In Broadcasts

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a radio address to the nation, put the nuclear test ban treaty high among the federation's priorities on Labor Day 1963 because of the "hope" it offers mankind.

Urging Senate ratification of the treaty, Meany emphasized, however, that the United States must remain militarily, economically and morally strong to achieve the goal of "a world of peace in freedom."

Economic and social weaknesses must be overcome to bring the nation up to "full strength" in the battle for world freedom, he declared over the National Broadcasting Co. network.

"In the broadest sense," he continued, "a stronger America is the fundamental objective of the AFL-CIO. It is the foundation on which our policies and our objectives are built."

In other Labor Day broadcasts, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and A. J. Hayes joined Meany in reaffirming American labor's "unending quest" for peace, equal rights, jobs and social progress.

Women's Rights Hailed

Schnitzler, speaking over the Mutual network, viewed congressional enactment of the labor-backed equal-pay-for-women law earlier this year as a "portent of things to come" in the area of equal opportunity legislation.

Noting that the number of women in the work force is growing and is expected to reach 30 million by 1970, Schnitzler said the new law will remedy "an ancient injustice" and "also will have a healthy impact on the economy by

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100,000 March in New York:

Parades and Rallies Mark Labor Holiday

Americans observed Labor Day with an eight-hour parade in New York, fireworks in Toledo and special church services in cities large and small throughout the nation.

They rallied at Henryetta, Okla., brought their families to an outing at Lincoln Woods, R. I., took part in a special program during a baseball doubleheader in Los Angeles, and picknicked and paraded from Eureka, Calif., to Anderson, Ind.

At Pennsauken, N. J., thousands gathered at the graveside of Peter J. McGuire, the carpenter who first proposed that a day be set aside to honor labor "at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving."

And at Durham, N. C., union members honored a rank-and-file labor martyr of the 1930's. In a program sponsored annually by the Hosiery Workers and the Central Labor Union, they gathered for memorial services at the grave of Clem Norwood, a knitter who was shot to death on a picket line in 1933.

Many Carried Tools

The biggest and most colorful of the observances was the parade of more than 100,000 New York union members, led by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the grand marshal, and viewed by an estimated 750,000 New Yorkers including dignitaries from all walks of life.

With more than 100 floats and 150 bands, banners calling for full employment and equal opportunity for all, the marchers carried out the central theme of the unity of labor, made up of men and women of diverse races, nationalities and skills.

Virtually every craft was represented in the parade up Fifth Ave., with many marchers carrying tools of their trade. Large groups were in the colorful traditional costumes of their native or ancestral lands. Some carried the same banners they had brought to Washington for the civil rights march a few days earlier.

Joining Meany and Central Labor Council Pres. Harry A. Van Arsdale in the reviewing stand were Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), along with presidents of a number of unions who had marched in the

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Unions, Rails Ready New Talks on Dispute

Rail union and management representatives have begun working on a blueprint for the combination of negotiations and arbitration prescribed by Congress for settlement of the work rules dispute.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Pres. Kennedy was scheduled to name the three neutral members of the arbitration board which will decide two key issues in the dispute—the use of locomotive firemen on freight trains and the minimum size of train crews.

Other issues must be resolved through negotiations, with unilateral action by either side barred for a six-month period.

The five operating unions selected Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and Vice Pres. Ray McDonald of the Trainmen as their representatives on the seven-man board. Representing management will be J. E. Wolfe, chief negotiator for the railroads, and Guy W. Knight, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The board will have 90 days to decide the issues.

In the aftermath of the unprecedented congressional vote for

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Rail Carmen Convene:

Shorter Week Seen Key to Employment

Kansas City, Mo.—A shorter workweek is the "only solution" to the problem of shrinking employment opportunities, Pres. A. J. Bernhardt told more than 900 delegates to the Railway Carmen's convention here.

"In the past 10 years, railroad jobs have declined by over 500,000," Bernhardt declared. "The only way we are going to get these people back into employment is by a shorter workweek without any reduction in take-home pay."

The union, meeting on the eve of the 75th anniversary of its founding, is the largest of the railroad shopcraft unions. Its major committees were called into session before the official opening of the convention to begin work on the heavy agenda of resolutions and proposed constitutional amendments. Recommendations made by national officers include a higher per capita tax—from $1.50 to $2.25 per month.

Bernhardt, in his report to the convention, stressed the importance of union political education and action.

"Much of our lives—more than ever before—is now being regulated by laws enacted by Congress," he said. "It is therefore necessary that we educate ourselves and become interested in politics, on a local and state, as well as a national level."

Bernhardt reported that since the last convention in 1958, "we have increased wages and secured a number of important improvements in working conditions" for the membership.

Referring to the long dispute over work rules for the operating unions and the passage of arbitration legislation by Congress, Bernhardt told the delegates:

"We are afraid — very much afraid—that a like situation is waiting for us."

Bank Pays $24,700 To Fired Unionist

Vancouver, B. C. — The Bank of Montreal has made an out-of-court settlement of $24,794 to M. W. Bluck, an official of the bank for 27 years prior to his dismissal in October 1961 during a union organizing drive at the branch here.

Bluck was president of Bank Employes Association Local 387, a unit of the Office Employes, when he was discharged. In addition to the settlement, he received $1,850 in severance pay.

Screen Actors Open TV Ad Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has notified all signers of its television commercials contract that it wants to start negotiations on a new agreement. The existing contract, in effect since Nov. 16, 1960, will terminate Nov. 15, 1963, unless renewed.

SAG Executive Sec. John L. Dales said the notice of termination is a legal requirement and gives the Guild "freedom to act as its members see fit."

Texas Unions Push 'Bootstrap' Project

Houston—The Texas AFL-CIO convention voted to expand "Operation Bootstrap," a program aimed at elevating living standards of 500,000 economically depressed Latin Americans in south Texas.

Delegates appropriated "an amount in excess of $30,000" to continue an educational and public relations program to inform working people of their rights under federal law to benefits which flow from the trade union movement.

The plight of workers receiving as little as 9 cents an hour has been brought to public attention by the "pilot" educational program of the State AFL-CIO. Under the expanded program three representatives will be hired to man offices at Laredo, El Paso and in the Rio Grande Valley.

Cooperation of Mexican unions will be sought in carrying out the program and in other projects to help improve wages and conditions on both sides of the border.

Delegates reaffirmed support for a legal fight against the practice of permitting Mexican nationals to commute to jobs in the U.S. without maintaining residence in this country. These "commuters" depress wages and aggravate serious unemployment problems of American workers along the border, the convention points out.

Opposition to a resumption of the "bracero" migrant worker program, recently checked by Congress, also was voted.

Brown Re-elected

Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown was re-elected by the convention without opposition. Sec.-Treas. Roy Evans defeated Allan Maley, executive secretary of the Dallas AFL-CIO Council, 90,452 to 40,820.

Highlighting the convention program in addition to Operation Bootstrap, were a special 5-cent COPE assessment per member per month for 20 months and a series of proposals for promoting civil rights and job equality.

The funds will be used to help finance a campaign aimed at abolishing the poll tax in a special election on Nov. 9. A registration system would replace the poll tax.

The state federation also plans intensive efforts to get thousands of Texans to register to vote in the 1964 primary and general elections.

The assessment, to be collected Sept. 1, 1963, through Apr. 30, 1965, is technically a 5-cent increase in the 13-cent per capita tax, but it may be paid by locals or by national and international unions or state or district bodies or associations in behalf of locals.

Gov. John Connally was asked to call a special session of the legislature on civil rights matters, wield his executive powers against discrimination and intimidation, and appoint a statewide multi-racial committee to promote equal rights.

The legislature was called on to outlaw race, creed, color or national origin as a basis for denying employment by the state or its political subdivisions, set a $1.25 minimum wage for "1.5 million Texans in serfdom" and repeal all existing laws favoring one class of citizens over another.

The convention called on its affiliated unions to admit all qualified applicants, regardless of race, to their memberships and apprentice programs and to refer all workers to jobs on non-discriminatory basis.

It asked unions to negotiate non-discrimination clauses in their contracts with employers.

Plea to Affiliates

In addition, the convention urged affiliated unions to eliminate any identification of job applicants as to race, creed, color or national origin.

Delegates asked that Congress set up a national unemployment insurance plan to be administered by the Social Security Administration. Noting that the Texas state plan could not be wiped away "overnight," they urged the state legislature to improve unemployment benefits and liberalize the law so fewer claimants would be disqualified. They denounced the existing Texas Employment Commission as "bureaucratic" and "employer-dominated."

The convention decided that henceforth labor support will be withheld from any candidate for office who makes retention of the state "right-to-work" law part of his platform.

The state federation voted to change its name from the Texas State AFL-CIO to the Texas AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO Convention Call Sent to Affiliates

The fifth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will meet at a time "of paramount importance to workers and to America" to meet the challenges of creating a full employment economy, assuring equal opportunity for all and intensifying the worldwide struggle for freedom.

That's the theme of the federation's official convention call signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in behalf of the Executive Council.

The convention will open Nov. 14 in the Americana Hotel, New York City. The call declares:

The delegates to the fifth constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations can deservedly take pride in the strength, unity and dedication of the trade union movement at every level in every state and city across the nation.

We are meeting at a time of paramount importance to workers and to America, for the tasks of today are more demanding than ever before. The American trade union movement, joined by an alert citizenry, can successfully meet this challenge.

First among these tasks is full employment. The apparent prosperity of most Americans cannot, should not and must not conceal the distress of the others—amounting to nearly 6 percent of the work force—who, month in and month out for almost six years, have been jobless. Little better is the plight of additional millions who can find only part-time work, and still others whose earnings are below the level of bare subsistence.

Deplorably, these are not new statistics; they have been recited many times before. But what they represent—millions of American families consigned to economic degradation—can never be shrugged off as an old story.

Moreover, there is a strong likelihood that what is now intolerable may become disastrous. Unemployment is as malignant in its own way as cancer. The nation has been lucky to escape a more rapid spread of the disease, but luck may be running out.

The accelerating growth of the labor force and the constant shrinkage of job opportunities, due to automation and other technological changes, continue on their inexorable course. There is no visible prospect that rich new sources of employment will arise spontaneously from private enterprise.

Government leadership and government action—bold, imaginative and far-ranging—are essential to avert a job crisis.

No single measure can meet the need. Consumer purchasing-power must be increased by cutting taxes on lower and middle incomes; by extending the wage-hour law to the millions now excluded from its protection; by establishing realistic federal standards for unemployment compensation; by safeguarding the solvency of retired citizens through a federal system of hospital insurance under social security; by comprehensive federal aid to education, and by a broad spectrum of other undertakings, all of great social value apart from their economic impact.

Even if every one of these measures—every item on the AFL-CIO legislative agenda—were enacted, full employment could not long be maintained without a reduction in the basic workweek to 35 hours, with penalty pay of double time beyond that standard. The nation's economy has again reached a point—as it has so often done in the past—when a shorter workweek is essential to insure its stability and growth.

The second great task we face is equal opportunity—the fulfillment of the social revolution which is sweeping across America. This takes second place only because its ends cannot fully be attained unless good jobs, at good wages, are ready and waiting for all when the last barrier of racial discrimination is toppled.

In keeping with its inherent commitment to human brotherhood, the American trade union movement has for many years been in the forefront of the struggle for the full and equal rights of all Americans. But at this moment in history, when the struggle is at a climax, the reaffirmation of long-standing principles is not enough. Equal rights is no longer a goal for tomorrow; it is a matter of here and now. And while the shortcomings of the labor movement are few indeed compared to those found elsewhere in the nation, even these few must be promptly overcome.

Beyond that, the labor movement has an obligation to see to it that discrimination is obliterated in every aspect of American life. Hopefully, Congress will enact a new charter of human freedom this year; but more important than laws is the implementation of their purposes in communities everywhere. Here the AFL-CIO, through its local organizations, can and must play a leading part.

Third, we must continue and intensify the role of the labor movement in mankind's worldwide fight for freedom. Atomic test bans, safeguards against accidental war, relaxation of immediate tensions—these and other steps to minimize the possibility of holocaust are welcome. But they do not change in the slightest degree the continuing global contest between liberty and totalitarianism.

Here, too, it is not enough for us to keep our own country strong and to help strengthen old ties with other democracies. The labor movement has a unique task to carry out in the new nations, emerging from centuries of colonial rule, and in the many others newly freed from the grip of local tyrants.

People throughout the world hunger for liberty, for democracy, for self-determination at every level of life. But this cannot be attained without democratic institutions, among which a free labor movement is pre-eminent. The AFL-CIO must see to it that the people of these new nations have a fair chance to build the framework of a free society, in whatever pattern they choose, so long as it is free and they are free to change it.

These are only three of the major tasks among the many we face. If they are fulfilled, the wellbeing of all Americans and the final attainment of the American dream will be within grasp, and the growth of free societies throughout the world will be assured. It is to the solution of these problems and the realization of these goals that the AFL-CIO is dedicated. It is to the achievement of this better world that the fifth constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations will give its undivided attention.

12 Unfair Practices:

New NLRB Rulings Hit Burlington Firm

Two more "cease and desist" orders against Burlington Industries, Inc., have been issued by the National Labor Relations Board after a board panel found the firm guilty of a dozen unfair labor practices at its Vinton, Va., weaving plant.

The board refused a union request to make Burlington post a $10 million performance bond against continued law violations, but said it would review the record in any future cases.

The request was made by the Textile Workers Union of America, which pointed out past violations by the giant firm at several of its 114 plants. Calling not only for a performance bond but for more persuasive penalties, the TWUA asked also that Burlington be required to instruct all its supervisors they will be discharged if the board finds they have engaged in future unfair practices.

Three board members—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom—upheld the union's charge in the Vinton cases and ordered two fired workers reinstated with lost pay. But, they said, despite the "serious nature of the unfair labor practices" found in this and companion cases, "we do not believe that more stringent remedies are required at this time."

They said they would review the record in future cases to determine if Burlington's conduct compels a finding of "such serious, repeated or widespread violations of the law, and opposition to its purposes and policies" as to warrant added penalties.

The union asserted that a "stiffer remedy" is needed to prevent the nation's largest textile chain from continuing a "chain-wide policy of intimidating, coercing, discriminating and discharging pro-union employes."

In its latest rulings the board upheld findings by Trial Examiner Robert E. Mullin that the firm fired Charles E. Crouch, union supporter, to discourage union membership, and by Examiner Thomas A. Ricci that management fired Robert E. Wright for "talking union."

The board ordered Burlington not to threaten to fire employes for union activity, not to quiz employes about the union or ask them to spy on other workers, and not to harass them in any other way in the exercise of their rights.

The two charges and a previous one grew out of a TWUA organizing campaign at Vinton in 1962. The union lost a representation election, 184 to 226, and charged the firm with unlawful interference.

U. S. Asked to Probe Migrants' Use in Strike

Trappe, Md.—More than 100 members of the Packinghouse Workers have urged both federal and state investigations of the use of migrant farm workers as strikebreakers by a frozen-food processor here.

The strike, voted by the union's Local 1109, is believed to be the first since 1935 on Maryland's Eastern Shore, an area of prosperous commercial truck farms and low wages. Certified as bargaining agent in April, the local struck after the Trappe Frozen Food Corp. rejected demands for a 20-cent wage increase over the "going" rate of $1.15 an hour, plus fringe benefits.

Partial production is being maintained by crews of migrant farm workers quartered at a camp in Hurlock, Md., 18 miles away. A battered bus with Florida license plates transports the migrants to and from the plant each day, shepherded by a state police cruiser.

Union officials have appealed for help from the Senate migratory labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D.-N. J.) and have asked the U. S. Dept. of Labor to check whether federal laws are being violated by use of migrant field hands as strikebreakers. Maryland health and employment authorities have been asked to investigate possible violations of state law.

Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO has also asked members of the Maryland congressional delegation to investigate the strike issues.

A private police agency from Baltimore was hired by management to guard the plant. Armed guards work on each shift, keeping police dogs on short leashes only a score of feet from the picket line. From a makeshift watch tower at the plant's main gate, a guard makes a movie record of picket activities.

Fourteen strikers were arrested, charged with a variety of offenses, when violence erupted briefly early in the strike that began Aug. 18.

The bus carrying migrants into the plant was stoned and 10 occupants were slightly injured by broken glass. Hospital records indicate that two of them were 15-year-old girls. The bus driver, reputed to be the migrants' "crew chief," was listed as from Pompano Beach, Fla.

Bond for those arrested was set at a total of nearly $40,000—a sum union lawyers charged was "inordinately high."

Support for the strike has come from the Ladies' Garment Workers and some other unionists on the Eastern Shore.

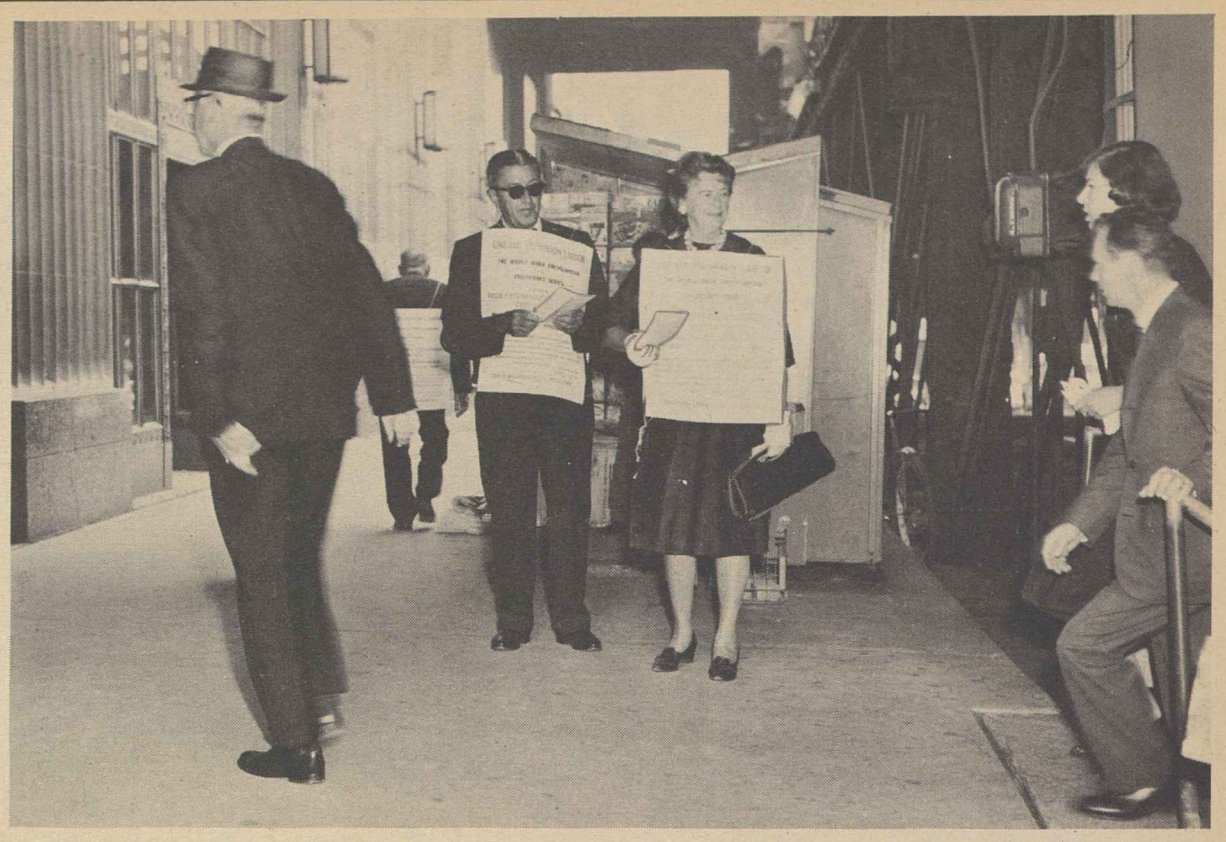
William Lavelle, USWA Aide, Dies

William Lavelle, assistant to Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, died of a heart attack while in Washington on union business. He was 53.

Secretary-treasurer of the former Ohio CIO Council from 1943 to 1949 with time out for war service, he also had been assistant director of the former National CIO Legislative Dept.

He was born to a miner's family in Rossiter, Pa., and moved as a child to Warren, Ohio, where he attended high school. He was graduated from Wooster (Ohio) College in 1931, studied law at Ohio State University and was admitted to the bar in 1934. He was a practicing attorney in Warren when he went to work for the old Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1937, and he had been an aide to Abel for the past 10 years.

Surviving are his widow, Lucretia; two sons, William J. and Edward Lavelle; two brothers and three sisters. The funeral services and burial were in Pittsburgh.



INFORMATIONAL PICKET LINE, at entrance to Chicago's huge Merchandise Mart, informs the public that the building houses the main offices of Field Enterprises Educational Corp., major book customer of the struck Kingsport Press in Tennessee, which has continued to send its work to be done by strikebreakers while Machinists and four printing trades unions have maintained picket lines since last Mar. 11.

Kingsporters Picket Office In Chicago

Chicago—Union pickets have been posted here at the sales office of the Kingsport Press and at the Merchandise Mart headquarters of the Field Enterprises Educational Corp. to tell the public why 1,600 union members have been on strike at the Kingsport, Tenn., book printing plant since Mar. 11.

The pickets represented a new effort by the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association to publicize strike issues and to call public attention to publishers who use the struck facilities.

A major customer of the Kingsport plant—biggest hard-cover book plant in the nation—is the Field corporation, publishers of the World Book Encyclopedia and the Childcraft series.

Kingsport Press has rejected all union offers to settle the strike. A Field Enterprises representative met with union spokesmen to disavow any responsibility for Kingsport management's labor policies and to urge removal of the pickets.

"We have no choice," replied Pres. James H. Sampson of the IAPTA, "but to regard those publishers who are continuing to send their work to Kingsport, to be produced by strikebreakers, as allies of this unfair employer."

This will put all publishers on notice, Sampson observed, that the unions seek the support of organized labor, school boards, libraries, and the general public "not to buy any books produced by the Kingsport Press until this strike is settled and strikers are back at work on an honorable basis."

Maintaining picket lines at Kingsport are the Machinists and four printing trades unions—Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers and Typographers.

Musicians' Local Honors Film Firm

Hollywood, Calif. — Musicians Local 47 has presented a certificate of appreciation to afficials of American Intl. Pictures in recognition of the firm's use of American-made sound track to score movies.

The presentation was made by Local Pres. John Tranchitella and Sec. Don Morris to James Nicholson, president; Samuel Arkoff, vice president, and Al Simms, musical director of the firm. Simms, a long-time professional musician and a member of Local 47, is the father of LuAnn Simms, the singer.

Union Counterproposal Offers GE 3-Year Pact

New York—A counterproposal, offered as a "basis for agreement," was handed General Electric Co. negotiators Sept. 4 by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as bargaining sessions entered the last month before expiration of the existing contract.

The counterproposal, presented by IUE Pres. James B. Carey, called for a three-year contract with wage increases of 2.5 percent each year, a wage adjustment clause tied to future cost-of-living figures and continuation of present grievance-arbitration language with modifications including establishment of a permanent panel of arbitrators.

The counterproposal acknowledged GE's offer of improvements in pension plans, holiday pay, medical protection, sickness and accident benefits, vacations and layoff protection.

IUE negotiators commented that some of these improvements had been urged by the union for years but that they did not represent "an adequate response to the needs of GE employes affected by layoff and automation." The company's total offer "falls short of meeting the problems plaguing" its employes, they said.

Nevertheless, said IUE's GE Conference Board Chairman John Callahan, the union "is prepared to bargain on both [union and company] proposals to conclude a satisfactory agreement in the shortest possible time."

Meanwhile, IUE negotiations with Westinghouse Electric Corp. went into their fifth week in Pittsburgh, with most time spent on explanation and discussion of union proposals. The company had made no offer of its own by Sept. 4.

The Westinghouse contract expires Oct. 15 and the union urged an early settlement to avoid "crisis bargaining."

'Roadblocks' Cited

The GE offer included these proposals cited by the union as potential "roadblocks" to settlement:

- A sharply restricted arbitration clause limiting the types of unsettled grievances that would be arbitrable. This reflected a company position that some grievances previously arbitrated infringed on management prerogatives.
- A wage offer of only two 2.5 percent increases in a three-year contract—the second to be payable 18 months after the effective date.
- Refusal to reinstate a cost-of-living clause dropped during the last negotiations at management insistence.
- A proposal to freeze pension, vacation and insurance benefits for five years, thus foreclosing them from negotiation at the next bargaining sessions three years hence.

The union said GE's arbitration proposal was "unacceptable," declaring that "a comprehensive arbitration procedure is essential to the fair enforcement of a collective bargaining agreement, amicable relations between the parties, and uninterrupted production."

Pointing out that denial of grievance arbitration leaves a union with no recourse but a strike if grievances are rejected unilaterally by management, IUE said the company's position "makes no sense if there is to be a mature labor-management relationship."

The company's two-step wage increase proposal represents an "18-month stretch-out" and even falls short of "guidelines" on pay settlements devised by the government, IUE negotiators said, and fails to take into account increases in productivity by GE workers.

Protection Denied

Company refusal to reinstate a cost-of-living clause denies GE workers protection "that would make wage increases meaningful in terms of purchasing dollars, at a time when government statistics show another jump in the Consumer Price Index," the union declared.

Bargaining sessions began early in August after preliminary discussions dating back to May. GE's chief negotiator, Philip D. Moore, said the informal talks had been useful in the areas of contract language and employe benefits.

Union and company teams split into subcommittees after GE made its offer, one subcommittee dealing with the arbitration clause, the other with benefits. The full committees resumed meetings for the IUE counterproposal.

C. L. Rosemund Dead, Early AFTE Leader

Alexandria, Va. — Charles L. Rosemund, who helped found the Technical Engineers and was president of that union from 1919 to 1942, died here at 84. He was an associate of Samuel Gompers, first president of the former AFL.

The Same Old Story

THERE ARE several constants in the nation's education situation as each new school year rolls around: more students, not enough teachers and classrooms and very limited congressional action on federal aid to education.

These conditions prevail again this year as 51.5 million students enroll in schools and colleges. There is still a severe shortage of qualified teachers and a failure to provide them with an adequate salary scale, and there are still not enough classrooms and too many ancient, unsafe, inadequate buildings.

Federal aid to education is still stalled as it has been since the end of World War II, although this year there is some small hope for a piecemeal approach on vocational education, medical schools and perhaps college classroom construction.

But this year a new element has been introduced which ironically may further aggravate a difficult situation. The widely publicized and supported drive to prevent school dropouts, to bring back into the classrooms those who have previously quit school, may prove too successful.

In the District of Columbia, where a particularly intensive drive has been waged against dropouts, early enrollment reports indicate that the number of dropouts returning to school may create a severe teacher shortage.

If the District experience is duplicated elsewhere, the nation may well find itself in the position of urging youngsters to make the "$50,000 decision" in terms of education aiding their future earning power, and then failing to provide the facilities and teachers to convert that decision into reality.

★ ★ ★

IN REPORTING enrollment expectations for the 1963-64 school year, the U.S. Office of Education notes what presumbly it feels is a measure of progress—that 58 percent of the school-age population was enrolled in some type of school last fall compared to 42 percent 15 years earlier; that 64 percent of all pupils entering the fifth grade in 1954-55 were graduated on schedule compared to 50.5 percent 12 years earlier.

The comparison to 12 and 15 years ago is thin comfort. Why not 100 percent of school-age population in the schools this fall and 100 percent of the youngsters in fifth grade graduating?

★ ★ ★

THE OPENING of another school year also brings out the measuring stick in school integration. Much is being made this September of the fact that all states will have desegregated their schools below the college level to some extent or other except Mississippi.

In most southern states the desegregation involves a handful of youngsters, a token gesture to a Supreme Court decision that will be 10 years old next spring. In the northern states school district boundaries and housing segregation continue a pattern of segregated schools in fact if not in policy or in law.

The states and the localities have had their way on education during the postwar crisis. Many have tried their best, with limited resources, to meet the challenge. Many have sidestepped or ignored the situation.

This September, with the spotlight turned on schools and education, the time has come to ask again of Congress how much longer must the nation wait for a school system fitting to the greatest democratic nation on earth—adequate facilities, able, well-paid teachers, classes assembled without reference to race, creed or national origins.

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'Sorry, Kids, the Bus Isn't Running Yet'

Hits 'Stale Charges':

'Unions Are Very Much Alive,' Labor Journalist Advises Critic

The following article by Irwin Klass, veteran labor editor and writer, appeared in Chicago Federation News under the headline, "Unions Are Very Much Alive."

WANT TO MAKE headlines? Get yourself rated as a former "organizer" for a union, develop a glib pen, induce a foundation or university to keep you in a style that permits you to grind axes without getting a callus yourself.

Most important, become an "objective" critic of the labor movement, and in the name of academic or scholarly freedom publish pamphlets that urge the breakup of the AFL-CIO and proclaim the end of collective bargaining.

If it's press clippings you want, brother, you're made.

That seems to be the career of one Paul Jacobs, whose work is financed by an organization called the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. We've never met Mr. Jacobs outside of his writings, and our own analysis is this: he's a frustrated revolutionary who found he couldn't reshape the world to his pattern when associated with a union, and now would rebuild the trade union movement on the ashes of the wreckage he'd like to help create.

Winning the title of "expert" and "author" on the basis of a pamphlet that compresses all the alleged ailments of organized labor into 46 pages, Mr. Jacobs should be ready to retire with glory, but we read that he's now associated with the University of California Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations. In a nutshell, Mr. Jacobs believes:

- Collective bargaining is finished.
- The AFL-CIO should be split up.
- Get the government more directly involved in labor relations.
- If unions with similar jurisdiction don't merge fast enough, pass a law to make them get together.

Clark Kerr, president of the University of California and chairman of the trade union advisory committee of the organization sponsoring the study, disagreed with Jacobs. He said:

"I do not agree with his conclusions that the present system of collective bargaining is obsolete and needs replacing, although I do think we have entered a new stage in the relationships among labor, management and the government. . . . I am not so pessimistic about the future as I take Paul Jacobs to be, nor am I convinced as he is that some of the contradictions in public policy that he discusses cannot be resolved by the exercise of prudence and good judgment."

There's no documentation of Jacobs' stale charges. The labor movement welcomes study by serious scholars, notably people like Dr. Kerr who come into a research situation without conviction that all of labor's programs and personnel are lacking in honor or dedication. The shelf of hardcover commentaries on labor-management relations in this country is overflowing, and much of the work is good. We reject the notion that a 46-page pamphlet loaded with selective "evidence" to justify a long-standing bias constitutes serious scholarship.

The fact is that collective bargaining is changing daily; the recent innovations in the steel industry (sharing of saving on production costs at Kaiser, longterm vacations in basic steel) are results of flexibility of the American bargaining system.

Jacobs' reaction to a problem is one that often afflicts those who have lost the power of impact on events: call in the government. We reject this approach, which has failed in countries where the government is deeply involved in the labor-management process.

SURELY THERE IS much in American unions and other institutions that needs correction. Yet labor fills the void in our society when others fail to act on the issues related to the quality of life in America. The "liberal" commentators on organized labor have evidently abandoned this fight. Organized labor still works as best it knows how in achieving these goals for our country:

- The kind of opportunity to provide for all our children an education that will enable them to grow and develop to the best of their capabilities.
- The security and dignity provided to our older citizens after they have done their share of work.
- The kind of economic, social and political opportunities provided for all citizens regardless of their race or creed or color.
- The kind of opportunity provided for every able and willing person to be gainfully employed.

It's easier for the critics of labor like Jacobs to be critical than correct. The work that organized labor performs daily does change the quality of life in our nation, but the process is tedious and doesn't get many headlines.

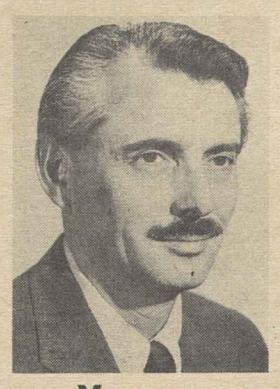
Morgan Says:

Pressure of Evidence Piling Up Linking Cigarets with Cancer

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE OLD SAW about "where there's smoke, there's fire" may soon be applied in a blistering manner to the tobacco industry. Pressures, scientific and otherwise, are increasingly directed against cigarets as the evidence, though still not positively conclusive, piles up to link cigaret smoking with lung cancer.



Morgan

A special committee of scientists is due to report to the U.S. Surgeon General, probably before the end of the year, a series of findings on smoking and the health issue. In a front page lead story recently, the Wall Street Journal reported that the controversy was pointing a loaded, double-barreled shotgun directly at the huge, lucrative and important U.S. tobacco industry.

". . . Most authorities agree," the Journal recount said, "that the ever-stronger case against cigarets makes it far more likely that the Surgeon General's group will declare that cigarets are a probable cause of lung cancer and other lung disease and that they contribute to heart disease and higher mortality rates in general. If so, these authorities add, the AMA (American Medical Association) undoubtedly would take a strong anti-smoking stand for the first time."

Of more importance is a recently published book called "The Consumers Union Report on Smoking and the Public Interest." Consumers Union is a non-profit organization of high integrity which for years has been a boon to the American customer and a bane to manufacturers and merchants inclined to give the public short measure on quantity or quality. But its careful testing of countless products and publication of the results in a monthly magazine, Consumer Reports, may well have generated modest booms for goods and services rated up to standard.

"The conclusion is inescapable," the book says, "and even spokesmen for the cigaret industry today rarely seek to escape it: We are living in the midst of a major lung cancer epidemic. This epidemic hit men first and hardest, but has affected women as well. It is occurring not only in the United States but in a number of other countries. It cannot be explained away by such factors as improved diagnosis. . . .

"The American Public Health Association has called attention to this black future in a single dramatic statistic. If present trends continue, the association reported in 1959, 'lung cancer will claim the lives of more than 1 million present school children in this country before they reach the age of 70 years.' "

Finally, "Smoking and The Public Interest" emphasizes, "there is the strange but unchallenged fact that lung cancer remains today a rare disease among men and women who do not smoke and who never have smoked. It is also relatively uncommon among men who smoke cigars or pipes or both, but not cigarets."

Then the book adds this stunning haymaker: "If a single population could be found—urban or rural, domestic or foreign, red, yellow, black or white—in which an increase in lung cancer is not linked with heavy, prolonged cigaret smoking, the case against the cigaret would concededly be weakened. But no such population has been reported."

AND SO THIS Consumers Union examination concludes: "The first practical question the layman should bear in mind is quite simply, 'If I start smoking cigarets, will my chances of dying of lung cancer go up significantly? The answer is Yes.

"The other practical question is for men and women who already smoke cigarets: 'If I stop smoking them, will my chances of getting lung cancer go down?' The answer is again Yes."

But as the Wall Street Journal points out, the habit won't be easy to break, for a number of reasons: American consumers spent nearly $8 billion on tobacco last year. The livelihoods of more than 3.5 million workers depend at least to some extent on the tobacco industry which yielded more than $3.2 billion in federal, state and municipal excise taxes in 1962.

If the problem is as bad as even the most cautious examinations indicate it is . . . we might best begin with an education program that would be a little more honest and candid than cigaret advertising campaigns which proclaim smoking will increase our status symbols if not actually strengthen our well-being and health.

Washington Reports:

4-1 Senate Approval Predicted For Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN treaty will be approved by the Senate by a 4-to-1 vote, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) predicted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on almost 700 stations.

"We have been fearfully close—as our experience in the Cuban crisis should have shown us all —to nuclear catastrophe, and so we ought to look upon this [treaty] as an opportunity to step in the other direction," Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) declared on the same program.

"If this treaty leads to further progress toward enforceable disarmament and lessening of the tensions and dangers in today's world, then we will have reason to applaud the action the Senate is about to take. If it does not work out, we won't be any worse off than we are today."

Both senators declared themselves in favor of the four "safeguards" proposed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff: The U.S. must stand ready to resume testing in case of violation of the treaty; the U.S. should continue efforts to improve its detection system; the U.S. should expand its underground testing for military and peace-time uses of the atom; the U.S. should maintain its laboratory facilities.

Both discounted an argument by Dr. Edward Teller, a nuclear scientist, that the Soviet Union might cheat on the treaty by tests in outer space.

"It is my observation that the Soviet Union is short of cash right now," commented Aiken, "and when we consider the billions and billions of dollars that would be necessary to conduct a test 20 million miles from earth and get adequate reports back from the test, then I think there is little likelihood that they would undertake such a test. Furthermore, our government scientists say they think they could detect such a test."

ASKED IF THE TREATY would tie U.S. hands in case of war, Aiken replied: "Absolutely not. Under international law, the provisions of a treaty are not applicable when any signatory happens to get into war. At such time, the treaty goes out the window."

Church, asked about Soviet Union reasons for signing the treaty, said:

"For one thing, we all breath the same air and we have a common interest in preventing its further poisoning. For another, the nuclear arsenals have reached fantastic levels. Today the equivalent of 60 million tons of TNT is in the existing U.S. and USSR arsenals. That is equivalent to a bomb against the head of every inhabitant of this planet.

"A third reason is the mounting costs of this continuing race, which puts a disproportionate burden on the nuclear powers, making it less and less possible to devote the resources we should be using to peaceful uses and to competition in international markets."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE a congressional committee experiences a moment of truth. Such a moment occurred during Senate Labor Committee hearings on amendment of the Manpower Development & Training Act—and the bearer of tidings was the Republican Sen. Len B. Jordan of Idaho.

At issue was the simple question of whether Congress should continue to insist on state matching funds to operate the manpower program.

When the original training act was passed in 1962, the federal government was to put up somewhat more than half the money to get the program launched, with a total authorized expenditure of $435 million. But the states were required to start furnishing matching funds for part of the program, and after June 30, 1964, one-half the cost for all of the vocational training and one-half the allowances to support trainees while they were being re-educated.

This was in line with the immemorial dogma that the states ought to show evidence of being "interested" in a program, and bear "their share" of its costs, if a joint federal-state operation is conducted for the general welfare.

The Labor Committee was faced with the cold fact that only three legislatures—in Connecticut, Montana and Tennessee—have passed matching fund authorizations, and for only a total of $720,000. The whole experimental project in retraining would grind to a halt unless the matching-fund formula was dropped.

* * *

THE ALTERNATIVE, of course, was to let it die. And two senators—Goldwater of Arizona, Tower of Texas, both Republicans—declined to sign a report supporting amendment of the act, saying that 47 legislatures "have refused to enact matching legislation" although they have had ample opportunity.

But the proposed amendment was overwhelmingly backed by other members, and the official report relied heavily on Jordan's comments during hearings.

Jordan is a former member of the Idaho legislature and a former governor. In an exchange with a witness, the senator remarked that "the mills grind very slowly at the state level." Practically speaking, he suggested, it was "expecting a good deal" for the states to have "come out wholeheartedly in support of this program" in 1963 when the enabling legislation was approved by Congress only last year.

He referred to the shortness of sessions in most legislatures—a holdover from state constitutions adopted when rural populations thought that legislature best which did little or nothing and was sent home quickly.

Even more significantly, he cited the high turnover of members in most legislatures and the inexperience of both old and new members in such complicated programs as manpower training—the selection of vocational skills to promote the projection of programs to fit workers for jobs that will be available when they are trained.

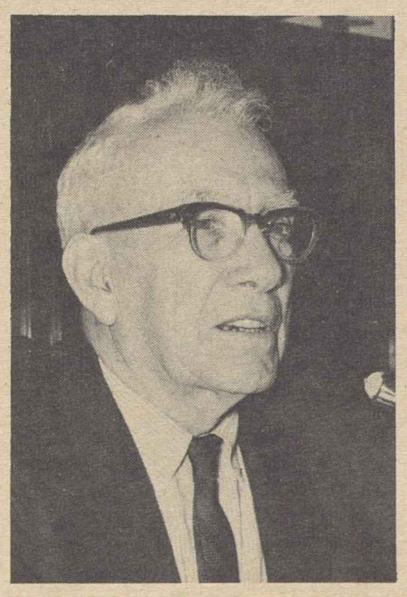
* * *

BESIDES, the committee report pointed out, "most of the states are extremely hard pressed financially."

State and local government debt has jumped 600 percent since 1945 while the federal government debt increased only 10 percent. A state's failure to vote funds for a program that is brand new, that is experimental and preliminary, that is intended to develop techniques through trial-and-error methods, doesn't mean that the state disapproves the program. It may mean simply that it has neither the competence to build a record and justify authorization nor the money to spend.

What is true in regard to manpower training is true for a good many other programs basically national in scope, and it is no longer logical for matching state funds to be required automatically.

And federal financing, it may be remembered, is provided from a graduated income tax vastly more equitable than financing from state revenues drawn largely from property taxes and sales taxes bearing most heavily on low-income and middle-income families.



THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY should and will be approved by an overwhelming vote, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), left, and Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Both are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Meany Sees Civil Rights Made 'Fully Secure' in '63

The year 1963 is the "year in which civil rights of every American must be made truly meaningful and fully secure for all time," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a special message to the American Negro Emancipation Centennial in Chicago.

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the still unfinished task of Negro emancipation," Meany wrote the centennial group, on four levels:

- **Economic emancipation through enactment of a federal fair employment practices law.**
- **Social emancipation by enactment of federal legislation to outlaw discrimination in all places of public accommodation and executive action to extend and reinforce equal opportunity in housing.**
- **Political emancipation by legislation empowering the attorney general to insist on equal justice before the law whenever discrimination is practiced.**
- **Education emancipation by federal action to assure full equality in education for all children without regard to race, creed or color.**

Meany paid tribute to Negro trade unionists whose "dedication, leadership and sacrifices over the years have done so much to advance organized labor's unremitting struggle for a better life and higher standards of working and living conditions for all Americans."

He stressed that the concept of equal opportunity rests in a large sense on the ability to strengthen the U.S. economy to provide jobs, good wages and living standards "in keeping with the American dream."

Parades, Rallies Mark Labor's Own Holiday

(Continued from Page 1)

parade. Some 500 locals from 45 international unions were in the line of march which began under bright sunlight and ended well after dark.

For stay-at-homes in many cities throughout the nation, there was the television preview of the AFL-CIO's 1963 Labor day film, "In Common Brotherhood."

Filmed on four continents, it showed a cros-section of the assistance given by the AFL-CIO to free trade unions throughout the world.

All major radio networks carried speeches by top AFL-CIO officials and newspapers reported Labor Day messages and greetings by Pres. Kennedy, congressional leaders and spokesmen for all major religious groups.

Wirtz Hails Unions

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz hailed organized labor for having added "industrial democracy" to the political democracy established in the United States. He used the occasion, also to emphasize the higher degree of skill and training needed in today's labor market and to make a last-minute appeal to youngsters thinking about "dropping out" of school to return to classrooms this fall.

Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Dir. William E. Simkin reminded the nation that "collective bargaining is working well in the vast majority of cases" despite "mammoth current problems that are by-products of unemployment and automation."

Typical of messages received from trade unions overseas was one from the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, voicing "wishes for best success in your struggle for full employment, for increased social security and for fair employment opportunities for all."

For some 2.6 million of the nation's lowest-paid workers, Labor Day heralded a pay increase —under the federal Wage-Hour Act.

Effective Sept. 3, the minimum wage for workers in jobs covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act prior to 1961 advanced from $1.15 an hour to a new minimum of $1.25 an hour. This will add an estimated $365 million in buying power.

For all retail service workers brought under the wage-hour coverage in 1961, the 44-hour week became effective, with overtime rates required above that ceiling. Other previously-covered workers remain under the 40-hour week.

Schlossberg Joins UAW Legal Staff

Stephen I. Schlossberg has resigned as special assistant to the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to become associate general counsel for the Auto Workers.

A one-time organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers, Schlossberg will handle UAW legal matters in Detroit under Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of Washington, who was recently named UAW general counsel.

In announcing the resignation, FMCS Dir. William E. Simkin said Schlossberg would be succeeded by Herbert Schmertz, who has been the agency's general counsel, and that Schmertz in turn would be replaced by H. T. Herrick, for the past two years special assistant to Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds.

In Labor Day Speeches:

Peace, Rights, Jobs, Progress Reaffirmed as Union Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

raising the wages of millions of working women." He added:

There may be a long road to travel before equal rights and equal opportunity, with no ifs, ands or buts, are established beyond question . . . but we are moving with increasing speed in that direction."

Beirne, speaking over the American Broadcasting Co. network, traced the "years of legislative effort and struggle" which led to such programs as free public education and social security, and economic struggles which brought about shorter hours, paid vacations and a "democratic economy."

These, he emphasized, "did not spring automatically into existance. . . . When we take for granted any of these American social advances, we have taken the first step to make them weaker or even losing them altogether."

Beirne and Hayes both stressed the human problems arising from automation—and from the failure of the economy to grow rapidly enough to provide jobs for workers displaced by technological developments and new workers entering the labor market.

Hayes, heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System, pointed out that labor's drive for shorter hours is motivated by the fact that "millions of American workers who want work do not have jobs."

Opponents of shorter hours, he declared, "offer no answers, no alternatives of their own to the problem of technological unemployment."

Purchasing Power Stressed

Organized labor, Hayes said, is "deeply and directly" concerned with finding an answer to the problem of maintaining "the dignity of labor and the purchasing power of working families at the time when the human factor in industry is threatened as it is through automation."

Meany, in his Labor Day addres, declared the United States has "an obligation" to the world "to demonstrate the superiority of a free society."

The place to start, he said, "is right here at home." He added:

"It is all very well to say that the worker earning $3,000 a year in America is better off than most workers in the Soviet Union. That may be true but it is not enough. We have to see to it that everyone in America enjoys an American standard of living."

On civil rights failures, Meany said, "we cannot wiggle off the hook by saying that there is anti-semitism in the Soviet Union . . . what matters is our own conduct, here in America. If there is a question whether every American is equal, then the whole concept of America is in question everywhere."

Meany emphasized that U.S. labor is alert to the continuing threat of world communism and is under "no illusions" about the Soviet Union.

"Even so," he said, "we are aware that anti-communism, in itself, is not a policy that can prevail in the world."

Freedom, Meany said, "can and will prevail as long as free Americans continue their unending quest for a stronger and better society."

Farmers, Labor Urged To Unite Against R-T-W

Henryetta, Okla.—Farmers and city workers must "stand together" to defeat a drive to outlaw the union shop in Oklahoma, Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union declared at a statewide Labor Day rally here.

Patton, whose organization represents family farmers, warned that a so-called "right-to-work" law would cause the state's economy to "take a nose dive."

He said such a punitive and "unfair" law would lower the income of Oklahoma's small farmers and merchants as much as it would slash the wages of workers in industry.

The business reactionaries and "wild-eyed John Birchers" who are seeking to ban the union shop are also the leaders of the drive to destroy farmer co-ops and the rural electrification program, Patton charged.

"You have stuck with us and we're going to stick with you," he pledged to the Labor Day gathering.

"The important message I want to get over to both farmers and working people is to stick together and help each other in this fight.

"Together, farmers and workers of Oklahoma can protect each other's hard-won rights. Alone, you can't. So look to the things you have in common. Don't let the John Birchers, the 'right-to-workers' or anyone else fool you into thinking you should be on opposite sides. If that happens, it will be tragic for you and for Oklahoma."

Patton, who is an executive board member of the National Council for Industrial Peace, noted that Oklahoma has been a prime target for the "right-to-work" drive. An initiative petition to force a referendum on a proposed "right-to-work" constitutional amendment is currently before the State Supreme Court.

"Day after tomorrow it will be some kind of legislation to aid monopoly business at the expense of the small merchants," he added.

The goal of "national prosperity and abundance for all," Patton declared, cannot be acheived "by turning the clock back to the last century. . . . We cannot produce greater purchasing power for our farm and factory products by enacting so-called 'right-to-work' laws that lower wages and dry up the buying power of 70 million working Americans."

Meany Protests Ruling On Northeast Airlines

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to reconsider its decision to cancel Northeast Airlines' Florida and Eastern Seaboard routes—a move which would sharply curtail air service in the New England area and cost the jobs of several thousand airline employes.

In a letter to CAB Chairman Allan S. Boyd, Meany expressed "most serious objection" to the ruling.

It was made, he declared, "with an apparent disregard" for the continued existence of the airline and "its depressing effect" on the economy of New England and the air service needs of the population.

"The decision," he said, "seems to have been taken with an apparent disregard for its inhuman effect on the livelihood of thousands of skilled and trained employes of the carrier and their families."

Meany also expressed "serious concern" at the "undesirable monopolistic characteristics" resulting from the lessening of competition along routes which have been served by Northeast.

The 3-2 decision eliminated Northeast from the profitable Florida route, which included the right to stop at Washington and Philadelphia, leaving the field to National and Eastern Airlines.

Unions representing nearly 2,000 Northeast employes who are expected to lose their jobs if the CAB decision stands have vigorously protested the ruling, as have New England business groups and the area's congressional delegation.

Meany urged reconsideration by the CAB "so that a more equitable resolution of difficulties of Northeast Airlines can be achieved and the rights and well-being of so many American citizens might be better protected and advanced."

REVIEWING STAND SCENE at height of New York City AFL-CIO Labor Day parade shows, left to right, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, Treas. William H. Bowe of the citywide AFL-CIO, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the local AFL-CIO.

Program for Dropouts:

Labor Urged to Back Youth Training Plan

An appeal that all AFL-CIO affiliates cooperate with the Youth Employment Program of the National Institute of Labor Education has been made by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The project originated in a resolution adopted by the President's Committee on Youth Employment, of which Haggerty is a member, calling on the labor movement to establish training centers where school dropouts can learn skills commensurate with their abilities. It is jointly financed by the AFL-CIO and the Labor Dept.

Haggerty pointed out that the jobless rate among high school dropouts runs four to six times that of the total labor force.

"A complicating factor is that much of the untrained labor force is to be found among racial minority groups who, because of poverty, ignorance or race, are not among the beneficiaries of any kind of training," he added.

"The trend towards automation further narrows the opportunities for these people who are at the lowest level of skills.

"By contrast, we can expect a rise in the need for professional, technical and related workers, and thus expanding opportunities for highly trained people."

Haggerty said it seemed advisable that the voluntary groups of U.S. society, "especially management and labor," supplement what the federal government is doing to help young people. The NILE program is the result.

Declaring that "the present situation calls for bold and imaginative action, and some sacrifice," he pointed out that "there are many ways by which a local union or a council could start a good, meaningful program."

"Government assistance is available for these programs in the form of subsidies to young people undergoing training, as well as funds for the hiring of teachers, rental of equipment, and training facilities," he said.

Haggerty urged affiliates to direct their inquiries to Dir. Nicholas R. Loope, NILE Youth Employment Program, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 300, Washington, D. C.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey of the Auto Workers serve with Haggerty on the President's committee. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin is a vice president of NILE.

GOOD FOOD and lots of it was served at this union-operated stand during the Clearfield County (Pa.) Fair. The union label-decorated staff was composed of, left to right, Sec. Fred Pizzella of the Clearfield County AFL-CIO; Cora Turner, Clothing Workers; Pres. Willard Nelson of the county central body, and Thomas Leone of the Stone & Allied Products Workers.

Chicago AFM Locals Told to Speed Merger

New York—Two Chicago locals of the Musicians have been instructed by the American Federation of Musicians, to "enter promptly into good-faith negotiations looking torward merger," Pres. Herman Kenin announced.

The order reaffirmed the AFM policy "to effect with all possible speed a program for ending segregation, separation or exclusion" in its locals "based on race, color, creed or national origin," Kenin emphasized. He said he had been "assured" of the dedication of both Chicago units—Local 10 and Local 208—to the purpose.

Noting that unity discussions have been taking place, the AFM international executive board declared itself "dissatisfied with the merger developments . . . since March of this year."

The parent international "prefers that the terms of the merger be negotiated," Kenin said, but "is determined that the merging process shall not be delayed unduly."

Unless the union is satisfied that joint negotiations will produce agreement no later than Mar. 1, 1964, the AFM "will take such action as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the merger . . . with due regard to the rights and privileges of all concerned," he said.

The executive board directive came after officers of Local 208 had met at their own suggestion with the board, with officers of Local 10 also invited.

The board responded Aug. 28 with a "statement of policy and order" sent identically to each local.

The locals were instructed to "enter promptly into good-faith negotiations looking toward merger."

During negotiations "and until further action by the international union," the board directed, "neither local shall induce nor accept membership applications from the other local; all members of either local who have already applied may enjoy dual membership, provided they shall have paid the full initiation fees and dues not later than Oct. 1, 1963."

The latter provision, Kenin announced, bears on the status of Negro members of Local 208 who recently applied for membership in Local 10.

The AFT order stressed that "all parties must be constantly aware that a real merger presupposes a joining of equals, with mutual respect and with full regard for previous contributions of all parties to the labor movement," and that "any such merger must contain the assurance of future equality and opportunity for those joining together."

Fix-Up Fund Aids Victims Of Racist Mob

(Continued from Page 1)

It stands for "fair play for all," including "the right of every American to live where he chooses."

The attempt to deny the Bakers this right "is a cause of deep sorrow to all fair-minded trade unionists," he continued. The question all had to face, he said, was how to "lift the burden of shame."

State police fenced off the mobs assaulting the Baker home and shouting insults in riotous scenes, but the violent crowd had already broken the windows and storm sash, partially burned out a bedroom with a fire bomb, torn off the garage doors, damaged the heating system, destroyed the water heater, and stoned and egged the officers.

The family nevertheless moved in under police protection. Baker is a laboratory technician, his wife a hospital nurse. Their two-year-old daughter was left with relatives until the violence faded.

The Bakers said "we only want a decent place to live. We will obey and respect the law and hope other people will." The mob outbreak was a "challenge," Baker added. "And if we can't live up to a challenge, we have no place to go."

Florida Line Yields on Work Rules

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Florida East Coast Railway has bowed to a government order and rescinded drastic work rules changes it had unilaterally imposed two months ago, but operating employes continued to respect the picket lines of "non-op" unions which have been on strike since Jan. 23.

The non-op strike is over wages. Management refused to grant its workers the 10.3 cents an hour increase won last year on all other major railroads.

Members of the operating unions, who have observed the picket lines since the start of the non-op strike, formally called a strike when the railroad imposed its rules changes.

Although the company has not participated in the national bargaining over work rules, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and National Mediation Board Chairman Francis A. O'Neill ruled that the arbitration law passed by Congress on the work rules issue applies to all railroads.

In a joint telegram to the railroad, they declared that the operating rules changes must be "rescinded, cancelled and annulled."

The railroad has maintained skeleton freight service during the strike but a recent financial report showed a net operating loss of $573,951 during the first half of 1963 compared with an operating profit of $357,183 during the comparable period last year.

Kit on Colleges Ready for Parents

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has prepared a kit for the parents of youngsters who enter their junior year of high school this fall and who are interested in the AFL-CIO scholarship program.

Juniors who want to compete for the AFL-CIO awards, which are worth up to $6,000 over the four years of college, must take the National Merit Scholarship Examination on Mar. 10, 1964.

The federation kit includes complete information on AFL-CIO scholarships and other sources of scholarships and low-cost financial aid, makes suggestions for selecting the right college and outlines preparations for college entrance.

A kit will be sent free to any union member who sends a postcard to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Rail, Union Spokesmen Plot Route to Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

limited arbitration, to avert the shutdown which would have taken place had the railroads been permitted to put into effect their work rules changes, union spokesmen viewed the legislative battle against compulsory arbitration as "not a total defeat."

"Labor," weekly newspaper of the rail brotherhoods, said the precedent set may be "harmful to the future of free labor-management relations." But it added in an editorial:

"Operating unions salvaged a great deal in their hard and determined four-year battle. . . .

"The unions blocked efforts by the railroads to secure legislation requiring compulsory arbitration of all unsettled disputes. . . . They blocked attempts to have the entire dispute submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. . . . They won their battle to have all items in dispute, other than two main issues, handled by collective bargaining."

Gilbert, writing in the Locomotive Firemen's publication, noted that the bill as enacted limited "compulsion" to the two areas the parties had earlier agreed voluntarily to arbitrate but were unable to get together on the procedure.

"We won a major point," Gilbert said, when the Senate accepted the amendment by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) which limited arbitration to these issues and prescribed renewed collective bargaining for other matters.

Nevertheless, he said, "I am still firm in my view that a two or three-day strike would not only have settled the dispute but would have reaffirmed the basic tenets of free collective bargaining."

NAM Puts Full Weight Behind BIPAC Drive

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers is throwing the full weight of its influence and public relations services behind the newly-created Business-Industry Political Action Committee (BIPAC), the creation of which it sponsored, despite the committee's technical standing as an "independent" political operation.

NAM Pres. W. P. Gullander said in a speech here to the Rotary Club that "we intend to give BIPAC every support and help we legitimately can."

Telling the Rotarians that the business community had been slow in developing an organization to make its influence felt politically, Gullander commended as "far-sighted and courageous" the 13 businessmen who formed BIPAC and agreed to serve as directors.

He also sent a letter to all NAM members, enclosing BIPAC literature, and urging them to join as individuals and "help enroll other individuals within their companies as BIPAC members."

He also directed all NAM offices to maintain a supply of BIPAC literature and membership application forms, and to support a national campaign by the NAM Public Affairs Dept. to promote BIPAC.

An editorial in the NAM News remarked that aspirants for office "have developed a healthy respect for the campaign organizations developed by labor-liberal interests, particularly COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO."

"Businessmen have wanted such an organization [as BIPAC] for many years. . . . We trust the response will be enthusiastic and immediate," the editorial concluded.

BIPAC said in its organization announcement that it would raise funds to back congressional candidates "who support the principles of constitutional government." It will also summarize "the records of officeholders and candidates," its chairman, St. Louis banker Kenton R. Cravens, said.

The NAM public affairs director, Robert L. Humphrey, told the AFL-CIO News last May that he had been working for years to set up such an organization as BIPAC.

The objective, the News was told by NAM spokesmen at the time, was to back "conservative-oriented" candidates. Humphrey said BIPAC naturally would operate often on what amounts to a collision course with COPE.

Union Lends Hall To New Church

West Mifflin, Pa.—Members of Steelworkers Local 2227 have voted to make their union hall temporarily available for the celebration of mass for parishioners of the recently-created Holy Spirit Church.

Members of the local are employed in the Irvin Works of the U. S. Steel Corp. The pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Horner, is a native of Homestead, Pa., where his father, Jacob J. Horner, spent 48 years working in U. S. Steel plants.

Aimed at King-Anderson:

Health Care 'Politics' Seen in New Plans

Current efforts by private and commercial insurance carriers to push policies offering health insurance to the aged are "politically inspired" with the objective of killing the King-Anderson bill, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank charged.

In a network radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Cruikshank declared that the companies "are going to come out with a whole host of promises again to try to confuse the people, making them believe that they have available protection at a cost that is comparable."

Rising costs and premium charges show that the private insurance plans are not an "economical operation," he said on labor news conference, and the current drive in states such as Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York is a "belated effort" that "is not economically or business-inspired."

The cost of plans in the states noted above are "largely prohibitive" for most retired persons, Cruikshank said, noting that on a median yearly income of $2,530 "the typical elderly couple cannot pay 16 percent of their income for an adequate insurance plan."

Business Costs Stressed

Stressing the needs for a hospital insurance program financed through the social security system as envisioned in the King-Anderson bill, the AFL-CIO's director of social security said that one of the largest insurance carriers in the country has reported that it pays "49 cents out of every premium dollar in benefits and the remaining 51 cents goes to acquisition costs —agents' commissions, advertising and company profits." Cruikshank added that "you don't have those costs in a social security program."

The public must be informed that the "only practical mechanism" for the aged to meet their hospital bills is through the King-Anderson approach, he said. The social security plan "is so widely distributed over such a wide sector of the population," he said, "you can provide comparable services, comparable protection for older people at a much lower rate" than under private plans.

Under social security the cost of hospital insurance would be about $1 a month for the average wage earner making about $4,800 a year, compared to yearly premiums of $252 for adequate protection through private and commercial insurance plans.

Cruikshank was interviewed by Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc.

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Madison, Wis., Federation of Labor was marked by a dinner at which AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, a former Wisconsin assemblyman and congressman, was the main speaker. Shown from left are Rabbi Manfred Swarensky; Biemiller; State AFL-CIO Pres. George Haberman; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Heymanns; MFL Pres. Marvin E. Brickson; Richard Huffman, editor of the Union Labor News; Pres. Carl Eckloff of the Madison Building Trades Council; John A. Lawton, MFL counsel; Sec. A. H. Younger of the Madison Labor Temple Association.

AFL-CIO Fraternal Delegates Hail Heritage Shared with TUC

Brighton, England—Two fraternal delegates from the AFL-CIO brought to the 95th convention of the British Trades Union Congress here a message of solidarity based on "a common heritage" of personal freedom, political democracy, and economic and social progress.

This "unquenchable yearning for liberty," Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild declared, unites free unions throughout the world and "cannot be quenched forever behind the iron or bamboo curtains."

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen, reporting on recent economic and political developments in the United States, declared that the civil rights "revolution" in America was "long overdue."

"We cannot wipe away the record of the past," he declared, "but we can—and we will—see to it that the future will be different."

DeAndrade told the TUC convention that he and Farson had walked the picket lines together frequently during the past year, including the long New York newspaper strike. He added:

"Because some of these strikes caused a degree of public inconvenience, there has been a great deal of loose talk in the United States about a 'breakdown in collective bargaining.' This, of course, is nonsense. The trouble lies not with collective bargaining, but with the national economy."

The "root of most labor-management difficulties in America, De Andrade said, has been the "rapid" destruction of jobs, combined with the inadequate development of new ones."

'Surface' Prosperity

The United States, he said, has "a high degree of surface prosperity" but "in spite of all this, we are in trouble."

"We have suffered, for nearly six years, an unemployment rate approaching 6 percent," he said. "Our labor force is growing very rapidly, and our technological genius—which we have boasted about so often, to the annoyance of other nations—is destroying old jobs faster than it is creating new ones."

Farson told the delegates that U.S. labor is "proud" of the nation's foreign aid record and the "readiness of the American people to preserve freedom in the world and to help promote the economic well-being and social progress of the free world countries."

As a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Farson said, the AFL-CIO "strives to meet its responsibility in helping to make it an ever more effective instrument in the fight against world Communist subversion."

To TUC delegates, who in past conventions have been sharply divided over issues of disarmament and military alliances, Farson emphasized that the AFL-CIO considers the nuclear test ban treaty "a step towards peace." But he pointed out:

"It does not mean that we reduce our vigilance, or our insistence that the overall disarmament cannot be acheived except on the basis of strict international inspection and effective control.

"We will work toward that end, but still maintain our vigilance, our strength and our unity, especially with our Atlantic partners, so that we may be able to meet any emergency which may arise."

Senate Votes to Extend Manpower Training Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

13 Republicans and six Democrats and opposed by 39 Democrats and five Republicans.

The ease of the bill's passage raised hopes for a companion measure which was next on the Senate agenda. This would step up the portion of the training program earmarked for youth from 5 to 15 percent, lower the age at which training allowances could be paid from 19 to 16, and establish a new basic literacy program for trainees who lack the reading, writing and arithmetic skills necessary to qualify.

These improvements have been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO. Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate committee that the original act passed last year gave "insufficient attention" to the problem of training workers with inadequate education.

Starting Sept. 9, the Senate will debate the nuclear test ban treaty — possibly for several weeks.

The treaty, which requires a two-thirds majority for ratification, moved to the floor with a resounding bipartisan endorsement by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee, which approved the treaty by a 16-1 vote, declared it represents a "net advantage to the United States" and strongly urged ratification by the full Senate.

Under the agreement reached by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, nuclear explosions would be banned in the atmosphere, under water and in space. Its ratification was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and Pres. George Meany told the Foreign Relations Committee that while labor doesn't consider the treaty "the millennium" in ensuring world peace, "we have no reservations about it."

The Senate committee report declared the test ban treaty "offers the prospect of a gradual lessening of tensions, of a start toward the progressive elimination of the danger of nuclear war." At the same time it warned against any loosening of the western alliance.

Still far from the legislative floor, however, are most of the key items in the Administration's program, including the big two —civil rights legislation and a tax cut.

The House Judiciary Committee, which has before it the omnibus civil rights bill plus a fair employment measure already approved by the Labor Committee, is in the midst of a 10-day recess.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, under southern leadership, is not expected to move on civil rights, and Administration leaders have pinned their hopes on the Senate Commerce Committee, which has begun closed-door consideration of the key public accommodations portion of the rights program.

Tax Cut Lags

Tax cut legislation, once expected to clear the House before Labor Day, appears unlikely to be brought to a vote before late September. If passed, it would then face lengthy Senate hearings before an unfriendly Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.).

Although the new fiscal year began July 1, most government agencies are still waiting for their appropriations bills to be passed and meanwhile are operating under temporary resolutions authorizing continued expenditures not to exceed last year's levels.

Senate action on a House-passed aid to medical education bill had been scheduled for Sept. 6, but was put off until after the test ban debate when Goldwater asked more time to submit a minority report.

Toronto Newsman Joins USWA Staff

Toronto, Ont.—Frank Drea, nationally known labor reporter and columnist for the Toronto Telegram, has joined the Canadian public relations staff of the Steelworkers as assistant to Dir. Murray Cotterill.

A member of the Newspaper Guild, Drea was the first Canadian to win the Heywood Broun Award. He is widely known also as a television and radio commentator, and served as a correspondent of the AFL-CIO News.

Meany Urges 'Realism' On Soviet-China Break

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union, "wishful thinking . . . would be fatal to our cause."

"Because of its huge military machine, its possession of the most modern nuclear weapons and missiles, its rising industrial strength and the presence of the Red Army in the heart of Europe, the Soviet Union continues to be a powerful and dangerous enemy," he said.

It would be wrong "to assume that, as a result of their feud with Peiping, the Kremlin rulers will be forced to turn to the West for protection. . . . Moscow does not need western help to save it from the 'yellow peril,'" he added.

USSR 'Predicament' Cited

"Khrushchev is in trouble," Meany noted. "He faces economic worries at home—at a time when the Soviet people yearn for a better life, when there is unrest among the Soviet youth and intellectuals and when the satellites are manifesting resentment against Moscow's tight grip."

He continued: "This is no time for the West rushing into accommodations with Moscow in order to help and strengthen Khrushchev as 'the lesser evil.'. . .

"The West should consider Khrushchev's predicament as an opportunity to extract concessions from him. . . .

"This is the time for the West to make united efforts for a settlement of the main problems causing international friction: the division of Germany, the Berlin wall, Soviet colonialism in East Europe, Soviet armed forces in Cuba, and Moscow's rejection of general disarmament under adequate international inspection."

At the same time, it would be a "fatal fallacy to believe that, because of its split with the Kremlin, Communist China will mellow," Meany noted.

China seeks greater trade with the free world "only because of its own needs aggravated by the loss of Soviet deliveries," he declared.

"The entire Chinese Communist program is based on increased enmity towards the West," he said. "We cannot emphasize too strongly that because of Communist China's expansionist ambitions, it would be suicidal for the West to help Mao build up a strong economy and, thereby, a powerful military machine."

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Meany Backs Tax Cut Bill As Boost to Jobs, Economy

No Major Changes:

August Jobless Rate Slips to 5.5 Percent

A slight improvement in unemployment rates for adult men and teen-agers in mid-August edged the jobless rate down to 5.5 percent for the month, the Labor Dept. reported.

The change from 5.6 percent in July and the drop in the number of jobless by 465,000—a normal seasonal decline—brought the unemployment picture to the levels of December 1962, when the rate was also 5.5 percent and the number of unemployed last dipped under 4 million.

Compared to a year ago, the rate was down from 5.7 percent but the change in the number of jobless—at 3.9 million—was down only by 75,000.

The August 1963 figures reflected no major changes in the employment situation. The jobless rate has been stuck in the 5.5 to 6 percent range all through the year and has exceeded 5 percent for the past six years.

There was one unexpected change in the August figures—employment dropped 300,000 to 70.6 million. Seasonal expectations call for little movement between July and August and Labor Dept. officials charged the drop to a sharp decline in farm employment.

The unemployment rate for adult men dropped from 4.3 to 4.1 percent and the teen-agers' rate from 16.2 to 14.1 percent. But the rate for adult women moved upward from 5.3 to 5.7 percent.

Long-term unemployment remained at about 900,000 and was unchanged from a year ago. Included in this category were 500,000 persons who had been unemployed 6 months or longer.

There were 2.8 million workers on part-time workweeks for eco-

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Wage Gains Posted for 3.8 Million

While major industrial controversies won frontpage attention during the past 18 months, "the powerful currents of collective bargaining were quietly producing gains for millions of workers," an AFL-CIO report has declared.

In a review of wage developments, the report showed typical wage gains ranging from 7 to 11 cents an hour in 1962 contracts covering some 2.8 million workers. In the first half of 1963, nearly a million workers won wage hikes, with special factors bringing 17 cents and more an hour to a third of them.

The review, entitled "Wage Gains Under Bargaining," appears in the September issue of the American Federationist, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO. Prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, it is based on the U.S. Dept. of Labor's study of major contracts—those covering 1,000 or more workers.

Peaceful bargaining in thou-

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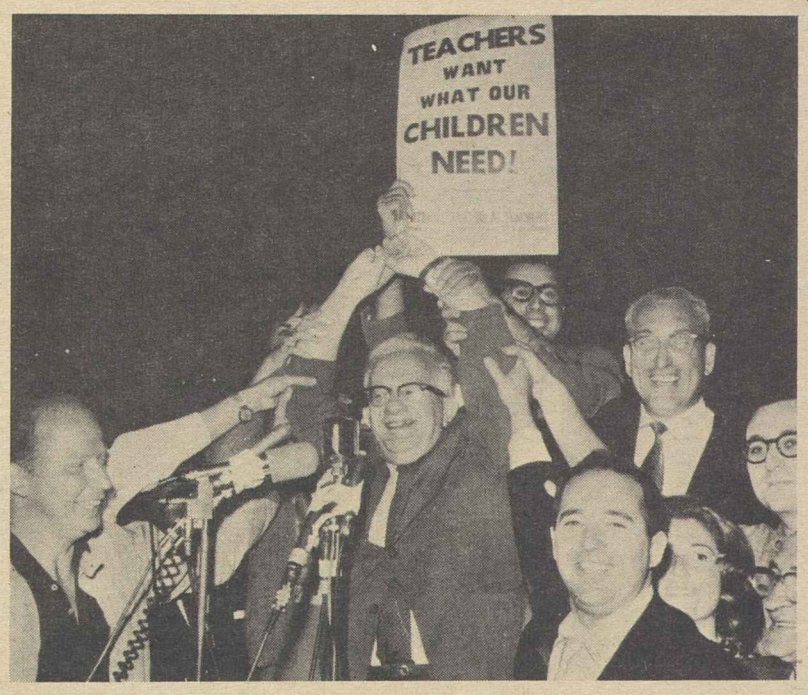


VICTORY SALUTE is given by United Federation of Teachers Pres. Charles Cogen at New York Teachers' union meeting in Randalls Island Stadium which ratified contract providing $24 million in raises and giving 43,000 employes more voice in school affairs affecting them. The settlement, approved the day before new semester started, was recommended by UFT bargaining committee along lines suggested by panel of mediators.

Major Breakthrough:

New York Teachers Win Voice on Policy

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The United Federation of Teachers has won for 43,000 New York City school employes a pattern-setting two-year contract that breaks new ground in giving teachers a vastly more effective voice in school policy matters affecting every classroom.

The union, negotiating right up to the opening day of the 1-million pupil school system, won a wage increase of $24 million in the next two years and contract provisions giving teachers a specified set of rights they had never been able to attain in any other school system.

Negotiators for Teachers' Local 2 called the new pact a breakthrough, a pattern-setter in the field of union rights and union responsibility. The greatest triumph, achieved after months of collective bargaining and the intervention of Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) was, in the words of the union, breaking through into an area most jealously guarded by administrators of every U.S. school system—the right of teachers to be consulted about class size, teaching periods, assignments and other policy matters usually reserved for "management" determination only.

Theodore W. Kheel, one of the three Wagner-appointed mediators who helped resolve the school crisis, saw the contract as one "breaking new ground in the relationship of white-collar workers." Other mediators were U.S. District Judge Simon H. Rifkind and Frank E. Karelsen of the Public Education Association.

UFT Pres. Charles C. Kogen and Special Rep. David Selden said the teachers considered gains in union recognition and teacher dignity even more important than salary increases, which will give most teachers a $580 wage boost in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Hits Move To Restrict '64 Budget

Passage of the $11.1 billion tax reduction bill reported by the House Ways & Means Committee is "desirable and necessary" and will have a "substantial beneficial impact on the American economy," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Much of the tax reduction provided by the bill "will go to low and moderate income groups, thereby increasing consumer purchasing power, stimulating business expansion and creating new jobs," Meany said.

The AFL-CIO president vigorously opposed a GOP move, defeated in committee, to make the tax cut contingent upon reductions in the federal budget. He termed such a move "deplorable," stressing that this would "absolutely defeat the purpose of a tax cut." He added:

"We are for tax relief to spur the economy. We are against every device that will hamstring the economy."

Meany noted that the bill—reported by the committee by a 17 to 8 vote after earlier tentative approval on a straight party vote of 15 to 10—is not perfect in every respect. Many desirable reforms requested by the President are not included but the task at the moment, he said, is to secure House passage in the "hope the Senate will improve it."

Cut in Two Steps

The measure reported by Ways & Means, after months of deliberation, provides for tax reductions in two steps starting January 1964. The rate cuts and structural changes

(Continued on Page 12)

Senate Votes to Expand Job Training, Opens Debate on Test Ban Treaty

The Senate has voted a $200 million expansion of the manpower training program, shifting its emphasis from those with the best chances of finding jobs to the "hard core" of the unemployed—school dropouts, and men and women who need to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic before they can qualify for job training.

Approval of the expansion—by a 41-26 vote—was the second boost the Senate has given the manpower program within a week. The earlier action postponed a requirement that states match federal training funds, which would have killed the program in most states next year.

After acting on the training bills, the Senate opened a historic debate on ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty signed by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

The treaty, which bars nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, under water and in space, has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller sent to each senator a copy of Pres. George Meany's supporting testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Prospects for ratification by more than the required two-thirds majority were raised as Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen gave the treaty unqualified support and voiced his disagreement with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who has said he will oppose the pact in its present form.

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee gave the treaty a 16-1 endorsement. However, Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and a subcommittee headed by Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) have indicated opposition.

The House, returning after a

(Continued on Page 9)

AMA Challenged On Doctor Census

The American Medical Association has been challenged by the U.S. Public Health Service for, in effect, engaging in statistical sleight of hand in its recent report that the number of doctors in the United States rose by 29,000 between 1960 and 1963.

Actually, PHS said, the net increase is about 13,000.

It seems the AMA included in its 1963 figure medical school graduates for the current year, foreign physicians temporarily in this country and 2,000 California osteopaths recently granted medical doctor degrees under a state law. But the 1960 figure did not include those categories, PHS pointed out.

WOMEN WORKERS who have volunteered many hours of service to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education receive awards at the Kentucky state COPE conference. From left: Mrs. Catherine Jackson, cited for giving 500 hours to WAD work; COPE Area Dir. Wilbur Hobby, who presented the awards; and WAD Volunteers Pat Ray, Heloise Jones, Shirley Titsworth and Sadie Jones, who gave 100 hours each. Mrs. Jackson is WAD chairman of the Western Kentucky AFL-CIO Area Council.

NLRB Rejects Challenge to Union In Aftermath of Aerospace Dispute

Stability of labor relations in the aerospace industry was held by the National Labor Relations Board to be an overriding consideration in a decision which denied a request by an unaffiliated union for an election at a California plant where the Machinists have held bargaining rights since 1941.

The petition was filed last November by the United Missile & Aerospace Technicians at the Aerojet-General Corp. plant in Sacramento. At the time, the Machinists and Auto Workers were fighting for contract improvements in the aerospace industry and had agreed to withhold strike action when the President and Secretary of Labor intervened. The contract expired at that point and a group of dissident employes filed the election petition.

An NLRB panel of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown agreed that under the special circumstances, the IAM ought not to be penalized for having cooperated with the government.

The panel's decision reviewed a ruling by the NLRB regional director that an election should be held. The IAM had urged the board to institute a policy in the aerospace industry of "not entertaining the petitions of rival unions filed during federal intervention" into collective bargaining between an employer and an incumbent union.

The unaffiliated union had argued that the adoption of such a rule would deprive the employes of rights guaranteed by Sections 7 and 9 of the Labor Relations Act "freely to designate representatives of their own choosing."

The board, disagreeing with the regional director and the intervening union that the "freedom of choice" interest should be paramount, said "we do not believe it would be in the national interest to direct an election" based on the present petition.

To hold that an "entertainable question concerning representation was raised by the filing of the petition simply because the settlement reached" by the IAM and the employer had not been put into writing would be, the panel said, "to act at cross-purposes with, and possibly impede, the government-sponsored procedures" to maintain peace in the industry.

Except for its no-strike commitment after expiration of the old agreement, the IAM might have used its economic strength to hasten a favorable settlement and conclude a contract before the petition was filed, the board members observed.

They agreed also that "a denial to unions of protection against new representation challenges" may "serve to discourage unions in comparable future situations from acceding to a presidential request to forego strike action."

Handbilling Held Legal In Shopping Centers

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Supreme Court, in a precedent-setting decision, has upheld the right of labor unions to distribute consumer education leaflets in shopping centers in the state.

The court affirmed a ruling of the Wayne County (Detroit) Circuit Court preventing management of the Wonderland Shopping Center in Livonia, Mich., from interfering with distribution of "do not patronize" handbills by the Clothing Workers in front of a United Shirt store.

The handbills asked shoppers not to buy non-union apparel such as Imperial brand clothing manufactured by Sewell. The shopping center, arguing that the ACWA had trespassed on private property, appealed.

"Wonderland is simply a modern public market-place," the state high court said in a 4-4 tie vote split along party lines—Democrats for the union position, Republicans against. The tie resulted in affirming the lower court ruling.

The court said that management cannot on one hand make every effort to induce the public to use the center as a public place while on the other hand denying rights constitutionally guaranteed in public places.

If the 55-acre center "may be lawfully set up to selectively exclude the right of free speech on the public malls and sidewalks thereof," the judges asked, "then why may not a 550-acre company community be set up and made profitably operable with the like right of discriminatory exclusion from the public areas of undesirable free speechers?"

ACWA Gen. Counsel Jacob Sheinkman called the decision "a major breakthrough for the rights of labor and for the right of all citizens to free speech."

Shopping center managements in many areas have sought to "use the shield of private property" to restrict labor activities in organizing campaigns and in union label education work, Sheinkman said.

The Wonderland case is the "first clear-cut decision on the relation of private property and shopping centers" and exposes the fiction that the centers are private property and thus "off limits" to the public and the labor movement, he added.

New England Labor Backs Tidal Project

Boston—New England organized labor has given solid endorsement to proposals backed by the Kennedy Administration for revival of the Passamaquoddy tidal project and the hydro power development of the St. John's River.

The New England AFL-CIO Council, composed of officials of state central bodies in the region, said the plan to harness the tides of the Bay of Fundy, along with development of New England's streams and rivers for hydro power, could bring "low-cost power, new industries, payrolls and jobs into our region."

At present, the statement observed, New England industry and residential consumers pay the highest power rates in the nation while much undeveloped hydro power lies "wasted."

Frank Winn Named Aide to Reuther

Frank Winn, public relations director of the Auto Workers, has been appointed special assistant to the president for public relations, UAW Pres Walter P. Reuther announced.

He will be succeeded as public relations and publications director by Joseph R. Walsh, Jr., who has been assistant director of the department for the past six years.

Winn has been with the UAW since 1936 following a newspaper career in Dallas and New York. Walsh worked on newspapers in Ohio and Colorado and served as assistant public relations director of the Rubber Workers before joining UAW in 1954 as assistant director of the Radio & Television Dept.

Pay Raises Gained:

School Policy Role Won by Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

15-month period beginning next Apr. 1, and will raise the top salary for seasoned teachers to $11,025 a year by Jan. 1, 1965.

The new contract, approved by officers, delegate assembly and members by secret ballot, provides that:

- The school superintendent shall "meet and consult" monthly with a union committee on "matters of educational policy and development" and school principals also must meet monthly—starting in February — with union chapter chairmen on school policy and contract implementation.

The superintendent and the union shall "try to achieve agreement" in such areas as recruitment of qualified teachers, improvement of difficult schools, reduction of class size, and development of a more effective curriculum.

- Teacher salaries will be increased by $130 next Apr. 1 and by $200 next July 1, with an additional $250 going to more than half the teachers Jan. 1, 1965—those entitled to a promotion differential because of additional education.

The salary section provides a formula under which increases in the school budget after July 1, 1964, will go one-third to salaries and two-thirds to other school needs.

- Class size shall be reduced by July 1, 1964, from 39 pupils to 38 in high schools and from 35 to 34 in elementary and junior high schools—a step toward a major objective of the union.
- The union may take educational policy matters through the grievance procedure to arbitration.

The school board and the UFT also agreed to these other contract improvements:

Other Improvements

An increase in teacher sick leave benefits; a teacher transfer policy based on seniority; jury duty pay; providing for teacher aides and reducing hours of teaching in special service schools; no interference with lesson-preparation time for teachers; advance discharge notice to regular substitute teachers, and notice to all teachers of subjects and grades of each school year.

It was agreed also that a joint committee be set up to study the city-school welfare system and to suggest changes. Under the new contract, union chapters may meet in school buildings; the schools will provide up to $100 for damaged or lost teacher clothing and will guarantee "adequate supplies" for teacher washrooms.

The agreement sets up a rotation plan under which teachers may bid for non-teaching assignments, and makes numerous other improvements in school working conditions.

The new pact was won with the backing of the New York State AFL-CIO and the New York City Central Labor Council.

The Industrial Union Dept. has provided financial aid and manpower to the New York teachers since the UFT first sought collective bargaining rights more than two years ago.

ALA Backs Merger With Engravers

Montreal—Delegates to the 17th constitutional convention of the unaffiliated Lithographers voted overwhelmingly in favor of an agreement for merger with the AFL-CIO Photo Engravers after a marathon debate lasting more than 10 hours.

The "weighted" vote — on the basis of local membership — was 1,188 for, 377 against.

ALA Pres. Kenneth J. Brown had earlier read a message to the convention from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noting that the federation's Executive Council had approved the proposed merger. Meany said he was looking forward to the reaffiliation of the ALA membership with the AFL-CIO.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, who addressed the 180 delegates, also voiced support for the merger.

Hall on Merger

Pres. William J. Hall of the Photo Engravers described the proposed merger as "one designed to create a modern-day union able to deal with the vast technological developments in the graphic arts." He warned that some employers are already taking advantage of the present jurisdictional disputes and conflicts.

The IPEU approved the merger at its convention last month. Approval at the ALA convention means that the proposal now will be put to secret ballot referendums of both memberships.

Mine Wage Pact Held 'Hot Cargo' Violation

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the protective wage clause of the 13-year-old agreement between the unaffiliated Mine Workers and the mine operators is in violation of the "hot cargo" prohibition of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The board ordered the operators and the union to cease and desist from maintaining or enforcing the contract provision which provides that operators cannot procure or subcontract for coal produced by employers who do not observe the standards of the Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement of 1950.

The design and intent of the clause, the NLRB declared, "requires unorganized producers to adopt union standards if they are to remain or become eligible to receive subcontracts from signatory operators."

This "limitation of an employer's right to do business with another, whether explicitly or implicitly imposed by a collective bargaining agreement," violates the hot cargo ban in Landrum-Griffin, the board said.

The finding is based on the thesis that the protective wage agreement "appears to be not primarily for the purpose of preserving work for the employes covered by the contract but for the purpose of regulating the employment forms and conditions of employes of other employers with whom the signatory employers may do business."

The board held that the explicit exemptions from the hot cargo ban permitting subcontracting limitations in the building construction and garment industries "only serve to make clear the congressional purpose in 1959 to prohibit it elsewhere."

'Worthy of Support':

Meany Asks Funds For Kingsport Strike

More than 1,600 union members who have been on the picket line at Kingsport, Tenn., since Mar. 11 in a strike for decent wages and conditions "deserve the support of the whole labor movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a nationwide appeal.

Reviewing the "intense struggle" of the workers for social justice, Meany urged all federation affiliates to send donations, to the limit of their ability, to Allied Kingsport Press Unions, P. O. Box 1097, Kingsport, Tenn.

On strike for respectable contract terms at Kingsport Press, Inc., big book publishing plant, are members of the Bookbinders, Pressmen, Typographers, Stereotypers and Machinists, cooperating as the allied group.

The struggle for justice began, Meany said in a letter to national and international unions and AFL-CIO central bodies, "when all five unions were forced to strike against management policies which could no longer be tolerated by any self-respecting group of trade unionists."

Asserting that the outcome of the strike, because of its magnitude, "will in my considered opinion have a profound effect on the future pace of union progress in the South," he said:

"Those of us who have had first-hand experience with long-term strikes know only too well of the severe hardship imposed upon those willing to stand fast against all odds.

"Affiliated unions directly engaged in this fight have strained their resources to the utmost" in support of the strikers, he added, and, as time goes on, their economic hardship "gets beyond the ability of their international unions to alleviate."

In his appeal for contributions to aid in this assault on management paternalism which attempts to reduce unions to a "position of impotence," Meany voiced his belief that "these gallant men and women are worthy of and deserve the support of the whole labor movement."

The Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association previously had put all book publishers on notice that the union will make a vigorous appeal to book buyers "not to buy any books produced by the Kingsport Press until this strike is settled" and strikers are back at work with an honorable contract.

As the first step in a nationwide informational campaign, the unions posted pickets at the Chicago offices of Kingsport Press and at the Merchandise Mart offices of the Field Enterprises Educational Corp., publisher of the World Book and the Childcraft series, printed at the struck plant.

The managers of Kingsport Press have refused all union efforts at settlement by negotiation or arbitration.

UNION-MANAGEMENT negotiators sign nationwide apprenticeship agreement for the plastering industry at Labor Dept. ceremony. Seated, left to right: Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck and Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; and the two chief employer representatives, John W. Thompson, Jr., and William Duguid. Standing: Gene Edwin, employer representative; Tom Turnbill of the Plasterers' staff; Joseph Davies, employer representative; Executive Vice Pres. Joseph T. Power of the union, and Joseph Robertson, Joseph Baker, Jr., and Joseph Rourke, employer representatives.

White, Negro Locals Merge In Danville

Danville, Va. — Two formerly segregated locals of the United Textile Workers have been merged into one integrated local by vote of their members.

At a meeting of the new joint Local 248, representing 8,000 workers at the Dan River Mills here, members approved the merger, nominated officers to be balloted on next month, and ratified a new two-year contract with the mills.

The new agreement contains a provision for paying lost time of workers called for jury duty—a clause common in many parts of the country but unprecedented in southern cotton mills, according to UTWA Vice Pres. William H. Silcox. Also won by the union were insurance plan improvements and establishment of a joint union-management committee to study the existing pension plan with a view toward improvement.

Merger of the two formerly separate units combines Local 250, which for many years represented about 1,100 Negro members, and Local 248, representing almost 7,000 other workers at the mills.

Silcox said the two locals had been working together in harmony in recent years. Pres. Irving Burton of Local 250 served on the negotiating committee, and there were joint meetings of shop stewards, executive board members, officers and union members.

Plaster Trade Adopts Plan For Training

A nationwide union-management agreement has paved the way for a major expansion of apprenticeship training in the plastering trade.

Negotiators for both groups, headed by Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers and John W. Thompson, Jr., president of the employers' association, signed the agreement at a Labor Dept. ceremony.

It provides that the 12,000 employers in the association will contribute 1 cent per hour on the wages of each plasterer employed to a special fund which will be used largely for training materials, instructors and classroom space. The agreement also contemplates appointment of a full-time apprenticeship director, assisted by a number of regional representatives.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz hailed the apprenticeship plan as "another step forward on the part of labor and management in the construction industry to privately develop the skills so badly required in America's new technological age."

It represents, Wirtz added, "awareness" by the union and management "of the job problems of American youth."

Congress Urged to Push U.S. Ship Construction

"Vastly increased" appropriations for ship construction, conversion and repair have been urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The executive board of the 29-union department, asserting that the "constant decline" in the U.S. maritime fleet "portends liquidation" of the shipbuilding industry and constitutes a national peril, called for these steps to relieve unemployment among shipyard workers:

A ship construction program assuring 80 new naval and 60 merchant ships a year; permission to "all qualified U.S. shipyards to acquire a just share" of shipbuilding awards; allocation of adequate contracts to insure continued operation of shipyard facilities; encouragement of private ship construction through tax relief, beneficial amortization, and all other possible methods to "restore and retain U.S. supremacy on the high seas."

The department noted an "ever-increasing" ratio of construction in foreign shipyards by American industry and said that at the present rate, the Soviet merchant fleet will be twice as large as that of the U.S. by 1971.

In other actions, the board called for "government leadership" to bring about bold actions to meet the crisis of unemployment, for a cut in the workweek, tax reduction, minimum wage improvements and other measures in the AFL-CIO legislative program. It voiced opposition to the "quality stabilization" bill as price-fixing and urged the defeat of other bills it called harmful to domestic waterborne commerce.

The delegates voted a $1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the recent dynamiting of the freighter Howard L. Shaw at a Chicago dock.

'Equalizing' Tax Backed On Foreign Investment

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to adopt Pres. Kennedy's plan to tax American purchases of foreign stocks and bonds to reduce the outflow of investment funds, a major factor in the nation's balance of payments deficit.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director, filed a statement with the House Ways & Means Committee urging adoption of the measure, but warning that if the tax approach proves ineffective "the government should move quickly to establish direct restrictions on the use of American capital markets by foreigners for the sale of their securities."

Commenting that the balance of payments problem requires attention and that the interest equalization tax, as the measure is called, is a "step in the right direction," Goldfinger said the federation is "firmly convinced" that the payments problem "has been grossly exaggerated."

The graver problem, he emphasized, is the persistent high level of unemployment and idle capacity, and the payments deficit reflects "our continuing inability . . . to sustain full employment and maximum utilization of productive capacity."

Goldfinger cited statistics showing that the outflow of American long-term private capital to other nations was running at an annual rate of $4 billion in the first quarter of 1963. The normal or "traditional" action, he said, would be to raise interest rates at home, but this approach would increase the threat of a recession.

The interest equalization tax will pinpoint the specific problem of investment in other nations "rather than the blunderbuss approach of a generally restrictive monetary policy that curtails the activities of the economy as a whole."

Goldfinger urged also restrictions on direct investment of American companies in foreign countries, especially developed and industrial nations, to reduce dollar outflow, and the removal of the 25 percent gold cover on U.S. currency.

Pay Hike Based on 'Simple Justice' Asked in Southern Textile Industry

Boston—Southern textile employers have been challenged by the Textile Workers Union of America to "take the step that simple justice demands" by linking a general wage increase to the raises compelled by the new federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

A resolution adopted by the union's executive council at a quarterly meeting here branded the textile industry as "a low-wage operation" and "a drag on the entire economy."

Noting that southern textile employers have not raised the wages of their employes for a year and a half in a period of "brisk prosperity," the 22-member council observed:

"As the largest group of industrial employers in the South, textile manufacturers are directly to blame for the fact that this region is saddled with low wages, insufficient fringe benefits, inadequate education and health facilities, and substandard housing.

"In the face of their unending campaign to prevent their workers from securing the benefits of collective bargaining, it would take unprecedented gall, even for this group of employers, to do any thing less than grant a substantial raise to all of their employes" instead of merely complying with the new wage law by raising their lowest rates only.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock pointed out that textile wages now are 31 percent, or $30 a week behind the hourly average wage of $2.46 for all manufacturing; that textile profits average 12.8 percent of the industry's net worth; that many southern firms are reporting profit rates in excess of 20 percent, and that the textile productivity rate is 67 percent higher than the manufacturing average.

The council also urged speedy negotiation of an international agreement to regulate wool textile imports to "save what is left of the U.S. wool manufacturing industry"; called on the Justice Dept. to bring to trial state and local authorities involved in attacks on union organizers in Hartwell, Ga., and other southern towns; and proposed a $10 billion cut in individual income taxes.

Trade Act Changes

The TWUA body noted that four petitions for special assistance to groups of workers whose jobs were lost because of increased imports have been rejected by the U.S. Tariff Commission and urged amendment of the Trade Expansion Act to fulfill Pres. Kennedy's pledge that no American worker will be "sacrificed to the national interest with a medal or an empty grocery bag."

Project Seeks to Aid Older Unemployed

A special project aimed at developing new ways of easing the plight of older unemployed workers has been approved by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

ONE OF THE FIRST 10 dwellings erected in a four-colony, 700-unit housing project sponsored by the Union of Employes of the Tela Railroad at La Lima, Honduras. The project was financed by the first direct loan from the Agency for Intl. Development (AID) to a democratic union. The initial units were dedicated recently with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan speaking for North American workers.

President of Honduras Dedicates Union Houses

La Lima, Honduras—The first 10 dwellings in a 102-unit housing project — the first financed by a direct loan from the Agency for Intl. Development (AID) to a free trade union—was dedicated here at ceremonies attended by Pres. Ramon Villeda Morales and his entire cabinet.

The project is sponsored by SITRATERCO, the Union of Employes of the Tela Railroad, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co. It is one of four colonies totaling 700 houses which will be constructed by the union, the 9,000 members of which are under a dues-checkoff contract with the railroad.

In setting up the project the union had assistance from William C. Doherty, Jr., head of the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, who assisted in negotiations and supplied architectural and economic advisers.

The keys to the first 10 completed homes were presented to the new owners, who will pay for them over extended periods, by Senora Villeda Morales.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan brought greetings from North American workers.

"All the workers of America," he declared, "should unite in a single front in the fight against the eternal enemies of labor—misery, ignorance and disease.

"It is my hope, and that of the workers in the AFL-CIO, that these 10 houses which today are given to the fortunate brothers, will be converted tomorrow into hundreds, into thousands, into tens of thousands—into all those necessary to give proper homes to our Honduran brothers, who deserve proper, adequate and most comfortable housing."

Also representing the AFL-CIO at the ceremony was Inter-American Rep. Andrew J. McLellan, who helped organize the union while on the staff of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

Each house has a large living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and three bedrooms. Construction is of cement block with all woodwork of the finest Honduran mahogany. Each of the four colonies will have its own water and sewage systems, a social center, a cooperative and other community amenities.

The La Lima project is being built on land United Fruit contributed as a result of negotiations with the union. The company also did much of the fundamental development, such as laying out roads and streets.

The dedication was timed to coincide with the opening of the union convention here. Among others attending were U.S. Ambassador C. R. Burrows, AID Mission Chief Carson Crocker, and Arthur Hamilton, general manager of United Fruit.

Union Passes Coffee Breaks To Fight Reds

Sandusky, O. — Members of Rubber Workers Local 28 employed at the Barr Rubber Products Co. here are going without their coffee breaks so they can cooperate with management by making 50,000 balloons and 2,500 rubber balls to help fight communism.

The balloons and balls are being sent to a man in Laos nobody at the plant has ever seen—Edgar Buell, former Indiana farmer helping the Laotians with agricultural and medical problems as a representative of the Agency for Intl. Development (AID).

Buell channels the toys to the children of about 150,000 Meo tribesmen with whom he is now working. Living in a remote part of Laos, they are described as among the world's least fortunate people and are prime targets of Communist penetration. Fewer than half the children live to become adults; life expectancy is under 35 years.

The union members and company officials decided to give Buell a helping hand when they heard he was not only teaching the Meos how to grow gardens, dig wells and establish schools and medical centers, but also was spending his salary on toys, soap and towels for the children.

"The members feel this is a unique and effective way of fighting communism," said Pres. Kenneth Oswald of Local 28. "It may help to quell some of the 'ugly American' charges that have been slammed at our country."

Time Lost in Stoppages Rises in Canada

Ottawa, Ont. — Time lost by Canadian workers because of work stoppages more than doubled between June and July—from seven-one-hundredths of 1 percent to 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent.

Time lost in July totaled 181,030 manhours compared with 78,400 manhours in June. Involved in July were 17,010 workers, with most of the time lost growing out of disputes involving fishermen in British Columbia and building tradesmen in Toronto.

'Wage Restraint' Opposed:

British Unions Outline Role In Nation's Economic Policy

Brighton, Eng.—The British Trades Union Congress has overwhelmingly endorsed labor's participation in national economic planning to increase real income and purchasing power and correct the "present inequitable distribution of the nation's wealth."

The 8 million-member TUC adopted a report of its general council on economic development and planning by a vote of 7,474,000 to 629,000 after intensive debate, and approved a resolution embodying the views of the report by a vote of 6 million to 2 million.

The resolution stressed that the TUC council should oppose any policy that did not "contribute positively to a more just distribution of incomes and an improvement of social welfare."

The 975 delegates attending the TUC's 95th annual congress also went on record in a close vote opposing "any form of wage restraint." This position was adopted by a thin majority of 380,000 votes.

TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock and Frank Cousins, leader of the Transport & General Workers Union, are two of the TUC's six members on the National Economic Development Council, Britain's first economic planning organization. They led opposing forces on the general debate of how far labor should move in the area of tying wages to economic planning policies.

The general council's position on planning was outlined in a statement whose basic point was that economic planning is necessary if the British economy is to grow faster and that unions must play a central role in the planning process.

The government, the statement said, must consult the unions, just as it must consult employers, if planning is to work.

The statement suggested also that the structure of the unions affiliated to the TUC will have to change if the organization is to present a coordinated union view to the government. A special committee of the general council is now studying the structure and current objectives of the British trade union movement. It will report to the 1964 TUC congress.

In addition to dealing with economic policy and wage problems, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the council to "declare for nationalization of industries such as road transport, aircraft, steel, shipbuilding and electrical engineering." Demands for nationalization of construction, life insurance and drug industries were turned back.

Delegates agreed unanimously to a motion condemning the plan for reorganization of the British railway system until an integrated plan including road, air, sea and other forms of transportation is developed.

There was unanimous support also for a resolution calling for a campaign for the 40-hour week throughout British industry. Criticism of the 40-hour week as "inflationary" by a government commission was assailed as an unwarranted interference with free collective bargaining.

Perlis Urges Nationwide Health Fund

Oklahoma City—Federation of voluntary national health agencies into a national health fund is essential to avoid wasteful duplication of effort and to eliminate multiplicity of fund-raising campaigns, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said here.

Speaking at a labor rally in support of the drive of the United Fund of Greater Oklahoma City, he said that such a set-up would permit allocation of funds on the basis of relative needs and, most important, would permit coordination in basic medical research.

Labor and management should take an equal interest in community planning and service along with their interest in fund-raising, Perlis said, emphasizing that in all community health and welfare organizations the end product is service to the people.

Perlis pointed out that federation gives member agencies, by their own admission, more time for other activities. Federation must be flexible to survive, he added. "Federation, as we know, can be so rigid as to undo everything we are trying to accomplish. Flexible federation must recognize the particular needs of individual agencies. We believe in the principle of 'one campaign through a united appeal.' Yet we also recognize the special need of the Red Cross, in time of disaster, for example, to go to the public with an emergency fund-raising campaign. This is the type of flexibility, in the last analysis, which makes federation more effective."

Consumer Co-ops Fight Senate Price Fixing Bill

A spokesman for 15 million "co-op" member families has urged Congress to reject a so-called "quality stabilization" bill which he said would "pick the consumers' pockets of hundreds of millions of dollars."

Robert Merrow, representing the Cooperative League of the United States, termed the title of the bill "misleading" since the legislation "stabilizes neither quality nor service—only price."

In fact, he told a special Senate Commerce subcommittee, "this new facade is in fact only a device legalizing and legitimatizing monopolistic price-fixing."

The bill, which has been strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO as a variant of "fair trade" laws, would enable manufacturers to control the retail prices of brand-name products. A government survey of the economic effect of state "fair trade" laws brought an Administration estimate that the proposed legislation would send prices up an average of 20 percent and "have a powerfully inflationary effect."

Morrow, who is manager of the 24,000-member Greenbelt (Md.) Consumers Services, which operates 11 shopping centers, told the subcommittee that the nation's co-op movement considers price-fixing and price maintainance systems "in contradiction to a free competitive market."

The Senate subcommittee has resumed hearings on the bill, which had a number of co-sponsors from both Democratic and Republican ranks, after a three-week intermission. A companion measure has been approved by the House Commerce Committee, but has not yet reached the floor.

Jenkins Quits NLRB Post at Albuquerque

The National Labor Relations Board has accepted the resignation of Joseph A. Jenkins as NLRB regional director at Albuquerque, N. M. A former member of the labor board, Jenkins resigned to practice law in Dallas, Tex.

Potofsky Hits Eased Curbs On Imports

New York—Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob Potofsky has voiced a protest against a three-year cotton textile and apparel agreement between the United States and Japan as "foreshadowing further disruption and unemployment" in the U.S. as low-wage countries "drive for an ever-larger share of the U.S. apparel market."

The recently negotiated pact increases the ceiling on Japaneses textile imports to this country from 275 million to 287.5 million square yards and boosts the apparel ceiling from 104.5 million to 111 million square yards.

The agreement permits "substantial increases" in categories already suffering from an undue concentration of imports and will add to the demoralization of markets, said Potofsky.

ILGWU Affiliates Pledge $125,000 to 'Eleanor' Fund

New York—As the Ladies' Garment Workers launched their drive in support of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, three affiliates—representing one-eighth of the ILGWU's total membership—solidly committed themselves to raise half the union's total pledge of $250,000.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky said the commitments indicated the union would far exceed its pledge in the drive, which it hopes to complete by the end of October. It is seeking contributions of an hour's pay from individual members.

Dubinsky reported on the eve of the drive that Knitgoods Local 155 had pledged a total contribution of $30,000 and Cutters Local 10 is completing collection of $20,000, both sums representing average contributions of $3 per member.

Following an address by Dubinsky at the seasonal meeting of the chairmen and chairladies of the New York Cloak Board affiliates, the Cloakmakers adopted a pledge of $75,000 for the foundation, on the basis of $3 a member for all crafts and $1.50 average among floor workers.

LABOR DAY parade in New York was led by Miss Union Maid (left) on her float, with Pres. Charles Garrahan of the Union Label & Service Trades Council waving from the escort car. Above is the delegation from Ladies' Garment Workers Local 40.

Labor Day: Parades, Picnics, Programs

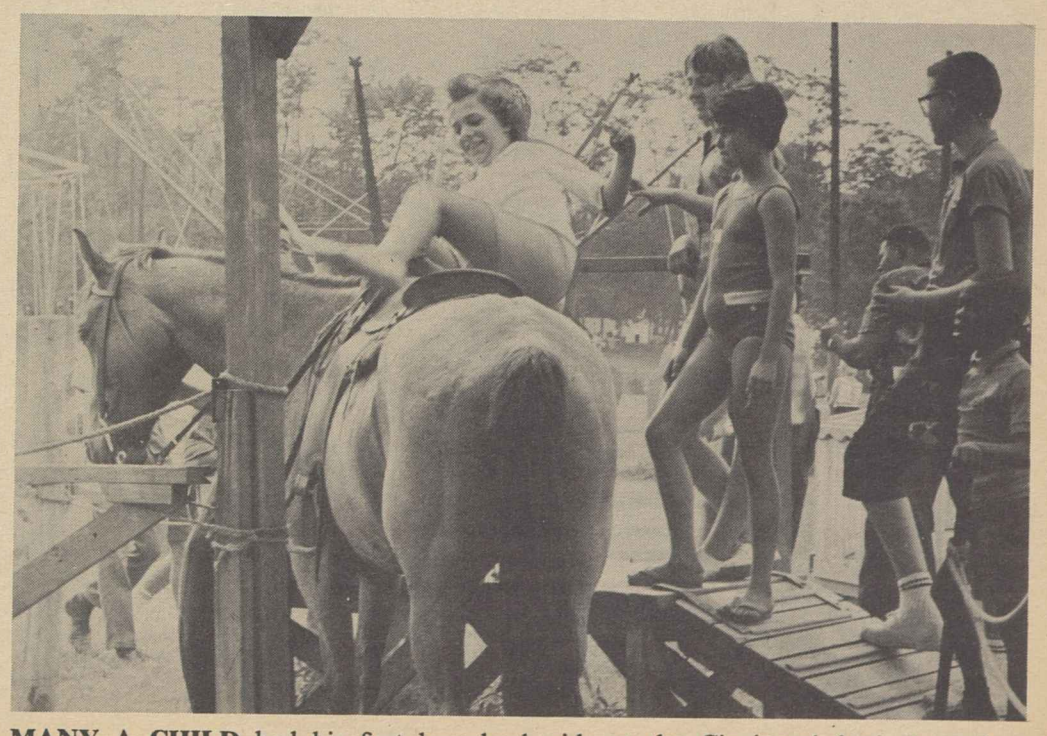
Each year Labor Day seems to recapture just a little more of its past, of the spirit of the days when life was grimmer for the worker and he took job, recreation and union more seriously. This year was no exception. Like many a small community throughout the U.S., New York had a parade with all the trappings of tradition. More than 100,000 union members were in line and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was grand marshal. There were picnics and other outings, too, from Maine to California, just as in the old days, and in dozens of cities there were special religious services often preceded or followed by parades.

But workers on Labor Day 1963 also had a few things their fathers lacked. AFL-CIO top officers were heard on the radio, and on TV there were local programs and showings of the AFL-CIO film, "In Common Brotherhood." In Los Angeles there was something new—a special program between the games of the Dodgers-Houston doubleheader (right) with Undersec. of Labor John Henning as the principal speaker (at microphone). There was one other little thing, too, that would have seemed odd to the old-timers—the laudatory editorials in the newspapers. It wasn't, they tell us, like that in the old days.

QUAD CITIES labor program was given over WOC-TV, Rock Island, Ill., by Carroll Wright, Dick John, Moderator Bill Gress, Marjorie Bender, Tom Kale.

CROSSING BATS for Manager Walt Alston (left) of Dodgers are Outfielder Tommy Davis, central body Sec. William Bassett.

MORE THAN 4,000 attended a "Let's Keep Labor in Labor Day" fete at Cincinnati's Riverview Park. There were games and prizes galore for the kids.



MANY A CHILD had his first horseback ride at the Cincinnati festival—and Audrey Mathis, 19, won the big door prize: a half-ton of groceries.

The Test Ban Treaty

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE of peace and freedom will be strengthened throughout the world by an overwhelmingly affirmative vote in the Senate for the nuclear test ban treaty.

The proposal to ban testing of atomic weapons is an American proposal. That it is limited in scope and allows underground testing, that it does not provide for on-site inspection, are weaknesses but not damaging ones.

That the Communists, after years of rejecting such proposals, have finally consented to the limited plan for their own reasons and tactics is beside the point.

What is relevant is that for the first time there is an opportunity to check the radiation and fallout hazards that threaten the life and health of future generations without impairing the security or the safety of the nation.

This is the question before the U.S. Senate. The small band of diehard right-wingers seeking to load the treaty with unnecessary and weakening reservations must be soundly defeated so that the world will know that America has no reservations about peace and freedom.

A Shocking Waste

TUCKED AWAY in the government's monthly report on employment and unemployment is a revealing figure on the manhour cost of joblessness, a shocking disclosure of the waste of the nation's labor power.

In August the labor force time lost through unemployment and part-time work was estimated at 6.7 percent of potential man-hours.

The failure of the economy to make any marked progress in the area of unemployment is underscored by the fact that the 6.7 percent figure of labor force time lost through joblessness was the same a year ago August.

It is in comparison with a more widely published figure on lost manhours—time lost through stoppages—that the unemployment figures become even more meaningful. In July 1963 manhours lost through stoppages in all industries was two-tenths of 1 percent. For the same month manhours lost through joblessness was 6.8 percent—34 times as great.

An economy operating with only 93 percent of its manhour potential combines inefficiency with tragic human waste.

The Role of the Union

NEW YORK CITY'S organized teachers have scored a major breakthrough in their new contract, firmly establishing the role of the union in helping frame policies on long-term goals and the general objectives of the city's school system.

The substantial pay increases negotiated in the two-year pact will have an effect throughout the nation. But the contract provisions setting out for the first time the role of the teacher in helping determine school policies and the conditions under which education must function are of a highly important and pattern-setting nature.

That these provisions affecting the role of the teacher as a professional were obtained through collective bargaining procedures by an established local of the American Federation of Teachers holds out new hopes for stepped-up organization of teachers throughout the country into bona fide unions that can provide them economic security, dignity, recognition and a meaningful voice in the how and what of education.

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Launch It!

Stevenson Says:

Eleanor Roosevelt Saw Unions As Crusaders for Social Justice

The following is excerpted from remarks prepared by Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, for the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

IT IS, OF COURSE, no surprise that the AFL-CIO should desire to pay tribute to one of mankind's noblest creatures, for Eleanor Roosevelt and organized labor constituted, in the best sense of the phrase, a mutual admiration society.

The labor movement saw in Eleanor Roosevelt not just a brave woman who defended labor's rights—this she did to the fullest measure—but one who spoke out and battled for every good cause. She was, as your own resolution reminds us, "a friend of mankind, a champion for humanity, a crusader for social justice, and a gracious and generous lady universally loved and respected."

And Eleanor Roosevelt saw in the labor movement a vehicle not just for improving the wage-earner's immediate economic lot, but an instrument in our democratic society for promoting the welfare, the peace, the human rights of all people everywhere.

Most Americans have assumed that Eleanor Roosevelt's interest in and support of trade unionism stemmed from her experiences during the New Deal. The fact is that even before she was 20, she was meeting regularly with underprivileged girls in a settlement house located deep in a New York slum. In the earliest days of her marriage she worked with a group which visited dingy factories. There she inspected washrooms and rest facilities to see what factory owners were making available to their women workers.

By 1921 she made her first active association with a union group: as a member of the Women's Trade Union League in New York City. The league was trying to wipe out sweatshop conditions by bringing women workers into the needle trades unions, and she was a principal source of its financial support.

Her conviction that the labor movement was a vital part of the crusade for social justice was not only verbal. She was an active, loyal, dues-paying member of the Newspaper Guild.

When anti-union forces embarked on a national campaign to weaken the labor movement under the spurious slogan of "right-to-work," Eleanor Roosevelt and another great friend of labor, Herbert Lehman (who, incidentally, serves on the foundation's board of trustees) teamed together to co-chair the National Council for Industrial Peace.

Mrs. Roosevelt believed that a strong labor movement was good for all America—and for all the world. She appreciated—as I do, in my daily responsibilities—the strong backing that labor has given to the United Nations. She approved—as I do—labor's enlightened positions on international trade, foreign aid, immigration reform and other international policies aimed at strengthening the free world alliance.

And Eleanor Roosevelt approved of the work of the labor movement—directly and indirectly—in securing the civil rights of all Americans. She knew, for example, that in hundreds of American communities it is still a sad fact that the only integrated meeting place is the union hall.

HER VOICE IS MISSING, unfortunately, in today's turbulent and explosive situations. Eleanor Roosevelt—as you and I—would be supporting every one of the goals involved in today's Negro revolution: complete access to public accommodations, better and integrated education, equal job opportunities, elimination of slums, open occupancy, absolute freedom to vote in all elections. One hundred years after the Civil War, our Negro citizens have every right to be angry, to be resentful, to be impatient, to be demanding.

It would be a tragedy of colossal proportions, however, if out of this anger and impatience came only some immediate concessions—but no real steps for permanent gains. And it would be ironic indeed if out of this struggle there emerged a weakened and a maligned labor movement.

Eleanor Roosevelt's voice would be heard today saying some of the things that need saying. She would commend the AFL-CIO stating that labor's record in civil rights is not perfect, that there are still unions and union leaders who are in default. But she would just as frankly warn against proposals that fail to recognize labor's struggles and labor's needs.

Eleanor Roosevelt would be pointing out that such institutions as the union shop and seniority were won only after decades of sacrifice and bloodshed, that such institutions have brought economic and social gains to millions, including minority groups. She would urge not moderation but understanding. Mostly, she would, in her own quiet but effective way, demand that all of the parties involved sit down and work out fair and practical solutions.

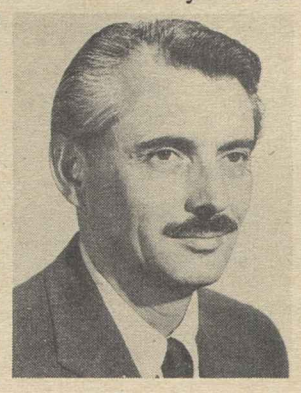
Morgan Says:

Exchange of Persons Program Offsets 'Ugly American' Image

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WE SENSITIVE AMERICANS keep worrying about our "image" abroad—and Heaven knows we should. A truculent tourist or a peanut politician can knock it—temporarily—into a cocked hat. Sometimes whole policies are misunderstood, misdirected, or twisted by hostile propaganda. Sometimes Congress, in its wisdom, moves too provincially in dealing with international problems. Too often it is simply a deep gulf of ignorance, whose tide of misinformation moves from our shores to theirs and back again, which separates us from other countries.



Morgan

But it turns out, encouragingly, that there is something more authentic and positive and durable to our profile in foreign lands than can be permanently distorted by that misleading catchphrase, "the ugly American," or mortally wounded by such poisonous poppycock as the footloose observations of Louisiana's Sen. Ellender that Africans—whose continent he happened to be visiting at the time—were, in effect, inferior people.

There is, in other words, some solid substance behind our image. Some of it has accumulated in admiration for the American revolutionary tradition—the brave, bold principles of which are often more vividly remembered by foreigners than by ourselves. Some of this substance has been furnished by the Voice of America and U.S. Information Centers—libraries—abroad. And a good deal of it has been developed by student exchange programs, which should be cultivated and expanded.

Recently the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intl. Educational & Cultural Affairs, which is made up not of government officials but of private citizens, issued two encouraging reports on these exchange-of-person programs. Since 1949 when the experiment began, roughly 25,000 American students, professors and others have gone abroad to study and teach, more than twice that many foreigners have come to the United States for learning and lecturing, all on grants of dollars or foreign currencies accumulated in "counterpart funds" used as part payment for our foreign aid programs.

After detailed studies of the reactions of former grantees and prominent local leaders in 20 countries, of inquiries at U.S. embassies, fact-finding trips by commission members and intensive interviews in the U.S., the commission's special study said flatly:

"Testimony is overwhelmingly from all sources that the (exchange) program is as a whole effective . . . The evidence is also conclusive that the program has proved itself . . . (a) valuable part of America's total international effort . . . (and) has succeeded in helping dispel among foreign visitors many misconceptions and ugly stereotypes about the American people."

An important part of the program has been to increase the studies of American history in the educational systems of other countries. In a separate report by Walter Johnson, history professor at the University of Chicago, the commission urged expansion of these American studies.

THE COMMISSION had several critical suggestions including the implication that the cultural affairs officers in our embassies abroad were not always the best equipped for their jobs but indicating also that the importance of their posts was often not fully appreciated. The commission also urged that "all programs for all foreign visitors provide more time and arrangements for meeting a wide cross-section of American families."

Some U.S. officials posted in Africa have been pleasantly surprised to find that students returning home after a year or more of study in the U.S. have a far more sympathetic understanding of our racial problems than they might be expected to have—especially when they themselves were often subjected to indignities and insults. This may be particularly significant—if it is typical—because of the contrast with the embittered disappointment that many African students have expressed over discrimination they encountered (and didn't expect to find) in the Soviet Union.

One of the things apparently hardest for visiting students to understand and for Americans to explain abroad is the complicated relationship between the federal government and the governments of the various states. "How is it possible," a foreign student is likely to say, "that when the 'central' government is against something, it isn't done away with?"

Quite apart from, or at least in addition to, the debate over "big" government versus states' rights, I sometimes think we Americans have more than a little difficulty answering that question to our own satisfaction.

Washington Reports:

Senate Moves Seen to Restore Aid Funds Slashed by House

THE HOUSE REDUCTION of $500 million in foreign aid funds was "radical and extreme," and particularly "unfortunate and unwise" in view of its effect on the Alliance for Progress program, just as it is getting underway.

That was the comment of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), assistant Senate majority leader, in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on some 700 radio stations.

Earlier Pres. Kennedy had called the cut "unprecedented, unwarranted and unwise . . . a cut that will drastically affect our strength at a time when the forces of freedom are moving forward around the world."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that the Senate would increase the authorization and that Congress would be "more generous in rendering aid for our Latin American neighbors."

Humphrey expressed concern that a reduction in aid for Latin America would mean "the investment that we have already made will, for all practical purposes, be lost."

"Our investment in Latin America is started," he said. "It was a slow start, 20 years late, but we did get a start. Now, in the third year, when we are really about to get at the job and make substantial progress, what happens? We start cutting back."

Aiken pointed out that countries which had received U.S. aid in the past—under the Marshall Plan in western Europe, for example—are now carrying on their own assistance programs. He declared that Africa should be the special responsibility of western Europe, since the new nations there are former colonies of England, France and Belgium. Germany "is lending money, furnishing assistance," he noted, but added that no country is offering loans as liberal as those of the U.S.

"THE REAL PROBLEM we face today in Latin America is the intrusion and penetration of communism and Castroism," Humphrey said. "We can wake up one of these days and find that a country like the Argentine or Brazil or Chile or Colombia or Venezuela has gone down the drain.

"And I venture to say that the very people who made the cut in the aid program will then be the sharpest critics of our foreign policy."

Meanwhile, he said, the Alliance for Progress has already scored real successes in Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, and Bolivia.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THE WORLD STOOD BY and watched and waited; another coal mine disaster had occurred. This time in Hazleton, Pa. Eventually two of the three trapped miners were rescued.

Few who followed this emotion-packed human drama realized that this disaster need not have happened. And it probably would not have happened if a proposed amendment to the federal coal mine safety law of 1952 was on the statute books.

The 1952 law provides federal safety protection that has succeeded in reducing the number of mine fatalities sharply. Before 1952, upward of 1,500 men lost their lives annually in mine disasters; in 1962, the number was reduced to 287.

The Hazleton mine, where the latest tragedy and near-tragedy occurred, was known as a Title I mine. This meant that it employed 15 or less miners. It also meant that it was exempt from the provisions of the federal mine safety law.

Title I mines are usually marginal. They produce about 10 percent of the coal removed from underground mines. Yet, one-third of all men killed in mines work in these marginal mines.

The Mine Workers, many mine owners and others are supporting an amendment to the Mine Safety Act which would cover Title I mines. Hearings have been conducted on the proposal. Supporters are hopeful that this year they will succeed.

"It seems a great tragedy," a UMW official said, "that a great catastrophe has to occur before we can get consideration on safety legislation."

He pointed out that before the 1952 law was passed, 111 men lost their lives in Centralia, Ill., in 1949, and 119 were killed in a mine disaster in West Frankfort, Ill., in 1951.

* * *

THIS IS THE FULL STORY of the Hazleton mine:

It was shut down in 1956. Later it was purchased by Gene Gibbons, who is not a miner. Boley Overa, a UMW staff representative, said the mine was closed in January 1961 because of water.

Overa said that David Fellin, one of the rescued miners, went down in March to drill holes to get out some of the water. The work of getting out the coal was started on a steady basis only about a month before the cave-in.

Actually, the three men went into the mine to drill additional holes to drain more water.

Some days after the cave-in, no contact had been established with the miners. The men were presumed dead.

Fellin's brother, Joseph, did not accept the decision. An experienced miner, he approached UMW officials and asked for their aid in rescue operations. The UMW had no contract with the company but these were human beings and the union started wheels working.

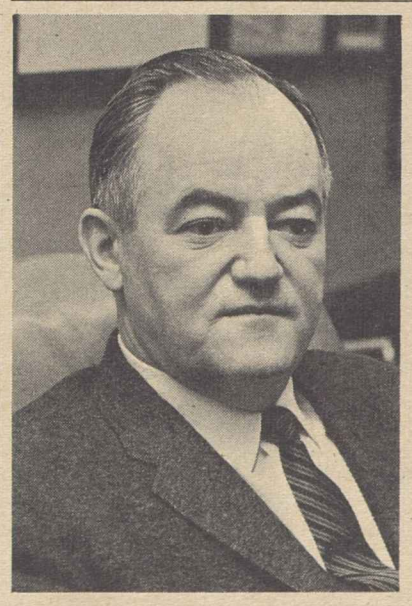
Pres. Martin Brennan of UMW Dist. 7 and other unionists decided it would be feasible to drill a plain bore hole. UMW Pres. W. A. (Tony) Boyle instructed the men to work until the miners had been found. He also assigned Louis Evans, former Pennsylvania secretary of mines, to render all assistance necessary. The 6-inch bore resulted in the first contact with the two rescued miners.

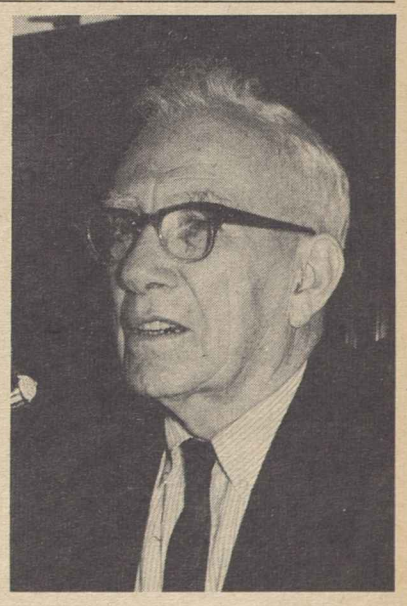
* * *

TITLE I MINES were once labeled by John L. Lewis as the "ragtail, bob-tail" element of the industry. Normally, they have only one entry; a second would cost money. A federal mine inspector can order unsafe mines closed down; with the small mines, however, he can only make a recommendation.

Larger mines, as a rule, take all safety precautions possible. At stake are not only the lives of the miners but equipment worth millions of dollars. If the smaller mines lose men, they can easily be replaced, as there are thousands of unemployed miners.

Passage of the mine safety amendment would significantly reduce the number of coal miners who are killed or injured while working in small mines.—(PAI)





FOREIGN AID CUTBACK to a half-billion dollars below the Administration request was "radical and unwise," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), right, predicted on the same program that the Senate will "be more generous."

How to Buy:

Mutual Fund Warning Renewed In Light of SEC Study Findings

By Sidney Margolius

NOT LONG AGO a workingman living in a large city—we'll call him Anthony because that's his name—heard one of those radio commercials offering information on mutual funds. He wrote to the advertiser, one of the country's largest fund dealers, for the information. He got a return visit from a salesman, and signed a contract to invest $40 a month.

Some months later the stock market dropped, as it periodically does, and so did the value of the fund shares Anthony was buying each month. In a mutual fund, the pooled investments of many small investors are used to buy shares of stocks, and when the market drops, so does the value of fund shares.

By the time Anthony had put in $160 he decided to discontinue. He got back exactly $55.95. He wrote me: "If I wasn't a fool I would have $163.20 in the savings account or $160 under the mattress."

Anthony is a wiser and sadder man today, and also an angry one. He had made a whole series of mistakes.

First, he had failed to read his union publication. As far back as 1954 we had warned that mutual-fund promotion had become a high-pressure selling business; that an army of salesmen was making the rounds; that small savers could not be certain of retrieving their investments in such shares at the time they might need their money; that it was especially risky to use the contractual method of investing in mutual funds.

But in spite of the warnings in the labor and co-op papers, there was a breakdown in communications. Anthony was listening to the radio instead. Nor, he claims, did the salesman explain the potential loss if he discontinued. So he signed a contract to invest $40 a month for 150 months, no less.

He finally got back only $56 for the $160 he did put in, partly because he sold his shares at the wrong time—the time the market had collapsed—but even more, because he bought on the contractual plan. Under this plan, you sign a contract to invest so much a month. But a large part of your first payments go to pay the salesman's commission. If you drop out at the end of the first year, in some plans you would get back only 50 percent of your payments because the rest went to the sales commission. Even if you drop out at the end of the tenth year, you would lose 9 percent of your basic investment in some plans. (This is exactly what we wrote nine years ago.)

ACTUALLY ANTHONY would have fared better if he had insisted on using the voluntary method of buying fund shares, if mutual-fund shares were suitable at all for him, which is doubtful. In the voluntary method, you simply indicate your intention of investing so much a month, but do not sign a contract. The salesman still gets his commission, usually 8 percent of the amount you invest, but he gets it over a period of years as you make your investment, rather than the bulk of it at the beginning.

Some mutual fund companies insist you must use the contractual method, and argue that this is to your benefit because it forces you to keep on investing on pain of losing part of your investment. Well, the argument is much like a cigarette manufacturer advertising that cancer is good for you.

Now the government belatedly is doing something about mutual-fund selling methods. The Securities & Exchange Commission has just spent many months and much money on an investigation which confirms what seemed obvious for a long time.

The SEC finds that one out every six mutual fund accounts is of the contractual type, and that the 1 million people who have signed up for such plans are usually the smaller investors who can least afford to forfeit their deposits for the sake of paying the salesmen the bulk of their commissions the first year.

Now the SEC study group recommends that the contractual plan be outlawed. We'd like to suggest that while some families have increased their assets through mutual funds and even direct purchases of stocks, you never consider this form of investment for money you cannot afford to risk.

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MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY thanks Retail Clerks Local 324 and its secretary-treasurer, Arthur Z. Berland, right, for the union's help during the organization's annual drive—including messages carried on 50 union billboards in the Los Angeles area. The presentation is made by Actor Raymond Burr, left, who portrays Perry Mason on television.

List Grows:

More Unions Name Scholarship Winners

Eight young Californians have won $500 scholarships on the basis of competitive examinations and their high school records under the program of the California AFL-CIO.

The tests included questions intended to show an understanding of the labor movement. Although union affiliation of parents is not a factor in the awards, two of this year's winners came from union families and one is a union member himself.

The unionist-winner is Stan Speros Draenos, of Fresno, who plans to attend the University of California at Berkeley. Both he and his mother belong to the Retail Clerks.

Maryellen Vizcarra, of San Pablo, is the daughter of a member of Operating Engineers Local 3 in Oakland and will attend the University of California at Davis.

Other winners were Raymond N. Palmer, Walnut Creek; Bradford C. Snell, El Cajon; W. Ray Hadley, Arcata; Susan Thomas, San Diego; Lee C. H. Soong, Berkeley, and Richard H. Smith, Oakland.

ABC Lists First Winners

First winners under the new scholarship program set up by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers are Valerie Lynne Herbert, Newark, N. J., whose father, Ira, is a member of Local 84; and Edward C. Weiner, son of Meyer Weiner of Los Angeles Local 453.

The scholarships are worth $2,000 each over four-year periods and are restricted to members of the union.

Steelworkers Local 1211 in Aliquippa, Pa., has awarded its first college scholarship, worth $500 a year for four years, to William S. Wojkowski, Ambridge, Pa., who will study engineering at Pennsylvania State University. He is the son of Edward Wojkowski, a member of the local since 1937.

The local is continuing its traditional program of nursing scholerships, with the winners to be named soon.

The first scholarship in the new program benefitting the children of members of USWA Local 3687, South Point, O., was won by Patricia Diana Webber of Grayson, Ky. Presentation of the scholarship, worth $700, was made by Pres. Carl Curry of the local on the basis of Miss Webber's citizenship, scholastic and college entrance examination records.

Ten children of members of locals affiliated with the Clothing Workers Joint Board in Philadelphia has been awarded scholarship aid under a joint program of the board and the city's clothing industry.

They are Karen Arduino, Carmela Buccieri, Anna Cavaliere, Stanley Cohen, Camille D'Orazio, Angela Fecca, Paul L. Ginsberg, William J. Hetrick, Rocco Rinaldi and J. Bernard Salera.

The National Merit Scholarships awarded to the children of members by the Utility Workers have been presented to Karen D. Whipple, Long Beach, Calif., and Mary C. Waters, New York City.

The former's father, Donald C. Whipple, is a Southern California Edison Co. mechanic; the latter's parent, William Waters, is a business representative for the Consolidated Edison Co.

The John Fitzpatrick memorial scholarships, set up by the Chicago AFL-CIO in memory of the late president of the former Chicago Federation of Labor, have been presented to Sandra Hallgren, whose father, Earl W. Hallgren, is a member of Steelworkers Local 1033, and Frank Paul Bolin, son of Frank J. Bolin, a member of Local 163, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The scholarships, worth $500 each, are open to members of affiliates of the local AFL-CIO. Similar awards were made to a girl and a boy who were graduated in January.

The Rubber Workers $500 Joseph Childs Memorial Scholarship, honoring the union's late international secretary-treasurer, has been awarded to Michael L. Flanagan, Swansea, Mass., whose father, Louis J. Flanagan, is a member of Fall River Local 261. The youth has enrolled in Providence College and plans to become a doctor.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Our Thrifty Little Economies Strike Horror in Other Hearts

By Jane Goodsell

THERE ARE PROBABLY as many ways of saving money as there are ways of spending it, and all of us have our thrifty little economies. Indeed, most of us economize with as much enthusiasm as we splurge, and we defend our pet economies even as we stare in horrified disbelief at our end-of-the-month bank statements.

Penny - pinching is an almost universal custom, but each of us is thrifty and extravagant in his own fashion. One person's idea of a basic necessity is another's idea of throwing money around like a drunken sailor.

Take taxis. There are people who automatically hail a cab even when it would be simpler and easier to walk. And other people put taxis in the special-occasion category of Napoleon brandy and breakfast in bed. But don't be misled in thinking that non-taxiers thriftily hoard the pennies they save. Like as not, they blow them on Corona Coronas. And I personally know a reckless taxi-hailer who rolls his own cigarettes.

Some women would sooner starve than iron their husbands' shirts, while others think it's wickedly extravagant to send shirts to the laundry. I have a friend who shakes her head at me because I send out my husband's shirts, and I think she's a wild spendthrift because she has her groceries delivered.

I have another friend who makes soup out of pea pods and potato peelings, and cuts up her old rubber gloves to make rubber bands. She was horrified to learn that I use the "more expensive spread," and even shell out 2 cents extra to buy it in cubes. But she gets her hair and nails done twice a week, which scandalizes me.

MY NEXT-DOOR neighbor would rather tie up her feet in paper bags than wear shoes that aren't custom-made, but she bakes bread pudding once a week because she can't bear to throw out stale crusts. Apparently it doesn't bother her to throw out stale bread pudding. I think she's out of her mind.

My husband thinks I'm goofy because I'll drive halfway across town to buy mayonnaise for 10 cents off, and I save string and wrapping paper. He buys books as casually as other people buy candy bars, but he absolutely refuses to go to first-run movies.

Thrift is a many-splendored thing, and there are endless ways to save money. But since most of us operate on the principle that a penny saved is a dollar earned, thrift isn't likely to keep much money out of circulation.

Safeguards Held Inadequate:

Bracero Bill Scored As 'Obstacle' to Jobs

Amendments to a Senate-approved one-year extension of the importation of Mexican farm labor "are not adequate really to safeguard U.S. farm workers and farm families," an AFL-CIO legislative spokesman declared.

While the amendments providing that U.S. growers must offer domestic farm laborers work guarantees and fringe benefits equal to those given Mexican workers offer "some slight improvement," said Arnold Mayer, chairman of the Farm-Labor Subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Legislative Council, the only adequate answer is to end the 12-year-old program.

Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, assailed the bracero program on Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System. He charged that the program is a "tremendous obstacle" to decent wages and working conditions for American farm laborers and has caused widespread unemployment among U.S. farm workers.

The House voted in May to allow the program to die at the end of the year, but the Senate adopted a one-year extension. House reconsideration of its earlier action is expected at the current session.

Mayer cited figures showing that in 1961 American farm workers averaged 134 days of work a year and earned less than $1,000. There were 195,000 imported Mexican farm workers in 1962 taking jobs "desperately needed by unemployed U.S. farm workers," he said.

Current regulations, he stressed, are meaningless, especially the provisions calling on the U.S. Labor Dept. to set conditions that do not cause an adverse effect on U.S. farm workers. All an employer has to do, he pointed out, is offer the minimum set in the area—60 cents an hour in Arkansas—and if American farm workers turn down the rate the employer is free to report no workers are available and hire braceros.

The program hurts American family farmers, Mayer declared, by depressing the value of family labor to the same low rates given braceros and allowing the large corporation farms to expand production based on low wage rates and cut into the family farmer's markets.

Mayer noted that the Mexican Federation of Labor is opposed to the continuation of the bracero program, initiated in 1951, as is the Catholic Church in that country as well as all major church groups in the U.S., along with a long list of civic and welfare organizations.

Mayer was interviewed by Mike O'Neill of the New York Daily News and John Koenig of the Associated Press.

ARBITRATION PROCEDURES for resolving two key issues in the railroad work rules dispute were discussed at a top-level meeting in the Labor Dept. Seated, left to right, are Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds; Ralph T. Seward, chairman of the arbitration panel; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill of the National Mediation Board. Standing are J. E. Wolfe, chief management negotiator; Vice Pres. Ray McDonald of the Trainmen, and Vice Pres. S. C. Phillips of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Seven-Member Panel Opens Rail Arbitration

Three experienced arbitrators, named by Pres. Kennedy as public members of the seven-man panel set up to adjudicate two key issues in the railroad work rules dispute, met with labor and management members to begin their 90-day assignment.

Kennedy named Ralph T. Seward, 56-year-old professional arbitrator and a former member of the National War Labor Board, as chairman of the panel.

Other members are Benjamin Aaron, 48, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at UCLA and past president of the National Academy of Arbitrators, and Harvard University Prof. James J. Healy, 47, who has served on panels in a number of major disputes.

The appointments were made by Kennedy when union and management representatives were unable to agree on neutral members.

Under the emergency legislation passed by Congress to avert a nationwide railroad shutdown, arbitration is confined to the two issues of the use of locomotive firemen and the minimum size of train crews. The five operating unions and management are directed to resume collective bargaining on other issues in dispute.

Earlier the unions chose Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen and Vice Pres. R. H. McDonald of the Railroad Trainmen as their representatives. Management is represented by J. E. Wolfe and Guy W. Knight, the industry's chief negotiators.

Although public attention has centered on the issues to be arbitrated, there are many major items on both sides of the bargaining table in the agenda for renewed bargaining.

These include railroad demands for changes in wage structure, fewer crew changes, and combination of road and yard work. They include also union proposals for improved overtime pay, wage and work guarantees, paid holidays, payment of expenses during layovers and greater job protection in the event of mergers.

The arbitration report is due 90 days from Aug. 28, when the law was enacted, to become effective 60 days thereafter. The award is binding for a two-year period.

While there is no direct deadline on the bargaining over other issues, both sides are precluded from unilateral action for a six-month period.

Far West Doctors Turn to Bircher

Los Angeles—The Section on General Practice of the Los Angeles County Medical Association simply turned to the right for a speaker who would oppose social security old-age health care at its 1963 general meeting and came up with Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society.

Dr. Griffith C. Barlow, president of the section, in a letter offering members "the opportunity to hear and evaluate one of the most controversial speakers of our time," aligned himself with Welch on the claim that "his unwavering stand against bureaucratic contamination of the physician-patient relationship mirrors the ideals of private medicine."

When Sec.-Treas. William Bassett of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO challenged the medical association, he was told "this is only one section . . . it does not represent the medical profession." His suggestion that the association publicly disavow the bid to Welch was rejected.

Senate Votes to Expand Job Training Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Day holiday week during which only token sessions were held, passed a pared-down version of Pres. Kennedy's proposal to finance community mental health centers and assist public and private institutions dealing with problems of mental illness and retardation.

Senate Program Slashed

Last May, the Senate approved a 10-year, $848.5 million mental health program by a 72-1 vote. The House Commerce Committee cut this to a three-year $238 million program and eliminated entirely all provisions for grants to help pay the initial cost of staffing the new centers. The grants for staff salaries had been opposed by the American Medical Association.

While the economy bloc remained strong in the House, the Senate easily defeated attempts to reduce the added funds authorized for the manpower retraining program to help it meet its new goals.

As passed by the Senate, the bill provides:

- Pre-training literacy courses, not to exceed one year, to prepare the "hard core" jobless for job training. Trainees could receive allowance for up to two years in all, although the average duration of literacy and job training is expected to be considerably less.
- Reduction of the minimum age at which the $20 a week youth training benefit can be paid from 19 under the present law to 16. Adult benefits are based on unemployment compensation benefits in the states.
- An increase in the percentage of total manpower training funds which can be used for the youth program, from the present 5 percent to 15 percent.
- An additional $100 million a year over the present $165 million a year authorization for the next two years to pay for the expanded training program.

Amendments Defeated

An amendment by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) to cut the added amount to $60 million a year was defeated, 38-29. The Senate also rejected a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to liberalize subsistence payments to adult trainees, which currently average about $35 a week.

Accepted by voice vote was an amendment by Prouty which would seek to discourage school dropouts by providing payments only to youth who have been out of school for six months or longer. The committee bill had set this period at three months.

The expanded program was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO. In Senate committee testimony, Biemiller said the 1962 Manpower Development & Training Act gave "insufficient attention" to the training of workers with educational deficiencies.

The Senate Labor Committee's report found that the present program has been "geared to the selection of candidates who are most likely to succeed, and conversely is calculated to exclude from training those who most desperately need it."

Clair Cook Resigns From NRLC Post

Rev. Clair M. Cook, education director of the National Religion & Labor Council, has resigned to take a post as legislative assistant to Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

A veteran of nearly a decade of service with the council, he was executive director from 1954 until 1961, when he assumed the education directorship.

ACWA Widens Drive Against Siegel Firm

New York—The Clothing Workers will distribute more than 10 million "Don't Buy H.I.S." leaflets at stores, plant gates, union halls and college campuses in conducting the most extensive education campaign in the union's history against the Henry I. Siegel Co., makers of suits, slacks and outerwear.

Five of the seven Siegel plants in Tennessee and Kentucky are non-union, and the ACWA has filed several unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board on the basis of company efforts to prevent workers from organizing.

The union's consumer education campaign urges buyers not to purchase products carrying the H.I.S. brand name label or H.I.S. slacks distributed by the New Process Co., a mail order house in Warren, Pa.

Leaflets have been given out at stores here and in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Memphis, Seattle, Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Birmingham

110,136 Disabled Trained in Year

The state-federal system of vocational rehabilitation restored 110,136 disabled men and women to productive life during the year ended June 30, according to a report by Mary E. Switzer, Labor Dept. commissioner of vocational rehabilitation.

The figure exceeded 100,000 for the second consecutive year, she said, adding that a new high record has been set annually for the past eight years. Pennsylvania led all states with 10,877 rehabilitations.

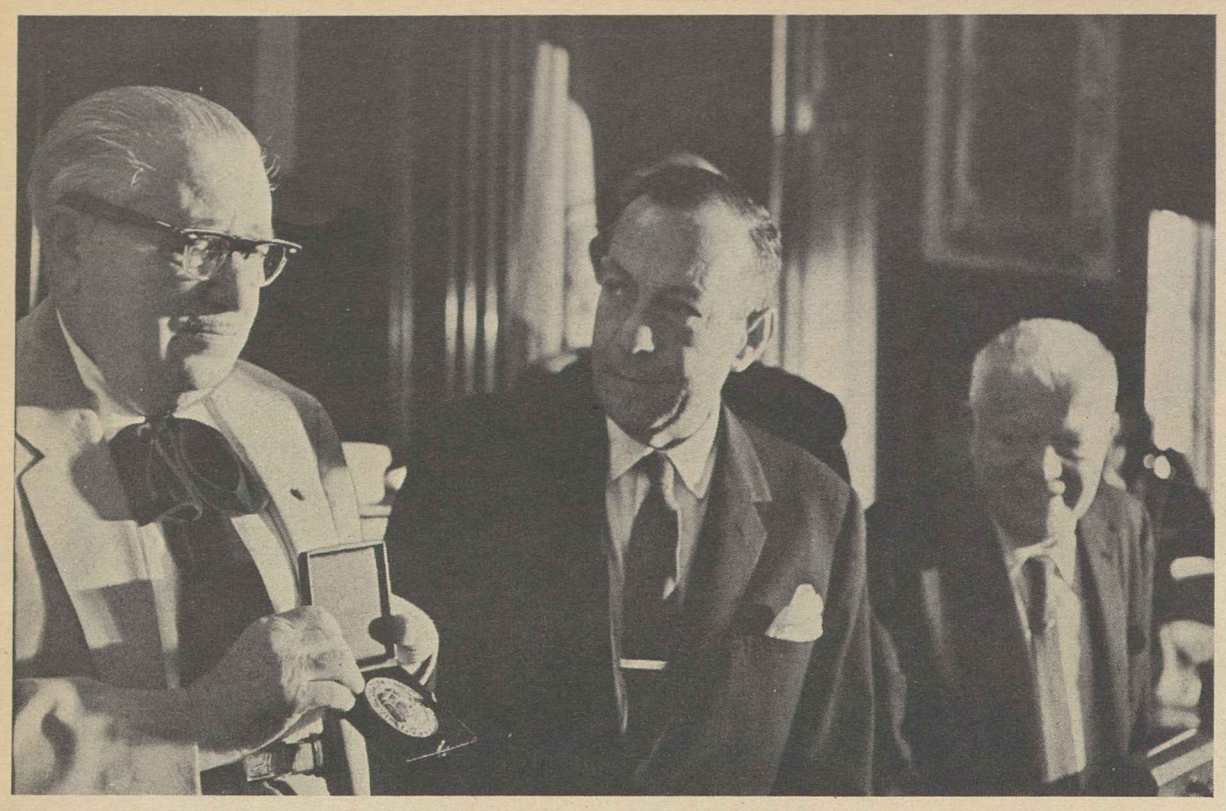
Labor Enters Illiteracy Fight In New York

New York—The labor movement here has played a leading role in planning "Operation Alphabet," an effort to combat illiteracy through a series of 30-minute television programs to be broadcast daily for 20 weeks, beginning Sept. 30, over stations, WPIX, WNDT and WNYC.

The programs, scientifically designed to teach adults how to read and write a basic 600-word vocabulary, have been prepared by the City Dept. of Labor with the aid of the New York City Central Labor Council, headed by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and other community groups.

The labor council has called "Operation Alphabet" the first major step toward educating the "functional illiterate" — those with a fourth grade reading level or less. The program, designed to teach the meaning of words needed in family life, for shopping, visiting a doctor or hospital, mailing letters, will be conducted by Dr. Alexander Shevlin, radio-TV specialist on the staff of the Philadelphia public schools.

This city has 510,000 functional illiterates, many on the welfare rolls. Acting Labor Commissioner James J. McFadden said the first step in getting employment for many persons is to teach them to read and write.



GOLD MEDAL of the City of New York was presented to Luigi Antonini, first vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, on his 80th birthday for services to the community and the labor movement. Top picture shows, left to right, Antonini, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky. In lower photo, city workers install street sign temporarily renaming a section of 7th Avenue "Luigi Antonini Ave." Antonini, a needle trades leader for more than 50 years, played major role in founding Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, largest ILGWU local with 30,000 members, and has served as secretary for many years. Congratulatory messages came from Pres. Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and others.

To Insure Proper Development:

Mass Transit Role Urged for Bus Union

Minneapolis—Pres. John M. Elliott of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes urged active participation by labor in community planning to insure proper development of mass transit facilities.

He predicted that the population boom will force a return to mass transit as the easiest, quickest and cheapest way of moving urban residents and commuters.

Freeways alone cannot do the job, he warned, and attempts to relieve auto congestion in crowded cities must include parallel development of mass transit systems.

450 Delegates Attend

The 135,000-member union opened its 37th convention here with some 450 delegates. The Women's Auxiliary met at the same time.

Elliott was critical of the Kennedy Administration's proposals to provide federal subsidies for local communities to develop automated transit systems, complaining that it does not provide sufficient protection for displaced workers.

However, he said that amendments added in the Senate had provided some guarantees and urged that similar amendments be made in the House bill now under consideration.

The same point was made by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), who said the Administration's mass transit program is essential to the nation's social and economic future.

McCarthy noted that Senate amendments required that transit workers be protected before federal aid is granted and that collective bargaining be encouraged.

He noted that an attempt by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to eliminate these provisions was rejected by a vote of 63 to 27 and a variety of "state's rights" amendments also were beaten back.

Elliott urged sustained political action by union members, arguing that "collective bargaining alone cannot do the job."

One of the principal proposals before the convention is to establish an industrywide pension program under which transit systems in smaller cities would be able to provide funded pensions for employes.

Union officers said that local divisions in larger cities have been able to establish, through bargaining, adequate pension plans but that small-town bus firms were unable to establish units of sufficient size to do so and often ended up with unfunded inadequate plans.

Another proposal seeks to change the union name to a simpler form like "Amalgamated Transit Employes Union" or "Amalgamated Transit Union." The present name, in full, is Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes of America.

West Virginia Labor Marks 100th Year

An attractive pamphlet, One Hundred Years with West Virginia Labor, has been published by the Organized Labor Committee of the West Virginia Centennial Commission in connection with the 100th anniversary of the state's founding in 1863.

Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO and chairman of the labor committee, in a foreword recalled that the state's labor movement has had a "full and rich history" and that "it has enjoyed triumphs and has suffered disasters, but it has withstood all the trials and tribulations visited upon it in the past 100 years."

Single copies may be had from the State AFL-CIO office at 1624 Kanawha Boulevard East, Charleston, W. Va.

Politics, Legislation, Bargaining Set Theme for UPP Convention

By David L. Perlman

Miami Beach—Labor's political and legislative program was given equal billing with collective bargaining goals as the third convention of the Papermakers & Paperworkers opened here.

In one of the first resolutions, the convention summoned the union's 140,000 members to "start to work today" on the 1964 election campaign.

Pres. Paul L. Phillips reminded the 1,200 delegates that higher wages are "worth nothing if you haven't got a job."

The millions of new jobs needed for full employment, he said, can't be obtained "across the bargaining table—this task requires legislation."

Phillips, reporting to the triennial convention of the union which was created in 1957 by a merger of former AFL and CIO affiliates, declared the UPP "is on the march . . . is going forward with strength and vitality."

He recommended continued merger discussions with other AFL-CIO unions in the printing and paper industries. A unanimously adopted convention resolution strongly endorsed this goal, declaring that such a merger would bring "greater strength and unity" in bargaining and organizing.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared that labor can be "pleased" with the changes in Washington since the UPP's 1960 convention, citing enactment of minimum wage improvements, area redevelopment legislation and an equal-pay-for-women law, and elimination of "big business" domination of the National Labor Relations Board.

"We're pleased," he said, "but we can't be satisfied because there's too much of our program that hasn't been passed yet."

Reading the record on the high rate of bank embezzlements and the favorable experience rating bonding companies have given to trade unions in comparison with financial institutions, Schnitzler urged the delegates to "take these figures back with you. We've got to go out and tell our story."

He called on UPP locals to establish human rights committees, to settle civil rights problems in union meetings and to work with other community groups. He cited as a precedent labor's early role in helping end exploitation of immigrant workers, bringing them into full participation in the trade union movement and helping them acquire full citizenship.

By direct action, as well as a strongly-worded resolution, the convention voiced opposition to the so-called quality stabilization bill now pending in Congress.

The bill, which would permit manufacturers to fix retail prices of most products, would result in "legalized gouging," Phillips charged in his keynote address. A convention resolution warned that its effect on the family pay envelope might well be equivalent to a 25 percent wage cut.

Then, carrying out a "resolve" that the UPP "launch an all-out congressional writing campaign" against the bill, delegates sent postcards and letters from a booth set up adjacent to the convention hall.

In other resolutions dealing with consumer issues, the UPP strongly endorsed the "truth-in-lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and the "truth-in-packaging" measure introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

The convention called for a continuing campaign against so-called "right-to-work" laws and warned that the same "reactionary anti-labor forces" are behind the current drive for states' rights amendments to the Constitution which would "change the U.S. form of government."

A redistricting of the union's regions, reducing the number from 13 to 12, was approved on a 743-522 rollcall vote. A New York state court had held that the elimination of a district by executive board action in 1961 was invalid in absence of convention action.

Central Bodies Praised

The convention praised state, provincial and local central bodies as "vital links" that bind the labor movement together" and called on all locals to affiliate with appropriate central bodies and "to pay per capita taxes on their full membership."

These groups, the resolution declared, "carry the principal burden of the state legislative programs" and provide "essential support" to labor's national program.

Ahead for the convention, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was the election of officers, completion of action on a number of resolutions and proposed constitutional amendments and a speaking list including officers from other graphic arts unions which have participated with the UPP in unity discussions.

Railway Carmen Vote Strike Fund, Dues Rise

Kansas City, Mo.—Delegates to the Railway Carmen's convention here have voted to establish a strike fund and raise monthly dues to strengthen the union's treasury as it enters national wage negotiations along with other non-operating rail unions.

The convention voted to raise the per capita tax to $2.50 a month for all working members, compared with the present $1.50 for mechanics and less for other categories of members. Twenty-five cents of the increase will be used to set up a strike fund.

The brotherhood also will establish a new minimum local dues schedule of $5 a month, including the per capita payment.

In another measure to bolster finances, delegates voted to hold conventions every five years instead of every four years. The brotherhood pays the expenses of delegates and convention costs have been a major drain on the treasury.

Pres. A. J. Bernhardt led a list of re-elected national officers. Also named to new terms were Assistant Pres. George O'Brien, Sec.-Treas. Leroy Taylor and R. H. Harrison, director of trade education.

In a major address Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association branded railroad claims of "poverty" as "baloney."

With a few exceptions "that I can count on the fingers of one hand," he said, "all of the major railroads in the country are in excellent condition, and most of them are in the best financial condition they have ever been."

Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. told the delegates that this has been "a year of crisis for all railroad workers."

In addition to the fight of the operating unions "to preserve free collective bargaining" in the industry, all rail unions have been faced with an "unprecedented wave of railroad mergers," he said.

Fox warned that the proposed mergers of competing railroads would destroy jobs, eliminate essential services and facilities, and benefit only the "financiers" who seek them.

Earlier, Bernhardt stressed the growing problem of unemployment created by technological changes and declared that if Congress can pass legislation for compulsory arbitration of work rule disputes, then it can certainly enact legislation to meet the nation's unemployment problem.

AFL-CIO Reports:

Sharp Wage Gains Won in Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

sands of agreements brought a wide range of fringe benefit improvements in addition to wage gains, the AFL-CIO said.

Job security was an important issue, the report added, with the collective bargaining process put to the test in industries hit hard by unemployment and technological change. And, in a few industries, labor and management created study groups to discuss problems in advance of bargaining deadlines.

"But the central issue in most negotiations continued to be the quest for increased wages," the AFL-CIO said, adding:

"The bargaining advances of the past 18 months were won with a minimum of work disruption. Strikes and lockouts held at low levels during 1962 and, in the first half of this year, reached a record low for any comparable postwar period."

Typical Raise 7-11 Cents

In 1962, the AFL-CIO noted, the typical negotiated wage increase amounted to 7 to 11 cents an hour, except in the construction industry where typical rises ranged from 10 to 15 cents and even 25 cents an hour.

The range of gains for some 2.8 million workers in manufacturing and major non-manufacturing industries showed that 51 percent received 7 to 11 cents and 14 percent received 11 cents an hour or more.

The average rise for 1962 was higher than in 1960 and 1961, but short of 1959's gains, the report said.

In percentage terms, the wage gains in major pacts showed a median rise of 3.4 percent of straighttime hourly earnings and a typical gain of 3 to 5 percent.

In 1962, the article continued, some 2.5 million additional workers received wage hikes from contracts negotiated in earlier years.

This means, the AFL-CIO observed, that the basic trend of the 7 to 11-cent hike was extended and applied to a total of roughly 5.3 million workers in addition to wage gains negotiated with smaller firms following the major pattern setters.

In the first half of 1963, the AFL-CIO report continued, nearly 1 million workers won wage hikes.

The boost of 17 cents an hour and over which went to 35 percent of these workers reflected a combination of special factors rather than a change in trends, the report noted.

Workers in the men's clothing industry received their first general wage boost since 1960 and some aircraft and longshore contracts scheduled two wage increases in 1963 because their expired contracts had not been settled last year, the report explained.

These three settlements influenced the statistics on the 868,000 workers who won raises in the first half of this year. The median rise was 4.2 percent as a result, the report noted.

Construction again showed higher gains than the norm, with hikes running from 10 to 25 cents an hour.

The number of wage cuts in both 1962 and the first half of 1963 was "insignificant," the AFL-CIO said. Government figures show they amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent of total workers covered.

The AFL-CIO also noted that more than 3.3 million workers will receive deferred wage increases during 1963 on pacts negotiated earlier. These range from 6 to 9 cents an hour.

LETTER CARRIERS' branch president in Madison, Wis.—Ralph Riley, right—offers hat and congratulations to John Gronouski, Wisconsin tax commissioner named to Pres. Kennedy's cabinet as postmaster general. Riley also invited Gronouski, who will be his boss, to make his first major address at coming state convention of Letter Carriers.

Connecticut Sales Tax Target of Labor Drive

Hartford, Conn.—Independent political action, a progressive state income tax to replace the current sales tax, a federal tax cut for low and middle-income groups and a strong civil rights program were the chief policies approved by the delegates to the State Labor Council convention here.

In the main contested election, Joseph C. Bober of Plumbers' Local 173 was elected to the fulltime post of secretary-treasurer. Bober defeated Roland L. Sepa in a runoff vote, 70,112 to 46,611, after the original field of four had been narrowed down.

Joseph M. Rourke left the office to become deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

In other contests, John J. Driscoll of Auto Workers' Local 1251 defeated Fritz Petela to win a second term as president and Leonard B. Kershner of Fire Fighters' Local 834 won the executive vice-presidency. Daniel J. Gallagher was unopposed as executive secretary.

Taxes, politics and civil rights were the themes running through the reports to the 800 delegates and the resolutions they adopted.

Driscoll, in his report, pointed out that the state faced the need for rising revenues to finance college scholarships, for highways, for facilities for the mentally ill and to promote job growth.

Because the worker and his family faces higher sales taxes in coming years, he said, labor had revived a long-dormant bill for a state income tax based on ability to pay to replace the sales levy. Both parties ran from the proposal, Driscoll declared. Thus, he added, it must become a touchstone of labor support.

"Our central labor councils in every locality must call on every candidate for the Assembly—before the election—and ask whether he stands for more sales taxes," he asserted. "If he says yes, we must say no—as to any type of support in the election."

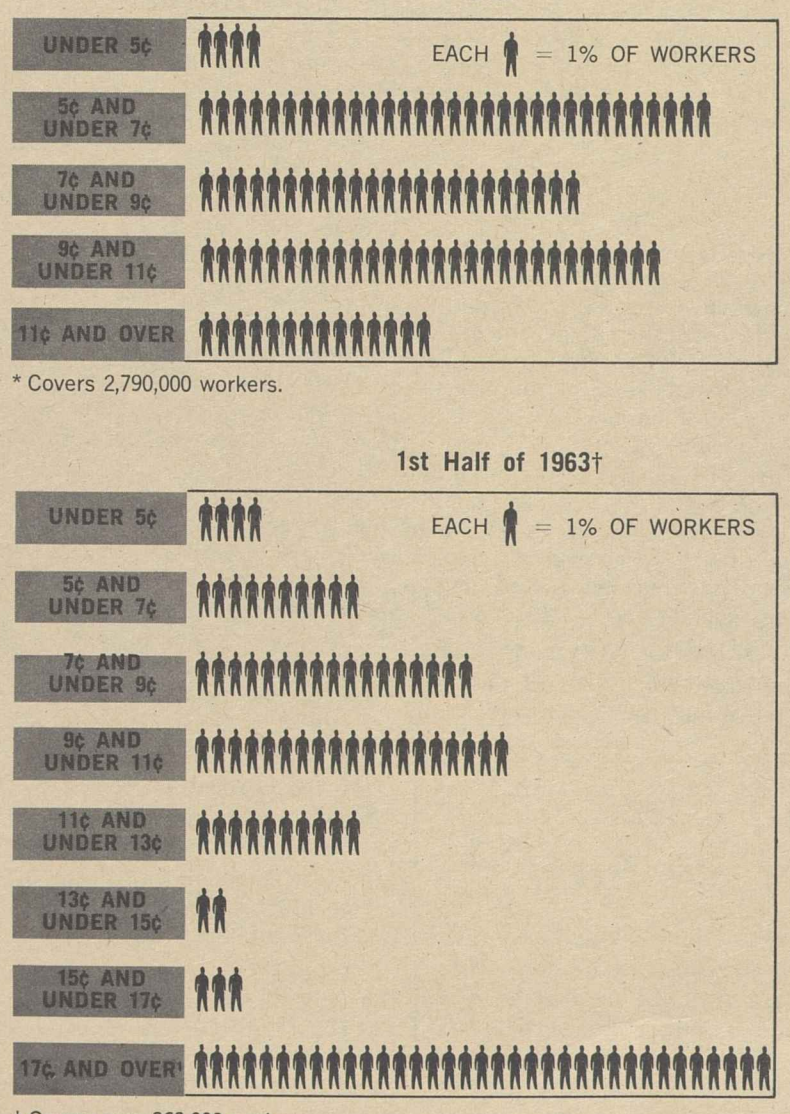
Rourke, in his legislative report, strongly supported this point, declaring:

"If a candidate or a party is wishy-washy on taxes, and will not support the principle that taxes must be based on ability to pay, neither one is worthy of our support."

In the COPE resolution, the delegates approved a shift in emphasis from legislation to political action so as to produce better candidates for public office. In addition to a wide-ranging program of year-round education and training, all councils were urged to endorse candidates, "regardless of party affiliation, on the basis of their positions on labor's legislative program."

On civil rights, Driscoll recalled labor's leadership in winning one of the nation's first fair employment practices laws back in 1947. He urged a stepped-up campaign within the power of the council to persuade and encourage unions and government at every level to expand equal job rights and apprenticeship opportunities, to ban discrimination in hiring through union contract clauses, to crack down on "slumlords" and to create bi-racial committees.

Wage Increases Under Major Agreements



THESE CHARTS cover only those workers who received pay hikes under collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more workers. Included are all industries except construction, services, finance and government. The amounts refer to wage increases negotiated during the period covered and do not include cost-of-living hikes, fixed "deferred" increases, or non-wage or "fringe" benefits. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Stereotypers Weigh Impact Of Automation

Cincinnati—The rising threat of automation to job security was the major topic at opening sessions here of the 60th annual convention of the Stereotypers.

More than 100 delegates, gathered here for the week-long sessions, were also scheduled to discuss apprenticeship training and the possibility of mergers with other printing craft unions.

Pres. James H. Sampson and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer guided the discussions concerning the inroads of automation and other job slaughtering measures.

"We have lost about 1000 members in the last two years," Creamer said. "Trouble has come from many fronts—fewer employers because of consolidations, the introduction of new machines, competition from new printing techniques — all have spelled trouble."

To attack the twin problems of loss of members and loss of jobs, union delegates will consider a three-point program, Creamer said.

These include minimizing apprenticeship programs, seeking longer vacations, and a shorter workweek.

Creamer said that while the question would probably come up, he did not believe there would be a merger with any other union at this time.

Lynch Heads Labor Council In Tennessee

Gatlinburg, Tenn. — Matthew Lynch unseated S. A. Para in a heated campaign here to become president of the Tennessee State Labor Council.

Lynch, who had been secretary of the council, polled 564 votes to Para's 426 votes. A key issue concerned labor's legislative and political strategy within the state.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) told the 600 delegates the issue of controlling nuclear arms is "today's greatest international problem." He said he strongly favored ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty now being debated in the Senate.

Gore said unemployment is the greatest domestic problem facing the nation. He called for a one-year extension of the accelerated public works program.

The now senior senator from Tennessee said he has that distinction only because of "the death of the greatest friend labor ever had," referring to the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Two Unions In Canada Slate Merger

Ottawa, Ont.—The National Union of Public Employes and the National Union of Public Service Employes, both affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress, will merge into the Canadian Union of Public Employes at a convention in Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23-26.

NUPE united in a single group several unions in the former Trades & Labor Congress of Canada representing workers in hospital and municipal services. NUPSE began among Ontario hydroelectric employes in 1945 and was formerly affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

NUPE has 56,000 members and NUPSE 32,000. The new union will be the largest all-Canadian affiliate of the CLC and with 88,000 members will be second in size only to the Steelworkers, with 90,000 members.

Phillips Appointed to Parks Board

Pres. Paul Phillips of the Paperkers & Paperworkers has been named a member of the advisory board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings & Monuments.

The board, with 11 members, advises the Interior Dept. on acquisition, restoration and administration of sites within its jurisdiction.

Agreements Net Negro Job Gains

Nearly 25 percent of the 45,728 new positions filled by 75 firms in the first six months of 1963 went to nonwhites, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has reported.

The committee said 11,274 new jobs went to nonwhites in companies having "Plans for Progress" agreements with the committee and praised the "volunteer actions" of the employers, who are government contractors.

In the office and clerical divisions, the labor force dropped by 5,040 among the firms but nonwhites gained by 1,096. In the hourly wage areas, nearly 38 percent of the increase in jobs went to nonwhites. Among salaried workers, nonwhites got 2,029 of the 21,461 new positions, or almost 10 percent. Formerly the average ranged around three-tenths of 1 percent, the committee reported.

Meany Urges Passage of Tax Cut Bill

Assails GOP Move To Curb '64 Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

in the tax law provided in the bill would result in annual tax relief of $8.7 billion for individuals and $2.3 billion for corporations.

The major actions affecting low and middle-income groups are:

- An average tax cut of 20 percent with two-thirds of the cut effective in 1964, and a change in the rates from the present 20 to 91 percent to 14 to 70 percent.
- A new first bracket rate of 14 percent on the first $500 of taxable income for single persons or $1,000 for married couples, moving up in $500 jumps to the fourth $500 at 17 percent. Under present law the first $2,000 of taxable income carries a 20 percent rate. Taxable income is income left for tax purposes after personal exemptions and other deductions.
- A new minimum standard deduction, for taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions, of $300 for the taxpayer plus $100 for each dependent. This provision would exempt all single persons with incomes up to $900 from taxation and eliminate from tax obligation married couples with two children and $3,000 in income. All told, the new standard deduction provision would remove 1.5 million low income persons from the tax rolls and give others in the low brackets additional tax relief.

The bill provides full deductibility of expenses for medicines and drugs for persons over 65 as compared to the present limitation to one percent of income regardless of age. Persons over 65 also would not have to pay taxes on profits from the sale of a home.

Figuring all exemptions and deductions available, a married couple over 65 with an income up to $3,200 would pay no taxes.

The Treasury Dept. figures that a married couple with two dependents taking the standard deductions and earning $5,000 a year would receive a 31 percent tax cut; the same couple with the same earnings taking typical itemized deductions would get tax relief of 26 percent.

The average trade union member, economists estimate, would receive a tax cut ranging from $100 to $200 per year.

Other major provisions of the bill include:

- Abolishing the dividend tax credit of 4 percent while increasing the present exclusion of up to $50 in dividend income from taxable income to $100, or to $200 for a couple filing jointly.
- Establishing a new two-year category for capital gains with 40 percent of the gain on assets taxable at 21 percent. The present capital gains provision covering holdings of stock or property for more than six months would continue at 50 percent of the gains taxable at 25 percent.
- Eliminating from the list of itemized deductions state and local taxes on gasoline, cigarettes and liquor; allowing casualty losses only in excess of $100; liberalizing deductions for contributions and child-care allowances for working wives, widows and widowers.
- Changing the sick pay provision to exclude from taxable income up to $100 a week in sick pay after a 30-day absence compared to the present $100 exclusion after seven days. Payments by employers for life insurance for employes that exceeds $30,000 in value would be included in an employe's taxable income.
- Allowing taxpayers with fluctuating incomes to average their income over a five-year period. This applies mostly to actors, authors, athletes, etc.
- Tightening slightly the rules governing allowances for depletion of oil and gas properties; some curtailing of tax benefits available to corporation executives under stock option plans; barring most deductions of interest on loans to pay life insurance premiums; limiting profits from certain real estate transactions usually figured under capital gains provisions.
- Reducing the corporate tax rate from the present 52 percent to 50 percent in 1963 and 48 percent in 1965. For small firms, the rate on the first $25,000 of earnings would be lowered from the present 30 percent to 22 percent in 1963.

The major outlines of the tax measure, given a top priority by Pres. Kennedy, were set about a month ago but the final measure was delayed until this week. In the vote to report the measure to the House, two Republicans joined 15 Democrats but reserved the right to oppose the measure on the floor.

GOP Amendment Scored

The approval of the measure followed a bid by Republicans to bar the second step of the proposed rate reductions in 1965 if the "net" national debt on June 30, 1964, were higher than $303 billion and if expenditures for the fiscal year starting next July 1 exceeded $98 billion. This amendment, offered by Rep. John M. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking GOP member, was defeated 12 to 11 with one Democrat joining the Republicans and two others abstaining.

The committee did approve by a 15-10 vote an amendment offered by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) that it is "the sense of Congress" that increased revenues stimulated by the tax reduction first be used to cut budget deficits and secondly to reduce the national debt.

Byrnes indicated that when the measure reaches the floor the GOP will attempt to tack on the amendment defeated in committee to make portions of the tax cut contingent on the level of the national debt and the budgetary spending ceiling.

"Such a move would be deplorable," Meany said. "It would absolutely defeat the purpose of a tax cut. Instead of stimulating the economy, a large reduction in federal expenditures would merely nullify the beneficial effects of the tax bill and would contract economic activity."

UNION EMPLOYES of Northeast Airlines stepped off a Boston-Washington plane with petitions bearing more than 200,000 signatures of New England and Florida voters urging support for a law permitting the airline to continue flying to Miami. Shown are members of the Pilots, Transport Workers, Machinists and Air Line Dispatchers at Washington National Airport en route to the Capitol. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to reconsider its decision to cancel Northeast's Florida and eastern seaboard routes, pointing out the jobs of several thousand airline employes would be lost.

'States Rights' Amendments Called Unsound, Threat to Constitution

Three proposed "states rights" amendments to the Constitution are "unsound, dangerous" and should be given "quick burial," U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox told delegates to a conference called by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The proposed amendments were denounced as a "time bomb" under the Constitution by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), another conference speaker. Their sponsors were described by Charles S. Rhyne, past president of the American Bar Association, as "misguided" and "ignored," and the amendments themselves as a "great evil."

17 States Act

The 100 delegates, representing civic, educational, civil liberties and church groups as well as unions. expressed concern that in less than a year since the amendment drive was initiated by a council of state legislators, 17 states have approved one or more of these proposals to change the federal constitution:

- To eliminate federal court jurisdiction over the apportionment of state legislatures.
- To permit legislatures of two-thirds of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution without consideration or action by Congress. The proposed amendments would then become effective on ratification by three-fourths of the states.
- To establish a "court of the union," made up of the chief justices of the 50 states, which would have the power to overrule the U.S. Supreme Court on matters involving federal-state relationships.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last spring branded the proposed amendments an "attack on the American form of government" designed to "implement the political and economic program of reactionary big business."

Douglas termed the attempt to change the method of amending the Constitution "the most subtle and probably the most dangerous" of the three proposals.

He warned that it would permit state legislators elected by less than 16 percent of the nation's population to rewrite the Constitution. If this were done, Douglas declared, future years might see a national "right-to-work" law, abolition of the income tax and U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations.

'Resounding Defeat' Urged

Rhyne, whose address was read by John J. Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, called for "resounding defeat and repudiation" of all three proposals.

Adoption of the "court of the union" proposal, he asserted, would destroy the judiciary and "bring an end to our federal system of government."

"Not one of our priceless freedoms," Rhyne declared, "would be safe without the final safeguard of the courts."

Cox said the "states rights" proposals would move the U.S. back to the loose relationship which existed under the Articles of Confederation and fly in the face of "the most profound lessons of national history."

At a panel discussion moderated by Attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John Beidler; Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone, a member of the Virginia legislature, and Executive Dir. John Pemberton of the American Civil Liberties Union, discussed methods of fighting the proposed amendments.

Much of the early success of the amendments, they noted, was because they were slipped through legislatures without publicity and with little or no discussion of the issues.

The method the sponsors have adopted to initiate their amendments is the never-used section under which two-thirds of the states can petition Congress to call a special convention for the purpose of considering amendments to the Constitution.

Unlike the proposal for direct state initiation of constitutional amendments, this procedure requires congressional implementation and assures a national forum for debate of the proposals.

'Even to Stand Still, We Have to Move Fast'

Pres. Kennedy told a nationwide television audience that it will take two and one-half years to reduce unemployment to under 5 percent of the labor force with the help of an $11 billion tax cut and other economic stimulants.

The President told Walter Cronkite in an interview broadcast on the Columbia Broadcasting System that a tax cut was the most important of all measures proposed by the Administration to reduce unemployment.

An $11 billion tax cut in a period of 18 months, with other stimulants, he said, might reduce unemployment from the present 5.5 percent of the labor force to less than 5 percent in two and one-half years.

"What we have to realize," he said, "is that even to stand still, stay still, we have to move very fast. We have 2.5 million more people working than when I came to office and yet 1.5 million more people have come into the labor market."

Jobless Rate Dips to 5.5% In August

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic reasons, up from 2.5 million in July. The total labor force dropped by 750,000 to 77.2 million, somewhat more than the expected decline and about 600,000 higher than August a year ago. The average growth in the labor force on a month-to-month basis this year has been about 1 million.

Time lost through unemployment and part-time work, as a percent of total manhours potentially available to the civilian labor force, registered 6.7 pe cent, the same as a year ago.

In another report, the de ment said the reclassification August of Spokane, Wash., fr an area of substantial unemp ment reduced to 37 the number major areas with 6 percent or m jobless. A year ago 47 of job areas were in this category.

The 37 major job areas with s stantial unemployment in Au brought the figure to the pre low, last reached in July 196

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Kennedy Presses Tax Cut To Spur Jobs, Fight Slump

DELEGATES TO COPE Big Cities Conference took time out for a visit to the White House, where they were greeted by Pres. Kennedy in the rose garden. The President praised organized labor's "impressive record" of support for social welfare legislation and international programs that have strengthened the free world.

Aid Voted To Medical Education

Congress has given final approval to the labor-backed Administration bill providing large-scale federal aid to medical education.

It is the first major new aid to education measure to reach the White House during the Kennedy Administration — and it took nearly three years to get there.

Pres. Kennedy first asked for the legislation on Feb. 9, 1961, shortly after taking office, and renewed his request each year since then.

As finally enacted, the bill provides:

- $175 million in federal grants over a three-year period to enable medical, dental, nursing and other health professional schools to expand and improve their teaching facilities.
- Approximately $61 million in low-cost loans to medical, dental and osteopathy students.

The House had approved the bill, 288-122, last April and the Senate, at the urging of Administration leaders, passed it intact so as to avoid the necessity for a conference and a possible deadlock.

The Senate vote for final passage was a lopsided 71-9. An attempt by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to knock out the student loan provision was beaten 63-18.

The American Medical Association, which operates its own loan program in cooperation with private banks, fought the federal loan clause and Goldwater argued that there was no need for federal loans.

Rebuttal by Hill

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), who led the fight for the Administration bill, retorted that a student who borrowed $6,000 to finance his medical education would have to repay $10,500 in principal and interest under the AMA program as compared with $7,200 under the federal program.

The Senate voted 39-37 to table a civil rights amendment offered by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and defeated, 43-39, a proposal by Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N. H.) to forgive half the loan to students who enter practice in an area of doctor or dentist shortage.

Hill and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield opposed the Cotton amendment because it would force the bill into conference, but promised to support separate legislation to carry out its intent.

Funds for the new program must still be voted by Congress.

(Continued on Page 2)

Broadcast Puts Case To People

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy went to the people of the United States to rally support for an $11 billion tax cut which "means more jobs for American workers."

The alternative, he warned, is growing unemployment and a new recession in which "no worker can be sure of his job and no businessman can be sure of his future."

He termed the tax cut bill "the most important domestic economic measure to come before Congress in 15 years" and said it must not be "diluted by amendments or conditions."

Kennedy's dramatic television and radio appeal came after House Republicans vowed to fight any tax reduction unless it is coupled to a cut in federal spending—a move which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned would "absolutely defeat the purpose of a tax cut."

The bill comes up in the House Sept. 24, with the key vote expected the following day. To win it, the Administration must hold conservative Democratic defections to a bare minimum or, alternatively, attract a number of GOP votes.

Kennedy hammered at the theme that more buying power in the hands of private citizens is the key to the economic growth needed to reduce the present high level of un-

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Opens COPE Parley:

Voter Registration Pushed as '64 Key

Labor can afford "no illusions about the prospects for liberal victories in 1964," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned, adding that "only if we get our members to register and vote can we feel confident of reasonable success."

His warning, coupled with a prediction that "the money and manpower of big industry and the right wing will be pumped into the 1964 elections in unprecedented amounts to elect conservative candidates," was made at a meeting of AFL-CIO leaders representing the nation's 22 most populous areas.

In an opening address to the three-day Big Cities Conference of the Committee on Political Education, Meany declared that a massive registration and get-out-the-vote campaign is the answer to the conservative drive. Labor, he stressed, must use its "natural advantage" in the big cities and their suburbs.

"The outcome of the presidential and congressional elections next year will hinge on what we are able to accomplish in the major industrial cities and the fast-growing suburbs around them," he said.

The federation president urged the delegates to "improve on past performance." He pointed out that in 1960 about 60 percent of union members voted in the presidential contest and about 50 percent voted in the 1962 congressional elections.

"This just about equals voting performance of the population as a whole," he added. "We should do better."

Recent formation of conservative political action groups provides conclusive evidence that a drive is under way for a major effort in 1964 to elect a President and Congress to "turn back the clock" on progressive legislation, Meany said.

Among these he listed the American Medical Political Action Committee of the American Medical Association and the Business-Industry Political Action Committee launched by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Political analyst Louis Harris gave the delegates key statistics

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Auto, Steel Layoffs Dim Job Picture

A smaller-than-usual increase in non-farm employment between July and August was reported by the Labor Dept. with the failure to reach seasonal expectations traced to unusually heavy layoffs in the auto industry and cutbacks in steel.

The department reported the non-farm payroll employment rose only 170,000 over the month to a total of 57.6 million, "less than expected at this time of year."

In addition to steel and autos, the department noted that the apparel industry had not achieved its usual growth and that "no strength was evident in other major metal industries," the group that had provided a major part of the 1963 job expansion.

The factory workweek at 40.5 hours was unchanged from July and about the same as a year ago.

Hourly Earnings Dip

Average hourly earnings of all factory production workers dropped by 2 cents to $2.43 in August and average weekly earnings went to $98.42. The cutback did not reflect, said the department, a drop in wages in specific industries, but resulted from a shift in the composition of employment with fewer high-wage workers and more in the lower wage areas making up the August force.

In its earlier report, the department noted a slight improvement in unemployment rates for adult men and teen-agers in mid-August which edged the jobless rate down to 5.5 percent for the month.

The August figures reflected no major changes in the employment situation. The jobless rate has been stuck in the 5.5 to 6 percent range

(Continued on Page 8)

Doctors Find Welfare Pays —$2 Million

Charleston, W. Va.—West Virginia doctors, who with their counterparts in other states set up loud cries against "socialized" medical care, collected more than $2 million in state and federal funds last year for treating patients too poor to pay.

One physician, the Charleston Gazette reported, received $44,391 in state payments—presumably in addition to the fees he received from non-charity patients. Another managed to see enough charity patients to bill the state for $40,596.37.

Seventy-six doctors were paid more than $5,000 each for treating indigent patients during the year.

The problem isn't a new one. More than a year ago, poverty-hit West Virginia tried to correct abuses which were draining its MAA funds (medical asssistance for the aged under the Kerr-Mills Act). The state cut the schedule of fees to

(Continued on Page 2)

New York State Urged To Extend Bias Penalty

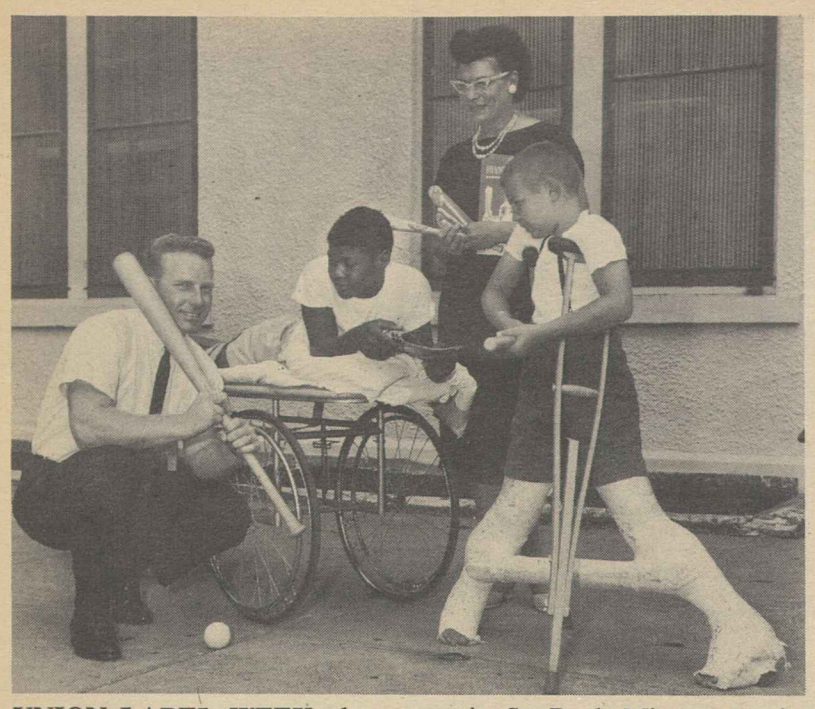
Rochester, N. Y.—Extension of New York's Fair Employment Practice law to ban state procurement from out-of-state employers who practice job discrimination was demanded by Pres. Raymond P. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO at the annual convention here of the State Council of Carpenters.

Corbett cited the case of a North Carolina maker of library furniture who denies better-paying jobs to Negroes yet recently received government contracts as low bidder.

"We believe in the free flow of merchandise between the states and we are certain our industry can compete effectively with out-of-state industry," he said.

"But accepting merchandise produced in out-of-state plants where workers are discriminated against, and paying for it with the people's tax dollars, is another matter of grave import to the workers and all the people in this state. Discrimination, we know, goes hand-in-hand with low wages, putting New York taxpayers in the position of subsidizing out-of-state discrimination. This must be stopped."

Corbett said organized labor will seek the backing of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) when the legislature convenes for amendment of the labor law "to make the same non-discrimination rules that apply to New York manufacturers apply equally to out-of-state producers who sell to government agencies in this state."



UNION LABEL WEEK observance in St. Paul, Minn., area included distribution of Miss Union Maid dolls and Minnesota Twins baseball souvenir kits by the St. Paul AFL-CIO. Here Rich Rollins, Twins' third baseman, and Mrs. Tobey Lapakko, chairman of the central body's Human Rights Committee, chat with a couple of young patients at Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children.

St. Paul Unions Launch Drive for Blood Donors

St. Paul, Minn.—Organized labor in the greater St. Paul area combined observance of Union Label Week with celebration of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s 50th anniversary and used both to kick off a drive to meet an annual shortage of 2,000 pints of blood reported by the Red Cross center here.

In addition, the observance—co-sponsored by the St. Paul AFL-CIO and the Minnesota Union Advocate, its official publication—was marked by distribution of gifts to crippled children and in community centers; a banquet in honor of some 200 old timers who had been members of their unions for 50 years or more, presentation of a piano to a senior citizens' recreation room and a Union Label Week dance.

The drive for blood donations stresses the slogan, "1963 EXTRA pints of blood from union members during 1963" and is intended to set up contributions in addition to the thousands of pints given every year by union members.

The local AFL-CIO and the Red Cross had 10,000 pledge cards printed and began distribution of them immediately. The AFL-CIO is taking the position that the "fiscal year" for the campaign runs from Labor Day this year to Labor Day 1964.

Third Baseman Rich Rollins and Second Baseman John Goryl of the Minnesota Twins helped in the distribution of 300 Twins' baseball souvenir kits and 300 "Miss Union Maid" dolls to the children.

Purchasers of tickets to the Union Label Week dance competed in a contest consisting of finishing in 25 words or less a sentence starting "Union Label Week Is Important Because . . ." Prizes ranged from canned hams to a new automobile won by Ruth Frazier, a member of the St. Paul Teachers local.

Crowned at the dance as "Miss Trade Union of 1963" was Mrs. Sharon Pointer, a member of Local 2047, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was judged winner by the "royalty" of the St. Paul Winter Carnival.

Raises End Food Chain Clerks' Strike

Miami—Striking members of the Retail Clerks at Food Fair stores in Florida have returned to work with a new two-year contract providing pay increases, reduction in the workweek and other improvements.

The strike began Aug. 22 and was settled Sept. 15 after around-the-clock negotiations in which Board Chairman Samuel Friedland of the Food Fair Corp. intervened to moderate what the union called the "intransigent stand" of other company negotiators.

Full-time employes will get raises of $6 to $18 a week over the term, with the first increase retroactive to Apr. 14 for Miami area employes and to July 23 in other areas. Part-time employes gain 15 to 37.5 cents an hour, and bag boys win 30 to 70 cents an hour and classification of full-time workers as stockmen during the life of the contract. A new classification of utility clerk also was established.

The agreement provides uniform rates throughout the chain in Florida. For the Miami area, there is an immediate reduction of 2.5 hours in the workweek without loss of pay. In other areas, the workweek reduction will proceed in three steps.

PRR Fireman Wins Union Safety Award

Columbus, O.—A Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive fireman who risked his life to save an 18-month-old child was honored here by his union.

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen presented their monthly safety award—$250 and a plaque—to Ralph M. LaRue, who hung from the front end of his moving freight train to sweep little Shirley Ward from the track when the 89-car freight train was unable to stop in time.

At Human Rights Conference:

Labor-Liberal-Negro Unity Urged in Drive Against Bias

Unity House, Pa.—A strong alliance of labor, civil rights and liberal forces was urged at a three-day conference here of 500 trade unionists. The meeting, sponsored by the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee, drew delegates from 28 international unions, AFL-CIO national headquarters, the Industrial Union dept. and several state and city central labor bodies.

The dominant refrain was the need for unity among advocates of equal opportunity, full employment and social progress. Any failure of labor, civil rights forces and liberals to maintain their alliance, a conference resolution stated, "would play into the hands of our common opponents—the southern racists and their northern reactionary allies, the labor baiters and the anti-Semites."

The resolution went on to observe that "an alliance does not require the complete elimination of differences" before united action can be undertaken. There are "justifiable grievances against segments of each of our communities," the conferees agreed, but "the existence of the alliance calls for differences to be expressed in a positive and constructive manner. It demands a consciousness of the value of the coalition and the examination of proposed criticisms in that light."

Leading speakers included G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African affairs; Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and James Farmer, national director of the Congress on Racial Equality. Each stressed the urgent need for grass roots backing for Pres. Kennedy's civil rights proposals to Congress.

Tyler took a long view of political trends affecting the labor and civil rights movements. He said a national trend toward political realignment is most apparent in Congress, where the lineup on key issues is usually conservatives versus liberals rather than Republicans versus Democrats.

The same tendency, he predicted, would thoroughly reshape the nation's political parties in the future with the final outcome the development of a new "first party" in the United States "with its mass base in labor and the civil rights movements and its programmatic architects in our intellectual community."

Constant Sessions

From the time the delegates arrived to the adjournment of the sessions, they met almost constantly to discuss the conference theme of "perspectives on the civil rights explosion." In addition to the labor delegates there were representatives from civil rights organizations and the Jewish community.

The conferees were divided into panels for discussions on many subjects. In one panel session, "Coalition in Distress: The Negro and Organized Labor," Dir. Michael Mann of AFL-CIO Reg. 2, presided, while talks were given by Nelson Jack Edwards of the Auto Workers, Murray Gross of the ILGWU, Benjamin McLaurin of the Sleeping Car Porters and Prof. Arnold Rose of the University of Minnesota.

All agreed that most unions had good civil rights records, but that there could be no relaxing until every corner of the labor movement was free of racial or religious discrimination.

Several cited the key role played by labor in the battle for civil rights legislation in the past and present.

Three concurrent panels discussed "Labor and the Fight for Human Rights." Dir. Boris Shishkin, Walter Davis and Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights outlined the new labor drive to eliminate discrimination in the community.

Pres. Claude Ramsey of the Mississippi AFL-CIO and Floyd McKessick, national chairman of CORE, emphasized the importance of registering new voters, Negro and white, in the South. They predicted that as the number of registered voters grew, there would be a vast change for the better in southern politics and that this would produce a healthy effect on Congress.

Medical Education Aid Enacted by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, in another effort to get Kennedy's education program moving, a Senate subcommittee voted to expand the House-passed vocational education bill.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), voted to increase the four-year, $450 million vocation training program authorized by the House to $702 million.

In addition, the subcommittee incorporated in the bill other Administration proposals, including an extension of the National Defense Education Act with higher ceilings on student loans, continuation of the aid to federally-impacted areas program, an expanded three-year program of federal aid to community public libraries, and grants to states to provide part-time jobs for needy students.

A House Judiciary subcommittee reached tentative agreement on a substantial portion of the Administration's civil rights package, but a number of key issues were still to be thrashed out, including a labor-supported effort to incorporate an enforceable ban on race and religious discrimination in employment.

House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), appearing before the Rules Committee to seek clearance of the tax cut bill, said he will not seek to bring a hospital care for the aged bill to the House floor this year.

The Ways & Means Committee was expected to open hearings on the hospital care bill in October and Administration officials had expressed hope that, assuming a late adjournment, it might be possible to start the bill on its legislative journey.

Doctors Get Hefty Fees In State Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

doctors and tried to put a stop to bill-padding abuses—such as the case of the doctor who prescribed so many medicines that one patient would have had to take 143 pills daily to follow his orders.

The result was a short-lived—and successful—"strike" by doctors who refused to participate further in the program unless their full fees were restored.

An angry West Virginia newspaper columnist, Thomas F. Stafford of the Gazette, wrote recently that "while doctors gasp publicly at the mere mention of government intervention in their professional activities, no single group in America has a more ravenous appetite when it gets to the public trough."

Stafford suggests that unless tighter controls are put on payments to doctors, "they will soon own the gold on the statehouse dome."

"When a single doctor is paid for an average of 36 visits from welfare patients a day, and collects many thousands of dollars in fees, it is time for new regulatory measures," he added.

He closed with the suggestion that the medical profession stop "crying wolf" and "start policing the abuses which are slowly destroying its public image."

House Moves To Strengthen Rail Pensions

A bill to strengthen the finances of the railroad retirement system—supported by unions and management—sailed through the House and appeared headed for early Senate approval.

It raises payroll taxes paid by workers and employers to finance retirement and disability benefits by lifting the taxable wage base from $400 to $450 a month.

The effect will be to reduce the present $77 million a year "actuarial deficit." It will also mean higher benefits for some employes on retirement, since their pensions will be calculated on a higher wage base.

Another portion of the bill raised employer contributions to the separate unemployment insurance fund and tightened qualifications in order to take the fund out of the red.

In testimony before the House and Senate Commerce committees, George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks, said rail labor supported the amendments in order to put the two funds "in financially sound condition." Harrison testified on behalf of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Another provision in the bill, raising the interest rate paid by the Treasury on special bonds held by the retirement fund, is expected to add $25 million a year to the fund.

The changes were endorsed by all three members of the Railroad Retirement Board as well as union and management representatives.

Becu Asks UN Sanctions On South Africa, Portugal

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has renewed an "urgent appeal" to the United Nations for "immediate and effective" action "to put an end to the shameful apartheid policies of the South African government and to the oppression of the African peoples still under Portuguese colonial rule."

Becu said sanctions should include severance of diplomatic and commercial relations "until these governments abandon their policies which are a disgrace to humanity."

His letter to UN Sec.-Gen. U Thant noted that Sept. 17, the date the UN General Assembly convened, had been designated a day of international worker solidarity against apartheid and colonialism by the African Trade Union Confederation, to which ICFTU affiliates in Africa belong.

Helping Fair Employers:

'Do Not Buy' Drive Upheld by NLRB

A union-sponsored "Do Not Buy" campaign against merchants in Jerseyville, Ill., was not unlawful, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled, because the pickets did not have a recognition or organizational purpose within the meaning of the labor act.

Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown voted to dismiss a complaint brought by the Jerseyville Retail Merchants Association against the Alton-Wood River Building & Construction Trades Council; Hod Carriers Local 646, Retail Clerks Local 344, Plumbers Local 553, and Teamsters Local 525.

Reversing Trial Examiner Eugene E. Dixon, the board concluded that the union pickets, carrying signs and passing out handbills and newspapers, were interested not in recognition by the assertedly "unfair" employers nor in organizing their employes, but in getting consumers to support "fair" employers.

The board observed that the picketing was not directed at any particular employers, their suppliers, customers or employes and reflected only an attempt to "achieve the limited purpose of disseminating information to the buying public generally" in order to persuade that public to confine its patronage to AFL-CIO and IBT-organized businesses. Therefore there was no law violation, the panel found.

Unaffiliated Union Recognized

The examiner had concluded that the unions broke the law because they picketed after the merchants had recognized Local 50, Congress of Independent Unions, unaffiliated, and had reached an agreement containing starting wages "far below those advocated" by the affiliated unions in their contracts. Member Boyd Leedom dissented.

The decision was considered significant as a further delineation of board policy in informational picketing cases. The Jerseyville case presented a unique set of factors, in the opinion of union lawyers.

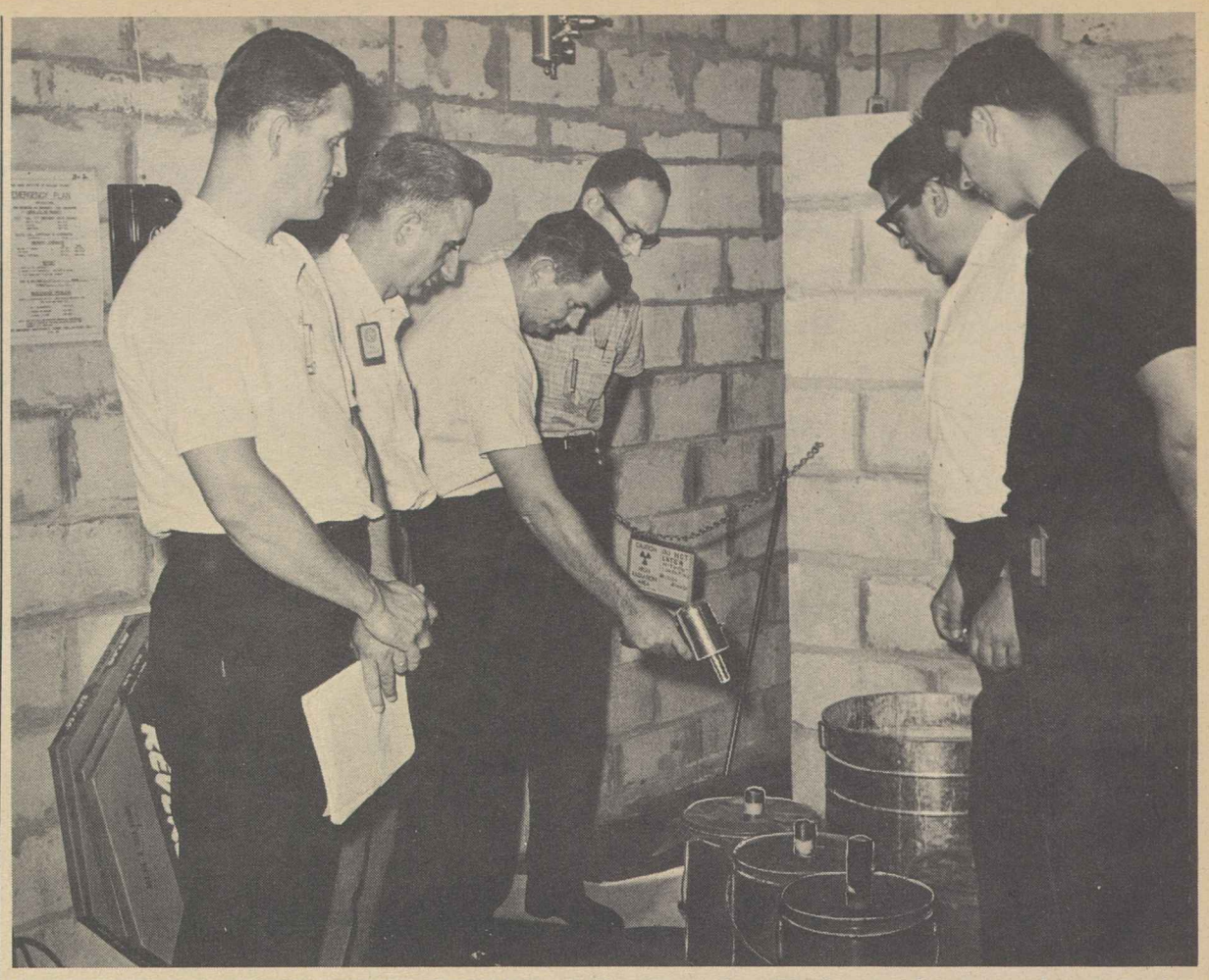
The "do not patronize" campaign started when Sec.-Treas. William Doty of IBT Local 525 set up a "Cooperative Educational Committee" and induced 78 representatives of AFL-CIO unions to join him in an appeal to "union members, family and friends" printed in the East St. Louis, Ill. Labor Tribune.

The substance of the appeal was that, in a town with a large number of union members, many merchants opposed labor objectives and some had contracts with wages detrimental to the prosperity of the area. It pointed out also that the most powerful weapon a wage earner has is the dollar he spends and requested that "our membership institute a personal boycott of these business establishments."

The pickets then launched a campaign to encourage trade at stores hiring members of the picketing organizations. They walked on Jerseyville's main streets from mid-April to December 1962, when they halted the activity pending NLRB proceedings. Pickets did not appear before any individual stores and signs did not list any establishment, though some signs did urge that a "fair trade list" be used in shopping. The list carried the names of 28 firms considered unfair.

Last month the same board members dismissed a similar complaint against the Alton-Wood River Building & Construction Trades Council for picketing job sites of the Kopp-Evans Construction Co. in nearby Bethalto, Ill.

They held that the firm granted recognition to the Congress of Independent Unions but that such recognition did not bar a petition by another union, and therefore it was lawful to picket for recognition. Dissents were entered by Leedom and by Philip Ray Rodgers, who since has left the board.



INSTRUCTORS FROM LOCAL UNIONS of the Operating Engineers observe a demonstration during the 11-day training course they are taking at the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies. Left to right are Donald Goebel, Local 2; Charles Gladstone, Local 547; Intl. Rep. Garfield Kinchen, Local 216; James Merrill of the U.S. Army Engineers School; Alan Burch, the union's assistant research and education director, and Joseph Jordan, Local 522. The training will be relayed to union members employed in industries using radioactive materials through local programs.

All Needed Safeguards Seen in Test Ban Pact

The U.S. has all "the safeguards we need" in the nuclear test ban treaty, and the pact should be ratified without amendments or reservations, Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, told a network radio audience.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Biemiller discounted the demand by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) that the pact's effective date be delayed until the removal of Soviet arms and military personnel from Cuba. Goldwater thinks "there ought to be a partisan fight" and his demand is "strictly a device in a forlorn hope to defeat the treaty," Biemiller said.

The Senate, after two weeks of debate, agreed to vote on ratification Sept. 24, with all signs pointing to approval by more than the two-thirds margin required under the Constitution.

In the interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Biemiller said the treaty allows the U.S. to continue testing weapons underground and the nation is free to resume other forms of testing if a critical need arises to renounce the agreement.

He termed the treaty "a very small first step . . . toward disarmament" and said the AFL-CIO regards its signing "as clear evidence of American strength and relative Russian weakness."

The federation, he stressed, welcomes the treaty "as a means of getting some of this lethal danger" of radioactive fallout out of the air.

"We think this is one of the great virtues of this treaty," he added.

Biemiller was interviewed by Peter Edson of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and John Herling of National Newspaper Syndicate.

Samoff Appointed To NLRB Post

The appointment of Bernard L. Samoff as Philadelphia regional director for the National Labor Relations Board has been announced by NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman. Samoff, a board employe since 1942, succeeds Bennet F. Schauffler, who retired after 25 years as director.

Ordman and NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch announced two other executive appointments. Thomas W. Kennedy, associate executive board secretary, was named an assistant general counsel. John C. Truesdale, former NLRB employe who has been with the National Academy of Sciences since 1957, returns as associate executive secretary.

Scranton's City Police Reserves Put on Payroll by Struck Firm

Scranton, Pa.—City police reserves, in regular uniform, walk their posts at a big mining-drill plant here in full view of 120 pickets, on strike since Apr. 6 for a first contract with the Sprague & Henwood Co.

The police—hired with the consent of city officials—are "guarding" the plant from the 49 strikers whose jobs have been given to strikebreakers and from all the other employes who helped build it to its present important position in the mining industry.

That may tell the story of today's Scranton, home town of Gov. William W. Scranton (R) and of sturdy union families which survived the brutal coal and iron police and built a monument in the public square to John Mitchell, miners' hero.

It may explain also why the old-timers will tell you that the hated coal and iron police are gone but the spirit of the old anthracite barons who hired them has never left Scranton.

Adrian Ross, scion of an old Scranton family, is president and inheritor of the Sprague & Henwood firm, which defeated all union organizing attempts until the Machinists won an election last October, went through 50 negotiating sessions without agreeing to one basic contract clause, and has refused to agree to any contract which does not provide superseniority for the strikebreakers over employes with long company service.

And that's the key issue of the strike, which has resisted all settlement attempts.

On use of city police, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Henry A. McFarland has this comment:

"I haven't heard of such a thing for years. We are checking the state law to see if it's constitutional."

Mayor William T. Schmidt (R) contends that the police used as company guards are only technically members of the city police force and are used mainly on special occasions and in emergencies. The police guards themselves say they have been sworn in as police and have the power of arrest.

Recently the mayor held a dinner meeting for labor, management and others at which he urged the disputed issues be submitted to arbitration. The union agreed but management postponed an answer.

The Scranton labor movement has rallied behind the little band of strikers, who have said they will not accept any settlement which does not cover the entire group.

The Scranton AFL-CIO has passed out leaflets telling shoppers the issues of the strike, and even used a sound truck despite police refusal to issue a permit. In a Labor Day broadcast, the central body urged all workers to aid the strikers by donating one hour's pay to their support.

In the NLRB election last year the workers chose the IAM, 86-68. Management, the union reported, then summarily discharged an employe who came in during his vacation to vote in the election and suspended a worker because a foreman smelled smoke in the men's locker room (the worker doesn't smoke).

After the company contract offer was voted down, 92-0, and the strike commenced, the firm obtained an injunction limiting pickets. Ironically, the local observed, it was the pickets themselves who were endangered—by strikebreakers and executives who drove their cars at speeds up to 30 miles an hour through the lines.

A delegation from the central body drove in a 100-car pilgrimage of workers, strikers and their families to see Gov. Scranton. He promised to use his "good offices" but nothing happened, and the local labor movement sent him a telegram reminding him of his commitment.

Hearings to Start Push For Hospital Care in '64

House hearings next month on hospital care for the aged through social security will pave the way for a "major push" for enactment of the Anderson-King bill in 1964, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, said "time is on the side of the health bill's supporters."

Commenting on a statement by House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) that he would not seek to bring the hospital care bill to the House floor this year, Cruikshank said it would be "erroneous" for anyone to read that statement as the "death knell" of the legislation.

It means only, Cruikshank said, that Congress will be completing action this year on the tax cut and civil rights bills and "the decks will be cleared so that a major push for the hospital insurance bill can be made in 1964."

Meanwhile, he said, "every day the evidence grows that the Kerr-Mills Act is a colossal failure in regard to meeting the health needs of the elderly" and there is a "mounting record" of the inability of private insurance to meet the need.

Cruikshank added:

"The hearings that Congressman Mills has announced, which will probably be held in October of this year, will make clear to Congress and to the public that these substitutes for the Anderson-King bill have failed, and that the social security mechanism is the only practical method of financing the basic health needs of the vast majority of the aged."

The Why of the Tax Cut Bill

THE CONSERVATIVE coalition in the House is working on a new version of having its cake and eating it too on the $11 billion tax reduction bill reported out by the Ways & Means Committee.

The new gimmick is to try to block any tax cut unless the federal budget is slashed at least $1 billion next year, with a tight lid on spending the following year as well.

Under this strategy, worked out by GOP members of the committee and supported by a number of conservative southern Democrats, the coalition could claim that it cut taxes and blocked "spending" all in one fell swoop.

This is hypocrisy of the rankest sort. Honest opposition to the tax cut bill founded on a belief in "fiscal responsibility" and a program of reducing the size of the federal budget and the national debt is one thing. Approving a $7 billion tax cut and then protesting about the size of the debt and the scope of the budget is another.

★ ★ ★

THE TAX CUT was conceived and is being supported by a great cross-section of groups and interests on the essential ground that it is needed to stimulate the economy and spur economic growth.

The present tax structure has been slowing economic growth, curtailing recoveries from recessions and holding back the consumer purchasing power that is necessary to an expanding economy and maximum use of plant and manpower.

The problem of reducing the present high, chronic levels of unemployment and of providing jobs for the sharply expanding labor force is tied to a tax cut that will provide the stimulus to step up economic growth beyond the inadequate 3.5 percent level of the past year.

These are the issues at stake in the tax cut program. A dynamic and expanding economy will more than restore in the next few years the tax-reduction dollars lost to the Treasury; the initial deficit will turn into a surplus.

Without a tax cut and the necessary spur to the economy the likelihood of another recession grows larger, a recession that would bring even greater deficits, an increase in spending and a mounting national debt.

★ ★ ★

THE BILL REPORTED out by the Ways & Means Committee is not a perfect measure. Many reforms urged by the President and the AFL-CIO are not included. Tax relief for large corporations with zooming, record-shattering profits is debatable.

But the measure provides for $8.7 billion in tax cuts for individuals and contains major revisions of rates and deductions to aid the low and middle-income brackets: an average 25 percent tax reduction in these brackets; the revision of the first bracket rates to an equitable schedule; the new minimum standard deduction that will remove 1.5 million low income persons from the tax rolls and give millions of others additional relief.

The tax bill is a first major step toward reducing the level of unemployment, of vitalizing the economy and spurring it to greater growth. This is what the tax bill is all about.

To saddle it with debt-ceiling and budget-limiting provisions is to destroy its usefulness as an economic tool and endanger America's future.

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Preferable to Life Under Reds:

Free China Labor Movement Under Rigid Federal Control

By Arnold Beichman

TAIPEI, FORMOSA—To distinguish it from Communist China, Formosa (Taiwan) is called "Free China." That it is—free from Mao Tse-tung's red army. But by any other standard, the word is barely applicable to Pres. Chiang Kai-Shek's island bastion, 110 miles from the red mainland.

The word "free" is least applicable to the country's labor movement. Although it is far from suffering the common disabilities of labor organizations in totalitarian countries—for example, rigid control over a worker's movements—the Chinese Federation of Labor is dominated by the government and the only major party, the Kuomintang.

The official reason for this mastery over the union structure is that Free China is at war with communism and that Formosa has been under martial law since Chiang's forces took over the island.

The right to strike is specifically forbidden by government decree. Violations are punishable by imprisonment. However, there is an occasional walkout which authorities ignore.

Yet a new wind of change is rustling through Formosa, largely due to the younger men in the government, particularly those who have traveled and know the meaning of free, democratic institutions. Among them, there is the most acute discomfort that a free labor movement does not exist in a country which calls itself—and justifiably so—Free China.

For however socially backward Chiang and Vice Pres. Chen Cheng may be, it cannot be forgotten that there is a vast difference between a terroristic, totalitarian regime of the Communist variety and the discomforting, authoritarian rule of Chiang.

The area of freedom on Formosa is narrow and its spread is discouraged. To the government and party leaders, the concept of freedom of association represents danger—from communism, they say. Many of them recall that back in the days before the reds ousted the Nationalists from the mainland, the unions had been deeply penetrated by Communist agents.

However, there are officials who feel that what happened a quarter-century ago should not be a guide to the present. Even officials who defended the government's policy indicated their discomfort by suggesting that the fault lay with the labor movement.

"There is no capable person to lead the unions; they can't find the right person to appeal to the government," said Tang Tsung, Kuomintang secretary-general, when I asked him about labor's status.

One cannot speak harshly about Formosa without at the same time stating that its 11 million people enjoy a high standard of living, second in Southeast Asia only to the Malaya Federation. Formosa can boast a rural reform program, widely recognized as one of the most successful in the world, which has virtually ended the old feudal landlord regime. It has introduced a broad system of education in urban and rural areas. It has indeed much to be proud of when compared to a human disaster area like Indonesia with its "guided democracy."

IT IS PRECISELY because Nationalist China has so many accomplishments to its credit over the past 14 years that a visitor cannot but fail to be astonished at the antediluvian approach to trade unionism.

Lacking any genuine collective bargaining, the workers must take what they can get in the way of wages, particularly in government-owned industries. These include sugar, salt, aluminum processing, petroleum refineries, some textile mills, communications and railroads, and highway and inland transport. The government approves the budget for each industry annually; this in turn decides the wage regardless of what may happen to living costs.

Within the Chinese Federation of Labor are three national industrial federations, one national union of seamen and the Taiwan Federation of Labor, the only provincial body in operation. The other provinces are, of course, in Red China where the unions are nothing more than political appendages. As of last June, there were on Formosa 692 unions and federations with an estimated 280,000 members out of a potential organizable force of 500,000.

The basic or minimum wage, fixed by law, is $7.50 a month. Though many urban workers earn considerably more, the government refuses to increase it lest by so doing it might lead to further across-the-board increases.

Unemployment, by government admission, is about 13 to 15 percent of the 3.25 million work force. Underemployment is estimated at about 15 to 18 percent. Analysts predict that these figures will remain high because with a population which increases at the rate of 3.5 percent annually—one of the highest in Asia—the need for 150,000 new jobs a year will remain unmet.

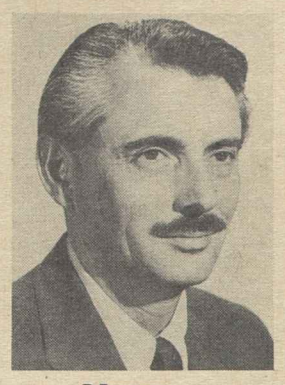
Morgan Says:

The Quality of the Fourth Estate Needs Some Self-Examination

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE SAN FRANCISCO Press Club is celebrating its 75th anniversary. This diamond jubilee occasion provides an appropriate time to re-examine the quality of the Fourth Estate, including its electronic addition, broadcasting. The San Francisco Press Club has survived the great earthquake and fire of 1906 and all other intervening cataclysms, including the invention of the gasoline engine and women's hats. But the question for news media now is whether our reports are candid enough, dimensional enough and thoughtful enough to help the country make it the rest of the way.



Morgan

As a working member of the trade, I have my doubts. We Americans pride ourselves on being the best-informed people in the world. We probably are but that is not saying very much. Too much of the time, I contend, we are uninformed, half-informed or misinformed. We seem to like it that way.

In a devastating, even merciless, critique of our media, that distinguished American sociologist, Harry Overstreet, once wrote in his book, "The Mature Mind," that in our money-making culture newspapers have developed a "vested interest in catastrophe." Thus the competitive clash between the Communist and non-Communist ideologies is wrenched out of the context of the world's vast sociological upheaval and becomes, simply, the cold war.

Broadcasting, Overstreet said, has found its vested interest in mediocrity. (Surprise, surprise!) Radio, television and Hollywood all have a vested interest in escapism, therefore in emotional immaturity. Advertising, he observed, "makes us want things for the wrong reasons." So advertising has developed its own peculiar vested interest: in human self-indulgence.

In our commercially-impelled attempts to shock or induce sedation, we minions of journalism seem to be cooking constantly on a recipe of crisis. We grind the explosive pods of conflict into a fine powder. Then we pour on black headlines or the liquid doom of a newscaster's voice and we get instant news.

The bushy-browed father of the H-bomb, Edward Teller, got shock-treatment coverage when he testified against the test ban treaty in Washington and so did Gen. Power, the chief of the Strategic Air Command. But who remembers that another scientist of signal distinction, Dr. Glenn Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and eight out of nine top operational military commanders testified in favor of the treaty?

How many citizens yet realize that the legislatures of half the states have given varying degrees of approval to three proposed constitutional amendments that would radically change the form of the federal government and emasculate the powers of the Supreme Court? The New York Times belatedly made a creditable stab at rounding up the story but it remained for a small, courageous monthly magazine, the Progressive of Madison, Wis., to tie details together in a meaningful (and disturbing) report on the coordinated efforts of extreme right-wingers toward this almost revolutionary objective.

Our "money-making culture" is capable of pluses as well as minuses. The New York Herald Tribune has just begun a bold experiment with a team of top-flight reporters to research the news behind the headlines.

TRYING THE HALF-HOUR newscast on network television is interesting though New York Times Critic Jack Gould found the initial change "only more headline bulletins, not any appreciable increase in the true depth or diversity of coverage." How about less timidity and more trenchant use of the news on the newscast periods broadcasting already has?

What is our message to ourselves and to the world anyway? If you'll excuse my presumptuousness in quoting from the Opening Commercial of my book, "Clearing the Air," I wrote that it is not tawdry, yellow journalism stuff but "the revolutionary example of a democratic society of free men recognizing its problems and solving them openly, with enough courage and wisdom to spare to inspire others, and enough generosity to help that inspiration along."

The other day I asked Ed Murrow how he thought the Voice of America and the U.S. Information Agency were doing in getting our message across. We can penetrate the Iron Curtain with broadcasts, he said, we can flood Africa and Asia and Latin America with books but who knows what happens on that last few inches it takes an idea to travel into a man's mind? Responsible journalism can help clear that distance both for ourselves and the rest of the world. But neither the San Francisco Press Club nor the journalistic trade of the country at large has another 75 years to decide that that ought to be our primary and minimal goal.

Washington Reports:

Williams Finds Africans Aware Of U.S. Progress in Bias Fight

THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA believe the U.S. is making progress in the elimination of racial discrimination, G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

The former governor of Michigan said the question always comes up when he talks with student groups or newsmen.

"On the last trip, the people reacted very favorably toward the initiatives taken by Pres. Kennedy," he continued. "They were dismayed by the pictures of dogs being used against human beings. This was very distressing indeed, but they have confidence in the statements of the President and his activities to eliminate discrimination."

Williams, just returned from Africa, said in the exclusive interview that "the progress I have seen in a number of African states is really remarkable."

He declared he was "struck by the new buildings, particularly new schools, new business enterprises. . . . My conversations with both government leaders and private citizens indicated an increased concern with the economic welfare of the people."

HE WAS much impressed with the school of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for training trade union leaders in Kampala, Uganda, he said, adding:

"It gives the English-speaking trade union leaders an opportunity to become acquainted with the techniques of successful free trade unionism. And I certainly hope, along with many Africans, that there will be a French-speaking school of a similar sort on the west side of Africa in the not too distant future."

Communism has lost influence in Africa, he asserted. "Most of all because the Communists began to interfere in the affairs of the states; they were also disappointing in aid and in the delivery of promised materials."

He warned, however, that the U.S. "must not let down its guard."

"They (the Reds) are training students," he said. "They are getting people into sensitive areas where they can, into the press and radio. They try to get into the labor unions."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN RECENT WEEKS Edwin P. Neilan, a self-described small town banker who has just been elected president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, has been engaged in what he obviously feels is a great moral crusade.

He has been denouncing members of Congress almost en masse and the American public for engaging in a corrupt game of "pork barrel" politics in which the "biggest briber" gets himself elected with the aid of federal funds for local projects.

Neilan's charges of such "corruption" were so sweeping that they brought a shower of congressional criticism on his head. He has now returned to the battle with the sanctimonious observation that he is just a simple banker who is surprised to be criticized for his efforts to protect the public morals.

He can make his charges stick here and there. But what he has done is lump virtually every federally-supported public improvement as corrupt in itself, clearly a reflection of his own conservative political philosophy which happens to be contrary to the whole history of the U.S.

Our nation simply could not have become a nation without the very public works which Neilan has denounced in such unbridled fashion. It would long since have been fragmentized into a collection of Balkan states if the country had not been bound together through federal action.

* * *

FROM THE VERY FIRST, there were other Neilans who objected to federal roads and the federal post office, who wanted the states and local communities to take care of the public works that they needed. For the entire life of our country there have been "pork barrel" charges, most of them basically absurd attacks on the very growth of the nation.

Was the Tennessee Valley Authority a "corrupt" pork barrel deal?

Was George Norris of Nebraska a "corrupt" politician because he brought the TVA into being in a part of the country where he never got a single vote? Are the millions of voters in the Tennessee Valley "corrupt" because they support a project that has enriched not only their own region but the country?

Is the Bonneville power program of the Northwest the result of political "corruption"? Or like TVA, is it not rather a great national effort that has brought untold wealth to millions of Americans and to the nation itself because of federal action?

The examples are numerous. There was a time when great destructive floods swept the Missouri Valley. Yet today, through federal action, the Missouri River has been penned between its banks to serve constructive purposes such as power and recreation.

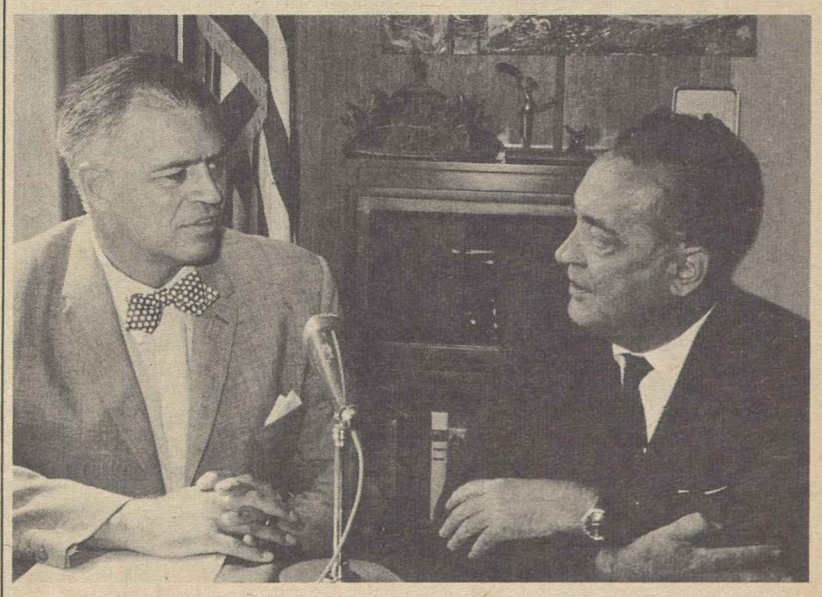
* * *

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY, which would have been impossible to build without federal aid, has brought new life to the whole northeastern and north central sections of our country. The New York Barge Canal, built with federal aid, has helped restore the economy of Upper New York State.

Today's giant federal road system has tied the nation together. Could the states and local communities by themselves have built it? Of course not. Conservatives will argue that they could and would if they had the tax money that now goes to the federal government. The answer is that the whole march of the U.S. as a nation for two centuries has been one directed toward national purposes and national aims that has resisted the splintering of strength that is the inevitable result of state and local domination.

Certainly Americans can differ among themselves as to the role of the federal government in local improvements that have national impact. But Neilan does the country and the business interests he represents a grave disservice when he equates differences of opinions and political philosophy with corruption.

Neilan fondly believes himself a moral crusader, yet how much morality is there in labeling people "corrupt" simply because they disagree with you? **(PAI).**



G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, lauded the Kampala, Uganda, school of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as he was interviewed for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. He expressed the hope that a similar school would be established on the West Coast of Africa. Harry W. Flannery interviewed Williams.

Lynch Slate Takes Over In Tennessee

Gatlinburg, Tenn.—Delegates to the Tennessee AFL-CIO convention here united behind their new president, Matthew Lynch, and elected his running mates by acclamation to other top offices.

New officers include Talley Livingston of Oak Ridge as first vice president, James Lee Case of Chattanooga as secretary, and Harry Morgan of Knoxville as treasurer. Earlier Lynch, former secretary of the council, had defeated incumbent Pres. S. A. Para in a spirited race.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in an address declared that "something must be done and done quickly" to meet the nation's unemployment problem. He stressed labor's push for a 35-hour workweek.

To meet the needs of a fast-growing population, he said, the U.S. must start now to build more homes, more classrooms, mass transit facilities and recreation and cultural projects.

COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan told delegates that "silence" is the biggest "crime" committed by a local union. He urged members to speak out against right-wing, anti-labor groups.

Delegates also heard from Stanton E. Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies and a former president of the state body.

He called for continued strengthening of labor's community ties and reminded delegates that many of labor's problems can be solved only through legislation.

SCRAPBOOK on long printing trades strike at Kingsport, Tenn., is displayed by Stereotypers Pres. James H. Sampson, seated, at union's convention in Cincinnati. Standing, from left: Intl. Rep. John McDermott; Carl E. Svendsen, delegate from Portland, Ore., and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer.

Stereotypers Step Up Kingsport Strike Drive

Cincinnati—A stepped-up campaign against the struck Kingsport Press in Kingsport, Tenn., was voted by the 123 delegates to the 60th annual convention of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers.

More than 1,700 members of five AFL-CIO unions, including 65 electrotypers have been on strike at the huge book publishing house since Mar. 11.

The walkout, which is primarily against substandard wages, is also, according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "a strike against management policies which could no longer be tolerated by any self-respecting group of trade unionists." He has urged support by all working men and women because the outcome "will have a profound effect on the future pace of union progress in the South."

Pres. James H. Sampson of Chicago, reported that $30,000 has been contributed voluntarily by local unions. Delegates voted to increase the international's contribution $1,000 a week.

Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer, reported on the picketing of Kingsport Press sales offices in Chicago and the Field Enterprises Educational Corp., whose World Book encyclopedia and Childcraft series are printed by the Tennessee firm.

Publishers in other sections of the country who patronize Kingsport Press will also be picketed, Creamer declared.

The convention adopted a resolution which will allow international officers more elbow-room in dealing with management on automation and technological progress. It will be presented to the membership for approval through referendum.

Merger with other printing trades unions was not discussed, although delegates did hear from Pres. William J. Hall of the Photo Engravers on the merger plans of his union with the unaffiliated Lithographers.

Heller Cites Job Gains As Major Tax Cut Goal

Chicago—Chairman Walter W. Heller of the President's Council of Economic Advisers made a strong appeal for enactment of the Administration's tax cut bill "to put money back into the economy, to help reduce unemployment and speed up economic growth, to provide insurance against a recession in 1964 and stimulate business investment."

Heller, one of the principal speakers as the Allied Industrial Workers opened their 14th convention here, said that tax reduction would be no "cure-all" for the nation's economic ills, but that it would be a major step toward the goals of the Employment Act of 1946—maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

He told the 500 delegates that the tax cut measure, when fully effective, would create two to three million jobs and add $30 billion to $40 billion a year to the nation's output. It is "hogwash," he declared, to suggest that the U.S. "can live" with an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent.

He noted that the rate of joblessness has remained at 5 percent or more for 70 straight months and that only 86 percent of factory production capacity is being utilized.

"Running at full capacity," he said, "we could have an additional $30 billion a year in output."

Among other speakers, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) called for a joint effort by labor, management and government to solve the problems posed by the spread of automation.

D. Kenneth Clement, president of the National Medical Association, an organization of Negro physicians, urged all-out support for the Administration's proposals for old-age hospital insurance financed through the social security system.

He described the Kerr-Mills Act, which provides federal matching grants to states for medical assistance to the needy aged, as "ridiculous" because of its means test which, he said, shuts out many elderly persons who really need assistance.

In early business, the convention voted to abolish the post of international vice president as an economy measure. The action had been urged by the incumbent, Vice Pres. Bert Backlinger, as the "best thing for the union." He will become an AIW international representative and the vice president's duties will be added to those of the secretary-treasurer.

Mine-Mill Loses Another to USWA

Merritt, B. C.—The Steelworkers drove the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter workers from another of their dwindling strongholds by winning a representation election at Craigmont Mines here by a 282-73 vote.

More than 200 employes of the copper producing firm who had belonged to Mine-Mill filed a decertification petition with the British Columbia Labor Relations Board in November 1962, but it was rejected.

Last May the USWA filed a formal petition, signed by nearly 250 of the 370 employes, for recognition as bargaining agent. USWA Local 2952 was certified after the vote.

In the past year the USWA has taken bargaining rights from Mine-Mill for 16,500 Intl. Nickel Co. employes at Sundbury and Port Colborne, Ont., and Thompson, Man. Mine-Mill still represents about 5,000 employes of the Consolidated Mining & Smelter Corp. of Canada at Trail and Kimberly, B. C.

Vermont AFL-CIO Official Dead

St. Albans, Vt.—James R. Cross, financial secretary-treasurer of the Vermont AFL-CIO since merger of the former state AFL and CIO bodies, died in St. Albans Hospital of a heart attack. He was 65.

Until he was stricken he was preparing for the eighth annual convention of the state body.

A founding member of Grain Millers Local 139, now 45 years old, he had been its chief financial officer for 18 years. He served as organized labor's legislative representative in the Vermont legislature, was secretary-treasurer of the St. Albans Central Labor Union, and prior to the merger was a member of the executive council of the former State AFL.

Surviving are two daughters. Funeral services were held in St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, with burial in Holy Cross Cemetery.

At IWA Convention:

Job-Building Laws Urged by Hartung

Vancouver, B. C.—Legislation that will provide full employment opportunities "for all who are willing and able to work" is a top priority in both the U.S. and Canada, Pres. A. F. Hartung, of the Woodworkers told the union's 23d biennial convention here.

An immediate tax cut for low and middle-income groups, a retraining program, larger unemployment benefits and a redevelopment program all are components of this legislative approach, he told the delegates.

The trade union movement should take under consideration an international strike fund so that the unions could stand up to the giant corporations, he said. Such a fund, based on $2 per month per worker, $1 to the international union and $1 to either the AFL-CIO or the Canadian Labor Congress, would reduce the number of strikes, Hartung said.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the convention that full employment and full production is the key to defeating communism. The problem in the U.S., he said, is that the nation has learned to step up production but not how to increase distribution. The core of the problem, he stressed, is under-consumption.

Lost Manhours Cited

Reuther pointed out that more manhours were lost from employment in the past 11 months in the U.S. than from strikes in the 36 years recorded by U.S. Dept of Labor.

Hartung, in his opening address to the convention, declared his belief that the "reactionary right-wing element is the most dangerous organization confronting" the country.

"They have unlimited funds, are well staffed and if they gain power will wreck democratic government as we know it," he declared.

Gould Battery Strike Brings IBEW Boycott

Chicago—The Gould Battery Workers Council of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has voted to launch a "Don't buy" campaign against Gould National Battery, Inc., charging refusal to settle a strike of 1,500 IBEW members at 14 locations in 10 states.

The council, which called a strike in June on the ground that management refused to bargain in good faith and to pay fair wages, has filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board and will post informational pickets at all locations where Gould batteries are sold or distributed, it said.

The firm makes batteries for Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil Co., Western Auto Supply Co. and 60 other companies which sell them under their own brand names. Locations where Gould batteries are made by IBEW members include plants at Denver, Colo.; East Point, Ga.; Chicago Heights, Kankakee and Rock Island, Ill.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Marlboro, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Zanesville, O.; Salem, Ore.; Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.

The IBEW, with the approval of Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, said it will station members at all Gould locations to ask consumers not to buy the product. The campaign has been started in 20 major cities.

Barbers Elect DePaola New President of Union

Indianapolis—New officers to head the 73,000-member Barbers Union were elected at the 22nd convention here after six days of intensive debate and revision of the union's constitution.

The union's new president is Joseph DePaola of Meriden, Conn. who defeated Vincent N. Pace of Syracuse, N. Y., by a 59-vote margin of the 913 votes cast. DePaola succeeds William C. Birthright, an AFL-CIO vice president, who did not seek re-election to the post which he had held since 1936.

E. M. Sanders of Dayton, O., was elected secretary-treasurer in a tight contest with Birthright. The president and secretary-treasurer posts were separated in a union referendum vote two years ago. Birthright will become president-emeritus Jan. 1.

The convention elected a 15-man general executive board and revised the union's constitution to give the board new authority, including the power to veto presidential appointments.

The constitutional changes made the secretary-treasurer responsible for all financial and business records and provided that he file all referendums with the executive board.

The convention abolished a 96-cents-a-month assessment for a death benefit program and also adopted a resolution permitting the choice of convention site for the 1968 convention other than Indianapolis.

The new vice presidents, who will be members of the executive board, are: Jack Baker, Portland, Ore.; James Coon, Rochester, Minn.; Mrs. Macel Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.; Charles Whitman, Seattle, Wash.; Del Aleman, New Orleans; Rashea Smith, Logan, W. Va.; Frank Blazina, Cleveland; C. O. Huff, Indianapolis; George Bynum, Chicago; Nelson Cox, Paris, Ont.; Frank Ward, Erie, Pa.; Joseph Pelligra, Paterson, N. J.; Alvin Holt, San Diego, Calif.; Roger Jamison, Kansas City, Kans.; Allen Coleman, Vancouver, B. C.

The new officers will take office Jan. 1, 1964 and serve till the end of 1968.

Automation Group Proposed in House

Automation is creating both abundance and the threat of "vast unemployment, with useless human beings and unwanted hands," Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N. Y.) declared in a recent speech in the House as he introduced a bill "to establish a full-time, working Federal Commission on Automation."

Such a commission, he said, "would bring labor and management together on a continuous basis in planning sessions preparing for automation, seeking solutions to future problems long before the problems reach the crisis stage."

Bus Union Parley Acts:

JobProtectionUrged In Mass Transit Bill

Minneapolis—The Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes served notice at their convention here that any federal mass transit program must include collective bargaining guarantees and protection for displaced workers.

Delegates voted to oppose a bill now pending in the House unless it is amended to include protective provisions already added in the Senate.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pledged the federation's support for the union's position.

"You fellows have a right to be dissatisfied in the way mass transit has been handled up to this time," he told the delegates, "and we are as dissatisfied as you are.

"I know how much it means to your organization.

"This is one union, this is one movement—and our interests must be geared to the interest of our members, so I am glad to be in this fight that you are in."

The convention voted to change the name of the organization effective next July 1, to the American Transit Union.

It also re-elected its top officers, including Pres. John M. Elliott, Henry B. Mann, executive vice president, and Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo.

The only extended debate came over a proposal to void a constitution clause which requires locals to propose arbitration of unsettled disputes before seeking strike sanction from the international.

The clause came under attack from some delegates who complained that it allows employers to decide whether to arbitrate or force a strike.

However, the convention voted, 277 to 100, to retain the clause after Elliott called it essential to meet "the threat of repressive and punitive legislation."

The convention voted "wholehearted support" of the civil rights movement and called upon Congress to enact a minimum program which would include a public accommodations law, a desegregation compliance plan and use of "federal registrars" to insure equal voting rights.

Delegates also voted to oppose right-wing amendments to the U.S. Constitution which would establish states' rights supremacy over the federal government, as "harmful to the legitimate interests of labor."

It also voted support of:

- A campaign to lower the social security retirement age to 60 and boost the basic benefit to $200 a month.
- A national system of health insurance under social security.
- Reduction of the workweek to 35 hours "through collective bargaining and through amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act."
- A "speedy tax cut" which would lower taxes for low and middle-income families.

R-T-W Group Labeled Front for Big Business

An Indiana congressman has blasted the National Right to Work Committee as "a front for the reactionary segment of big business" and has described the committee's purported "poll" of newspaper editors as "a contrived propaganda gimmick."

Rep. Ray J. Madden (D) took the floor of the House to commend Labor Dept. officials for openly describing "work " laws which ban union shop agreements as "unwise."

The Right-to-Work Committee announced recently that its poll of newspaper editors showed 91 percent of those who responded "agreed" that Labor Dept. officials should not "aid union officialdom in their campaign to destroy" so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Madden noted that some 90 percent of the editors polled did not respond to the questionnaire, which he said was "deliberately devised with loaded questions in a cynical attempt to subvert collective bargaining legislation and turn the clock back to the last century."

The union shop, Madden said, "is accepted and desired by the preponderance of our responsible and forward-thinking leaders of business and industry." It leads, he said, to "responsible" labor relations.

"It is the balance wheel in assuring equality between labor and management when collective bargaining contracts are negotiated," he added.

Madden noted that the National Right-to-Work Committee "is being investigated by the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports of the Dept. of Labor" in connection with "anti-labor activities in Florida."

"It is interesting to note that this alleged poll attacking Pres. Kennedy and the Dept. of Labor has been conducted at the same time that its anti-labor activities are under investigation," he said.

Minton Asks Tax Incentive For New Jobs

Philadelphia—Declaring that the nation's "unusual" unemployment crisis demands an "unusual approach," Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers has proposed a "subsidy" in the form of a tax incentive to businesses which "create" jobs for the unemployed.

Writing in Glass Horizons, the union's official publication, Minton noted that 3 million new jobs are needed to realize a level of reasonably full employment, plus 1.3 million more jobs a year for new additions to the work force and additional millions for workers displaced by automation.

Yet, he said, there are some 6 million business firms in operation in the United States.

"Why not amend the corporate tax structure to permit these business firms a special tax break or some other form of subsidy for each job they can show was specially created to make work for an unemployed American?" he asked.

To any charges that the plan would amount to "featherbedding," Minton responded that the quick stimulus the program would give to the economy would soon pose a real need for the added workers.

NEARLY 600 POSTAL CARDS opposing so-called "quality stabilization" legislation were mailed from this write-in station set up at the Papermakers & Paperworkers convention in Miami. A convention resolution denounced the stabilization bill as a "price-fixing scheme" which will raise prices and cut the buying power of wages. Helping to launch the UPP's letter-writing campaign are, left to right, Mrs. Delmar Mason, Dayton, O., and Mrs. Richard Cabage, Peoria, Ill., wives of delegates, and two delegates from Houston, Tex., Mrs. Laurlie Weatherly and Mrs. Lois Hill.

Papermakers Re-elect Officers; Hear Printing Unions Merger Plea

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Papermakers & Paperworkers triennial convention here reelected top officers and adopted a program calling for a buildup of the union's organizing, bargaining and political muscle.

Pres. Paul L. Phillips, who has headed the 140,000-member union since it was formed six years ago by the merger of former AFL and CIO affiliates, was unanimously elected to a third term.

Returned to office with him were the UPP's three other administrative officers—Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre, Sec.-Treas. Al E. Brown and Gen. Vice Pres. Robert A. Bergeron.

Sayre defeated Patrick W. Harte, director of the union's New York State region, in the only contest.

In a closing demonstration of solidarity, delegates who had been members of rival caucuses which functioned during the convention publicly discarded caucus buttons.

The UPP, which has participated with other unions in the printing and paper industries in merger discussions, heard a strong plea from a Printing Pressmen's spokesman for the early establishment of "one great paper trades and graphic arts international union."

Vice Pres. Walter Turner of the Pressmen termed the two unions "blood brothers" dealing with many of the same employers and facing the same problems, including the trend towards domination of the industry by a few big employers.

There are "problems" in merger, he acknowledged, "but men of good will can work them out—and in a reasonably short period of time."

The convention also heard a telegraphed message from Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union, who described merger of printing and paper unions as a "necessity."

A spokesman for a third union—Vice Pres. S. A. Stevens of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, expressed the belief that any steps towards organic merger should be taken cautiously and "start from the bottom up." He suggested that committees from the two unions consider a two-year trial period of working more closely together before submitting a merger proposal for ratification.

Two AFL-CIO department heads—Organization Dir. John Livingston and COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan—were among the speakers.

Livingston stressed to the 1,200 delegates that "we need the unorganized workers and they need us" in order to protect and continue gains won through collective bargaining.

Barkan warned that anti-union legislation "going far beyond" the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws has been introduced in Congress and that employers are switching their drive to bust unions to the legislative and political field.

Calling on the delegates to "give your membership leadership," Barkan warned that labor "can't wait until October 1964" to prepare for the next national elections.

The convention reaffirmed the union's opposition to any form of racial discrimination in hiring and promotion and pledged to seek equal opportunity goals through collective bargaining.

In district caucuses, delegates reelected eight regional directors, who also serve as vice presidents: Harte, Frederick J. Rochford, Mark Fisher, Herbert G. Schwenker, Nicholas C. Vrataric, Joseph T. Hyrczyk, Oscar Robertson and J. Arthur D'Aoust.

New directors elected were John Stratton, Arnold Brown, William Franks and Arthur E. Pinton.

Also re-elected were two vice presidents at large, George H. O'Bea and Canadian Vice Pres. J. S. Lambert.

Hotel Employes Join Applause for Barkan

Miami Beach—COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan had a bigger audience than he realized when he addressed the Papermakers & Paperworkers convention here.

Barkan got a rousing ovation from the 1,200 delegates after he warned of the threat of union-busting legislation and called for an all-out drive to elect friends of labor to Congress.

Out of sight, but within hearing range, was a group of cooks and kitchen helpers preparing the convention banquet. Several dashed into the hall to add their enthusiastic applause to that of the delegates.

Send 'Best' U.S. Talent, Performers' Unions Ask

Unions representing the performing arts have called on the United States to send more of its best musical and theatrical talent on overseas cultural exchange missions.

Pres. Herman D. Kenin and Sec. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians compared the $2.5 million U.S. budget for cultural programs with vastly greater amounts spent by other nations, including the Soviet Union.

Ballard told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that America's image abroad is "blurred" for lack of dollars to present the nation's "best effort and best talent."

Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Actors Equity, told the subcommittee that the American stage has produced "some of the world's finest playwrights, actors and directors."

Too little use has been made of this talent, he declared, "to overcome the widespread notion of America as a 'cultural desert' and the American as a cross between Mencken's 'boob' and Sinclair Lewis' Babbitt."

Both unions rapped the policy of sending amateur college groups rather than professionals on overseas missions.

Duncan compared it to "sending our best sandlot club while ignoring the big leaguers."

The result, he said, is that "unprepared students were thrust upon stage in some of the major cities and prominent theaters of the world to face audiences that expected the best of American theater."

"It was unfair to do this to the students, to the audience . . ." he said. "Most distressing, such practices furthered the myth that American theater arts rest not upon serious artists but upon charming but wholly inexperienced and incomplete performers."

The Foreign Affairs subcommittee, headed by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), has been holding hearings on the U.S. ideological offensive in the cold war.

President Rallies Support:

Appeal for Tax Cut Stresses Job Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

employment and to provide the new jobs needed for a growing work force and an automated economy.

He placed the need at 10,000 new jobs a day—10 million new jobs in the next two-and-a-half years.

"We cannot effectively solve the problems of racial injustice as long as unemployment is high," the President warned.

"We cannot effectively attack the problem of teen-age crime and delinquency as long as so many of our young people are out of work.

"We cannot tackle the problem of automation when we are losing 1 million jobs every year to machines."

The President appealed to those who live in prosperity to consider the plight of those who "live in depression."

While the nation gets "excited" about a labor dispute idling thousands of workers, Kennedy said, "our loss from excessive unemployment in recent years has been 20 times as great as our loss from strikes."

Kennedy noted that there were 45 months of upturn between the first and second postwar recessions, 35 months between the second and third, and 25 months between the third and fourth. He added:

"We have now had 31 months of steady upturn. I would like to see us skip a recession.

'Insurance for Prosperity'

"I would like to see us release $11 billion of after-tax purchasing power into the private economy before another downturn can begin. That is why this bill is insurance for prosperity and insurance against recession."

In his broadcast to the nation and in a letter to House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Kennedy pictured the tax cut as an alternative to large-scale government expenditures designed primarily to pump money into the economy.

He rejected the condition set by the Republicans for support of a tax reduction—trimming the present $98 billion federal budget by $1 billion next year—but promised that "no wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary government activity will be tolerated."

Full Employment the Key

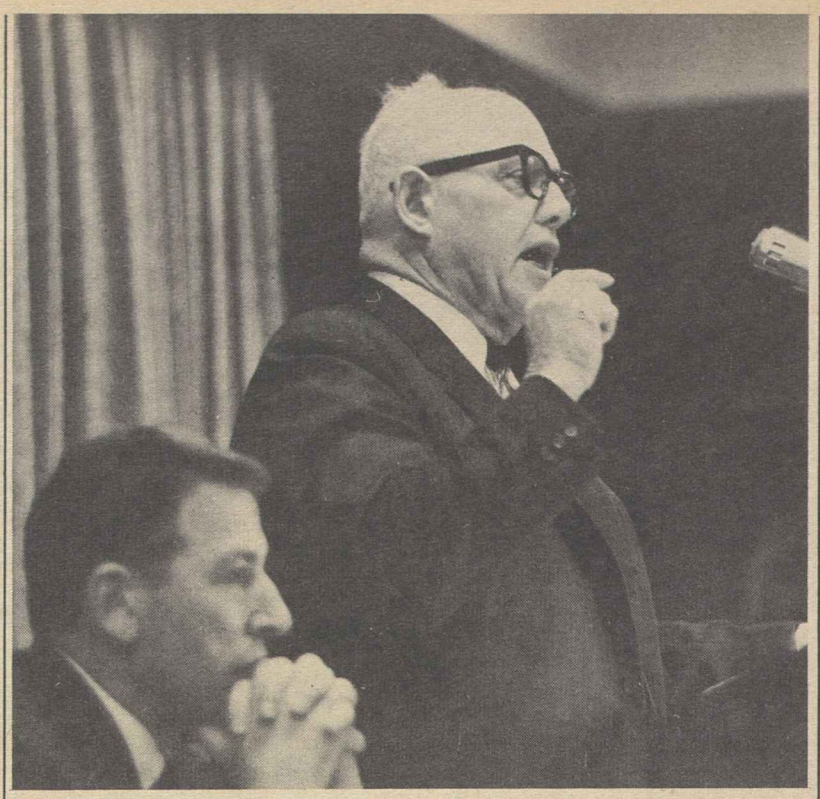
The path to a balanced budget, Kennedy emphasized, is a "full-employment economy."

The Administration bill would provide a $5.6 billion cut in individual income taxes and a $1.4 billion cut in corporate taxes in 1964, with an additional $3.1 billion income tax reduction and $900 million corporate cut the following year.

Putting the reduction in personal terms to his nationwide audience, Kennedy said this would cut taxes of a $90-a-week worker with three dependents by one-third, give a 25 percent cut to a similar family making $6,000 a year and a 20 percent tax saving to an $8,000 a year family.

As they spend their extra take-home pay, Kennedy said:

"The businesses which serve them need to hire more men and women. The men and women who are hired have more money to spend. The companies who sell these items have more incentive to invest, to improve and to expand their operation. More young people out of school can find work, and the danger of recession then becomes less."



MASSIVE REGISTRATION and voting by union members are vital to counter the money and manpower of big business and provide the key to liberal victories in 1964, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the Big Cities Conference of the Committee on Political Education. COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan is in foreground.

COPE Vote Drive Pushed By Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

showing the gap in voting performance between city dwellers and rural and other non-urban residents.

In 1960 in New York, he said, 18 percent less of the total number of urban citizens eligible to vote turned out than in non-metropolitan areas of the state; in Missouri the figure was 15 percent; Ohio, 11 percent; Wisconsin, 9 percent; Illinois and Minnesota, 7 percent; Michigan, 6 percent; California, 5 percent.

This lag in performance, Harris said, "costs hundreds of thousands of votes for liberal candidates."

Other speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; James McGregor Burns, professor of political science; Roy Reuther, citizenship director of the Auto Workers; Dir. Richard Scammon of the U.S. Census Bureau; Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.); Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.); Lawrence O'Brien, special assistant to Pres. Kennedy.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who had just returned from his tour of Scandinavian countries, spoke briefly to the delegates, commending COPE for its nonpartisan voter registration campaigns. He also had high praise for trade unions generally for supporting and cooperating with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, which he heads.

Climaxing the three-day COPE sessions was a visit to the White House, where Pres. Kennedy greeted the delegates and lauded labor's "impressive record" of support for social welfare legislation, which he said had built a "solid framework" to bolster the nation's economy in times of stress.

9-21-63

Strong U.S. Controls Urged in Air Pollution

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to strengthen the federal air pollution control program to protect "the health and safety of the American people."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Public Works subcommittee that strong federal action is necessary because only four states presently have effective regulation of air pollution.

The result of past reliance on state and community action, he said, has been "blight" and "respiratory disease" in cities and "large-scale damage to livestock, crops, timber and recreational areas."

Air pollution, he declared, "is a problem that will not stay confined within artificial boundaries. Air moves, just as water flows, with a fine contempt for man-made boundaries."

Biemiller and other witnesses urged stronger legislation than a House-passed bill which limits federal action to instances where such aid is requested by the governor of the state in which the pollution originates.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), sponsor of the Administration bill, told the subcommittee that the nation narrowly escaped a major disaster last winter when, for nearly four days, a mass of dirty and poisoned air hovered over several eastern cities. That same mass of air, he said, later showed up in England and contributed to the death of 750 persons in London.

Ribicoff, a former secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, branded as "sophistry" the argument that federal pollution control threatens "states rights."

Biemiller urged the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), to bring out a strengthened bill which would increase federal grants-in-aid to support state air pollution control programs and which would direct the federal government to develop a nationwide standard of air quality.

He warned that the steady rise in the number of automobiles "means an inevitable increase in threats to health by additional release of exhaust fumes."

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, speaking for the U.S. Conference of Mayors, supported strong federal legislation and said the only way to see clear sky over an American city is to go up in an airplane.

Fallout Shelter Program Wins House Passage

The House approved a $190 million community fallout shelter program which had been urged by the Administration and strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), chairman of the Armed Services subcommittee, told the House that testimony by 108 witnesses during nine weeks of hearings had convinced him the program deserved support.

"I don't know whether it will save a single life," he declared, "but I am not going to play God and make a judgment that affects the chances for existence of millions of Americans."

Eloquent pleas for support came also from Rep. Carl Vinson (D-Ga.), influential chairman of the parent Armed Services Committee, and Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.), who took the floor for a rare personal appeal for passage of the bill.

The bill, passed intact, authorized $175 million in federal "incentive grants" to help build shelters in schools, hospitals and other public buildings and non-profit institutions, plus $15.6 million for construction and stocking of shelters in federal buildings.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, one of the witnesses who supported the bill before the subcommittee, declared that fallout shelters "can save more lives than would any other feasible protection against nuclear attack."

Attempts to delete the $175 million federal grant program were decisively rejected by 137-50 and 172-67 margins before the bill was passed by voice vote.

Wealthy Still Control Bulk of Stock Shares

The number of stockholders has doubled in the past 10 years but one-tenth of 1 percent of America's tax-paying population still owns nearly 20 percent of all the shares in the country, a new study has disclosed.

The sharp rise in small investors has overshadowed the concentrated ownership and control of the nation's corporations, the study shows. Persons with incomes of over $25,000 a year still own 48 percent of all shares.

The contrast is underscored in the study, "Characteristics of Stock Ownership," by Jean Crockett and Irwin Friend of the University of Pennsylvania, thusly:

All 101,000 of the monthly investment plans of the nation's stock exchanges, set up to encourage small purchases of corporate stocks, hold 6.6 million shares worth $270 million, yet one individual, J. Paul Getty, president of the Getty Oil Co., alone controls 12,570,939 shares of that company worth more than $300 million.

The New York Times story on the report was headlined "Multi-millionaire Stockholders Still Rule Big Business." The story said "the ranks of the millionaire capitalist remains a glowing powerful force behind the affairs of many of the nation's corporations."

Small Purchasers

The recent emphasis on the small stock purchaser, the Times wrote, "has cloaked the importance of established millionaires with great holdings in well-established 'blue chip' corporations, and of new millionaires with substantial ownership in rapidly growing newer enterprises."

The study notes that while the number of shareowners has grown sharply in the last decade, the distribution of income has remained essentially the same. It cites Dept. of Commerce figures showing that the 5 percent of the population with the largest income in 1955 received 20.3 percent of total income. Six years later this same 5 percent earned 19.6 percent of total income.

The Times story lists a number of major capitalists and their share ownings in addition to Getty and his estimated fortune of more than $1 billion.

Stone Workers Win 3 Election Contests

Barre, Vt.—Employes of three plants in Tennessee, Florida and Georgia have voted for the Stone Workers in representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

At the Floridin Co., Quincy, Fla., the vote was 65 for the union, 53 against, and at the Milwhite Co., Attapulgus, Ga., by a 12-1 margin. The other victory was at the John A. Denies panel plant, Memphis, Tenn.

Pensions in Canada Up to $75 in October

Ottawa, Ont.—The Liberal government has agreed, under pressure, to increase the old age pension from $65 to $75 monthly at age 70 in October.

The boost is contingent upon action by Parliament, where approval is taken for granted because both the New Democrats and the Conservatives have been clamoring for such an increase.

Auto, Steel Layoffs Dim Job Picture

(Continued from Page 1)

all through the year and has exceeded 5 percent for the past six years.

Comparing the August rates of unemployment with those of August 1957, the department found that current joblessness is "more heavily concentrated among women and teen-agers than at any other time since before the 1958 recession."

Adult men accounted for 46 percent of the 4 million unemployed in 1963; they were 52 percent of the 2.8 million jobless in August 1957. A comparison shows that the unemployment rate for teen-agers was 10.7 percent in August 1957 and 14.1 percent in August 1963; for women 4 percent in 1957 and 5.7 percent in 1963.

The unemployment rate for married men was 3 percent in August 1963 compared to 2.7 percent six years earlier.

Radiation Safety Standards Held Up

The effective date for radiation safety and health standards tentatively set up under the Walsh-Healey Act has been postponed by the Labor Dept. from Sept. 8, 1963, to Jan. 6, 1964, largely because of AFL-CIO protests.

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$11.1 Billion Cut in Taxes Voted by House, 271-155

Test Ban Approved By Senate

The Senate approved the nuclear test ban treaty with votes to spare after decisively rejecting all efforts to attach reservations or conditions to the U.S.-British-Soviet pact to refrain from nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, underwater and in outer space.

The bipartisan 80-19 vote—14 more than the required two-thirds—was hailed by Pres. Kennedy as "highly satisfactory" and a step toward the "path of peace." Approval of the treaty had been urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and by Pres. George Meany in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

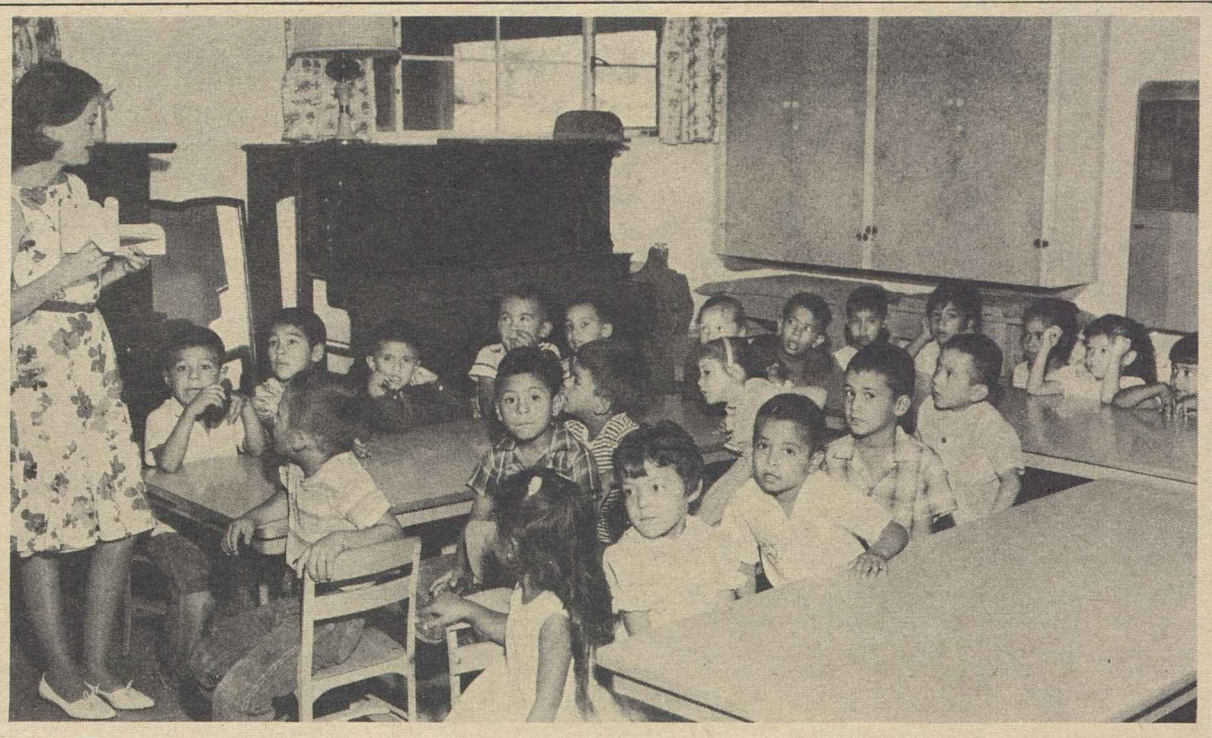
Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.), the only absentee, sent word from his hospital bed that he, too, would have voted for the treaty had he been able to be present.

Party Lines Crossed

Both support and opposition crossed party lines. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) led the fight for approval. Opposition leaders included Democrats Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Russell B. Long (La.) and John Stennis (Miss.), and Republicans Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and John G. Tower (Tex.).

Goldwater's proposal to make the treaty conditional on verified withdrawal of all Soviet troops and equipment from Cuba was rejected 75-17. The closest vote was the 61-33 defeat of a proposal by Long and Tower asserting the right to use nuclear weapons in time of war. The State Dept. had already assured Con-

(Continued on Page 4)



SPANISH-SPEAKING children in Arizona learned the meaning of 400 basic English words in classes sponsored by the State AFL-CIO and two other groups. Pictured are boys and girls at Wesley Community Center, Phoenix, with their volunteer teacher, Kathrin Gill of the Phoenix public school system. After six weeks of summer classes, the youngsters entered the first grade better equipped to understand lessons in the formerly unfamiliar tongue. **(See story on Page 2)**

Work With Unions:

Meany to Industry—Aid Latin Progress

Chicago—American business firms, as well as unions, can help strengthen democracy in Latin America and other developing areas of the world, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a blue ribbon audience of businessmen here.

In a speech to the Chicago Executives' Club, he made it clear that U.S. labor supports and considers itself a part of the private enterprise system. But he stressed:

"We cannot just say 'private enterprise' and let it go at that. The system has to work for the benefit of the people as a whole. In Latin America, as elsewhere, this means that the owners of business and industry have to learn to recognize unions, to bargain collectively and to accept the right of workers to strike.

"A private enterprise economy in which only the rich get richer is inviting a Communist takeover."

Meany commented favorably on a recent proposal by David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, for a privately-financed business counterpart of the Peace Corps which would provide management specialists to assist developing nations which request them.

Meany said that if such a group of business experts could teach the importance of raising the standard of living of workers, "as well as industrial techniques," it would be "a telling blow in the cause of freedom."

Grace Praised

American labor's active international role—on which the AFL-CIO spends some 25 percent of its income—is motivated both by "a spirit of brotherhood" and "enlightened self-interest," Meany declared.

"If democracy is destroyed any place in the world," he said, "that very fact represents a continued menace to the preservation of democracy here in the United States."

The AFL-CIO president praised businessmen such as J. Peter Grace

(Continued on Page 12)

House Panel Adds FEP To Civil Rights Measure

A House Judiciary subcommittee has reached tentative agreement on a broad-ranging civil rights bill—including a ban on job discrimination long urged by the AFL-CIO.

It includes, in addition to the fair employment provision:

- A public accommodations law prohibiting discrimination in hotels, stores, theaters, restaurants and other establishments serving the general public.
- Authority for the Justice Dept. to initiate suits challenging all forms of denial of civil rights.
- A voting rights section, covering state as well as federal elections, which makes a sixth grade education a presumption of literacy for voting eligibility.
- Authority for a census to determine the extent of racial discrimination in voting.

The subcommittee draft was termed "exceedingly strong" by its chief sponsor, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of both the subcommittee and the full Judiciary Committee.

The committee's ranking Republican member, Rep. William M.

(Continued on Page 4)

Trustees Find Social Security Funds 'Sound'

The social security trust funds that paid benefits to about 18.5 million Americans at a monthly rate of $1.3 billion in mid 1963 are financially "sound", the trustees have reported.

Treasury Sec. C. Douglas Dillon, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze told the nation that the funds are in close acturial balance.

The schedule of contribution rates now in the law "is estimated to produce adequate income to pay the benefits now provided in the law to all present and future beneficiaries, and to pay the administrative expenses of the program, without any subsidy from the general funds of the Treasury."

Noting that the economic security of millions of Americans depends in part on the continuing financial soundness of the program, Dillon, managing trustee, said the report could be compared to one that a board of directors of a corporation might make to its stockholders.

The new report is a summary of an earlier detailed accounting made to Congress this year in accord with the Social Security Act. Free copies of the report, "The Status of the Social Security Trust Funds," are available upon request from local social security district offices.

The report by the three cabinet officers notes that 9 out of 10 of the nation's workers are covered by

(Continued on Page 12)

GOP Loses Bid to Curb '64 Budget

The House voted to cut federal taxes $11.1 billion in order to stimulate business, create new jobs and—in Pres. Kennedy's words—enable the United States to "skip a recession."

The two-stage tax cut bill, if approved by the Senate, would give the average union member the equivalent of a 7.5-cent hourly raise in take-home pay. It would remove 1.5 million persons—those with the lowest income—from the tax rolls.

In the key vote, the Administration beat back a Republican attempt to impose federal spending ceilings as a condition for the tax cut. After this 226-199 victory, the tax bill then sailed to final passage, 271-155.

On the eve of the tax debate, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote House members that a curb on federal spending "would totally nullify the beneficial effects of the tax bill by withdrawing from the economy the jobs federal expenditures create."

Terming tax cut legislation the "key economic issue" before Congress, Meany said the money freed for purchasing power and business investment could, "within a reasonable period, put millions of unemployed Americans back to work."

To win conservative Democratic support necessary to beat back the solid Republican lineup for a rigid spending curb, Kennedy told House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) that the Administration agreed that the alternative to a tax cut would be stepped-up government spending

(Continued on Page 12)

IUE Agrees To New Pact For GE Plants

New York—The General Electric Conference Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has recommended a new three-year contract providing wage increases, improved fringe benefits and better working conditions for 70,000 GE employes.

The board, comprised of 100 delegates from 70 IUE local unions at GE plant locations, approved the agreement after hearing a report on negotiations from the union's 10-man bargaining committee. The committee has resumed meetings with GE management to draw up actual contract language. Details of the agreement were withheld pending action by

(Continued on Page 2)

FOURTEEN-YEAR CAMPAIGN for federal aid to medical education is climaxed by this White House signing ceremony. Pens used to sign the bill are given by Pres. Kennedy to witnesses who helped steer the measure to passage. Left to right: Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.), Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson (in background), and Boisfeuillet Jones of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Pepper, then a senator, and Biemiller, then a congressman from Wisconsin, were co-sponsors with the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) of the first medical education bill in 1950.

Labor Dept. Study Shows:

Incomes of Jobless 40% Below Average

The sharp impact of unemployment on income and purchasing power has been spelled out in a new Labor Dept. study disclosing that the average income of workers unemployed during 1961 was 40 percent below the average of fully employed jobholders.

There were 15.1 million persons who had some unemployment during 1961, the study disclosed. Excluding the 5.5 million unemployed for less than five weeks, those under 18 and those who had little or no work experience, the 9.6 million left had an average income of $2,300 for the year.

The average for all other persons who had some work experience during the year was $3,700, the study showed.

About 80 percent of the income received by the unemployed came from their own wages and salaries; 12 percent came from unemployment insurance and the rest from welfare and pension programs set up through legislation or contracts.

Unemployed persons covered by the study averaged about $70 a week when they were working while full-time workers averaged about $95, indicating that the jobless, even when working, earned less.

The duration of unemployment had a marked effect on sources of income, the study showed. Of the total group covered in the study, 95.4 percent received wages or salaries. But those unemployed six months or more had a total of only 88.3 percent in wages or salaries.

Public assistance went to 4.6 percent of the overall group but to 7.5 percent of the long-term unemployed. Unemployment insurance went to 56.6 percent of the total group and 58.2 percent of the long-term jobless.

The average income of those unemployed a half-year or more was $1,443, of which $831 came from unemployment insurance. The average income of those jobless for five to 26 weeks was $2,607, of which $38 came from insurance benefits.

"Some measure of the financial hardship of unemployment," the study said, is found from a review of methods used to meet living expenses. In a high proportion of families withdrawal of savings, borrowing of money, turning to friends or relatives were methods used to meet living needs. The most usual was use of savings, with almost half the families resorting to this means of meeting expenses. One-quarter of the families borrowed money.

Labor-Backed Classes Aid Arizona Youngsters

Phoenix—Joining efforts to meet a community need, the Arizona AFL-CIO helped sponsor four summer classes for Spanish-speaking children who did not know enough English to enter the first grade successfully this year.

The results were so beneficial that the state body will keep an eye on the progress of the young students, and will petition the legislature to make pre-school training in English a regular part of the public school curriculum, as Texas schools have recently done.

"Sponsors were needed, so we volunteered," said state officers headed by Pres. Fred D. Rhodes and Sec.-Treas. John E. Evans. "The results were highly satisfactory."

The need for prior training in English was highlighted by the failure of 70 first graders last year in classes at nearby Eloy, Ariz. Four centers were secured and volunteer teachers agreed to conduct "Little 400" schools offering instruction on a vocabulary of 400 English words.

Eighty children showed up on opening day in Phoenix, Eloy and Miranda, cleanly scrubbed and neatly dressed. Most of them could speak no English. When the summer ended, boys and girls could stand up and say their own names, greet a visitor with "good morning," conduct a short conversation and correctly identify household objects and use familiar words like cold, drink, sweet, milk and cookies.

For some of the children, snacks served in class represented the breakfast they had not had before leaving home or lunch they would not have, perhaps because of poverty, according to a report on the project in the Arizona Labor Journal.

Airline Strike Dates Set by Machinists

Refusal of airline managements to offer counterproposals on seven contract proposals of the Machinists has brought strike authorizations at United and Trans World Airlines and votes seeking such authorization at Eastern, National, Northwest, Braniff and Continental airlines.

The union has set Oct. 10 as the strike deadline at United, where negotiations on a new contract began more than 16 months ago. No strike date has been set at TWA but members voted by an overwhelming margin to authorize a walkout if necessary to achieve a settlement.

IAM Airlines Coordinator Frank Heisler said the union has rejected an arbitration proposal made by the National Mediation Board following the collapse of its mediation efforts after many weeks of IAM attempts to negotiate an agreement.

Announcement by IAM Vice Pres. George Watkins that the union had rejected arbitration put into effect a 30-day "status quo" period under the law governing airline negotiations.

The union, representing 30,000 mechanics and ground service workers, is asking improvements in wages, vacations, paid holidays, health and welfare, severance pay provisions, overtime pay and shift differentials.

Negotiations with Northeast Air Lines were recessed pending the appeal of a decision by the Civil Aeronautics Board to terminate Northeast's Florida service.

IUE Agrees to GE Pact, Raps Bargaining Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

union members in GE plants.

With the current contract scheduled to expire Sept. 30, negotiators for IUE and management began preliminary discussions in May and formal negotiations in August. The company then offered to improve wages, pension plans, holiday pay, medical protection, sickness and accident benefits, vacations and layoff protection,

The offer included a pay hike of 7 cents an hour, effective Sept. 23, and another 7-cent boost in April 1965. It called for three weeks' vacation after 10 years instead of the former 15 years and for four weeks after 20 years, instead of 25.

GE offered to increase holiday pay from double time, the former provision, to 2.5 times the regular hourly rate. Its offer also set up an accelerated plan for re-accumulating layoff benefits during the layoff and afterwards. Company proposals on pensions, vacations and insurance were predicated on a five-year term.

The union counterproposal, presented by IUE Pres. James B. Carey, was for a three-year contract with wage hikes of 2.5 percent each year; a wage adjustment clause tied to future cost-of-living data, and continuance of contract language on grievances and arbitration, including establishment of a permanent panel of arbitrators.

Conference board members were in general agreement that, while terms of the new pact contain a number of important improvements that the IUE has been advocating for years, "they are still seriously inadequate in the light of current conditions."

Shortly before the bargaining talks reached their climax the IUE filed unfair labor practice charges against management for processing by the National Labor Relations Board. Two other unions followed with charges of their own—the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers, who represent some 7,000 additional GE workers.

Similar charges were made by the IUE after a strike that followed negotiations in 1960. The union asserted that GE practices a take it-or-leave-it bargaining technique under which management makes a "package" offer, attempts to bypass union bargainers by going directly to the members with it, and then refuses any changes. NLRB Trial Examiner Arthur Leff upheld the charges, which have not yet reached the board for decision.

Equality Guidelines Set For Building Trainees

Detailed guidelines for local joint apprenticeship committees based on standards of equal employment opportunity have been issued by labor and management in the building and construction industry.

The Joint Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity of the Construction Industry Joint Conference issued the recommended apprenticeship standards and procedures to provide more detailed advice to unions and contractors on meeting equal employment objectives.

The joint conference is made up of major national contractors and the 18 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. In August the conference issued a statement urging all apprenticeship committees to review their qualifications and standards, current lists and appeal procedures.

The guidelines suggested to carry out the objectives of the program include:

- Selection of apprentices should be made on the basis of qualification alone without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.
- Qualification standards may include age, education, physical ability, aptitude tests. "Qualities such as interest, character, cooperativeness, judgment and similar factors which promise successful completion of the individual's apprenticeship and performance as a journeyman can only be satisfactorily determined in a fair and impartial interview."
- Application lists should be reviewed to determine if they meet the standards of non-discrimination. If not, a new list should be drawn up and notice periodically furnished the school systems.
- An appeals procedure for "an applicant who is aggrieved by the administration of the apprentice selection process," preferably an appeals board made up of representatives of labor, management and "a public person" to decide the merits of the complaint.

Panel Appointed In FEC Strike

Pres. Kennedy has set up a panel to investigate the Florida East Coast Railway strike, evaluate its impact on defense programs, and make settlement recommendations.

The company's 1,200 non-operating employes struck last January. They are seeking the pattern 10-cent increase agreed to last year by all other railroads.

Assistant Labor Sec. James Reynolds will head the panel. Other members are Stephen N. Shulman of the Defense Dept. and Walter L. Lingle, Jr., of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

Union Catches Proctor Firm, Wins Election

Mt. Airy, N. C.—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have caught up with a runaway plant, the Proctor Electric Co., whose workers here voted for IUE representation, 292-250.

The IUE represented Proctor workers at Philadelphia from 1949 until new management moved operations to North Carolina and Puerto Rico during a strike. In 1957, during another walkout at Baltimore, Proctor hired strikebreakers, and the union was ousted in a decertification election in which the strikers were denied the vote.

The firm's hostile tactics led the union to launch a nationwide "Don't Buy Proctor" drive.

Since then the IUE has carried on three organizing campaigns at the Proctor plant here. The firm's reaction, the union observed, was "illegal but hardly unexpected." It fired 15 members of the organizing committee, and the union filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

Three days after the IUE's winning vote, 350 employes and members of their families held a victory party at the Mt. Airy National Guard Armory. The election campaign was headed by IUE Rep. Carlton Hooks, assisted by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

31 Fired Illegally:

'Runaway' Firm Told to Bargain

The refusal of the Blades Manufacturing Corp. of St. Louis, to bargain with a union that won an election at its new runaway plant in Arkansas was an unfair labor practice and so was the firing of 31 workers who called "quickie" walkouts in protest, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Reversing Trial Examiner Thomas F. Maher, the board upheld the IAM in its three-year battle with the airplane parts maker. A three-member panel—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—ordered the runaway firm to:

- Reinstate the 31 employes fired in 1962; give them their former or substantially equivalent positions "without prejudice to their seniority or other rights and privileges," and make them whole for any earnings loss.
- Stop refusing to bargain with the IAM, which was certified after winning a second NLRB election in 1961.
- Revoke a group life and hospitalization plan, put into effect without consulting with the IAM, and return to the former status if the union so desires.
- Entertain grievances filed by IAM members, and stop interfering with the union or trying to discourage union membership.

The union's struggle with Blades came to a head in 1960 when the firm — then Selb & Blades, a unit of Western, Inc.—claimed some work for airframe and missile firms could not be performed at St. Louis and moved machines and work to new plants in Rector and Walnut Ridge, Ark., and Denver, Colo.

An arbitrator ordered Blades to reinstate 167 laid-off St. Louis workers with more than $190,000 in lost wages for violating a contract clause prohibiting the farming-out of work, and a U.S. District Court upheld the arbiter after Blades refused to comply.

Next the union petitioned for an election at the new Rector plant, lost it by six votes on Jan. 20, 1961, and won a second election when the first one was quashed because of company interference.

It was the second election that the firm refused to recognize, and the trial examiner said the company was right and the NLRB regional director and the labor board wrong.

The latest board ruling was that the results of the first election were "properly set aside" and the second vote was a valid one. The company, by its "admitted refusal" to honor certification of the IAM and to bargain with it on and after Oct. 25, 1961, broke the law, the board found.

As to the "quickie" strikes, the NLRB said each walkout "was precipitated by, and was in protest against, a separate unlawful act" of the management—the refusal to recognize the right of the union to represent employes in processing grievances. Each strike, therefore, "was a separate, protected concerted activity," the board ruled. It added:

"The conduct engaged in by the respondent here was a flagrant disregard of the rights of its employes and of the union as their exclusive bargaining representative.

"The strike activity of the employes was not in violation of any law. It was at all time peaceful. The strikes were provoked by the respondent's unfair labor practices."

The strikers' discharge was not for cause, the board added.

ARBITRATION PANEL in the railroad work rules dispute begins formal hearings in Washington, D. C. Seated are the three public members, Benjamin Aaron, Chairman Ralph T. Seward and James J. Healy. Standing are Vice Pres. R. H. McDonald of the Trainmen, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and the two management members, J. E. Wolfe and Guy W. Knight.

Labor Board Role in Grievances Opposed in AFL-CIO Court Brief

The AFL-CIO has asked a federal court to keep the National Labor Relations Board from involvement in grievances—real or fancied—which have no relation to a workers' membership or non-membership in a union.

In a brief filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York, AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris protested a board decision against the Miranda Fuel Co. and a local of the unaffiliated Teamsters.

The labor board, in a 3-2 decision, upheld the complaint of an employe that he was improperly dropped to the bottom of the seniority list under a union interpretation of a leave of absence clause in the contract.

The two dissenting members — Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and John H. Fanning—stressed that there was no evidence that the action, whether or not justified, was motivated by considerations of the employe's union activities.

Harris told the court that the AFL-CIO's position was that a union has "a duty to represent all employes in the bargaining unit fairly and impartially" and that this obligation has been and can be enforced in the courts but not by the NLRB unless it involves an unfair labor practice.

Both the AFL-CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union—which filed a brief supporting the NLRB's jurisdiction — recognized that the principles involved could apply to questions of racial discrimination in employment, even though there was no race issue in the case before the court.

For this reason, the ACLU said, the court should uphold the right and duty of the NLRB to assure that unions represent employes without discrimination.

Racial Argument Cited

The AFL-CIO brief acknowledged that "probably the most appealing argument for sustaining labor board jurisdiction in cases of unfair representation is that it will enable a federal agency to proceed against racial discrimination in employment."

The brief pointed out that "the AFL-CIO has for years been asking Congress for effective legislation to guarantee Negroes fair employment opportunities."

Noting that the "key to racial discrimination" is the attitude of the employer, the brief emphasized that NLRB administrative action "would bring pressure to bear primarily at one point, and that the wrong one."

In fact, it said, it would enable an employer to argue truthfully that if the white majority of workers voted to keep a union out, there would be no change in race discrimination policies as a result of NLRB action.

Even if "well-intentioned," the AFL-CIO contended, "in the long run more harm than good would come from twisting the National Labor Relations Act so as to commit to the federal labor board a task far different from the specific role assigned it by Congress."

If the NLRB were to "embark on the vast undertaking of trying to police the substantive bargaining arrangements of the nation's unions and employers," the brief pointed out, the board would be so "flooded" with cases involving employes' "individual" rights as contrasted with "collective rights" that it could not cope with the workload.

As examples, the AFL-CIO noted:

Examples Given

"The board would have to decide whether a wage scale was based on a reasonable differential in employe skills, or on the numerical strength or influence of a particular group of employes within the union. It would have to decide whether a given grievance was not carried to arbitration because the union had a bona fide belief it was not meritorious, or because the complaining employe possessed an abrasive personality which had aroused the enmity of his fellow workers."

President Lauds Labor For 'Impressive' Record

Pres. Kennedy, in welcoming the delegates to the recent Big Cities Conference of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, called attention to labor's accomplishments over the past 30 years as evidence of what it can do for the nation now and in the future.

"This country is very strong" and "on the whole, rich," despite "serious islands of real poverty," the President said at a White House rose garden meeting with the group, which was led by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan. The text of the President's remarks was later released by the White House.

Kennedy noted that the 18 years since World War II had been free of the "tragedy which we experienced 10 years after the first war and, indeed, in the early years, 1921 and 1922."

He suggested that the most important explanation of this lay in the "solid framework of legislation established in the Thirties which has put a platform under the lives of most Americans, whether it is minimum wage or social security or unemployment compensation or housing, urban renewal, protection of the bank deposits, all the rest."

"We have really proceeded through 18 years of an extraordinary economic story," the President continued. "And what we have done at home, I think, we have done even more significantly abroad. And the AFL-CIO has strongly supported those domestic measures and those great international measures which will not affect just labor and labor issues, but . . . the well-being and the security of the United States through NATO, the Marshall Plan, Point IV, the Alliance for Progress, our efforts in disarmament, our efforts to keep this country strong.

"I think that is an impressive record. I think that is an extraordinary story.

"Our job, it seems to me, in the 1960s, is to build upon that past, and that we are trying to do. It may sometimes seem that our progress is imperceptible, but I am hopeful that after sufficient time has passed . . . we can look back on these years in which we took important steps at home and abroad to match, at least in some ways, what was done before.

"That is our effort—to try to provide in the national arena, in those areas where governmental policies are affected, to try to arrange and develop policies which will maintain our economic momentum, the thrust of our growth, which will deal with the problems of chronic unemployment, which will deal with the problems of the chronic business cycle, which will provide equality of opportunity for all Americans.

"That is what we are attempting to do, and I think with your help and the help of other responsible and interested citizens, we can do a good deal of it."

Aerospace Parley Set by IAM-UAW

Los Angeles—More than 300 representatives of the Machinists and the Auto Workers will meet here Oct. 2-4 for the third joint IAM-UAW aerospace conference.

The conference call was issued by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Meeting at the Thunderbird Hotel in El Segundo, representatives of more than 500,000 U.S. and Canadian workers will review results of 1962 bargaining in the aerospace industry and lay the foundation for 1965, when major union contracts expire, the union heads announced.

Canadian Union Ranks Show Increase in 1962

Ottawa, Ont.—Union membership in Canada increased by about 26,000, or nearly 2 percent, during 1962, the federal Labor Dept. reported on the basis of statistics compiled for its annual listing of labor organizations.

Total membership stood at 1,449,200 at the beginning of 1963, the department reported.

Of that number, 1,079,900 belonged to unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress—most of them also affiliated with the AFL-CIO. About 8 percent of the total, or 110,600 workers, belonged to affiliates of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, practically all in Quebec. More than 1 million of the total were in 110 international unions.

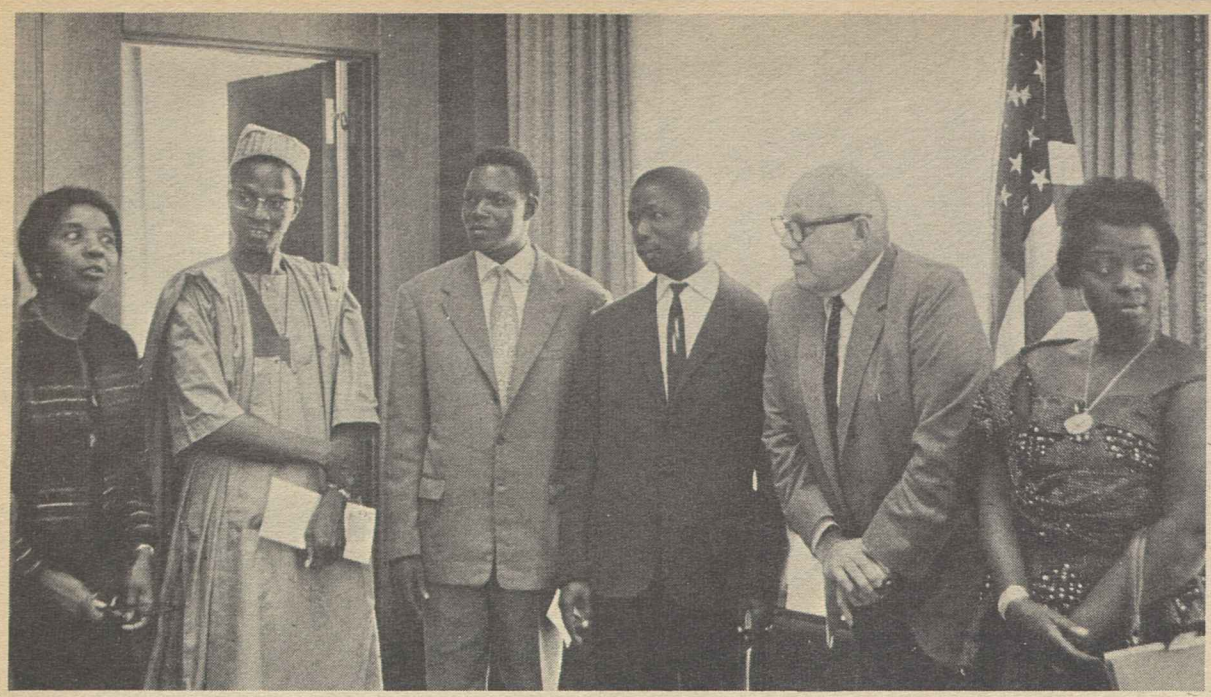
The survey found that 87 international unions with 882,200 members were affiliated with both the CLC and the AFL-CIO. Ten unions with 106,000 members belonged only to the AFL-CIO and three with 12,600 members only to the CLC. The remaining 10 internationals, with 106,300 members, had no affiliation.

Some 350,900 workers were organized in 51 national unions—163,200 members of 18 CLC affiliates and 104,500 members of 10 CNTU federations. Twenty remaining unions with 83,200 members were without affiliation.

In addition the CLC and the CNTU between them had 232 directly-chartered locals with about 28,000 members, and there were 128 independent local bodies with 38,700 members.

The survey also showed that 16 unions operating in Canada gained 1,000 or more members during the year with the Steelworkers reporting 8,000 additions and the Auto Workers 4,300 new members.

Seven unions reported declines of 1,000 or more.



THE FIRST TRADE UNION delegation from Guinea since the nation won independence five years ago is welcomed to labor's house in Washington, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. From left are Mrs. Maida Springer of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Sekou Kaba, Denka Mansare and Ansoumane Oulare of Guinea; Meany and Mrs. Yari Hadiri of the delegation. Oulare is vice president of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers. He led the group on a visit to the U.S. to see America and strengthen ties with U.S. labor.

AFL-CIO Role in Race Bias Fight Hailed by Guinean Union Delegation

A four-member delegation from the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, ending a three-week tour of the United States, has voiced its thanks for labor's "generous hospitality" and its increased appreciation of the role of the AFL-CIO in its fight against race discrimination.

Delegation members were luncheon guests of Pres. George Meany and other AFL-CIO leaders. They participated in the civil rights "March on Washington" Aug. 28 and celebrated Labor Day with American workers before concluding their visit.

"It is with a deep satisfaction," said Vice Pres. Ansoumane Oulare of the confederation (CNTG), "that the delegation emphasizes the warm and friendly reception" that greeted it and "expresses its sincere gratitude to the leaders of the AFL-CIO for its generous hospitality."

Conversations with trade union members and leaders brought a better appreciation of the activities of U.S. trade unions in their struggles for social betterment, said Oulare.

He said the delegation "declares its active solidarity with U.S. unions in these struggles and expresses its confidence that the workers of this country will successfully overcome the obstacles" in their path to complete equality of rights for all.

Other members were Sec. Sekou Kaba of the General Administration Workers; Denka Mansare of the local union of Liquiri, and Mrs. Yari Hadiri, an officer of the General Administration Workers.

The visitors came here to improve the knowledge and understanding of both groups. They met union representatives in New York City; Unity House, Pa.; Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Knoxville, Tenn., and other points.

The four Guineans have played a leading role in the labor movement of their land since the 1940's.

Oulare is a state official assigned to the headquarters of the CNTG, which has 22 national union affiliates and 30 local unions with 250,000 members. Kaba is director of the cabinet for the Guinean Dept. of Labor. Mansare and Mrs. Hadiri are leaders of their own unions.

Price Index Holds Steady In August

The cost of living remained unchanged in August as lower food prices offset higher transportation and recreation costs, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Consumer Price Index of the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics held steady at 107.1. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.71.

On the basis of the August CPI, some 150,000 workers will receive wage hikes of 1 to 3 cents an hour. Of these, 130,000 in aerospace will get 2 or 3 cents and 6,000 chemical workers will get 1 cent, based on quarterly reviews.

In addition, 4,000 food processing workers in Michigan will get a 4-cent quarterly raise based on the Detroit index and 1,000 Illinois delicatessen workers will get 1 cent based on the Chicago index.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said, the net spendable earnings or take-home pay of factory production workers dropped for the second straight month. The decline reflected a 2-cent cut in average hourly earnings caused by a seasonal drop in high-wage jobs overshadowing a rise in low-wage jobs.

With the CPI holding steady, the real earnings or purchasing power of factory workers were reduced as well.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

The auditors of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union will be making a complete verification of members' accounts at the close of business Sept. 30. Statements should reach all members during the month of October. If not received by Oct. 31, please notify Chairman, Supervisory Committee, 815 16th Street, N. W., Room 711, Washington 6, D. C.

Test Ban Pact Wins 80-19 in Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

gress that nothing in the treaty limited the use of nuclear arms in warfare.

The Administration raised no objection to a preamble to the resolution of ratification which asserted the Senate's constitutional right to pass on any future amendment to the treaty.

In the treaty, the three nations proclaim their desire to abolish nuclear weapons tests "for all time" and "put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances."

Scientists Disagree

Underground tests are not prohibited because the parties were unable to agree on a foolproof inspection system. Scientists generally agreed that nuclear explosions other than underground can be detected through existing scientific techniques.

The Senate's "advice and consent" to the treaty paved the way for Pres. Kennedy's signature, which will make the U.S. the first of the three sponsoring nations formally to ratify the agreement. Britain cannot act until after Parliament reconvenes Oct. 24, when the treaty must lie before the House of Commons for 21 days. One day after the Senate acted, the Presidium of the Soviet Union's parliament—the Supreme Soviet—also voted to ratify the treaty. It goes into effect when ratified by all the sponsoring nations.

Meanwhile, most of the other nations in the world have signed the treaty with the significant exceptions of France, the only other country to have exploded a nuclear device, and Communist China, which has bitterly attacked Soviet Russia for its treaty with the western powers.

Rules Set Forth On Welfare Files

Rules on the preservation of welfare and pension plan records have been announced by Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds in a bulletin citing provisions of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

The bulletin says administrators of all plans subject to the act must retain records for examination for at least five years. This includes vouchers, work sheets, receipts and other basic data needed to verify documents submitted to the Labor Dept. as part of the disclosure requirements.

The use of microfilm is permitted, the bulletin points out, under certain conditions. When tape or punch cards are used, the original records must be retained under the law administered by the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports and covering about 170,000 plans.

Approval 'Tentative':

House Panel Drafts Civil Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

McCulloch (O.), said he considered the public accommodations provision too sweeping and called for "compromise" and "moderation" in drafting rights legislation.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, a bipatrisan leadership move was under way to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which otherwise would go out of existence Oct. 1. A proposed one-year extension was not expected to touch off a full-fledged Southern filibuster. A longer extension, coupled with a broadening of the commission's powers, is included in the Administration's omnibus civil rights package.

In other developments:

- Congress has given final approval to a plan worked out by rail unions and management to strengthen the financing of railroad retirement and unemployment benefits.

The Senate passed unchanged a House bill which raises the payroll tax paid by both workers and employers to finance retirement and disability benefits. This is accomplished by boosting the present taxable wage base from $400 to $450 a month—a move which also will mean higher pensions in the future for many railroad workers.

A deficit in the unemployment fund is met by boosting employer payments and raising eligibility requirements.

The third step towards cutting down the retirement-unemployment funds deficit is to increase the interest paid by the U.S. Treasury on retirement system funds to the level of other government bonds.

- The Senate, after brief debate, voted 77-0 to appropriate $47.3 billion—nearly half the nation's budget—for defense spending. This is $258 million more than the House bill. The measure now goes to conference.
- House-Senate conferees approved a $1.2 billion pay raise for career members of the armed services and final approval by both houses was assured.
- The Senate Labor Committee approved both a new college aid bill and the Administration's vocational education expansion proposal. Meanwhile an aid to medical education bill—the first school aid measure to reach the White House—was signed into law by Pres. Kennedy.
- The House Rules Committee held a hearing on a labor-opposed bill to enable manufacturers to control retail prices of their products but did not take immediate action.

Seidman to Attend ILO Parley on Jobs

Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economic representative in Europe, will represent U.S. workers at a preparatory technical conference on unemployment and underemployment scheduled by the Intl. Labor Organization for Geneva, Switzerland, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 18.

The meeting will attempt to draft standards for submission to the ILO annual conference next June. The basis for its discussions will be a report, Employment: Objectives and Policies, prepared by the ILO secretariat.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Test Ban Treaty

The Senate on Sept. 24 ratified the nuclear test ban treaty by a 80-19 vote. The AFL-CIO endorsed the three-nation agreement to cease atmospheric testing and urged ratification. The rollcall follows:

FOR RATIFICATION

DEMOCRATS 55

Anderson (N. M.)
Bartlett (Alaska)
Bayh (Ind.)
Bible (Nev.)
Brewster (Md.)
Burdick (N. D.)
Cannon (Nev.)
Church (Ida.)
Clark (Pa.)
Dodd (Conn.)
Douglas (Ill.)
Edmondson (Okla.)
Ellender (La.)
Ervin (N. C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Gore (Tenn.)
Gruening (Alaska)
Hart (Mich.)
Hartke (Ind.)
Hayden (Ariz.)
Hill (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)
Humphrey (Minn.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Johnston (S. C.)
Jordan (N. C.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Long (Mo.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Mansfield (Mont.)
McCarthy (Minn.)
McGee (Wyo.)
McGovern (S. D.)
McIntyre (N. H.)
McNamara (Mich.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Monroney (Okla.)
Morse (Ore.)
Moss (Utah)
Muskie (Me.)
Nelson (Wis.)
Neuberger (Ore.)
Pastore (R. I.)
Pell (R. I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W. Va.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Smathers (Fla.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Symington (Mo.)
Walters (Tenn.)
Williams (N. J.)
Yarborough (Tex.)
Young (O.)

REPUBLICANS 25

Aiken (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)
Beall (Md.)
Boggs (Del.)
Carlson (Kans.)
Case (N. J.)
Cooper (Ky.)
Cotton (N. H.)
Dirksen (Ill.)
Dominick (Colo.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hruska (Neb.)
Javits (N. Y.)
Keating (N. Y.)
Kuchel (Calif.)
Miller (Iowa)
Morton (Ky.)
Mundt (S. D.)
Pearson (Kans.)
Prouty (Vt.)
Saltonstall (Mass.)
Scott (Pa.)
Williams (Del.)
Young (N. D.)

AGAINST RATIFICATION

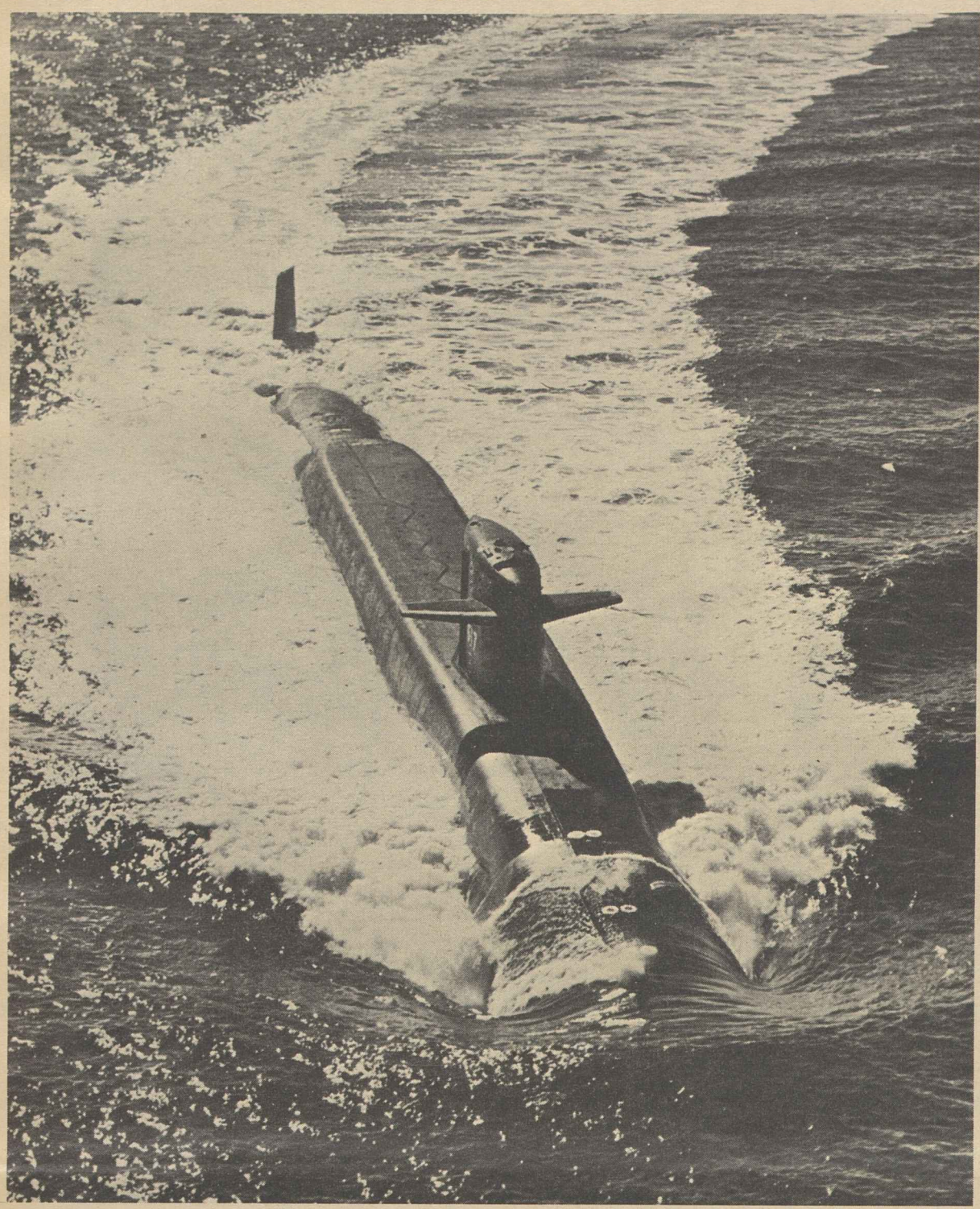
DEMOCRATS 11

Byrd (Va.)
Byrd (W. Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Lausche (O.)
Long (La.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Robertson (Va.)
Russell (Ga.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)
Thurmond (S. C.)

REPUBLICANS 8

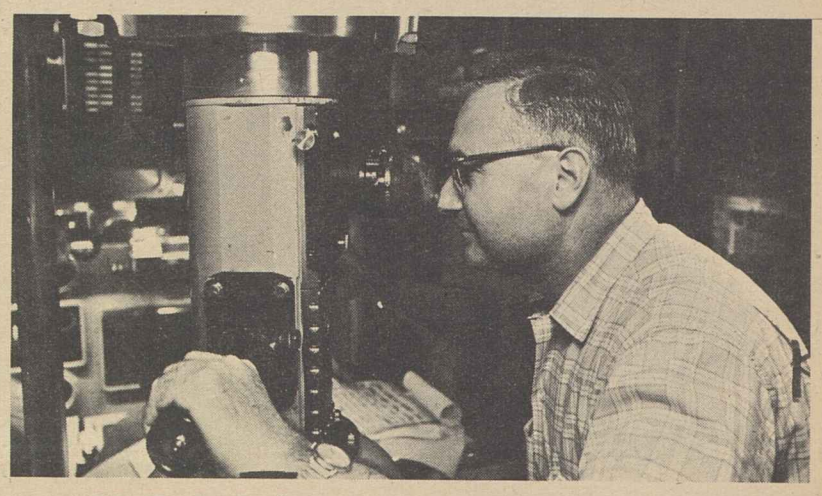
Bennett (Utah)
Curtis (Neb.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)
Jordan (Ida.)
Mechem (N. M.)
Simpson (Wyo.)
Smith (Me.)
Tower (Tex.)

Newest U.S. Sub Gets Union Checkout

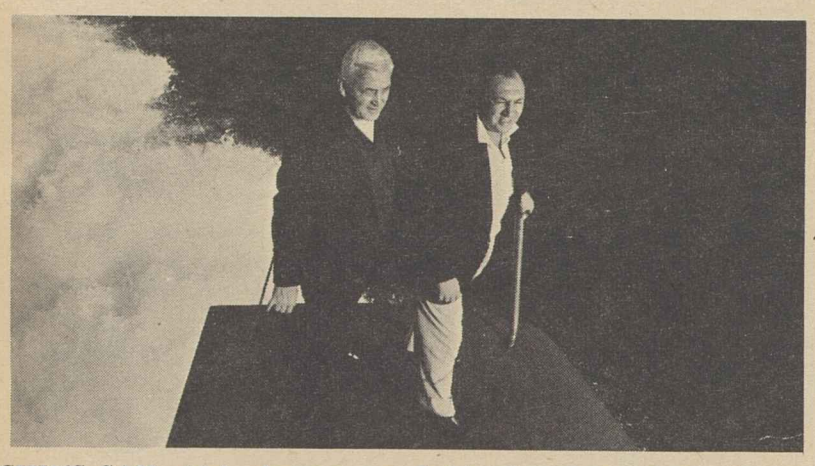


CRUISING OFF Florida coast with 10 union observers on board, new ballistic missile submarine Alexander Hamilton shows its mighty wake on one-day orientation trip. Awesome deterrent to enemy aggression, latest weapon in the U.S. defense system was inspected from stem to stern by representatives of workmen who made the parts that give this newest sea wasp its sting.

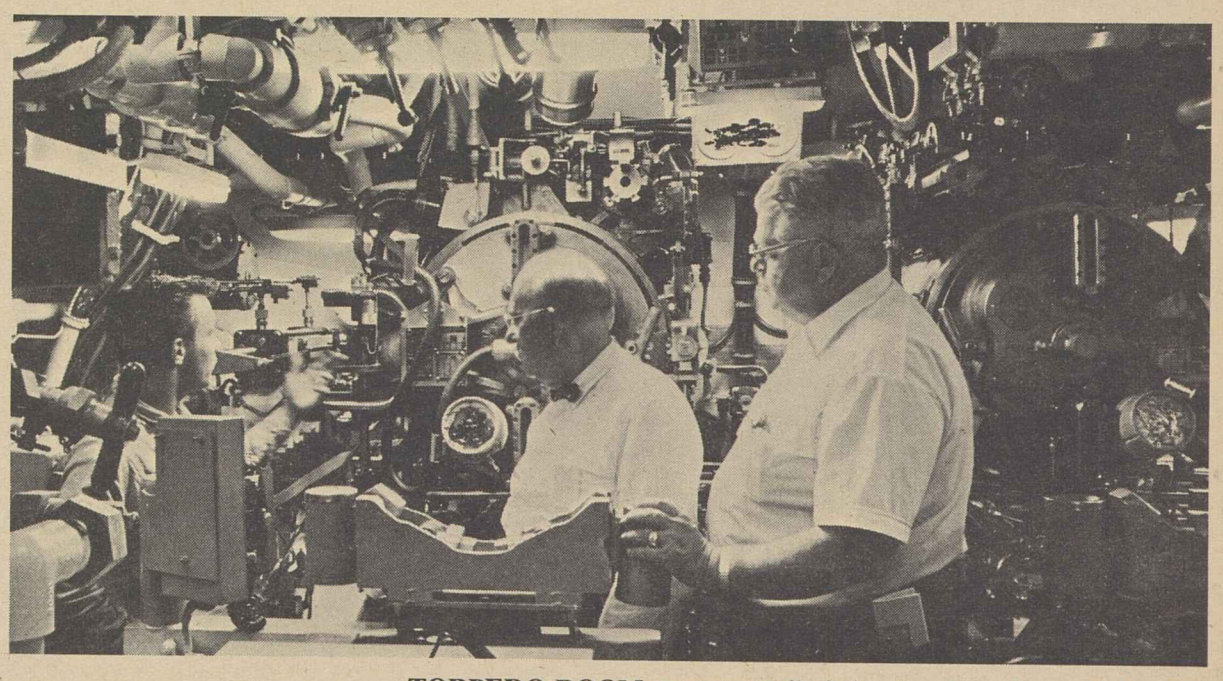
AFL-CIO SEC.-TREAS. William F. Schnitzler uses glasses. Left, Deputy Assistant Defense Sec. S. N. Shulman; right, ship's officers.



RUBBER WORKERS' Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold takes a turn at the periscope of the submarine as it cruises below the surface.

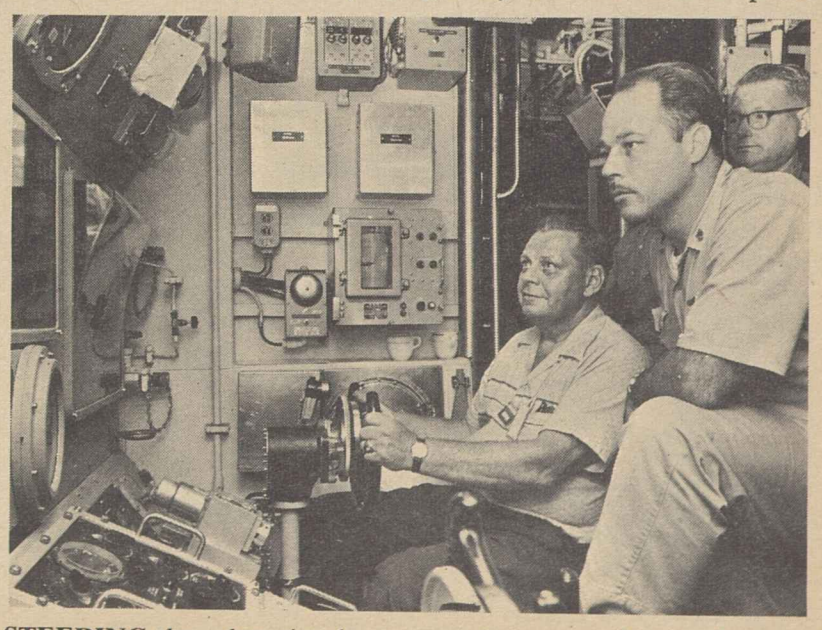


SHIP'S SAIL, high above ocean, holds Fire Fighters' Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus, Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail-Wholesale.



TORPEDO ROOM crewman tells federation Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, center, and Boiler Makers' Pres. Russell K. Berg, right, about electronic equipment packing every available inch of space.

SUB'S GUESTS, third from the left: Berg; Navy's W. P. Vosseler; Lewis McCracken, Glass Workers; Metal Trades Pres. B. A. Gritta; Kabachus; Navy's D. V. Geoffrion; Schnitzler; Asbestos Workers' Pres. Carl Sickles; AFL-CIO's Thomas P. Moran; Gold, Shulman, Greenberg, Walsh.



STEERING the submarine from computer-crammed control center is no problem for Schnitzler, with crew member and Gritta, right, standing by. All visitors took a turn at steering.

Blueprint for Action

THE 1964 ELECTIONS are shaping up as one of the more decisive confrontations between conservative and liberal forces in American political life.

The well-planned drive in Republican ranks to name Sen. Barry Goldwater as the party's presidential standard-bearer in 1964 is bringing the liberal vs. conservative issue into focus.

And although the jockeying for the GOP nomination is receiving major attention, in states and congressional districts throughout the nation similar activity is taking place as potential candidates maneuver to win support of their respective parties.

The emergence of conservative political action groups sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Medical Association, among others, the vigor and unrelenting attacks of the radical right, all combine to make 1964 a showdown year on the future direction of American policy.

This election will directly affect every trade union member both as a citizen and as a worker. And yet, a check of the figures indicates that unless union members take a more direct role in political activity, the liberal forces may be weakened.

★ ★ ★

IN 1960 Pres. Kennedy's hairline victory brought only 60 percent of union members to the polls. In 1962 the battle to maintain a liberal complexion in Congress drew only 50 percent.

A .600 average may be enough to win a major league baseball pennant but it is not enough to ensure victory for the liberal-progressive forces in 1964.

The labor movement gave top priority in 1960 and 1962 to registration and get-out-the-vote drives. The drives had varying degree of success, but the victory and survival of liberal forces can be traced directly in many cases to labor's efforts to register its members and make sure that they cast their votes on election day.

★ ★ ★

IN 1964 registration will be the key to the results. The ineligible voter will in effect be casting a "no" vote on the election of liberal candidates and a liberal program that will produce a full employment, full production economy free of bias and discrimination and strong enough to meet the challenge of the Communist dictatorship.

Now, 13 months before the critical day of decision, is the time to plan the drive to make every union member an eligible voter, to determine the areas of non-registration, to line up the manpower and the funds that spell a sucessful registration campaign.

Registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns are in the great tradition of American democracy—to give every citizen a voice in determining the leaders and the policies of the nation. Analysis of registration and voting statistics indicates that all too often trade union members have not exercised their democratic privileges and rights to register and to vote. In effect they have defaulted to those who would weaken and destroy unions and helped give them a disproportionate voice in the shaping of national and state policy.

In 1964 these forces will be making their greatest bid for office. It can be turned back by an alert and informed electorate if it is registered and turns out to vote. The labor movement's job is to see that in the ensuing 13 months an overwhelming percentage of its members pull their weight.

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'This Will Open the Gate'

'The Master Key':

Negro Struggle for Full Rights Seen Basically a Fight for Jobs

The following is excerpted from an address to the Connecticut AFL-CIO convention by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Donnelly, chairman of the Connecticut Board of Mediation & Arbitration.

TODAY OUR NATION stands divided as millions of Negro Americans demand the rights which they have been denied.

No region of the land is immune. In one place the key issue is schools, in another it is housing—and everywhere it is jobs. And everywhere this struggle for justice has one face in common. It is the determined face of our Negro fellow-citizens struggling to attain the opportunity to exercise the rights given to them by their God and their country.

To you in the organized labor movement this struggle for justice must have a special significance. A struggle for justice, a struggle against injustice, a struggle for the recognition of rights, a struggle in which men are willing to suffer and to bleed and to die—this is the pattern of the struggle of those who cast the shape of the American labor movement, a struggle which went on for many decades of our American history. Today the struggle of the American Negro should have no more fervent champion than the American labor movement.

The Negro has many real grievances. He is making many demands. But he is not asking for privileges. He is demanding his rights. He is demanding the right to vote as other Americans enjoy that right. He is demanding adequate schooling for his children as other Americans enjoy that right. He is demanding the free use of public facilities, the opportunity to decent housing, the right to be treated with the dignity and respect given to his white fellow Americans.

All these are prominent in the current struggle, but the hard core of what the Negro wants today is employment. Negro leaders today see that equal employment opportunity for Negro workers in every industry and trade is the master key to the solution of the total problem of race relations in the United States.

In the present pattern of employment the Negro generally gets jobs at the lower end of the pay scale, jobs that may be among the first to disappear under the impact of industrial automation. Once he loses one of these jobs it may be a long time before he finds any new employment. Making up less than 10 percent of the country's labor force, Negroes account for 20 percent of its unemployment.

Perhaps the greatest handicap to the Negro in his struggle for more and better jobs is his lack of education. This is true at the college level as at lower levels. Among adults some 43 percent of white men have high school diplomas, but only 22 percent of non-white men have these diplomas. A high school diploma is about the absolute minimum qualification for jobs that open up in industry today.

WHY IS THE NEGRO UNPREPARED? Because few men will devote years of their lives to preparing themselves for jobs which they have been conditioned to consider closed to them because of their race.

Thus the Negro has traveled a vicious circle—poor education, leading to low pay, leading to sharply limited opportunities to break out of the ghetto Negro housing, leading to no inspiration for the next generation and so leading back again to poor education. Today the Negro is determined to break this circle; and basic to that determination must be the knowledge that there are job opportunities for him.

Because employment and jobs are the master key to the solution of the total problem of race relations in the U.S., you of the American labor movement have a special responsibility. Often you are the keeper of the key. Today there are no longer any international unions in the U.S.—as too long there were—which in their constitutions bar Negro workers from membership. In practice, however, a number of unions effectively exclude Negroes by making it extremely difficult for them to qualify for membership.

To bar a man from employment at any level merely because of his race is immoral, and practices and traditions which in the past and today bar Negroes from employment must be condemned and abolished. Justice and respect for rights must be the guiding force of all union actions.

To the millions of Negro workers who have been shunted aside in the search for decent jobs, unions in this time of crisis have a special responsibility. We are not advocating quotas or depriving workers of jobs which they now hold. But we are advocating accepting Negro workers as all workers should be accepted—with respect and dignity and the opportunity to be evaluated in terms of their worth as individuals.

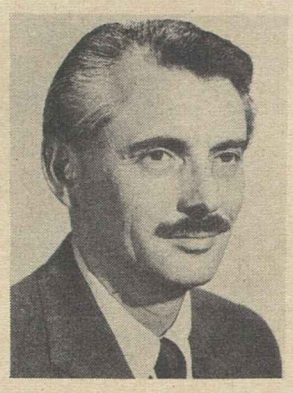
Morgan Says:

Guilt Must Be Spread Around For the Church Bomb Murders

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

I SEE BY THE PAPERS that Alabama's Gov. Wallace has offered a $5,000 reward for the apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the fiendish bombing of a church in Birmingham. The governor will save trouble and serve justice if he simply cashes the check himself and divides the proceeds with other like-minded officials of the state.



Morgan

The dynamite murder of four Negro girls was a savage crime against civilized society. But were the perpetrators of this defiance basically more guilty of a crime against humanity than a governor who has persistently acted to defy the U.S. Constitution, federal authority and the very tenets of human decency on which the American society is founded? The bombing was an act of madness but it was the effect of a deeper cause—the cause which Wallace and other racial extremists not only represent but encourage, the cause of ignorance over knowledge, hatred over love, fear over confidence, inequality over equal rights.

Of course the governor and his men—the active racists—are not the only guilty ones. The silent are guilty, too. What a bitter tragedy it is that Alabama's two U.S. senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, both with distinguished liberal records of public service on almost every other issue, have not been able to bring themselves to break publicly with extremism and provide the calm, brave leadership which their state so desperately needs.

Such a stand, it is argued, would be political suicide. One looks at the murderous rubble of the 16th Street Baptist Church and wonders what price compromise?

It would be unfair, however, to single out one brace of senators for criticism. The sad fact is that no member of Congress has shown the calibre of statesmanship demanded by the times on this tortuous but real and vital issue. Greatness is required and except for the eloquent paradox of the Negro leadership, we are given instead the white-breasted demagogue, the political ostrich or the soft-bellied moralizer . . . and while we're scattering the guilt around, let us not except ourselves or the public at large.

This qualifying statement is made not to minimize the responsibility of the Wallaces but to maximize the emphasis on the following point: The battle for equal rights for all citizens cannot be truly won until all citizens, or the majority, realize it is their battle. Fragments of my rights and pieces of my security were blown up in the Birmingham church, and so were yours. This is not a struggle of the Negro population versus die-hard segregationists. This is a struggle that involves citizens of Seattle, Sitka, Savannah and Syracuse and intermediate points. All of us.

IT IS NOT EASY to take a fabric of social prejudice and custom accepted for a hundred years and reweave it into a radical new pattern, but it must be done and perhaps one of the most effective ways to begin is to realize the virtual bankruptcy of American public education in terms of teaching the realities of life and teaching them with quality.

The Birmingham bombing wasn't the only event which produced a headline. In a Page One story, the Sunday New York Times reported a sweeping critique by Dr. James Bryant Conant, former president of Harvard, in which he called teacher training courses a "scandal" and urged widespread reforms.

In a trenchant New York Herald Tribune review of Conant's study, "The Education of American Teachers," another eminent educator, Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, complained the study did not go far enough, that it omitted such seething subjects as Negro education and the preparation for teaching in slum area schools.

"American education," Taylor wrote, "is in the midst of a crisis deeper than it knows, a crisis many of whose elements are hidden by a driving national ambition for technology, military and economic power. Other elements of the crisis are overt and have expressed themselves in radical form.

"The education of the Negro people has now revealed itself as a national scandal, and the evidence of years of neglect is now exploding into public consciousness. It is clear that at least one-third of the entire population, white and black, is receiving a third-rate education, suited to a poor and backward society. We now have thousands of young men and women roaming the slum streets of our big cities, uneducated, unemployed and unemployable. The favored youth of the suburbs drifts on a tide of affluence to the twin ports of status and security. The general level of teaching in our colleges and universities is such that the best students are bored with it and the rest suffer from intellectual malnutrition."

The problem is not only in Alabama but everywhere. When I visited the Chicago office of the National Urban League, it was crowded with young Negroes looking for work. While I was there a report was telephoned in of an attack on a Negro couple who had moved into a white neighborhood on the western edge of Chicago. These incidents may not serve to re-educate the George Wallaces of the land but the rest of us miss their portentous lesson at our mutual peril.

Washington Reports:

Letters to Reluctant Lawmakers Urged in Hospital Care Drive

REP. CECIL KING (D-Calif.), co-author of the King-Anderson bill for hospital insurance for the aged under social security, advised supporters of the measure to write to members of Congress opposed to the legislation, rather than to those who support it.

King made the statement as he was interviewed with Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), one of the original supporters of the similar legislation first proposed in 1959 by former Rep. Aime Forand (D-N.J.). They appeared on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on some 700 radio stations.

Halpern reported that 78 percent of about 17,000 of his constituents who responded to a questionnaire favor the social security approach to hospital insurance for the aged, against 68 percent last year.

King said his mail is 10 to 1 for the measure, but added that supporters of the bill should not "just write to the friends of the legislation—they should instead pick out the members who are in doubt or opposed and try to convince them."

He urged backers of King-Anderson to follow through by asking relatives in other parts of the country to write to their own congressmen who may be in doubt or against the bill.

"Get to those who have had no mail," he said. "That member believes his friends don't want it. And that isn't the case."

KING SUGGESTED that if enough sentiment is demonstrated for the measure it could still be brought before the 1963 session of Congress.

Both congressmen noted the heavy cost of hospital care for retired people, rising from $9.39 a day to $34.98 on a national average, according to Halpern, and $40 a day in California, King asserted.

Both also observed that while private insurance is all right for persons who can afford it, few can. King declared that the King-Anderson bill would help insurance companies by removing the heavy actuarial cost for the elderly.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, in effect, has just told the American business community to get busy on increasing foreign exports as a highly important way of cutting into the stubborn balance of payments deficit.

President Kennedy challenged businessmen to lower their prices as one way of increasing American exports by at least 10 percent. Such an increase, the Administration is contending, would go far to eliminate the balance of payments deficits without resorting to fiscal measures that might lead the United States into a new recession.

Addressing delegates to the White House Conference on Export Expansion, the President noted that other nations had expanded their exports more rapidly than the U.S. because "European producers, unlike American producers, respond to excess capacity by reducing prices in order to maintain production, rather than reducing production to maintain prices."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz urged organized labor to intensify its "efforts and interest in promoting a greater volume of exports" and, if necessary, stick a few pins into their employers to get them moving. He said:

"The AFL-CIO and the various international unions should continue through union news and educational programs to bring home to workers the relationship of jobs and exports. Perhaps, more directly, the unions in their day-to-day as well as formal exchanges with management, can encourage a bolder approach—or sometimes even a first venture—by management into the export market as an outlet for the products of the plant or industry."

Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, a businessman, said that most of the average businessman's objections to entering the export business were "nonsense." He strongly suggested that some of the reasons for American business failures abroad were failure to answer mail promptly, failure to speak foreign languages and a general looking down the nose at "foreigners."

* * *

HODGES ACCUSED many American businessmen of using a double standard—working hard on sales and sales methods at home and flubbing the foreign markets through ignorance or inefficiency.

The old chestnut that the U.S. can't compete abroad because of high American wages was thoroughly exploded by Hodges, who said:

"I am surprised to hear so many firms complain they cannot compete with low foreign wages. Costs, to begin with, depend on both wages and productivity. Americans boast the most advanced production methods in the world and American workers the highest productivity. Indeed, those firms with the highest export volume are the high wage industries and account for two-thirds of our total manufactured exports. Cost is not the only factor in competition—quality is more often than not the determining factor in sales, and here again the U.S. is a leader."

Hodges noted that many U.S. firms are now in export trade, but that "incredibly enough, thousands upon thousands of American businessmen remain ignorant of the opportunities of overseas trade or hold to the erroneous opinion that somehow they cannot compete abroad or that it is enormously difficult and complicated to export."

"And too many of them say, 'Oh, we are doing OK here in the market we know,' " he added.

Day after day the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers boast of the spirit of competition that has made America strong and rich. Yet, it is clear that large sectors of the business world are strikingly lacking in the spirit of that enterprise and competition when it comes to foreign trade. (PAI)

THE KING-ANDERSON BILL to provide social security hospital insurance for the aged should be passed without further delay, Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.), left, and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.) declared in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

October Offers Year's Bargains In Coats, Mattresses and Rugs

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER A SUMMER of jumping prices, living costs finally are receding. With a number of important foods a little cheaper, you can bring your eating bill back into line, especially if you seek out the more-abundant, and thus cheaper, foods of the month.

October also is a good month to look for coat sales. The Columbus Day sales start the annual price-cutting from the higher prices usually charged for fall clothing in September.

If your house needs roof repairs before winter, note that the building materials buy of the year is asphalt roofing. It has taken a noticeable drop in recent months.

Other good values include the recently-reduced prices of stereo record players, standard-quality mattresses and nylon rugs. In children's clothing, Dame Fashion once in a while takes a practical turn, and the big style for girls this year is the versatile jumper. Corduroy jumpers are both reasonable and machine-washable.

Here are price trends and buying tips for October which can help you choose family needs more advantageously:

Many retailers nowadays advertise innerspring mattresses at $39. These are "leaders," advertised at a low price to bring you into the store. There, the salesmen have an opportunity to trade you up to a $79 deluxe mattress, or even a "king," "queen" or other "supersize" for as much as $100. The mattress industry is trying urgently to promote them these days.

But the $39 standard mattress widely advertised as a special actually happens to be quite good quality and better than mattresses at this price used to be. Trade sources report that the improved quality at this moderate price is made possible by automation.

This is one of the few areas besides appliances in which automation noticeably has reduced prices to consumers. Another reason for the value is that retailers get a very small profit, often only $2 after expenses, on the $39 mattresses, compared to the $20 they usually net on the $79 mattresses.

You will find a hard push from salesmen to buy the supersize mattresses and the new box spring you consequently would need. Salesmen get bonuses (known in the trade as PM's or "push money") from manufacturers for pushing the higher-priced sets. They make as much as $8 extra for selling a supersize bedding set, according to Home Furnishings Daily, industry trade paper.

PRICES OF WOOL RUGS have been raised. Result is, nylon is getting more retail promotion and consumer interest. Good wool rugs have high soil resistance, but continuous-filament nylon rugs are reasonably good in this respect, and the better grades do rate high in durability.

However, nylon rugs range from very poor to very good, and anywhere from $4.95 a square yard to $14.95. Even the fact that a rug is made of "continuous-filament" nylon is no assurance of durability. Continuous-filament nylon is a thicker, longer nylon which resists soil and doesn't form little fiber balls as does the older "staple" nylon.

But continuous-filament nylon carpeting can vary in quality of fiber, in the thickness and length of pile, and in how closely woven or tufted it is. One of the most notorious scandals in the building industry today is the low-grade nylon carpeting installed in place of finished wood floors in many moderate-price new houses. Woven nylon rugs usually are more durable, more stable and shape-retaining than tufted rugs, and not really much more expensive for the same grade. Tufted rugs can be satisfactory if thickly tufted and made with a double jute back.

Meat prices are edging down but turkey and broilers are still outstanding values. Cheese is abundant, with prices trimmed, and is an outstanding value for main dishes. Tuna and pink salmon are in good supply, with special prices featured by the stores. In red meats, beef chuck roast and pork shoulders are relatively reasonable.

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AFL-CIO MERIT scholarship winner Travis A. Meredith of Welch, W. Va., greets Pres. George Meany on a visit to Washington. Meredith, en route to Yale University to begin his senior year as a pre-medical student, spent a few days doing research for term paper on union organizational work in West Virginia in the Thirties. Son of a Railway Clerks' member, Meredith was one of the first AFL-CIO scholarship students in 1960.

U.S. Ranking Slips:

Prenatal Care Urged To Cut Infant Deaths

THE UNITED STATES slipped from 10th to 11th place in the 1962 infant death rates of 15 countries, according to provisional figures released by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Ireland climbed from 13th place into the 10th place spot held by the U.S. in 1961. Remaining at the top of the list of countries with low infant mortality are the Netherlands and Sweden. The 15 countries, in order from lowest to highest mortality, are: Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Luxembourg, Canada, Japan, and Federal Republic of Germany.

The countries are those with populations over 300,000 that use the World Health Organization definitions of live birth and of infant death and have relatively complete reporting.

Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, pointed out that in 1961, which was the most recent year for which state-by-state information was available, none of the states in the U.S. had an infant mortality as low as that of the Netherlands or Sweden.

The Utah rate, lowest in the country (20.3 per 1,000 live births), was about a third higher than the rates of either the Netherlands or Sweden for that year, she said.

The heaviest toll continues to be in the first month of life, Mrs. Oettinger said, pointing out that seven out of 10 infants born alive in the U.S. in 1961 who did not live to see their first birthday had died in the first month of life.

* * *

THE MAJOR FACTORS in America's failure to reduce infant mortality more rapidly, she said, are premature birth and inadequate prenatal care.

"Premature termination of pregnancy increases the risk of death in the newborn period about 20 times," she stated. "Women who receive no prenatal care have a high incidence of premature delivery, and many of these babies die or suffer damage of an avoidable nature. Experience in a number of our cities has shown that lack of prenatal care about doubles the incidence of prematurity, and our studies show that the incidence of prematurity is much higher in our large cities than in the country as a whole."

Mrs. Oettinger urged more prenatal clinics so that mothers "can carry their babies to term with a minimum risk to the life of the infant," It is necessary, she said, to expand and improve "our maternity care programs if we are to make significant reductions in our present infant mortality rate."

In nine leading cities, according to a table prepared by the Children's Bureau, infant mortality among non-whites continued to run at a rate in striking excess of the white death rate. It ranged from a Los Angeles low of 29.2 per 1,000 live births for nonwhite, as against 22.1 for whites, to a figure nearly double the white rate in New York and Philadelphia. (Medical Tribune—Sept. 6, 1963).

From Soup to Nonsense:

Nobody Can Lead a Full Life Without a Call to Jury Duty

By Jane Goodsell

GETTING A SUMMONS to jury service is a lot like discovering that you're pregnant. You're astonished, excited, thrilled and proud. And you wonder how in the world you're going to fit it into your life.

It's almost as irreversible a phenomenon, too. Or anyway it seems like it. The subpoena, signed by the sheriff, states that you are hereby commanded to appear at the county courthouse at 9 o'clock on a Monday morning three weeks hence to begin a month's term as a juror.

This command business strikes you as pretty ungracious. In fact, downright rude. Commanded, indeed! This is a democracy, isn't it? And you're a citizen and a voter, aren't you? You're not accustomed to being commanded. An invitation, perhaps followed up by a bit of coaxing and flattery, would be a more charming way of obtaining your services.

After some sober reflection, you realize that you are being treated like that precisely because this is a democracy and you are a citizen. And, unless you have a really valid excuse, you'd better appear promptly at 9 a.m. on the appointed Monday.

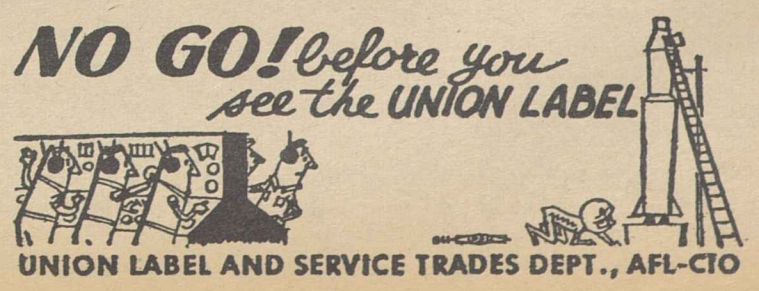
Having accepted your duty, you begin to feel quite self-important and pleased with yourself. You phone your friends to boast of your appointment: "Guess what? I'm going to be on the jury!"

If you have any acting ability at all, you can tell the truth (that your name was drawn at random from a list of registered voters) and still imply that you were really picked because of your keen, logical mind and judicial reasoning powers.

BY THIS TIME you've finally got straight which one is the plaintiff and which is the defendant, and you can sound pretty authoritative —unless you're talking to a lawyer, which you'd better not.

As the day draws closer, you are assailed by doubts: What does one wear to court? Who are you to be deciding other people's fate? How will your family get along without you if you should happen to be on a jury that gets locked up overnight? Have you the mental acuity to understand what the attorneys are talking about? How do you address a judge? Where is the courthouse, anyway?

When you walk into the courthouse at 8:50, clutching your subpoena, you try to look brisk and self-possessed, but you feel as though it's your first day at a new school. And you can no longer remember which one is the plaintiff and which is the defendant.



'Statistical Chicanery' Hit:

'Neat Trick' Exposed In Claims for R-T-W

If you listen to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, there's nothing like a "right-to-work" law to boost union membership.

The Chamber has even put out a new pamphlet which makes the claim that union membership "skyrocketed" in states which have banned the union shop.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) told the House that this would indeed be "a neat trick . . . if it were true."

To reach this "amazing" conclusion—that "work" laws stimulate union growth—the authors of the Chamber's pamphlet resorted to what Dent termed "a calculated misstatement of fact."

He cited both a press release and the language in the booklet to back up his charge of "statistical chicanery."

The CofC press release begins: "Union membership 'skyrocketed' in six states after enactment of right to work laws, according to a booklet released today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States."

The portion of the booklet on which the release is based doesn't exactly say that—although the implication was apparently strong enough to mislead the Chamber's own publicists.

Here's the actual language.

"Union membership has skyrocketed, especially in states that enacted right-to-work laws . . . Georgia's right-to-work law was adopted in 1947 and union membership climbed from 35,000 in 1939 to 135,000 in 1953, or 280 percent. Other increases are equally impressive: Texas 239 percent, Arizona 257 percent, Nebraska 153 percent, South Dakota 185 percent, and Arkansas 171 percent."

Chamber's Conclusion

These figures, according to the Chamber's so-called Committee for Voluntary Unionism, demonstrate that "right-to-work laws help employes keep their unions strong."

Dent told the House that "the U.S. Chamber has sought to claim the labor movement's greatest period of growth, the war years and the period immediately preceding and following the war, resulted from right-to-work laws."

In fact, he emphasized, "the law did not come into existence until after the Taft-Hartley Act passage in 1947."

Dent said he discovered that the union growth statistics used by the Chamber came from a 1956 survey by Leo Wolman, but the booklet "ignored" Wolman's conclusion that the "large postwar spurt" of union membership ended in 1947, before the enactment of "work" laws and that union membership growth in New York State alone was more than the entire gain claimed for "right-to-work" laws.

The Pennsylvania congressman summed up his analysis with this comment:

"When honest men encounter such blatant misuse of fact, they can only conclude that the whole effort of fraud and misrepresentation has been undertaken deliberately in a cynical attempt to sway the judgment and viewpoint of the uninformed."

UAW Chosen At Burroughs After 30 Years

Detroit—The Auto Workers, successful after 30 years of trying to organize the Burroughs Corp. and its 5,527 employes, has been chosen bargaining agent, 2,760 to 2,404, in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

UAW Reg. Dir. Joseph McCusker, who started the winning campaign last May, said the firm has been Michigan's largest non-union industrial employer.

After the election the company, which makes computers, filed objections citing rumors that the firm would merge and alleging that the election campaign interfered with those "laboratory conditions" which the NLRB has said are required for employe free choice.

The union said it fairly and freely won and is entitled to certification. Two other unions represent small groups at Burroughs, it said—the Firemen & Oilers and the United Plant Guards.

SEMINAR SPONSORED by the Railway Labor Executives' Association brought six leaders of the Japanese General Federation of Private Railway Workers to this country for the union-to-union program. RLEA Executive Sec. Donald S. Beattie is shown as he addressed the group. Seated at his right is Pres. Toshikatsu Horii of the Japanese union federation.

Protestant, Catholic Churchmen Accuse 'Work' Forces of Deceit

Two nationally prominent church leaders—a Protestant and a Catholic—have accused promoters of so-called "right-to-work" laws of a calculated attempt to deceive the American public about the true nature of the anti-union state legislation.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, charged that "work" propagandists have "pitched" their claims "on a low ethical level" and are guilty of fraud in their use of the "right-to-work" slogan and their claims that the laws are designed to guarantee "freedom."

"It is called a 'right-to-work' law, I think designedly, to leave the impression with the general public that it will provide work," Msgr. Higgins continued.

Instead of providing jobs or individual rights to workers, however, "work" law promoters are "out to break union organizations," observed the Rev. Edward F. Allen, superintendent of the Augusta Dist. of the Maine Methodist Churches.

"The purpose is union-busting," he declared.

The two clergymen made their charges on the American University program, "Viewpoint Washington," broadcast over an eight-station educational television network. The discussion was moderated by Prof. Laurence Martin of the Johns Hapkins School of Advanced Intl. Studies.

Threat to Freedom

In another comment on the nature of the "work" laws, Dr. William J. Lee, S.S., dean of studies at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore and a recognized Catholic authority on labor-management relations, declared that the open shop laws pose a serious threat to the American free enterprise system.

His charge appeared in an article in the September issue of the Industrial & Labor Relations Report Card, a quarterly issued by the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

Dr. Lee said that "right-to-work" propagandists have cloaked their real purpose—outlawing freedom of contract between labor and management and destruction of the collective bargaining process—under "an extraordinary amount of double talk" and "misrepresentation."

"Many social thinkers are convinced that suppression of collective bargaining or the deferment of unions from effective representation of employes would, under present conditions, lead sooner or later to state control and to the impairment or collapse of the free enterprise system," the educator declared.

Msgr. Higgins explained that because the "work" forces have based their arguments on the unethical and false contention that the purpose of the legislation is to guarantee freedom, "churchmen feel they ought to speak out and try to clear the air."

"The underlying interest of church groups," he said, "is in the right of labor to organize and the advantage of collective bargaining. The 'right-to-work' law is a very serious threat to collective bargaining and, therefore, the church speaks out."

He noted that some labor issues do not evoke much comment from the churches because they are technical and there is room for honest debate, "but here is one that has been squarely pitched in ethical terms by the opposition, and I think church groups feel they should speak out on the issue."

Allen Adds Point

"Not only that," Allen added, "but these working people are within our churches. They are worthy, good citizens, and in all justice we should bring this out and be concerned with their problems as church people."

In addition to the moral grounds on which the nation's great religious faiths oppose the "work" laws, the clerics pointed out, there is a strong practical case endorsed by many industrial executives that such legislation is harmful to sound labor-management relations based on the nationally-accepted federal policy of collective bargaining.

"To my personal knowledge," said Msgr. Higgins, "a number of substantial employers in the country, men representing large industries, are—privately at least—opposed to 'right-to-work' legislation. I doubt that any of the really important industrial relations people in the large industries want 'right-to-work' legislation or would want to do away with the union shop."

"Work" law proposals have been defeated decisively in the legislatures of five states so far this year—Maine, Vermont, New Mexico, Idaho and Connecticut. A Wyoming statute passed by the legislature is under court attack as unconstitutional.

A current attempt to put the issue to a referendum in Oklahoma is being opposed by citizens groups, which in hearings before the State Supreme Court have charged "wholesale fraud, forgery" and other irregularities in the gathering of petitions by the "work" forces.

Medicare Premium Cut By Saskatchewan Plan

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan medical care-hospitalization program, which covers everybody in the province, worked so successfully in the first year of its existence that a major cut in the annual premium has been announced by Premier Woodrow Lloyd.

The combined fee, $72 for a family during the first year, was reduced to $52. Single persons, who have been paying $36, will now pay $26.

Two factors were involved in the price cut:

- Costs of operation were less than anticipated, whereas critics had claimed the plan would be abused and would cost more than expected.
- A jump in receipts from the province's 5 percent sales tax, half of which is earmarked for meeting the expenses of the program, due to the general economic boom.

The combination of less-than-anticipated costs and increased sales tax receipts left the Medical Care Commission, which administers the insurance funds, with a $9.5 million surplus after the first year. About half is being returned to the public in the form of lower premiums and the remainder is being retained as a reserve fund.

Lloyd pointed out that the premium may fluctuate from time to time as a result of variations in operating costs and in general economic conditions, but that he expects the new rates to remain in force for "some time."

The boom had a good effect in provincial finances generally. Treasurer J. H. Brockelbank reported a surplus of nearly $10 million although net debt had been wiped out during the fiscal year.

New York Blue Shield Hit for 'Backwardness'

New York—The New York Blue Shield plan—United Medical Service, Inc.—has drawn sharp criticism from a labor-management group which declared it is "backward" in benefits and financing and "behind the standards of other large communities and the average for the nation as a whole."

The criticism, coupled with recommendations for a major overhaul of the plan to meet more nearly the needs of subscribers, was voiced in a report issued by the New York Labor-Management Council of Health and Welfare Plans, Inc. The group was formed a year ago to represent consumers of pre-paid health insurance, particularly large groups of workers whose coverage is financed under labor-management contracts.

Chairman of LMC is John I. Snyder, Jr., president of U.S. Industries, Inc., and the co-chairman is Jay Rubin, president of the New York Hotel Trades Council, who also is chairman of the New York City Central Labor Council's committee on hospital and medical care.

A major criticism by LMC was that the New York Blue Shield plan is so set up that most of its subscribers are ineligible for the "paid-in-full" benefits under income limitations set by the plan.

The panel said these service benefits "have atrophied from little use" and urged the plan to revamp its contracts, to preserve low-cost service benefits for low income groups and set up a "multi-level" system which would provide uniform service benefits under fees and premiums that vary according to income.

It also called for an indemnity series of benefits to be sold to subscribers whose incomes do not qualify them for service benefits and urged that group purchasers be gvien "meaningful and realistic" choices through the separation of indemnity and service benefits from the same underwriting.

Students Get Labor Viewpoint

FROM ALL PARTS of the United States, as well as from the far corners of the world, visitors come to AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington for briefings on what labor thinks about the problems that face men at home and abroad. Many of the groups that come calling are made up of high school students. Typical are those listening to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in the top photo, from Nicolet High School in Madison, Wis. Second photo from top shows the third group the Duluth, Minn., YMCA has brought to Washington; speaking to them is Alex Christie of the Steelworkers. At the bottom is a church group, the Fountain Club for high school students of the Fountain Street Church in Grand Rapids, Mich. Addressing them on "Labor and Segregation" is Assistant Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Various branches of the federal government often channel visitors to the building, too. Second photo from bottom shows some of the State Dept.'s intern interpreters hearing Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach (at head of table).

In Automation's Onsurge:

35-Hour Week Seen 'Too Long' by 1970

Toronto—The 35-hour workweek will be considered "too long" by the year 1970, Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes predicted in a speech to the Ontario Conference on Automation & Social Change.

He described the "threat and challenge" of automation as second only to that of the hydrogen bomb and said it will necessitate a shorter working life as well as a reduced workweek.

He told conference participants that the onsurge of automation in the United States and Canada has left in its wake millions of "walking wounded" who make up a growing "army of the unemployed."

For many years, Hayes said, "experts . . . kept reassuring one another that automation was just a logical extension of mechanization and that, like mechanization, it would create more jobs."

'Revolutionary' Force

Only now, he said, are people beginning to realize that this is "a revolutionary force capable of overturning our social order."

Mechanization "made workers more efficient and thus more valuable," Hayes pointed out, while "automation threatens to make them superfluous and thus without value."

He took note of a trade journal's survey showing that 76 percent of a group of corporate executives agreed with the statement that "the company is entitled to all of the savings resulting from the introduction of labor-saving equipment."

The statement, Hayes said, is "patently absurd" because public-supported research and education and a "heritage of scientific knowledge" are behind technology.

In addition, he said, management would be committing "economic suicide" if it were successful in maintaining such a position since "workers are consumers."

Markets Essential

"It is pointless to plan automated factories capable of pouring out endless streams of goods without also planning an economy in which those goods can be distributed and consumed," he added.

Hayes told the conference that to cope with a situation where "fewer and fewer people can turn out more and more goods in less and less time," it will be necessary "to reduce the number of hours an individual works—not merely in a day, a week, or a year, but in his lifetime."

He urged longer education, the better to prepare workers for jobs through special schools and institutes "specially designed to bridge the gap between high school and college."

At the other end of the scale, he said, "we must of necessity . . . make it possible for workers to retire on decent incomes at 60 or even 55 years of age."

Automation, Hayes concluded, gives mankind a choice between "abundance through rational planning" or "economic chaos."

5 to 1 Job Toll Reported From Office Automation

Five office jobs are lost for every one created by automation, a University of Chicago economics professor has reported.

Prof. Arnold Weber, speaking in Port Huron, Mich., at a meeting of an Auto Worker-organized White Collar Advisory Council, said the few surveys of automated offices that have been made to date indicate a top-heavy job loss.

He made these other points:

- Introduction of automated machinery usually has a disruptive effect on the work force because "inequities inevitably result."
- Automating an office produces a major shift in the sexes; surveys show a ratio of eight men to seven women was changed to eight men and one woman in some instances.
- Since machines don't need sleep or a coffee break, many offices have instituted "factory type" discipline. Shift work is now part of office life.
- Identification of office workers with management rather than with unions is undergoing a change. Automation's "easiest victims" are those office supervisors whose decision-making can be done by the new computers.

Weber said office workers who historically have been more pro-management than pro-labor now find their hoped-for advancement through the ranks blocked by decision-making machines.

Joseph Ross, president of Federal Department Stores, told the 150 delegates that unless special measures are taken, "the lethal combination of knowledge explosion and population bulge may produce an 'employment fallout' beyond the power of normal economic growth to absorb."

Dir. Douglas Fraser of the UAW's Technical, Office & Professional Dept. (TOP), told the conference the union won more NLRB white collar elections in the first eight months of 1963 than in any full year since 1957.

"There's a great deal of uncertainty among white collar workers as to their future," he said. "It's just now coming to the surface as more and more automated machinery is moved into their offices. They know all about the high casualty rate that comes with automated processes out in the plant."

Irving Bluestone, administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, observed that the nation does not know where automation is leading it. The speed of change is not fully understood, and each company "nurses" its own automation plans, denying the government access to information that could help determine the course of national planning that must, he said, be followed.

Bluestone repeated the UAW's call for establishment of a "technological clearing house, so as a nation we know where we're headed."

The conference agreed that America must develop a full employment program to absorb the unemployed.

British Unemployment Drops to 2.2 Percent

London — Unemployment in Great Britain dipped to 2.1 percent of the labor force in mid-September from mid-August's 2.2 percent and stood where it was in September 1962, the Labor Ministry reported.

The biggest drop in September figures in four years resulted in 485,390 workers looking for jobs and unable to find them, a decline of 16,624 from August. February unemployment was 3.9 percent of the labor force, or 878,356.

For Full Employment:

Increase in Mobility Seen Workers' Need

Greater labor mobility will be required in the years ahead to meet the problems posed by rapid technological change, the Labor Dept. declared in a new study on manpower problems.

"The process by which workers are matched with jobs in this country is beset by barriers, inefficiencies and inadequacies which will require great and specific efforts to overcome," the report said.

Private, individual decisions on the part of workers and employers must play a significant role in the development of a "stabilized, full employment labor market," the department study said, pointing to the fact that 8 million Americans changed jobs in 1961.

More workers than in the past will have to develop the mobility to "shift from less skilled jobs to more complex control, service, distribution and creative functions," the study noted, to keep up with technological change.

These workers may have to change their residences "as well as their occupation and industry," the report continued, and the trend will affect not only blue-collar but white-collar workers as well.

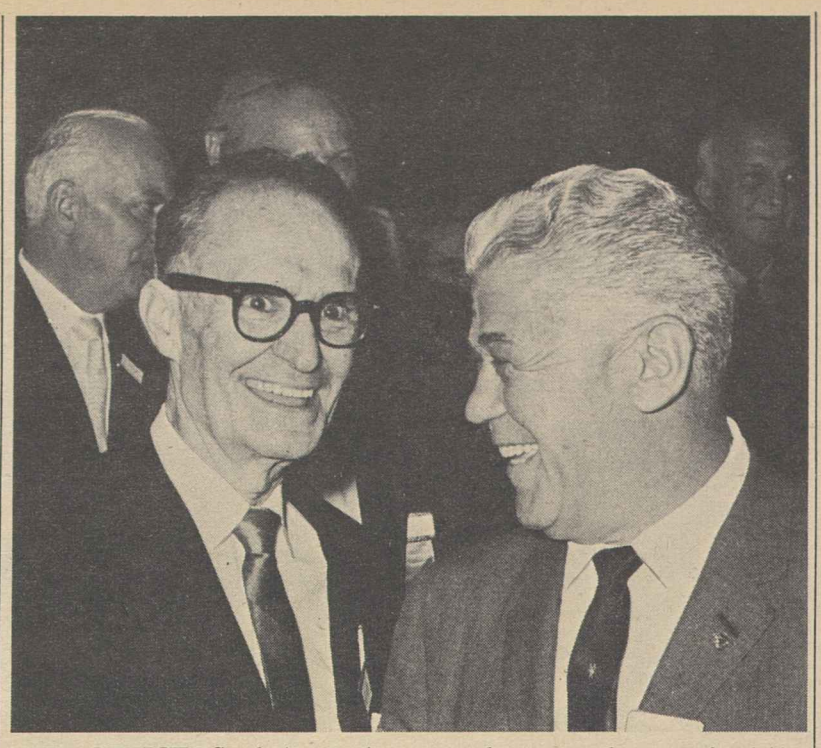
Workers change their jobs for two main reasons, the report observed—to improve their status or to find new work because of layoff. Each of these categories accounts for one-third of the job shifts.

Nearly half the job changes in 1961 involved a major shift in occupation or industry, with more unskilled workers involved in these moves than other groups.

While stressing the need for greater mobility in the labor force, the report stressed the need "to strengthen and redirect the educational and training processes by which workers are prepared for employment."

The study found that home ownership, employer hiring practices and seniority and pension systems were important factors in lessening the mobility of workers, adding:

"The need to supplement general measures of economic stimulation with special measures designed to improve the functioning of the labor market and the qualifications of the work force is evident."



NEW OFFICERS of the Barbers are shown as they received the congratulations of delegates at the close of the union's convention. Sec.-Treas. E. M. Sanders is at left. At right is Pres. Joseph N. DePaola, who succeeded William C. Birthright as president of the 73,000-member union.

North Carolina Council Again Picks Barbee

Asheville—Pres. W. M. Barbee of the North Carolina AFL-CIO won re-election for a two-year term in a contest with Walter P. Brown at the convention of the state central body here.

In another contested election, Vice Pres. Julius R. Fry won over P. R. Latta. Returned to office without opposition were Vice Presidents John E. Jervis and Russell Ange. Ted B. Davis was chosen to succeed Vice Pres. Robert Baker, who chose not to run again.

The convention called for legislation permitting county and municipal employes to join unions; prohibiting the use of strikebreakers; and outlawing state collection of poll taxes. The delegates endorsed federal aid to education; health care for the aged under social security, and other major AFL-CIO legislative objectives.

Major convention addresses were made by Daniel A. Powell of Memphis, COPE area director; Paul A. Askew, assistant to the president of the Operating Engineers, and others.

Askew said labor has been "short-changed" and is "losing its rights and privileges through increased governmental power." Powell expressed a need for honest and intelligent conservatives as well as liberals but said the "radical right" is neither honest nor intelligent.

The delegates elected five at-large vice presidents: Patrick Boyd of Hamlet, Railway Carmen; Mrs. Joyce Ross of Hendersonville, Ladies' Garment Workers; John Jennings of Greensboro, Transport Service Workers; Sam H. Scott of Winston-Salem, Stone Workers; and Mrs. Edith Truitt of Lexington, Clothing Workers.

AIW Comeback Cited; Griepentrog Returned

Chicago—All members of the Allied Industrial Workers can have a "great sense of pride" for the part they have played in bringing the union back from the "brink of extinction," Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog told delegates to the union's 14th biennial convention.

Griepentrog noted that just a few years ago, the AIW was under the corrupt influence of racketeers, with its financial resources "down to nothing," and under the threat of expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

Since then, he observed, "loyalty to our members has brought about a sound union" with a democratic structure that now embraces some 80,000 members.

Griepentrog and AIW Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell were reelected to four-year terms. Also returned to office were Frank Evans, executive board member-at-large, and Regional Directors Carl Smigel of Cleveland, Dominick D'Ambrosio of Cincinnati, Ira Luplow of Saginaw, Mich., Edward T. Donahue of Lansing, Mich., V. Q. LaPage of Decatur, Ill., and Clifford Matchey of Milwaukee.

Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, among the speakers in the closing days of the convention, told the delegates that the role of women workers "must be considered within the total concept of the change that is occurring in the entire labor force."

"The fact that women are working is only part of the change that is taking place in the design for living of many workers and citizens," she observed.

"But to subtract the present 23 million working women from the labor force," she pointed out, "would be eliminating one-third of the work force of the nation. Such a step would not solve our problem of unemployment, but create instant havoc."

Lumber Quota, Tariffs Draw IWA Opposition

Vancouver, B. C.—Delegates to the Woodworkers convention here voted firm opposition to high U.S. tariffs and the imposition of quotas on Canadian softwoods after hearing appeals from Allan MacEachen, Canada's federal labor minister, and Arthur Laing, Canadian minister of northern affairs.

MacEachen told the more than 300 delegates that the problems of the American lumber industry would not be solved by placing curbs on Canadian lumber exports. He said, however, that the question was "of the greatest concern" to Canada because higher tariffs "would further increase the imbalance of our trade with the U.S." and affect workers in the Canadian woods industry.

In other resolutions, the IWA went on record as opposing racial discrimination in union ranks, supporting Pres. Kennedy's legislative proposals on civil rights, and favoring a federal minimum wage rate of $2 an hour.

A proposal to increase the union's minimum dues from $3 to $4 was defeated by a close vote, and a resolution calling for a $5 monthly assessment to build a $10-million strike fund was referred to the executive board.

IWA Pres. Al Hartung was nominated for re-election without opposition, as were Sec.-Treas. William Botkin, First Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, Second Vice Pres. Ronald F. Roley and Trustee Rae Eddie.

Speakers included Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, T. C. Douglas, head of Canada's New Democratic Party, and CLC Vice Pres. Joseph Morris, former president of IWA Reg. 1.

CLC Aide Appointed To UN Delegation

Vancouver, B. C.—Appointment of Kalmen Kaplansky, director of the Intl. Affairs Dept. of the Canadian Labor Congress, as a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, was announced by Labor Minister Allan J. MacEachen during a speech at the Woodworkers convention.

Kaplansky, a member of the Typographical Union, also is a member of the Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Labor Support Lauded By Vermont Governor

Newport, Vt.—Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff gave his thanks for the labor votes that helped elect him last year in a speech to the eighth annual convention of the Vermont AFL-CIO in which he also lauded the state's union movement for its effort to get progressive legislation through the 1963 session of the legislature.

Hoff, who had the state body's endorsement in his campaign in 1962, was one of a number of political figures who addressed the convention. They included his Republican lieutenant governor, Ralph A. Foote; Republican State Senators John Boylan and James L. Oakes, regarded as probable candidates for the nomination for lieutenant governor next year; Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R) and Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R).

The 100 delegates elected Carroll P. Comstock, Jr., Rutland, a member of Machinists Lodge 1590, secretary-treasurer of the state organization to succeed James R. Cross of St. Albans, who died of a heart attack while making preparations for the convention.

Lena Brown of Windsor, a member of Rubber Workers Local 289, was elected executive vice president to succeed Donald E. Conley, president of the same local, who did not seek reelection.

The delegates passed 22 resolutions, including one calling for the formation of local groups to "take action" against "reactionary organizations which fight to weaken labor unions while claiming to fight communism."

The labor council pledged solidarity "with the aims of our Negro American citizens," commended labor participants in the "March on Washington;" supported Pres. Kennedy's eight-point civil rights program; endorsed the recently-enacted Vermont Fair Employment Practices Act; backed the AFL-CIO legislative program; urged participation in the activities of farm organizations and asked all union members to contribute $1 to the Committee on Political Education.

A committee was named to seek funds to establish a yearly scholarship in memory of Cross, veteran trade unionist who had been secretary-treasurer of the labor council since it was set up. Most of the delegates attended a memorial mass for him in St. Mary's Church here.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson; Reg. Dir. Arthur Brown of the U.S. Conciliation & Mediation Service; Most Rev. Robert F. Joyce, Catholic bishop of Vermont; Reg. Dir. Henry Murray of COPE; and Mrs. Stella Hackel, Vermont's new commissioner of employment security.

Pres. Ralph Williams and Mrs. Ruth Colombo, director of women's activities, were reelected without opposition.

Aim for '64 Elections, Minnesota Unions Urged

Minneapolis—Labor's legislative program went down the drain last November when conservatives won both houses of the Minnesota legislature, Pres. Robert A. Olson told delegates to the State AFL-CIO convention here.

Calling for a strong drive to elect friendly legislators in 1964, Olson said the state central body has had to fight hard to block legislation which would be harmful to unions and to the state.

The 800 delegates heard Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) express the hope that congressional action on the railroad work rules dispute will not set a precedent for compulsory arbitration.

"Under the circumstances, it was the best we could do," he said.

Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.) told the delegates he was confident that hospital care for the aged under social security could be enacted before the 1964 elections.

Walter Davis, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, stressed the need for unions to take the initiative in developing effective civil rights programs at the community level.

Labor's support for consumer protection legislation pending in Congress and the AFL-CIO's opposition to a so-called quality-stabilization bill which would enable manufacturers to control the retail prices of brand-name merchandise, was explained by Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Other convention speakers included Minnesota Gov. Karl Rolvaag, State Atty. Gen. Walter F. Mondale, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, Steelworkers Legislative Rep. John Sheehan, and Wesley McCune, director of Group Research.

This was an off-year for election of state AFL-CIO officers, whose terms have another year to run.

Vicki Vola Named AFTRA President

New York—Vicki Vola is the new president of the Television & Radio Artists. Formerly first vice president, she was elected as successor to Art Gilmore. Other new officers are Jud Conlon of Los Angeles, recording secretary, and Ray Heatherton, New York, treasurer.

Delegates to the annual convention at Los Angeles voted to hold the 1964 convention in Denver and elected these vice presidents: Tyler McVey, Los Angeles; Arwin Schweig, Chicago; David H. Schnabel, Kansas City; William H. Deal, Philadelphia; Evelyn Freyman, Washington, D. C.; Larry Ward, St. Louis; John Milton Kennedy, Los Angeles.

UAW-Intl. Harvester Agree on Arbitrator

Chicago—Gabriel L. Alexander, Detroit attorney, has been chosen by the Auto Workers and the Intl. Harvester Co. as disputes arbitrator under existing contracts. Alexander also serves as permanent arbitrator for the UAW and the Chrysler Corp.

House Approves $11.1 Billion Tax Cut

Finance Committee Poses Senate Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

designed primarily to pump money into the economy.

Mills, who helped hold all but a hard core of 26 southern Democrats in line for the bill, also stressed that Congress would be abdicating its powers if it made a tax cut contingent on a White House decision regarding spending levels.

Only one Republican—Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis. — broke with his party's leadership on the key spending curb vote.

On the final passage vote, when there was no doubt as to the outcome, 48 Republicans voted with 223 Democrats for the bill. Opposing passage were 126 Republicans and 29 Democrats.

As sent to the Senate, the bill would cut individual income taxes $8.8 billion and corporation taxes by $2.3 billion over a two-year period. Two-thirds of the tax cut for individuals and one-half of the cut for corporations would become effective Jan. 1, 1964; the balance one year later.

For a family with two children, earning $5,000 a year and taking the standard deduction, taxes would be cut from the present $420 to $290 by 1965—a 31 percent reduction.

A $6,000-a-year family, with typical itemized deductions, would pay $343 instead of $456—a 25 percent cut.

The House bill eliminates the present 4 percent dividend credit—which the AFL-CIO has termed "one of the most glaring tax loopholes favoring wealthy stockholders." However, it also tightens up the sick pay tax exclusion by applying it only after 30 days of illness as contrasted to seven days at present.

A number of tax reforms originally requested by Kennedy are not in the House bill, and the AFL-CIO has said it will seek further loophole-closing provisions in the Senate.

Although the outlook for Senate passage is considered good, the bill must first clear the key Finance Committee headed by an arch-opponent of a tax cut—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.). Byrd has indicated a leisurely timetable.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen that he sees a legislative "collision" between the Administration's two high-priority programs—the tax bill and civil rights legislation.

Concern Expressed On Dominican Coup

The AFL-CIO is concerned "for the future of free labor" in the Dominican Republic and "deeply regrets" the forcible overthrow of the government, Andrew C. McLellan, the federation's inter-American representative declared.

Commenting on the coup that ended the 7-month-old, democratically elected Bosch regime, McLellan urged that constitutional procedures established under the previous government be re-established as soon as possible.

Noting that the new provisional government has said it will adhere to the 1962 constitution, the AFL-CIO representative declared "we assume the workers' rights to organize freely will be maintained and that the new regime will ensure that its policies are representative of all non-Communist parties and democratic elements of the country."

The Bosch government was the first legally elected government in the Dominican Republic in 33 years and came after the assassination of Gen. Rafael Trujillo ended a 30-year military dictatorship.

Local Collects $7,121 From Closed Firm

Newark, N. J.—It took three years of court action, but Retail Clerks Local 21 finally collected $7,121 for former members whose last pay checks bounced when the Dennison Product Co. went out of business.

Distribution of the proceeds to the former employes, who had been covered by a union contract while working for Dennison, required a full week.

HONOR STUDENTS from Chicago high schools interview AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after his speech to the Chicago Executives' Club. The students were invited by the club's Youth Committee.

Short Answers Make the Point

Chicago — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany needed only one word to answer two of the questions asked by members of the Chicago Executives' Club following his speech.

"Do you believe in Khrushchev's good intentions?" he was asked.

"No," Meany replied.

"Do you consider Hoffa a detriment to the union cause?"

"Yes," said Meany.

City Loses Appeal On Public Unions

Sacramento—The California Supreme Court reaffirmed a previous ruling upholding the rights of public employes to join bona fide labor unions despite local laws to the contrary.

The court rejected an appeal by the city of Los Angeles from the earlier decision that state laws take precedence over local ordinances which upheld the right of city employes to join Fire Fighters Local 748.

The high court's decision reversed a finding made last March by the 2d District Court of Appeals in Los Angeles that a state law guaranteeing union rights did not apply to Los Angeles because it is a chartered city. The Fire Fighters had challenged that finding.

Meany Urges Business To Aid in Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

who have helped support the American Institute for Free Labor Development, even though the institute's success in building a strong, free trade union movement will mean "tougher collective bargaining problems" for U.S. overseas operations.

"We have come a long way," Meany said, "from the days of banana republics, when American companies . . . made their deals with local tyrants, without regard to the welfare of the population. Mr. Grace and others like him are well aware that the choice today is between democracy and Castroism; and that if democracy is to win, it must meet the needs and the desires of the people, starting with a higher standard of living."

The young people trained by the institute, Meany emphasized, "are not engaged in mere academic exercises."

"They are on the firing line—sometimes literally—in the struggle to turn back a well-organized Communist attempt to seize the labor movements in their countries," he said.

The wife and child of one AIFLD graduate in Honduras "were seriously beaten in the street by Communist toughs," Meany recounted, but the fight to oust Communist leadership was successful.

The U.S. business community should realize, Meany said, that "just as there are no free trade unions except in free, democratic nations, there is no such thing as a free, democratic nation without a free labor movement. . . . So if some of you are tempted to wish that unions would disappear, pause for a second thought. If our freedom is destroyed, yours will disappear as well."

No 'Exact Image'

Both business and labor must recognize that "this country cannot build other nations exactly in the American image," Meany said.

He added:

"If the people of a nation freely choose certain political and economic forms, and remain free to change them, we should not be concerned about the forms themselves. For they have the essential quality of democracy—self-determination."

Inviting the "active help of American business" in support of programs to assist freedom throughout the world, Meany declared:

"While unions and management may quarrel over the terms of a contract; while the AFL-CIO and business spokesmen may be deeply divided on a wide range of domestic issues, from fiscal policy to federal housing, they should stand together in the great struggle of our times, the struggle that will determine the future and perhaps the survival of mankind."

9-28-63

"LABOR—THE PAST 50 YEARS", 36 cases of historical material loaned by Philadelphia local and international unions, went on display on Labor Day in the Philadelphia Free Library and will remain on exhibit until Thanksgiving. Arranged with the help of the Education Committee of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, it includes a copy of "Land of Promise," Labor Day film donated by the national AFL-CIO. Shown at its presentation are, from left, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Henry McFarland; George Holoway, head of the library's Educational Films Dept.; Philadelphia AFL-CIO Pres. Norman Blumberg and Deputy Dir. Helen D. Hutchinson of the Library.

Social Security Funds Found in Close Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

the old-age, survivors and disability insurance program and that at the end of June 1963 about 18.5 million people were being paid benefits at the $1.3 billion per month rate.

At the beginning of 1963 about 78 percent of all persons aged 65 and over were eligible to receive benefits. This is expected to reach 89 percent by the end of the year and will continue to increase to 93 to 95 percent in the future.

As of June 30, 1962, the assets of the OASI fund were $19.6 billion and the disability fund $2.5 billion. For the fiscal year 1962, OASI fund outgo exceeded income by $1.3 billion but it is estimated that the five fiscal years 1963 through 1967 will produce an increase in assets to $22 billion.

The disability fund income and outgo balanced out during the year despite a 46 percent increase in expenditures. However, to prevent an anticipated decline in fund assets, the trustees recommend that the law be changed so that a small portion of the increase in social security rates scheduled for 1966 will be allocated to the disability fund.

The trustees reported that for the combined OASI and disability program, administrative expenses amounted to 2.3 percent of the benefits paid. This included costs of the Treasury Dept. in collecting the taxes and preparing benefit checks.

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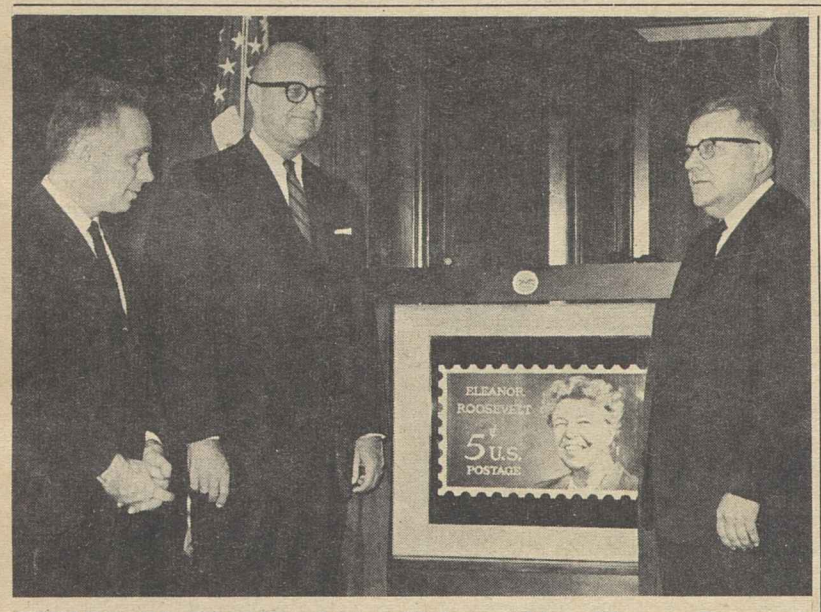
Unemployment Hits 5.6%, Rate Unchanged Over Year



DESIGN OF STAMP which will honor Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was unveiled in simple ceremonies at the Post Office Dept. in Washington at which Postmaster Gen. John Gronouski (right) was joined by her son, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), and Hyman H. Bookbinder (left), director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. Mrs. Roosevelt is the first First Lady to be so honored since Martha Washington.

In Biennial Report:

Rights Commission Endorses FEP Law

A unanimous Civil Rights Commission has recommended strong new legislative and executive action to wipe out racial discrimination in the United States. It endorsed, for the first time, a broad federal fair employment law, long urged by the AFL-CIO as the keystone to civil rights progress.

The commission's life formally expired Sept. 30, the day after its report was submitted to the President and Congress. But the Senate, by a bipartisan 70-15 vote, approved a one-year extension. The House was expected to follow suit. A longer, possibly a permanent extension, is expected to be part of the omnibus civil rights bill to be acted on later this year.

In its third biennial report, the commission found "an atmosphere of genuine hopefulness" in the drive toward equal rights and opportunity.

All levels of government, it reported, have been "increasingly active in the protection of the rights of their citizens." A growing number of religious and civic groups have helped awaken the nation to its responsibilities, the commission declared. Pres. Kennedy has provided guidance, and "the nation now appears to be moving toward the eradication of slavery's lingering after-effects."

But this new hope, the six-member commission cautioned, "is no cause for complacency."

Still a 'Broad Gulf'

The commission found there remains "a broad gulf between the abandonment of enforced segregation and the achievement of a society in which race or color is not a factor in the hiring or promotion of an employe, in the sale of a home, or in the educational opportunity offered a child."

When the commission was established six years ago, the report noted, "there was some hope that voting would prove to be the key to the other aspects of civil rights. . . . This hope was implicit in the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, but it has proved to be an oversimplification

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Senate Committee Told:

Productivity Rise Takes Toll in Jobs

Sharply rising productivity in a slowly growing economy is wiping out factory jobs and could result in increased unemployment, a Labor Dept. expert indicated in testimony before a congressional committee.

Automation and technological change, the major factors in rising output per manhour, can cause "sharp dislocation" in employment, Leon Greenberg of the Bureau of Labor Statistics told a Senate Labor subcommittee. In a "maximum employment" economy "the shifts may be accomplished easily," he said, but "if output is not increasing fast enough" then "long-term and high-level ratios of unemployment may arise."

Greenberg, assistant BLS commissioner for productivity and technological developments, estimated that in the five-year period 1957-61, nearly 200,000 factory workers' jobs were wiped out each year because of the sharp and sustained rise in productivity.

He told the subcommittee that output per manhour in manufacturing increased more than 4 percent a year in both 1961 and 1962 and that two successive years of large increases "is somewhat unusual."

The productivity rate for 1957-62 increased at an annual average of 3.4 percent, Greenberg said, "substantially higher" than the 1953-58 years and the average postwar rate of 2.7 percent.

Margin 'Very Small'

In contrast, actual production of goods and services, which ran higher than the increase in output per manhour between 1947 and 1957, has barely exceeded the average productivity gain since 1957 "so the

(Continued on Page 8)

Military Get $1.2 Billion Pay Boost

Congress voted members of the armed forces their first pay raise in five years and the increase—promptly signed by Pres. Kennedy "with pleasure"—will pump $1.2 billion a year into the nation's economy.

Some 2 million officers and servicemen on active duty—excluding only draftees and two-year volunteers—will receive increases averaging 14.4 percent. An additional million reservists, National Guard members and retirees will benefit by varying amounts.

The Senate voted unanimously for the pay hike and the House then approved it with only five dissenting votes.

Strong bipartisan support also assured at least a stop-gap extension of the Civil Rights Commission for an additional year. The Senate approved the bill with only 15 southern Democrats opposed, and House leaders hoped to pass it quickly under a suspension of the rules procedure, which requires a two-

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September Shifts Held 'Seasonal'

The nation's unemployment problem remained unimproved in September as the Labor Dept. reported only seasonal changes in the job picture with the mass return of teenagers to school.

The key jobless rate, adjusted for such seasonal influences, moved up again to 5.6 percent from 5.5 percent in August. This means 56 of every 1,000 workers in the labor force were actively seeking jobs and could not find them.

The 5.6 percent rate is the same as in September a year ago. The low for the month in postwar Septembers was the 2.9 percent jobless in 1953.

The Labor Dept.'s summary report said employment and unemployment both declined seasonally in September "as the reopening of schools brought the usual large reduction in the teen-age work force."

The unemployed total dropped by 350,000 as expected to 3.5 million, the same as a year ago.

Adult Rate Unchanged

Jobless rates for adult workers were unchanged over the month, at 4.1 percent for men and 5.8 percent for women. The rate for teenagers remained in the 14 to 16

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Philadelphia Orchestra Contract Gives Musicians 52 Weeks Pay

Philadelphia—A revolutionary new approach to collective bargaining for symphony musicians has given members of the noted Philadelphia Orchestra a new three-year contract with an unprecedented guarantee of 52 weeks' pay in the final year.

It also provides for a $10 increase that boosts the weekly minimum wage from $190 to $200 and freezes the rate for the life of the agreement.

It works up to the full employment finale by guaranteeing the 106 members of Musicians Local 77 who compose the orchestra 40 weeks' pay during the first year of the pact and 47 weeks during the second year.

Beginning with the third year the orchestra will have the exclusive right to services of the members, many of whom have had to teach or take other side jobs to make ends meet. However, permission for outside work may be granted if it does not interfere with orchestra requirements.

Sec.-Treas. A. A. Tomei of Local 77 said the full year of paychecks will include "pop" and educational concerts in addition to the regular symphony season—plus four weeks of paid vacation.

"This is something new in labor-management relations," declared Tomei. "It's revolutionary. Symphony orchestra players simply cannot exist from the income of a regular season. The generosity of the public toward them pending subsidized music of this type has been nothing short of extraordinary."

Members of the orchestra had 42 weeks of work last season. In past years they have had as little as 30 weeks.

Players Negotiated

Tomei said the agreement was negotiated not by the officers of the local but by a committee of five members of the orchestra who spent most of the summer in sessions with five directors of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association led by the association president, C. Wanton Balis.

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Backs Shorter Hours For Porters

The Sleeping Car Porters, reduced in numbers by the slashing of rail passenger service but still working the equivalent of a 51-hour workweek, were assured of the AFL-CIO's full support in their drive for shorter hours, higher pay and greater job security.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Porters in a news conference called to serve notice that the union is prepared to strike, if necessary, to win "economic and social justice."

He also accompanied Randolph to the final public session of the Presidential Emergency Board set up to make recommendations to settle the dispute and avert a nationwide rail shutdown. The board's report is due Oct. 20, and the Railway Labor Act bars a strike for 30 days thereafter.

Meany told newsmen it is "high time" the sleeping car porters achieved parity with other railroad workers and with workers in other industries, many al-

(Continued on Page 3)

THE FINE ART of filleting meat is taught by Executive Chef Marcel Haentzler of New York's Americana Hotel (in tall hat, center) to one of the first trainees in new apprentice training program for cooks and other hotel workers. The program, first of its kind in New York under the Manpower Development & Training Act, is sponsored by Hotel Workers Local 6, the New York Hotel Association, the U.S. Labor Dept. and the State Labor Dept.

Union 'Fry Cooks' Get Haute Cuisine Course

New York—An on-the-job training program to help make fine chefs out of so-so "fry cooks" is under way at the Americana Hotel here under the sponsorship of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, the hotel industry and the federal and state governments.

The union and the industry, concerned over the dwindling supply of local talent and great European chefs, applied for a federal subsidy and got one—the first of its kind in New York hotels under the Manpower Development & Training Act, according to Regional Dir. Neil Kort of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

The union's Local 6, with 27,000 members in hotels, motels and clubs here, has asked for similar apprentice-training programs in 20 other major hotels and, with the help of the New York Hotel Trades Council and the employers' association, plans to sponsor on-the-job programs also in hotel dining rooms and white collar departments.

By opening time for the World's Fair, an enlarged corps of skilled chefs should be ready for the expected influx of extra visitors, union and management are confident.

The pilot project at the Americana started with six trainees. Enrolled for a 40-week course, they will work seven hours a day at their regular jobs and two hours, at straighttime pay, in one kitchen skill after another, to qualify as roundsmen—all-around cooks qualified to star in any culinary task.

James Walker, relief fry cook in the Americana kitchen and one of the trainees, was asked by the Local 6 publication, "Voice," why he volunteered for training. He holds a college bachelor of science degree, took courses in dietetics and catering.

"I never got a chance to apply what I learned until this chance came along," he said. "I seemed to be stuck with fry cook jobs—and I was ready to quit."

The other trainees are Victor Lassiter, pastry cook; Domingo Rivera, oven man; Jack Nell, cold cuts manager; Rene Ramos, kitchen helper, and Silfredo Santana, poultry man.

Said Executive Chef Marcel Haentzler of the Americana: "The only way really to train cooks and chefs is in a great kitchen." On-the-job training, he observed, is the key.

Handicapped Hiring Film to Be Shown

The first showing of "They Have What It Takes," new labor-sponsored film on the hiring of handicapped workers, has been set for Oct. 8 at Washington headquarters of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

The showing will be for members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council; the executive board of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and top government and civic leaders during the week set aside by Congress, and proclaimed by the President, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

The film was produced by Gerald Productions, Inc., for the AFL-CIO in cooperation with the IBEW and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, of which IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman is vice chairman.

College Tuition Rates Show Sharp Increase

Median tuition charges for undergraduates at 851 private colleges and universities have jumped $206 in the last four years—from $534 for the 1958-9 school year to $740 for 1962-3, the U.S. Office of Education has reported on the basis of a new survey.

Increases by 514 publicly-supported colleges and universities in the same period were considerably less—from $134 to $183, or $49, for state residents, and from $338 to $449, or $111, for out-of-state students, the study showed.

The figures reflect only returns from educational institutions which responded in both years—about two-thirds of all those queried.

They showed that 98 percent of the private colleges and universities raised tuition and fees over the period. At the same time 81 percent of the publicly-supported institutions boosted charges to state residents and 91 percent increased fees for students from other states.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly expressed concern that rapidly rising tuition rates make it increasingly difficult for the sons and daughters of workers to attend college, regardless of how well qualified they may be. The 1961 convention of the federation called for a program of federal scholarship aid to assure qualified young people full opportunity for higher education.

The survey showed that 19 percent of the private institutions managed to hold their cost increases to $100 or less for a two-semester academic year; 32 percent raised fees from $101 to $200; 26 percent from $201 to $399, and slightly more than 20 percent by $301 or more.

On the other hand, increases for state students were held by the public colleges and universities to $100 or less in more than 7 out of 10 instances. Boosts ranged from $101 to $200 in 8 percent and from $201 to $300 in 1 percent.

Half the institutions in the same group held increases to $100 or less for out-of-state residents; 29 percent put into effect increases of $101 to $200; 10 percent from $201 to $300, and 2 percent $301 or more.

Indiana Court Clears Head Of Carpenters

Indianapolis—The Indiana Supreme Court, throwing out a trial court conviction, has cleared Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of alleged conspiracy to bribe state highway officials.

A four-judge panel in a unanimous ruling held that the record of the 1960 trial was "simply devoid of facts and circumstances" establishing the charges of conspiracy, involving real estate transactions with the state.

The state Supreme Court's decision, written by Judge Frederick Landis, went on to observe that funds received by Hutcheson in the transactions "might well have been merely a reward for the risking of his personal capital in an ordinary business venture."

He rejected testimony concerning a conversation between Hutcheson and another union official over where county roads were to be built, holding that the discussion "could as well have pertained to a plan to put carpenters to work."

40-Cent Raises Won In First Agreement

Toronto, Ont.—Wage increases up to 40 cents an hour were won for members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 540 in a first contract at the Holophane Co.

Concert Season Threatened:

National Symphony Offer Turned Down

Members of Washington's National Symphony Orchestra voted in a secret ballot referendum to reject the "ultimate final" contract offer of the Symphony Association and left for later determination a decision on whether the players will report for rehearsals and the opening concert later this month.

The vote to reject was 67 to 2, officers of Musicians Local 161 announced. They expressed willingness to resume negotiations and determination to get a "professional" scale of wages and conditions for the 94 members of the orchestra, whose conductor is Howard Mitchell.

Management's "final" offer called for a new three-year contract with weekly raises of $5 the first year, $5 the second year and $6.25 the third; a minimum annual salary of $5,000 a year and a 32-week season, as against last year's $4,480 and 32 weeks.

Union Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman and Executive Sec. J. Martin Emerson said the musicians have been asking weekly raises of $10, $12.50 and $15, or a guarantee of about $6,000 a year for a longer season of 33 to 37 consecutive weeks, plus a number of other contract improvements.

Although negotiations began last January at the height of the orchestra season, members of the symphony disbanded in mid-May without knowing if they would have jobs in the fall, union spokesmen said.

They accused management representatives of "deliberately stalling" the negotiations to bring economic pressure on orchestra members, through fear of loss of employment, to get them to agree to an inferior contract. They cited the "casual" attitude of management and infrequent meetings despite union pleas that the negotiations be stepped up.

During the summer off-season, the union said, a few players were "fortunate enough to find occasional musical employment," but most musicians were forced to take jobs unrelated to their skills and experience.

A union survey showed that to supplement their annual guaranteed salary base, some National Symphony members drive taxicabs, one is a baker, another a construction worker, several are guards in public buildings, others sell cars, brushes and encyclopedias. A number live with their parents or try to collect unemployment insurance, the survey showed.

"It is this sort of lackluster future that the players, most of whom are college graduates owning costly instruments, with years of dedicated learning and practice invested, are trying to improve," the union negotiators said.

$21.1 Billion In 100 Largest Welfare Plans

The 100 largest employe welfare and pension plans in the U.S. had total assets of $21.1 billion at the end of 1961—more than the combined assets of all other private plans which reported to the Labor Dept. under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Only one of the plans was administered by a labor organization. Eight had joint labor-management administration, and the remaining 91 plans were solely in the hands of employers.

Assets of the 100 largest plans increased during the year from $17.8 billion, or 53.3 percent of the total assets of the more than 120,000 plans covered by the tabulation, at the end of 1960. Projections indicate the same plans will have total assets of more than $25 billion by the end of 1963.

All plans included in the study provide pension or retirement benefits save one, a supplementary unemployment benefit plan.

Investments in bonds and stocks accounted for 88 percent of the assets; mortgages and real estate 8 percent, cash 1 percent and all others 3 percent.

Copies of the analysis are available from the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports, Washington 25, D. C.

Philadelphia Orchestra Signs 52-Week Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

No other major orchestra has a guaranteed 52-week year of employment, although members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have work for practically the full year.

The Philadelphia Orchestra is conducted by Eugene Ormandy, who was one of the instructors at the past summer's session of the Congress of Strings, which the international union holds at Michigan State University for the free instruction of budding players of string instruments.

"This new arrangement," he said, "brings to realization a lifelong dream for me.

"It places the musicians of the orchestra on a professional plane comparable with that of senior professors and other faculty members in leading universities. It gives them a dignity and security which, in some degree, they have heretofore lacked."

Ormandy said that 35 and 40 weeks of work a year "has forced many of my employes to seek outside work . . . in order to make ends meet."

"Very often," he added, "this extra work has not been compatible with professional standing which should attach to membership in a great symphony orchestra. It has also placed an intolerable burden upon their strength and endurance."

Paul Hume, the noted music critic, writing in the Washington Post, said a Philadelphia-type agreement "is a step which is absolutely necessary for any orchestra which wishes to call itself first-class." He maintained there is no argument but that musicians who are forced to spend half the year, or nearly half, away from their music "do not remain in top form."

"It is also one of the manifest injustices of our present state of musical development," he observed, "that we do not offer this as a minimum to our musicians, from whom we ask literally everything at the time of performance."

At Parley on Seniors:

Unions Seen Using Skills of Retirees

Detroit—Wider use of retired union members to teach new skills to others and continued efforts by labor to improve its services to retired workers were called for here at the AFL-CIO's first National Conference on Senior Citizen Centers.

"We must find ways to serve the retired worker as well as ways to use the retired worker," said Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities in a keynote address to more than 100 delegates from labor, health and welfare agencies, and government.

One desirable way, he said, would be to permit retired workers to transmit their skills and knowledge to others, including minority group members and school dropouts.

"A person who has no purpose is not served," said Perlis.

Pointing out that labor has shown a continuing concern for the retiree, he called for new ways to improve services to such workers, particularly through senior citizen centers.

"We all share the same fears," he said, "fears of loss of job, health, youth and, most important, the loss of purpose in life."

Labor, he continued, wants to help the senior citizen overcome these fears.

Jack Ossofsky, director of retirement and community services for Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Dist. 65, New York City, suggested pre-retirement instruction programs to prepare workers for a more enjoyable life in retirement.

Programs should "encourage senior citizens to use their time, rather than to kill it," he said.

Other major points developed at the conference:

- Persons over 65 frequently have a highly developed interest in political activity.

In past national elections they have represented up to a fourth of those voting, according to a report by Executive Dir. James C. O'Brien of the Steelworkers' Committee on Older & Retired Workers.

- The number of centers for retired and older workers exceeds 700, and the number is growing every year.

This figure was provided by Jean Maxwell, consultant for the National Council on Aging, who reported also that union leaders are playing a major role in developing services for the aging.

- Labor should be encouraged to develop better programs at its centers.

Julius Rothman of the AFL-CIO-CSA staff reported a growing interest in senior centers on the part of local labor groups.

Chicago Hails Joint Board's 50-Year Role

Chicago—For 50 years, jurisdictional disputes in Chicago's construction industry have been settled peacefully through a labor-management Joint Conference Board.

More than 900 union, management and civic leaders hailed this half-century record at an anniversary dinner, and Mayor Richard J. Daley expressed the city's thanks for what he termed "the best labor-employer relations" in the nation.

Harvard Prof. John T. Dunlop, impartial chairman of the national Construction Industry Joint Conference, told the gathering that the Chicago board "was born out of travail and turmoil—now it serves as a model for the entire nation."

A telegram from Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that the board, in "special recognition" of its achievement over the years, will be presented with the Labor Dept.'s Award of Merit.

Earl J. McMahon, president, and Thomas J. Nayder, secretary-treasurer, of the Building Trades Council, also addressed the anniversary dinner. Both are members of the Joint Conference Board by virtue of their union posts.

SUPPORT FOR Sleeping Car Porters' drive to reduce their 51-hour workweek is voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at joint news conference with Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Porters, right.

New Training Center Planned by Seafarers

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Plans to build a tuition-free training school here on the waterfront for merchant marine seamen have been announced by the Seafarers.

On completion of a new $250,000 building on Flatbush Ave. with piers extending into Mill Basin, the union will move its present training facilities from 675 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

The project was announced by SIU Pres. Paul Hall and Leo Brown, city commissioner of marine and aviation, after approval by the city Board of Estimate of a 10-year lease to the union of city-owned waterfront property at annual rental of $1,200.

The school will prepare apprentices for shipboard services in the U.S. merchant marine, with a training course for higher ratings up to second and third engineers and mates, a lifeboat-manning school, and upgrading courses for deck, engine and steward personnel.

The center will be open to all applicants who are members of, or registered with the SIU or affiliated unions without regard to race, color or creed, it was announced. No state or federal subsidy will be provided.

All costs will be administered under joint trusteeship by the SIU and the maritime industry. The building program, scheduled for completion next summer, includes school buildings, a cafeteria, piers, parking facilities and landscaping. The union said it will involve dredging, construction of a rigging loft, rehabilitation of bulkhead walls and fenders, and other improvements. Upon termination of the lease, title to the property, comprising 50,000 square feet of upland and 30,000 square feet under water, will revert to the city.

Maritime Administrator Donald W. Alexander said the training school will benefit the city, the industry and the nation because of the need for skilled seamen. The center also is significant, he said, for opening apprenticeship and job advancement opportunities to minority group members.

The latter point "strongly influenced" the city's Board of Estimates in approving a lease, said Brown.

"Experience has proved there is a constant need for trained, efficient shipboard personnel to serve as a reservoir of manpower for the American merchant fleet," Hall added.

The union has an option to renew its lease for an additional 10 years at $1,320 a year.

Meany Backs Shorter Hours For Porters

(Continued from Page 1)

ready on workweeks below 40 hours.

There is "absolutely no justice" in the railroads' refusal to reduce hours, Meany said.

Randolph declared that winning a reduction of hours is "a life and death economic struggle" for his union.

'No Hope' Without Cut

With the job-displacing pace of technology, Randolph declared, there is "no hope for our men unless there is a reduction of the workmonth."

The union's members, employed by the Pullman Co. and three railroads which also operate sleeping cars, now work a basic 205-hour month and are paid only straight-time rates for overtime up to 35 hours a month.

The union is also asking a 25-cent wage increase to restore the relative age level which existed prior to 1960.

The third demand, for job security in the face of mergers and technological displacement, is "of special importance to the Sleeping Car Porters," Randolph said. The union, he pointed out, is the only railroad brotherhood not covered by the Washington Job Protection Agreement of 1936 which protects employes displaced by mergers.

Randolph said his union's membership had voted 98 percent to strike in support of their demands and a walkout had been called for July 1, when Pres. Kennedy intervened through the appointment of an emergency board.

Meany agreed, in response to a question, that a strike by the Porters might again lead to management demands for congressional action to avert a nationwide rail shutdown. He said that if rail workers must "forego the right to strike because of a paramount public interest, then we must consider whether the public interest calls for public ownership."

That may be the answer for the rail industry, Meany said, "much as we would hate to see it come about."

Metalworkers Pledge Program to End 'Want'

Geneva—The central committee of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation mounted an attack on "want and hardship" in the countries where they still prevail at a meeting here at which time nine new organizations were accepted as affiliates.

"The IMF will redouble its efforts, by promoting strong, democratic trade unions, independent of employers, governments and external influences, to awaken social conscience throughout the world, advance social progress and bring about welfare and peace," the resolution said.

Approval was given to a program that highlighted increased educational and organizational activities, with special emphasis on the developing countries.

Daniel Benedict, IMF assistant general secretary, and Ben D. Segal, education and international affairs director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, reported on organizational and educational activities in Latin America. Segal also outlined the dangers faced by the trade union movement in British Guiana.

The committee had a one-day session with Pres. Arne Geijer and Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at which relations of the international trade secretaries to the ICFTU was discussed. The IMF, composed of unions with more than 8 million members, is the largest of the trade bodies.

In addition to Segal, the U.S. delegation included Victor G. Reuther and Nat Weinberg of the Auto Workers; Ray Pasnick, Eugene Maurice and Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers, and Harold Buoy of the Boiler Makers.

Kaiser Bonus $39 for August

Oakland, Calif.—August sharing plan bonuses for Steelworkers at Kaiser Steel Corp.'s Fontana, Calif., plant averaged 24 cents an hour, or $39 per man.

The bonuses, based on savings in the cost of material, supplies and labor, were at the lowest level since the labor-management sharing plan began six months ago.

Prior payments had ranged from 66 cents an hour in April to 40 cents in July, or from $95 to $65.

The August savings totaled $480,000, with $189,000 of that amount going to eligible employes under the formula agreed to by management and labor.

'Brotherhood' Film For Sale and Rent

"In Common Brotherhood," the film produced by the AFL-CIO to tell the story of labor's contribution toward building a free world, has been released for use by unions and in the community.

This 27-minute film was first seen on television by millions of Americans on Labor Day. It depicts the AFL-CIO's worldwide activities designed to help the free trade union movements of other countries develop themselves into stable, democratic institutions.

"In Common Brotherhood" is being distributed by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. It can be rented through the film division for $3. Reservations should be made three weeks in advance and alternative dates should be given. Prints may be purchased at $50 for affiliates and $95 for other organizations.

Rail Arbitration Hearing Opens Up with Clash

Rail unions and management clashed at the opening of arbitration hearings over the scope of the work rules issues to be decided by a seven-man panel.

Management wanted to start from the beginning, arguing that all firemen-helper positions in freight and yard service should be abolished.

The rail brotherhoods reminded the arbitration panel that Congress "deliberately confined the scope of arbitration to the narrowest possible area" and directed the board to include in its decision "any matters on which the parties were in agreement."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has submitted to the arbitrators a memorandum showing areas of agreement and near-agreement reached through mediation and negotiation.

Lester P. Schoene, one of the union attorneys, told the arbitration panel that both sides had earlier accepted the principle that jobs could be eliminated only if it would not have an adverse effect on safety, put an undue burden on other employes, or interfere with adequate services to the public.

Meanwhile, in another development having a bearing on railroad employment, the Justice Dept. told the Interstate Commerce Commission that a merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central Railroad "would not be in the public interest."

Railroad unions have vigorously opposed the merger application, contending it would lessen service to the public, throw thousands out of work, and weaken the financial stability of other railroads.

The Justice Dept. said it had no objections to a number of other proposed mergers but feared that amalgamation of the two giant systems would "eliminate a vast amount of beneficial rail competition" and deprive important areas of a choice of service.

Human Rights Aide Named by Brown

Sacramento, Calif.—Gov. Edmund G. Brown has appointed William Becker, Sonoma, to the newly-created position of assistant to the governor for human rights.

Becker is a member of Cemetery Workers Local 265 and was its business representative from 1953 to 1957. He has been Jewish Labor Committee area representative since 1953, and also has been secretary and legislative advocate for the California Committee for Fair Practices.

Productivity and Jobs

THE EVIDENCE is mounting that rising and sustained productivity, triggered by automation and technological change, is taking its toll of factory jobs and propelling corporate profits to record-shattering heights.

Latest report is a conservative estimate from the Labor Dept. that in the four-year period 1957-61 a minimum of 200,000 factory jobs a year were eliminated by rising productivity. The increase in output per manhour during those years is based almost completely on introduction of automated processes and equipment.

A rise in productivity is normal as the economy swings upward from a recession period. But in the past year or two, instead of dropping off, the productivity rate has continued to maintain a high sustained level, and there are indications that it is continuing to rise.

This trend has been visible as profit reports continue to shatter previous records at the same time workers are knocked off payrolls.

The job loss figures are a serious cause for concern. When coupled with the continuing increase in the labor force and an economy burdened with a high and persistent rate of unemployment and less than maximum use of all its resources, the outlook is far from the optimistic one voiced in current predictions for a continued high level of economic activity.

Tax and manpower policies hold some of the answers to the problem. The economic stimulus provided in the House-passed tax bill is vitally needed to help create jobs for the new members of the labor force as well as those displaced from other jobs. Training and retraining programs are essential to bring workers with required skills into the job market.

All these plus movement toward reducing the workweek are critical elements of an overall approach if automation and rising productivity are to be used to benefit the entire nation.

The Battle Shifts

A TAX BILL designed to stimulate the economy and create jobs has cleared its first hurdle with House passage of the $11.1 billion tax cut measure by a handy margin.

There is little doubt that the measure, improved to provide greater equity in the tax system, can win Senate approval when it is sent to the floor. The problem at the moment is the delaying tactics of the Senate Finance Committee and its chairman, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

Byrd and other conservative Democrats and all Republican members of the committee have indicated that they plan long and extended hearings on the tax bill, hearings designed to delay action on a bill they basically oppose. They hope to prevent a vote during the current session of Congress.

There is a need for short, intensive hearings on the House-passed measure so that some of the weaknesses of the bill can be strengthened and the measure improved. This can be done quickly and the measure sent to the full Senate for a vote.

Congressional action is essential this year on a tax measure that will provide the economy with the strength and vitality to turn back the threat of a new recession. The Senate must not be denied the opportunity to vote on a tax cut bill because of the obstructionist tactics of a handful of men whose economic theories date from another century.

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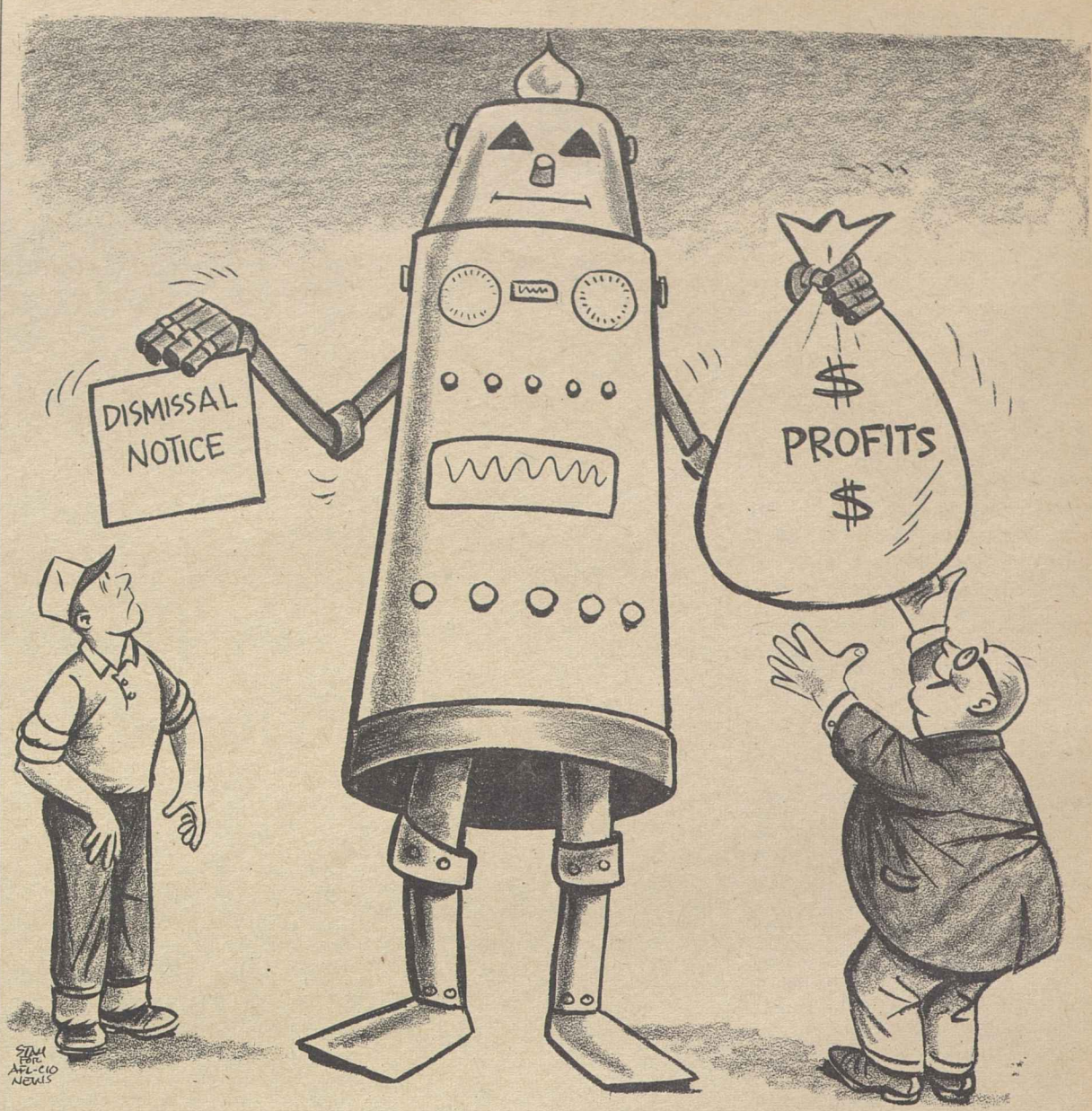
Something's Out of Whack



Idaho Democrat Finds:

Nostalgia, Oversimplification Bane of Western Republicans

The following is excerpted from an address by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) at the recent Western States Democratic Conference at Salt Lake City.

THE WESTERN and midwestern segments of the Republican Party seem never to have wanted to grow up. The Republicanism of the Mountain and Prairie states has never gotten over its nostalgic romance with the lawless, trigger-happy days, the careless exploitation, the get-rich-quick temperament of the old frontier. Neither has the western branch of Republicanism ever managed to shake off its addiction to oversimplification.

Politics, like any western shoot-'em-up, is divided between the good guys and the bad guys. Republicans are good; Democrats are bad. State and local governments are good; the federal government is bad. Spending for warfare is good; spending for welfare is bad. All foreigners who side with us are good; all who do not are bad.

This is their prescription. It affords an easy sanctuary for those who prefer not to face up to the complexities of our time. It is a prescription which leads inevitably to extremes. How else could it happen that so broad a segment of the Republican Party could seriously espouse, glorify, and thrust up a man for the presidency of the United States, who has said: "I fear Washington and centralized government more than I fear Moscow."

My friends, this is not the calm voice of conservatism; it is the frantic voice of fanaticism. It does not represent the mainstream of Republican tradition. It is, rather, a repudiation of responsible Republicanism and all for which it stands.

Walter Lippmann, the dean of American journalists, brilliantly contrasts the Goldwater doctrine with the historic role of the Republican Party in national affairs. The core of the senator's philosophy, Lippmann writes, "is opposition to the federal government as a guarantor of personal freedom and as protector of the national welfare."

"To the senator the federal government is a kind of foreign power which must be reduced and distrusted," Lippmann continued. "Sen. Goldwater regards himself as a Republican. But to be the kind of Republican he professes to be, he must disavow and disown the whole heritage of Hamilton, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. For Hamilton was the principal founder of the federal union. Lincoln was the preserver of the federal union and Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to see that the United States would be involved as a world power and that the federal government would have to become the regulator of an industrial society. These men, the greatest of the Republicans, stood for a strong and evolving federal power, not for a loose and impotent confederation of states."

IT IS THE GOLDWATER brand of Republicanism against which we must prepare to wage the coming campaign. We must examine its tenets with care, and prepare ourselves for the political spookshow with which it hopes to frighten voters into the Republican column in 1964.

We westerners bear a special responsibility for Barry Goldwater. As matters now stand, he is the West's gift to the country. He has presumed to claim that this is Goldwater territory.

Let's let the country know that most Westerners have staying power; we're confident that we can win over communism because we have faith in the strength of freedom. Let's let the country know that the western tradition means more than trigger-happy gunmen, blackjack dealers, and the flash of gold in the pan; it also means good farms where the land is loved and cared for, great cities built brick by brick, and kids who can look forward to a life worth living.

There was a high price tag on this western country. It wasn't easy to get here, when our ancestors came, and it hasn't been easy to stay. It's taken a lot of time, and a lot of faith, to make it the sweet land it is. Let's not forsake it for fools-gold when history calls us to account.

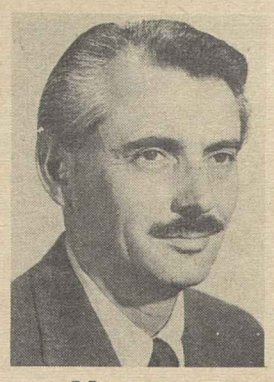
Morgan Says:

Education, Culture, Success Give No Haven from Prejudice

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THERE were nine men around the table besides myself. The host, an internationally known chemist and pharmaceutical manufacturer, is a Rotarian, churchman and philanthropist who prides himself on being able to speak German and quote precisely, at some length, philosophers and poets. His son, also present, is an Oberlin graduate now studying law at the University of Wisconsin.



Morgan

The others included a federal judge, a broker, an attorney, the executive director of an extremely active civic organization, an insurance executive who is also a member of the Chicago school board, a minister who is also vice president of the city's church federation, and the editor and publisher of a daily newspaper.

All nine were unusually serious-minded, dedicated citizens. The eight older men are recognized distinguished community leaders of the nation's second largest city. They are well established on the upper edge of the American middle class. But one aspect of their prominence is a painful one. It is what Martin Luther King has called the "high visibility" of the Negro minority. For all nine of these men, of course, are black, or varying shades of brown.

Their minds can contribute to the decisions in the board rooms of big corporations, to jurisprudence, journalism and other callings. The energy of their hearts has gone toward the enrichment of education, religion and other aspects of metropolitan life. Their presence can grace the drawing rooms of presidents and prime ministers.

But in Birmingham they would be the targets of fire hoses, police dogs and bombs. In Prince Edward County, Va., they would find no public schools for their children. If they were residents of Mississippi they would find it extremely difficult to exercise their constitutional right to vote. Even in Chicago, where color bars are being energetically assaulted, their poorer colleagues still live in slums and ghettos which Mayor Daley says do not exist.

In restricted housing and countless other ways these leading citizens themselves are still subjected by practiced prejudice to the indignities of second-class citizenship. Educated, cultured, traveled though they are, many hostesses of high society who call themselves sophisticated would have nervous prostration before inviting them to dinner.

There was a time when the Negro power structure of an urban community, such as it was, centered in smalltime gambling kings, numbers game operators, bordello proprietors and maybe a preacher thrown in as a character reference. City Hall of Big Town, U.S.A., deliberately winked at their activities and even threw a few miserable, menial patronage jobs into the bargain by which the white power structure kept the Negro minority "quiet."

SUDDENLY THE HOT LAVA of direct action, erupting from a volcano of social change, has engulfed this whole rotten structure. Here in Chicago, for example, the civil rights drive has all but left the Negro "Uncle Toms" on the city council standing on the curb. Only one out of six Negro aldermen really fought for a mild fair housing ordinance.

Mayor Daley, one of the last masters of machine politics who is nevertheless basically a conscientious and fair-minded man, tried to get a stiffer fair housing law through the state legislature so it would apply to suburbs too but Republican opposition killed it.

The charge often leveled at successful Negro business leaders for "failing to help their own people," does not apply in Chicago—at least not with any valid force since "Birmingham One," as last spring's crisis is now being called to distinguish it from "Birmingham Two," the murderous bombing. Thirty-five hundred Chicago Negroes joined the Washington March. Most of them were from the middle class.

One of the minimal duties of the American white citizen in the social revolution which has seized the country is to discover the American Negro. It is an exciting, shocking but imperative and rewarding adventure.

"It is my deep conviction," one of the most formidable of my Negro companions said sadly, "that the white man dislikes and distrusts the black man and wishes he would disappear." Later he said, "I consider myself an American first and a Negro second."

How was he able to develop the broad rather than the narrow outlook? Perhaps the human character is tempered and strengthened, up to a point, by the fires of oppression. Certainly the Negro leadership is not growing less militant or less determined. The graduate school son of my host has been a freedom rider and a sit-inner and he got part of his education in jail.

Spending a Phony Issue:

Where Would GOP Start Paring Budget?

TELEVISION SCREENS throughout the nation recently carried a handsome, middle-aged congressman, mirroring a sincerity hard to match, discussing the tax issue.

He was Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), selected by the Republican National Committee to answer Pres. Kennedy's plea for a tax cut prior to House passage of the measure. His oratorical skill may have carried some citizens along with him, but for many his line of argument belongs in a by-gone age. For what Brynes was saying was that we are "gambling" with our future if we have a tax cut without an accompanying cut in government spending.

He and his conservative colleagues view a budget deficit as one of the greatest evils, although they remained quiet about this when we had the largest peacetime deficit in the history of this country under Pres. Eisenhower.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that the Republicans can't oppose the tax cut for political reasons so they throw in the spending gimmick. Says the Courier:

". . . the basic problem is economic, not political, and to demand that the Administration cut back domestic spending as a condition of a tax cut is to miss the point. The purpose of the proposed $11 billion reduction in income taxes is to stimulate the economy through increased spending by consumers and increased investments by business and industry. Pres. Kennedy describes it as 'insurance for prosperity'."

No one seeks to defend waste or reckless waste of federal funds. But Byrnes, in his address, tried to give the impression that all federal spending lies, to some degree, in this category. He refrains from dealing in specifics.

For example, what would he do about educating our children? Our schools are overcrowded, many of them are obsolete and many of our teachers are underpaid. Every year we fall behind in failing to build new classrooms and our teachers are constantly being lured away to better-paying job.

Is Byrnes satisfied with our housing situation? The Census Bureau reports that over 16 million homes are either dilapidated, substandard or overcrowded. To meet this problem and to construct additional needed units for a growing population we must build 2.4 million homes annually. Last year we had 1.5 million starts.

Are we doing enough in public health? The U.S. Public Health Service estimates we must make up a shortage of well over a million hospital and nursing home beds. We also need some 2,000 public health centers, nearly 2,500 diagnostic or treatment centers for non-hospital patients and over 200 comprehensive centers to assist handicapped people.

Just where would Byrnes and his friends start paring?

In fact and in reality the spending issue is a phony issue, since real spending has been steadily declining on a per capita basis since World War II.

Of course, the federal budget grows, but so does our population and so does our gross national product—the sum total of all our goods and services.

In mid-1949 the federal debt held by the public represented 84.1 percent of one year's total output of the economy. By 1962 it represented only 44.9 percent of one year's total output.

This means that it would have taken the full value of all the goods and services produced in the country for a period of 308 days in 1949 to have paid off the national debt. Today it would require only 164 days' production.

Even with all the vast outlays for military and space expenditures it is apparent that our federal debt is becoming increasingly less burdensome. The great danger is that through some imaginary fear of high federal debt we cut back essential services and thus lead to a recession which, as does a war, leads to a spiraling of the debt, in addition to all other hardships. **(PAI)**

Washington Reports:

Reform of Congressional Rules Held Needed to End Obstruction

"**THE SENATE** is the only legislative body in the civilized world which cannot act when its membership is ready for action."

"Congressional rules have made it possible for the American people to duck action" on our civil rights problem "for 100 years or more."

The first comment came from Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), and the second from Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), both members of the Senate Rules Committee, who were interviewed on needed changes in congressional rules on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Clark was talking about Senate Rule 22, which permits unlimited debate until two-thirds of the members present and voting agree to invoke cloture.

Case referred to "congressional procedures, committee prerogatives, and the prerogatives of the chairmen of committees, the rule of unlimited debate and all the rest of it."

"We have to change the rules which make it easy to put off important issues," he declared. "When important issues are ducked long enough, we have an eruption of violence and have to make changes by revolution, instead of by orderly step-by-step processess."

Clark suggested that congressional rules reform is "the single most important measure necessary to get not only Pres. Kennedy's program through, but that of any future President."

"SO LONG AS WE HAVE obstructionist procedures, which govern in both the House and Senate, just so long is Congress going to be a roadblock to the progress of needed legislation in the national interest," he declared.

Case, discussing the power of committee chairmen to block legislation sought by a President, asserted that Congress should have the opportunity to make up its own mind on the President's recommendations.

"Also I think that any member of Congress has the right to have his proposed legislation seriously considered by committees and voted on by the Senate and the House," he added.

"Plenty of time should be taken, but I don't think a single member of a committee, the chairmen, has the right to prevent the House or the Senate, the whole Congress, from acting."

Clark and Case co-sponsored a resolution calling for a broad study of congressional rules reform, but the proposal was stripped down in committee to permit only a study of Senate rules.

CONGRESSIONAL ROADBLOCKS to progressive legislation must be removed through rules reform, said Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. They are co-sponsors of a resolution calling for a study of needed rules changes.

Key Rollcall Vote in House on Tax Cut

Here is the rollcall vote by which the House defeated an attempt to block a tax cut unless a rigid ceiling was clamped on the federal budget. The vote was 226-199. Democrats voted 225-26 against the crippling spending curb; Republicans voted 173-1 for it.

On labor's scoreboard a vote against the budget ceiling was a right vote (R), while a vote in favor was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA

AL Andrews (D) R
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) R
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) R
AL Selden R

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) PW
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) A
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Derlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County

17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) PW

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT

AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Dadario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) A
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) R
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) R
6. Rogers (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) R
9. Fuqua (D) R
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) R
4. Flynt (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO

1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) PR
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS

1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Schriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Synder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE

1. Tupper (R) W
2. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND

AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN

AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) W
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) W
10. Jones (D) R

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D) R
2. Mattin (R) W

NEBRASKA

1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R) W
2. Glenn (R) W
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) W
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) W
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City

6. Halpern (R) W
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) W
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) A
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) PR
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Vacancy
2. Short (R) W

OHIO

AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANA

6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Vacancy
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) R
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS

AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) R
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Rogers (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) R

UTAH

1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) R
2. Hardy (D) R
3. Gary (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R) W

Repeal Still Labor's Goal:

Fear of L-G Lawsuits Justified, Woll Says

Four years of experience with the Landrum-Griffin Act and its so-called "Bill of Rights" have confirmed labor's fears that unions would be harassed by ill-founded lawsuits and their flexibility restricted, according to the AFL-CIO's legal counsel.

While harm to unions has been held to a minimum by "sound and reasonable interpretations" of the statute by the courts, labor's goal must continue to be repeal of the law, Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll declared in the September issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

'Largely Unnecessary'

Writing on "The Legal Thicket of Landrum-Griffin," Woll said that the law "is largely unnecessary; it is confusing; it invites harassing litigation; it requires the most careful handling by the courts to prevent widespread damage to traditional union structures and procedures."

He cited two recent cases demonstrating how the defects of the law can be compensated for by "judicial common sense."

In Parks vs. IBEW, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond upheld the right of the IBEW president to deny strike sanction to a Baltimore local which had refused to follow the traditional policy of referring disputes to arbitration. Woll termed this "an overwhelming victory" for the international union and the cause of unionism.

Despite "the good result eventually reached," he said, the case illustrates how a union may be forced to spend much time and effort in overcoming a challenge to "its right to carry on its affairs in the customary way."

Dispute Over Dues

In Ranes vs. Office Employes, OEIU convention delegates voted to increase the minimum dues payable to all local unions and members of one local then filed suit to force a membership referendum. The appellate court in Chicago said Congress "presumably" did not intend to strip unions of their power to set dues limits.

Woll concluded, however, that two other court decisions indicated how the law could be applied to "interfere sharply with customary union procedures" or to "provide unnecessary federal penalties in situations where state remedies are wholly adequate."

In Salzhandler vs. Caputo, the Court of Appeals in New York "flatly ruled" that L-G's so-called Bill of Rights "prevented a union from disciplining a member for criticizing the officers, even though the criticism may have been libelous," Woll said.

In this case a union member distributed a leaflet to fellow local union members, accusing the local president of misappropriating union funds and calling him a "petty robber." The member was found guilty by a trial board of slandering the local president and he was ordered excluded from union affairs for five years.

The appeals court reversed a lower court, saying that L-G permits a member to accuse union officers almost with immunity from internal discipline. The court, however, did acknowledge that local union officers still have a right to sue members for libel or slander in the courts, Woll pointed out.

He said another example of the misapplication of the "Bill of Rights" is provided by U.S. vs. Roganovich, the first criminal prosecution to reach the appellate courts under this part of the law. The Court of Appeals in Chicago upheld the conviction of two union members for attacking another because of a speech he made at a local union meeting.

'New Federal Law'

The effect, said Woll, is "to turn a plan, old-fashioned bit of assault and battery . . . into a new federal crime."

This result—involving not union officers, but "a couple of fractious individuals"—is entirely unnecessary to protect individual rights and puts a further load on the already heavily burdened facilities of the federal authorities and the federal courts, Woll observed.

AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, 250 delegates to the Packinghouse Workers' national legislative conference assembled in solemn tribute by the grave of Medgar W. Evers, slain Mississippi civil rights leader. The wreath, with inscription in Spanish, was presented by UPWA delegates from Puerto Rico.

Civil Rights Commission Urges Stronger Laws, Executive Action

(Continued from Page 1)

. . . the right to vote alone cannot break the vicious cycle in which Negro Americans have so long been trapped."

Following is a summary of the commission's findings and recommendations in major areas:

EMPLOYMENT—Negroes suffer heaviest from unemployment because of "inadequate education, inferior job training, discrimination by private employers, and discrimination in state and local administration of federal programs."

Congress was urged to pass legislation establishing a right to equal opportunity in employment affecting interstate commerce. The commission called for a combination of administrative and legislative action to provide training and vocational education on a nonsegregated, nondiscriminatory basis and to terminate federal assistance where these conditions are not met.

VOTING—In seven states, the right to vote "is still denied to many citizens solely because of their race . . . The conclusion is inevitable that present legal remedies for voter discrimination are inadequate."

The commission renewed recommendations for uniform voting qualifications, including acknowledgment of a sixth-grade education as proof of literacy. It asked strong federal powers to register persons unjustly disqualified by state or local registrars. As a final resort, it suggested that Congress act to reduce representation in the House for states which deny the franchise to Negroes, as authorized by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The commission's two white southern members—Robert G. Storey and Robert S. Rankin—noted that they had opposed similar proposals in the past because they believed voting rights could be secured "without disturbing, even temporarily, our long-standing federal-state relationships."

Now, they declared, they have concluded "sadly, but with firm conviction," that further federal action is necessary to achieve equal voting rights.

EDUCATION—Southern school boards continue "to employ every contrivance to evade or avoid desegregation."

The commission recommended legislation requiring local school boards to adopt "within 90 days" a desegregation plan and authorizing the Civil Rights Commission to provide technical and financial help to school districts facing desegregation problems.

JUSTICE—In a number of southern cities, law enforcement agencies have infringed on the constitutional right of civil rights supporters to protest and peacefully demonstrate against discrimination, the commission found. It also warned that the lack of Negro law enforcement officers "throughout most of the nation" influences the attitude of Negroes toward local police officers.

Recommendations included congressional authorization for the attorney general to initiate civil proceedings to prevent denial of constitutional rights and a grant-in-aid program to improve the professional quality of police forces on a nondiscriminatory basis.

HEALTH SERVICES—Race discrimination against both Negro patients and Negro doctors can be found "in every region of the nation," the report said.

It recommended that the President direct the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to refuse applications for federal grants submitted under the "separate-but-equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act.

ARMED FORCES—Both the Army and Air Force were praised for largely-successful elimination of race discrimination and segregation, but the Navy's record came in for some criticism.

Recommendations included more active participation by defense installation commanders in efforts to end off-base segregation and a cut-off of federal "impacted area" grants to segregated school systems.

Finally, for its own role, the commission endorsed Kennedy's recommendations that it be given additional functions beyond its present fact-finding role.

It asked for authority to serve as a national civil rights clearinghouse, and to provide guidance and assistance to communities facing civil rights problems.

Labor Urges More Aid To Needy D.C. Children

The AFL-CIO and its Greater Washington Central Labor Council have appealed to Congress for adequate welfare funds to care for the destitute children in the nation's capital.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that aid to dependent children grants should be extended to homes where the father is unemployed, as well as to fatherless families.

Pres. J. C. Turner of the central labor body joined in this request and pointed out that the present regulations barring aid when there is an employable man in the household "often acts as an incentive for the father to leave home and may lead to the breakup of the family."

There is a "hard core of unemployment" in the District of Columbia, Turner emphasized, "and these children must be provided for."

Fair urged also that welfare allowances be raised to meet "minimum healthful standards" and called for establishment of a city-wide program of public day care centers for children of working parents.

He asked the Senate panel to approve higher payments for foster care of children to attract the needed number of foster parents "oriented to the welfare of children."

Turner told the subcommittee overcrowded classrooms and understaffed schools are "tragic" for the District of Columbia.

He cited classes of 40, 50, 60 and even 90 students and emphasized the "frustration" of slow learners unable to get the individual attention they need to keep up with their grade levels.

"Bringing these children back to school after they're dropouts is not the answer," Turner said; "prohibiting classes over 30 is a wiser and, in the long run, a more economical way."

The two labor spokesmen appeared before the Senate subcommitee because Congress, in addition to dealing with national legislation, is also forced to serve as a city council for the voteless residents of the District of Columbia—one of the nation's largest metropolitan areas.

Church Leaders Ask Strong Rights Bill

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders joined in a telegram urging members of the House Judiciary Committee to approve "the strongest possible civil rights legislation."

The bill, they said, should include a fair employment provision, a ban on discrimination in all places of public accommodation "without exception," and authority for the attorney general to intervene "in all violations of constitutional guarantees."

Race discrimination is "immoral and blasphemy to God and man," declared Msgr. John F. Cronin of the National Catholic Welfare Council, Pres. J. Irwin Miller of the National Council of Churches of Christ, and Rabbi Uri Miller, president of the Synagogue Council of America.

Medical Education Act Seen Easing Shortage

The new federal aid to medical education program will help meet the need for more doctors, dentists and nurses, an AFL-CIO spokesman predicted.

Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, praised Congress "for taking action, finally, on a really acute social problem." The United States, she said, has been slipping behind other nations in caring for the health of its people.

Miss Bamberger, interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, said there is an immediate need for 50 percent more medical students and double the present number of dental students.

The $175 million in matching construction grants authorized by Congress, she said, will enable schools to expand their teaching facilities and the student loan provision of the bill will allow more students to undertake a medical education. She quoted government estimates that the cost of a medical education exceeds $11,000.

This means, she added, that "up to now, training in medicine has been largely limited to people in upper or upper-middle income families."

Bargaining a Help:

Automation Panel Cites Growth Need

Philadelphia—Collective bargaining can make important contributions to meeting the problems of automation, but the overriding factor is a full employment economy, participants in a panel discussion at the Federal Bar Association convention here agreed.

Representing labor, management and the public, the panelists tackled the knotty problems posed by introduction of new technology with Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service acting as moderator.

Simkin noted that the impact of automation on jobs is being felt more and more at the bargaining table and that at times wages are not an issue at all, with major attention given to labor force problems arising from technological change.

Collective bargaining, he emphasized, cannot solve all the problems of automation although solutions have been worked out in the areas of separation pay, early retirement, supplemental benefits and retraining.

The government, he said, is striving to implement programs to secure full employment, the public area of responsibility in the situation.

Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers, presenting the labor viewpoint, said the resistance to technological change is caused not by the introduction of new machines but by the fact that the full cost is paid by the worker who becomes unemployed.

He urged a greater sharing of information between labor and management and advance notice to unions of technological changes and how they will affect the work force.

He stressed the magnitude of the problem resulting from automation, noting that in the 1960s there is a need for 40 million new jobs if the nation is just to stay where it is now, let alone reduce the volume of unemployment.

Theodore W. Kheel, representing the public viewpoint, noted that automation is contributing to the problem of integration because job opportunities are decreasing at the same time new efforts are being made to bring the Negro into the labor force. Kheel pointed to the railroad work rules dispute as an illustration of the challenge automation poses.

Frederick R. Livingston, representing management, said that the pressures of competition at home and abroad have forced industry to introduce technological change at an accelerated rate and that management is now taking the initiative at the bargaining table.

"Realistic unions," he said, have not rejected change but have concentrated on negotiating agreements to ease the impact.

Armed Forces Get Pay Hike Of $1.2 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

thirds vote but bypasses the Rules Committee.

After a White House meeting with the President, congressional Democratic leaders reaffirmed the Administration's determination to enact this year both of its top-priority programs.

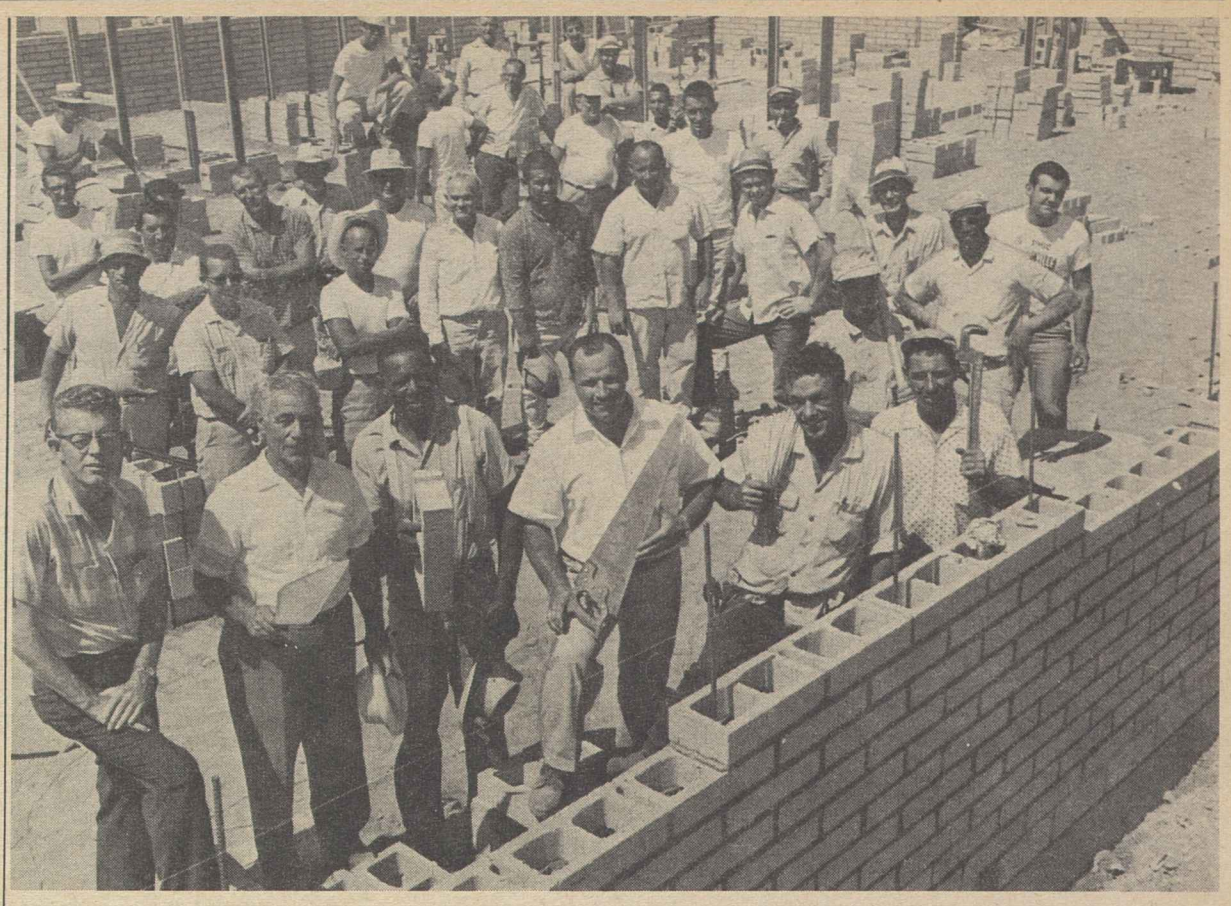
Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield told newsmen: "It is the intention of Congress to pass not either a tax bill or a civil rights bill, but both bills, before the year is out."

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) joined in to say: "We know that the tax and civil rights bills must pass. There is no valid reason why they should not pass this year."

Despite these reassurances, the timetable remained uncertain and an attempt by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) to commit the Finance Committee to a firm schedule for bringing a tax bill to the floor was rejected 11-4.

Meanwhile a House Judiciary subcommittee passed on to the full committee its draft of a broad omnibus civil rights bill, including a fair employment provision. Committee Republicans are expected to seek to soften the measure before sending it to the Rules Committee and several weeks of intensive hammering and shaping are expected before the committee reaches a decision.

On the Senate side, a public accommodations bill is expected to be approved shortly by the Commerce Committee, but other portions of the President's civil rights program are bottlenecked in Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland's Judiciary Committee.



DOZENS OF MEMBERS of building trades locals are donating their labor for the construction of a new Center for the Blind in Phoenix, Ariz. Workers shown above include members of Bricklayers Local 3, Laborers Local 383, Carpenters Local 1089, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 640 and Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 469.

Kennedy Foresees Shorter Workweek

"As machines take more and more of the jobs of men, we are going to find the workweek reduced . . ." Pres. Kennedy said on his western trip dealing with conservation problems.

At Whiskeytown, Calif., where he was dedicating a new dam, the President commented: "This country is changing. We had a 58-hour week, a 48-hour week, a 40-hour week." As this trend continues, he said, "we are going to find people wondering what they should do."

The need is to set aside recreational areas and preserve natural resources, he declared, to prepare for a population of 350 million by the year 2000 and an increase in leisure time.

September Jobless Rate Remains High at 5.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

percent range recorded so far during 1963, the report added. The teenage unemployment rate of 15 percent compared to 12.6 percent a year ago.

Women and young persons continued to account for much of the rise in unemployment since 1957, the report said. Their jobless rates were well above those recorded in early 1957, before the 1957-58 recession, while September's 2.9 percent jobless rate for married men was close to the level at that time, the report said.

Longterm unemployed remained stubbornly high. The report said those jobless for 15 weeks or longer totaled 900,000 in September. This group has shown "only seasonal changes since early 1962," the Labor Dept. said.

The longterm unemployed also totaled 900,000 in September a year ago. This group numbered 456,000 in September 1957 before it tripled to 1.5 million by September 1958. It had registered a postwar low for the month of 194,000 in 1951.

Of the 900,000 longterm jobless in September, the report noted, some 500,000 had been out of work six months or longer.

Employment Down

On the employment side of the picture, the number of jobholders declined as expected by 1 million to 69.5 million, the report said.

About 1.8 million teen-agers left their summer jobs to return to school. There was a net increase of 700,000 adult women workers, chiefly due to school reopenings. Most of the job decline occurred in the non-farm sector, where there was a drop of 850,000 to 64.2 million. Farm employment held at 5.3 million.

The employment totals included some 2.3 million non-farm workers on short workweeks for economic reasons, the report noted. The total labor force, down by 1.4 million to 75.8 million in September, was 900,000 higher than a year ago.

10-5-63

Democratic Parley Backs 'Work' Repeal

Salt Lake City—Repeal of existing "right-to-work" laws and opposition to the adoption of similar laws in Far West states was called for by delegates to a conference of Democrats from western states.

The conference also voiced opposition to "the efforts of anti-union groups to the use of special circumstances to end the railroad deadlock as a wedge to promote legislation" requiring compulsory arbitration in labor disputes.

In a resolution citing efforts of "Republicans and far right groups" in opposition to the "progressive programs of the President and the Democratic Party," the conference warned that the same alliance is seeking to pass anti-union shop laws in other western states.

Emphasizing the conference's agreement with the Democratic party platform of 1960, the delegates said 'we support repeal of existing 'right-to-work' laws and we oppose their adoption in the states where the Republican Party and the radical right are working for their adoption."

"The fact is," they said, "that the mis-named right-to-work laws are actually restrictions on free and fair collective bargaining, designed cynically and deliberately to prevent collective bargaining by unions."

Productivity Increase Peril to Factory Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

margin for increasing employment was very small," Greenburg noted.

The figures demonstrate, he continued, "a relatively higher impact of technological change or of other laborsaving factors in the manufacturing process . . . and the problem of job opportunities for blue-collar workers."

If productivity is increasing at about 3 percent a year, Greenberg said, and with about 60 million persons employed in the private economy in 1962, output has to expand sufficiently to provide 1.8 million additional jobs per year or else "unemployment will increase."

In terms of the job displacement impact of automation in 1957-61, Greenberg presented these figures:

In the five years involved, output of goods and services went up 7.8 percent and output per man-hour of production workers increased 17.7 percent.

"Thus, there was a decline of 8.4 percent or 1.1 million in production-worker employment," he said.

Of the total decrease, 576,000 jobs were associated with lower output and 747,000 with higher productivity.

Reduced to an annual basis, said Greenberg, the figures indicate employment decline in manufacturing industries of 331,000 production workers a year, 144,000 because of declining output and 187,000 because of increasing productivity.

The decrease in employment is not the equivalent of layoffs because some workers retire and some leave voluntarily for other jobs, he said.

"More detailed compilations on a plant-by-plant, year-by-year basis would show additional job decreases and job increases, and, therefore, indicate a greater degree of dislocation and job shifting," he added.

Building Unions Sign Provincewide Pact

Toronto, Ont.—Six building trades unions have signed a provincewide agreement under which the Piggott Construction Co. has agreed to employ only union members and to negotiate wages and working conditions in different areas.

In return the unions agreed that a strike in any locality would not affect the Piggott company. Signers of the agreement were the Bricklayers, Carpenters, Iron Workers, Laborers, Operating Engineers and Plasterers.

Union Leaders In South View Rights Gains

Gatlinburg, Tenn. — The AFL-CIO's Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights met here in an all-day session to review labor's progress towards equal opportunity and take a realistic look at the problems.

Union leaders from nearly all southern states took part in a searching appraisal of local union adherence to the AFL-CIO civil rights policy, labor's drive to win employer acceptance of fair employment and apprenticeship training practices, and civil rights progress in public accommodations, schools, and voting.

Pres. Harold B. Boyd of the Virginia AFL-CIO served as chairman, with Dir. Boris Shiskin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights as secretary.

The committee took note of the fact that all leading hotels, motels and restaurants in Gatlinburg have accepted a no-discrimination policy as a direct result of recent efforts by the Tennessee AFL-CIO.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO News

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Council Presses Passage Of Tax Cut and Rights Bill

Education Aid Passed By Senate

The Senate has given near-unanimous approval to legislation expanding and modernizing vocational education programs. The three-part bill also increases funds available for loans to college students under the National Defense Education Act, and extends for three more years subsidies to federally-impacted school districts.

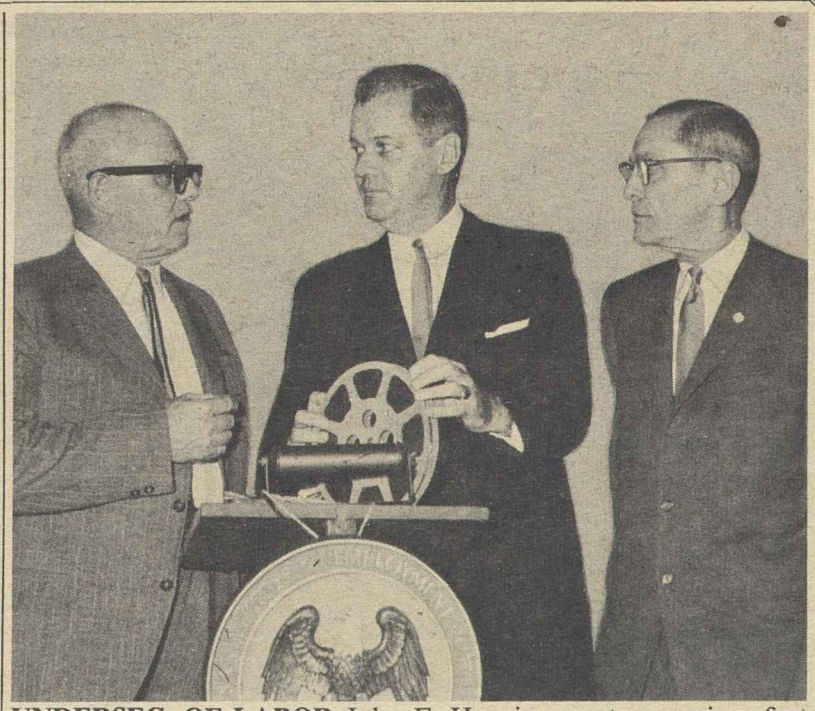
To a vocational education bill passed by the House early in August the Senate added new programs requested by Pres. Kennedy in his civil rights message. These include work-study projects and grants for establishing live-in vocational institutions in areas with heavy unemployment and a high rate of school dropouts.

The final shape of the vocational education program will depend on a House-Senate conference. Both versions, however, free the present federal-state program of its top-heavy emphasis on dwindling agricultural needs and home economic courses unrelated to job training. In addition to a more flexible use of existing funds, new money would be provided for training geared to a fast-changing job market.

This "new approach" to vocational education "has been long overdue," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote each senator before the vote. He termed the bill "an essential step" towards "comprehensive aid for education."

The Senate voted 80-4 for final passage after rejecting, 52-23, a move by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to slash the spending figures drastically. Also defeated, by a 54-

(Continued on Page 12)



UNDERSEC. OF LABOR John F. Henning, center, receives first print of film on employment of handicapped workers from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (right). The film, "They Have What It Takes," was produced by the AFL-CIO, in cooperation with the IBEW, to help promote the hiring of handicapped workers in jobs for which they qualify. Freeman is vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Expert Challenges 'Myth':

Massive Job Loss Put to Automation

A maker of automation equipment, asserting that automation is the chief factor in the wiping out of 40,000 jobs a week, has urged Congress and labor and management to face up to "the human problems" caused by rapid advances in technology.

John I. Snyder, chairman and president of U.S. Industries, Inc., testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee and assailed myths which, he said, have "tranquilized" those who might have acted on the human problem.

"To tell the truth about automation," he said, is the main task of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, of which he and Machinists' Pres. A. J. Hayes are co-founders and co-chairmen.

'Myths' Cited

Technologists are developing equipment that "works miracles," Snyder said, and man's ability to cope with it has failed to keep pace because of many misconceptions.

"The most seductive of these myths," he declared, "is the claim that, for a number of reasons, automation is not going to eliminate many jobs.

"Last week, before a Senate Labor subcommittee, a top productivity expert for the Bureau of Labor Statistics stated that the Department (of Labor) felt that rising productivity—another way of describing automation—would eliminate 200,000 jobs a year—or 4,000 jobs a week.

"Personally, I think this is a gross underestimate of the real situation and that automation is a major factor in eliminating jobs in the U.S. at the rate of more than 40,000 a week, as previous estimates have put it.

"We must also keep in mind

(Continued on Page 11)

Action This Year 'Overriding' Need

Both a tax cut and an effective civil rights bill are of "overriding importance" to the nation and must be enacted this year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared.

Failure to pass the rights bill at this session of Congress would be "a cruel punishment to millions of Americans," the council said in a unanimous statement. It would leave a "shadow of hyprocrisy" over constitutional government.

Civil rights legislation, including an equal employment opportunity guarantee, could prove a "hollow" victory without a tax cut "to put the nation back on the road to economic health, the statement added.

"If no jobs are to be had, the Negro will have achieved only the equal opportunity to be unemployed, and if he has no income, he cannot spend it on public accommodations," it went on.

The council firmly rejected the contention that one or the other of the Administration's two top-priority bills must be sidetracked for lack of time. There is "ample" opportunity for both measures to be considered "and to have them both on the statute books by New Year's Day. Neither Congress nor the nation can face the new year with hope or pride unless this has been done," the statement concluded.

Public Works Urged

An accompanying statement reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for "continuance and expansion" of the accelerated public works program, which is scheduled to expire in January. Its termination "would be a tragedy," the council said.

"No better program to put people to work and to permanently enrich the nation could possibly be conceived," it declared.

The council urged Congress to extend the program through 1964 with a $2 billion appropriation.

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Groups Ask Quick Tax Vote

Two important citizen groups have called for prompt enactment of tax cut legislation to shake the nation out of its economic lethargy, boost consumer spending power and provide jobs for the unemployed.

The Citizens Committee for Tax Reduction & Revision in 1963 warned bluntly that "if the tax cut fails this year, we can expect an economic downturn and increased unemployment that can lead to a recession in 1964."

The committee, whose 48 members include prominent leaders from small business, labor, education, agriculture and other groups, expressed support for the key portions of the House-passed tax bill and urged the Senate Finance Committee "to expedite hearings" so that Congress can complete action this session.

The nation's officially-designated spokesman for the American housewife—the Consumer Advisory Council established by Pres. Kennedy last year—declared in a report that a tax cut coupled with government spending for public services is the key to economic growth.

The council emphasized that the

(Continued on Page 5)

Meany Assails Canadian Sea Union 'Control' Plan

The AFL-CIO is absolutely opposed to proposed legislation to place maritime unions under government control in Canada and views as "deeply disappointing" the rejection by the Canadian Labor Congress of voluntary trusteeship proposals to end the dispute on the Great Lakes, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

In a statement reviewing the history of the dispute dating back to 1962, Meany said the Seafarers Intl. Union "deserves the support of all AFL-CIO affiliates in its fight against the destruction of free trade unionism in the Canadian maritime industry."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said at a press conference that "I consider the AFL-CIO to have cooperated fully and fairly in the attempt to work this problem out."

Wirtz issued a statement to make clear "the facts in this situation." He noted that Claude Jodoin, president of the CLC, had attributed failure to reach an agreement to "other trade union parties who could not be convinced to cooperate."

Any proposal for government control—in Canada, Honduras, Peru "or any other place on earth—" is "absolutely inconsist-

(Continued on Page 3)

ICFTU Protests to UN On Rights Session Ban

United Nations, N. Y.—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has protested a decision by a United Nations body to cancel the annual session of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Irving Brown, ICFTU representative to the UN, said that not only should the commission convene as scheduled but that the scene of its deliberations should be Berlin.

"The ICFTU cannot but protest," he said, "against the decision of the Economic & Social Council not to convene the Commission on Human Rights in 1964, and we call upon the General Assembly to overrule it."

In a memorandum to the current session of the General Assembly, the IFCTU, spokesman for free trade union organizations throughout the world, stressed that the UN should transform the Human Rights Commission into a UN specialized agency so that it could have some independence.

Issues dealt with by the ICFTU included improvements in the UN organizational structure, international trade and commodity agree-

(Continued on Page 2)

PRESS FILL-IN was given by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at news conference following one-day meeting of federation Executive Council in Washington.

Tax Cut, Rights Bills Pressed by Council

(Continued from Page 1)

Combined with an additional $1 billion in state and local matching funds, this would create hundreds of thousands of badly-needed jobs, the statement said.

In calling for prompt civil rights action, the Executive Council praised the bill drafted by a House Judiciary subcommittee as deserving of "the support of every member of Congress and of every American citizen." It called for prompt approval by the full committee, quickly followed by House and Senate action.

Negroes Still Humiliated

Negro Americans, the council emphasized, still face the "humiliation" of being denied equal access to public accommodations, the "economic hardship" of job discrimination, the "denial of the right to vote" and the lack of "equal educational opportunities."

This is a "shameful list of demials," the council said, "which no human being should be asked to bear and no citizen of a free nation can conscientiously condone."

In emphasizing that there is no need to shunt aside tax legislation, the council pointed out that the House-passed bill now in the Senate Finance Committee has already had "extensive hearings" in the House Ways & Means Committee, "where witnesses from every walk of life have stated their views."

The "groundwork" for both bills has been laid, the statement pointed out, and both should be promptly enacted.

The council's separate public works statement noted that two-and-a-half years after the low-point of the last recession, "the jobless rate still exceeds 5.5 percent of the labor force."

"Long-term unemployment has not diminished for over a year and is particularly acute among Negroes," it added. "Unemployment among young people is on the rise."

Action Needed Now

Warning that "all evidence indicates this course will continue unless action is taken now," the council added:

"A great backlog of public works already exists in areas of substantial unemployment on which planning is completed and work could get quickly underway if federal funds become available."

Continuation of the accelerated public works program deserves "high priority," the statement concluded.

Council Backs Union-Aided Kenya Project

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has given its backing to a project to provide 287 single family housing units in Nairobi, Kenya, to be financed by loans from American and West German unions.

The $896,000 project will involve a loan of $375,000 by AFL-CIO affiliates and a similar amount by a banking organization owned by West German unions. The Nairobi City Council is putting up $20,000 and guaranteeing the loans by the union groups.

The housing project is estimated to provide badly needed employment for approximately 300 persons over a two-year period.

The union loans will be for 15 years and pay an annual interest of 4 percent.

Factory Hiring Rise Less Than Seasonal

Factory hirings increased less than seasonally between July and August and failed to meet seasonal expectations in most of the 21 major industry groups, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The hiring rate rose from 43 to 47 per 1,000 workers, or three below the level for the comparable period in 1962.

At the same time the layoff rate remained static at 20 per 1,000 workers, instead of declining as it usually does in August, and remained below the 1962 level, as it has for the past four months.

Council Urges Full Budget For NLRB

Congress has been urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to restore $600,000 trimmed from the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board so the NLRB can effectively carry out its administrative duties.

A statement adopted by the council called for restoration of the funds, trimmed from the board's request for $23,060,000, when House and Senate subcommittees take up the supplemental appropriation for the year ending next June 30.

The council observed that because of the cutback "the NLRB will fall further behind in its case load" at a time when stepped-up organizing drives of the AFL-CIO, its trade departments and affiliates will be adding to the board's work load on election petitions.

The statement noted further that widespread employer opposition to the organizing campaigns could be expected to bring a rise in the number of unfair practice cases, and that equal rights cases also probably would increase.

"It is imperative," the council declared, "that the NLRB have sufficient funds to expeditiously handle the increased business before it. The public interest can only be served when the NLRB has the funds to properly perform the very duties assigned to it by the Congress."

Voluntary Assessment To Finance Vote Drive

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has approved a 5-cent-per-member voluntary assessment to finance a major register and get-out-the-vote campaign for the 1964 elections.

Pres. George Meany told reporters that the campaign, initiated on a major basis in 1960 and given a top priority in the 1962 campaign, is now a permanent activity of the AFL-CIO.

The drive will be concentrated in major industrial states, he said, to raise registration and voting among trade union members to a higher level for the 1964 elections. He noted that in the past two elections participation by trade unionists was at about the same level as other groups in the community, but it should be higher.

He emphasized that the register-vote drive is a nonpartisan activity and will be directed to all citizens on the basis that the widest possible participation in elections is vital to American democracy.

In 1960 the council approved a similar 5-cent voluntary assessment. In 1962 the assessment was set at 3 cents.

Shipbuilders' President:

John Grogan Named As Council Member

John J. Grogan, president of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, has been named a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and a vice president of the federation.

Grogan was named to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. S. Buckmaster in February 1962.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference at the conclusion of a one-day meeting of the council, which dealt with current legislative problems and initiation of a register and vote campaign, that Grogan was elected unanimously on the basis of his selection by a nominating committee.

Five Abstentions

The federation president reported that five council members abstained from voting—Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, James B. Carey, Emil Rieve, Karl F. Feller and Jacob S. Potofsky. The nominating committee was composed of Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates and Joseph A. Beirne.

Meany said that the nominating committee had received a wire from Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, who normally serves on it, urging the naming of Grogan.

In reply to a question he commented that there was a consensus on the council that the balance of former AFL and CIO unions represented on the body at the time of merger should be maintained and that the entire council had the right to elect successors to members who resigned or died.

Grogan, 49, has been president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers since 1951 and is now serving his third term as mayor of Hoboken, N. J.

Mayor of Hoboken

He joined the AFL Steamfitters Union in 1930 and served as executive secretary-treasurer of IUMSWA Local 15 from 1937 to 1942. The following year he was elected vice president and an executive board member.

He has served as president of the Hudson County Industrial Union Council and was a member of the New Jersey State Assembly from 1943 to 1947. Elected Hoboken city commissioner in 1947, he ran for the mayor's post and was elected in 1953 and twice re-elected.

In 1954 he was on the U.S. worker delegation to the Intl. Labor Organization. He is a vice president of the Urban League, has served as chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and has held posts in a number of Catholic organizations. He has participated in U.S. cultural exchange programs in Europe and the Far East and is an Army veteran of World War II.

JOHN J. GROGAN

ICFTU Protests to UN On Rights Session Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, discrimination, political prisoners, Berlin wall, capital punishment, colonialism and disarmament.

Under the topic of employment, the ICFTU rejected Soviet claims that full employment has existed for the last 10 years or so without being given serious consideration by government authorities. The memorandum declared:

"The specific methods used in democratic industrial countries to eliminate unemployment, the inadequate scope of which has been criticized by free labor in those countries, are simply ignored in the USSR where indeed this social evil is officially treated as non-existent. Although scattered information on unemployment has frequently appeared in the official Soviet press for many years, no statistical data or systematic analyses have been released."

On the question of discrimination, the ICFTU called upon the General Assembly to draft a declaration on religious intolerance despite Communist opposition to giving this violation of human rights any consideration. The ICFTU also urged the UN to place on its agenda "the alarming problem of political prisoners" and urged that an international convention on political prisoners be adopted in the near future.

The ICFTU said that while it supports the proposal to expel South Africa from the UN, "we would be less than frank not to admit that this is insufficient and inadequate to achieve its humanitarian goals."

The memorandum said specific boycotts would have "a meaningful effect upon the South African economy," particularly in petroleum and its by-products.

"But in order to realize such a goal," said the ICFTU, "it would be necessary for the UN to have sufficient maritime and aircraft power to enforce such a boycott which in time would bring the South African government to a point where either they would have to concede or face internal pressures threatening the very existence of the present regime."

Test Ban Endorsed

The ICFTU reiterated its support of the nuclear test-ban treaty as "a first step which can lead to greater achievements in the eventual elimination or reduction of all weapons of war, whether nuclear or not."

"It is to be hoped," the memorandum continued, "that the totalitarian powers will break with their past of blackmail, aggressive designs and activities, as well as their unsavory record of breaking agreements."

Winnipeg Carpenters Go Back to School

Winnipeg, Man.—A six-month course aimed at raising the standards of work in their trade is being given for members of Carpenters Local 343 at the Manitoba Institute of Technology. More than 50 members are studying two full days a week.

In Maritime Dispute:

Voluntary Plan Rejected by CLC

(Continued from Page 1)

ent with our philosophy," Meany stressed.

To avert such legislation in Canada, he said, the AFL-CIO "cooperated fully" in an effort to reach agreement on a proposal to set up "a voluntary joint AFL-CIO and CLC trusteeship" over the SIU. The proposed trusteeship "would have full and complete authority over the officers and operations of the union" and would function with the complete support of the AFL-CIO and the SIU.

The discussions for a voluntary trusteeship failed, Meany reported, because of disagreement on these issues:

• Composition of the trusteeship. The AFL-CIO proposed a two-man trusteeship, one from the AFL-CIO and the other from the CLC with provision for a four-man committee composed of the presidents of the AFL-CIO and the CLC, the U.S. secretary of labor and the Canadian minister of labor to settle any disagreements or refer the question to an impartial arbitrator "drawn from a list unrestricted as to nationality."

The CLC "would not agree to this proposal," and insisted the two trustees turn directly to a third party in event of disagreement and that "this third party must be a Canadian national."

The AFL-CIO believes, said Meany, that the "primary factor" in the choice of a third party should be "impartiality rather than nationality.'

• Removal of officers. The AFL-CIO proposed that trustees have full power to remove any officials or employes of the SIU of Canada who were guilty of any of these acts: violation of the SIU constitution; violation of any of the standards of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes; conviction of a criminal or other offense which "renders the individual unfit for union office"; wilfully obstructing the trustees in the performance of their duties.

The CLC position was that the trustees should have the power to remove SIU officials "for any cause or for no cause whatsoever, without reference to any standards or criteria of conduct," Meany said. He added: "This we could not agree to under any circumstances."

Effective Plan Cited

"The standards proposed by the AFL-CIO would, in our opinion, be entirely adequate to insure not only an effective trusteeship and the removal of any individuals found on the record or in subsequent conduct to warrant removal, but equally important, protect the rights and interests of the members and the rights of individuals to a reasonable measure of due process."

Meany noted that throughout the discussions the SIU was "fully cooperative" and agreeable to any reasonable proposal for voluntary settlement.

Wirtz termed the disagreement "exceedingly unfortunate." He said it would have laid a firm basis for the development "of a permanent policy of cooperative relationships between the AFL-CIO and the CLC."

Declaring that he still hopes an agreement may be reached, he declared he did not want to say anything which might interfere. However, in view of public statements "which have been made regarding responsibility for the breakdown," Wirtz noted the necessity to stress the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO.

The dispute originated when a Canadian steamship company terminated a bargaining relationship of 10 years standing with the SIU in Canada and signed a contract with a newly-created union sponsored by the CLC. The SIU struck the company. A committee of inquiry in July 1962 established these facts and noted that the CLC is "determined" to support the new CLC affiliate in displacing the SIU of Canada which had been expelled by the CLC.

A subsequent one-man commission appointed by the Canadian government, Meany said, "became the vehicle for a vitriolic and vengeful attack upon the SIU of Canada and its leadership" and included demands to place the SIU and other maritime unions in Canada "under the most sweeping and direct government controls ever undertaken in the North American continent."

BRAZILIAN LABOR LEADERS visiting the U.S. sat in on negotiations between Office Workers Local 153 in New York and the Pabst Brewing Co., believed to be the first time a foreign group sponsored by the Labor Dept. has participated in a bargaining session of a U.S. union. Al Addeo, Local 53 business agent and chief union negotiator, is on the right side at the head of the table.

Drastic Aerospace Pay Review Proposed by UAW and IAM

Los Angeles—A drastic overhaul of the "antiquated and outmoded" wage and hiring system in the aerospace industry has been asked by two big unions representing 500,000 workers in the industry.

The Machinists and the Auto Workers, charging that the 20-year-old system of determining wage rates has been a "constant source of disturbance, friction and conflict," urged that Pres. Kennedy establish immediately a commission representing labor, management and the government to recommend a new wage system.

The union representatives, meeting here in the third joint IAM-UAW Aerospace Conference, proposed that the commission begin work this year "before the pressures for negotiating new agreements in 1965 begin to mount and a new crisis is upon us."

The 300 delegates, from plants all over the nation, called on the U.S. government, as the only major customer of the air-space industry, and on management to join with union representatives in a "thorough study" of the causes of labor-management conflicts.

The conference urged the President to establish a tripartite commission with authority to:

• "Study and make recommendations for a more equitable and up-to-date system of determining wage rates."

• Examine industry manpower needs "so all parties may gain a better understanding" of problems created by irregular employment and make recommendations "for an employment security program for laid-off workers comparable to" those in other industries.

System 20 Years Old

Observing that in an era of spacecraft, missiles, rocket engines and related products, most aerospace workers are "saddled with a 20-year-old system of determining wage rates," the conference declared:

"The injustice suffered by aerospace workers is compounded by the extreme fluctuations of employment caused by changes in military needs, and placement of defense contracts with little consideration for the security" of workers.

Workers in other industries have been able to find solutions by "direct economic action" but areospace workers, because of the essential nature of their industry, are denied the freedom to use normal collective bargaining weapons, the delegates said.

The system they object to was fathered by a group of large airframe manufacturers, producing the P-38 fighter plane and the piston-engine B-25 bomber in Southern California, the Conference recalled. It was adopted by the War Labor Board in 1943 to stabilize wages during World War II and since has been a "constant source of disturbance, friction and conflict," the conference said.

"It has been misused by individual companies to gain competitive wage advantage at the expense of workers," delegates charged. "It has kept workers from keeping pace with normal increases in wage rates enjoyed by workers in other industries. . . .

Many Rates for Same Job

"This system of determining wages permits confusing and overlapping job descriptions. It enables the classification of the same work at several wage rates so that in some plants different rates are paid for identical work requiring the same basic skills.

"Abuses of the wage system have accumulated over 20 years without reform or progress. Inequities for workers have multiplied.

"Through the use of vague and contradictory job descriptions and multiple classifications, workers' earnings are constantly being cut. General wage increases, negotiated through collective bargaining, are soon dissipated by reclassification and management gerrymandering of job descriptions."

The conference recalled that mediators twice have noted the unfairness in aerospace wages. In a 1952 dispute at North American Aviation Corp., a panel awarded extra money to narrow the differential between aerospace wages and others in comparable industries. In 1962 a presidential panel headed by Dr. George W. Taylor concluded that the wage system is antiquated and warrants a thorough overhauling by the parties.

"This kind of task cannot be performed in a few weeks of crisis bargaining," it said, or in a few days of hearings called to mediate a large number of issues.

"The avoidance of future crises," the Taylor panel said, "will depend upon careful work by the parties in the three-year period" before contract reopenings. It was on that basis that the IAM-UAW conference made its new proposals.

'Backward' Trend Seen In State Aid to Jobless

Omaha—Unemployment insurance programs in many states have "started to go backward," an AFL-CIO spokesman told state employment directors at their annual meeting here.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies that the trend towards increased disqualification rules is a "perversion" of the program.

He noted that North Dakota, Tennessee and Wyoming have imposed harsher qualification standards this year, that Wyoming became the first state in the history of the program to reduce benefit amounts and Colorado cut back on the maximum duration of benefits.

While several states enacted "the usual small increases in maximum weekly benefits," Munts said that this merely represented a "catching up" to standards of a few years ago and "in no case" came close to the relationship between maximum benefits and average state wages which existed when the program began.

Only Alabama and North Dakota saw the "wisdom" of tieing maximum benefits to a percentage of state wage levels, he noted.

Munts warned also that pressures to keep unemployment insurance taxes low have resulted in a steady decline of reserves.

"Underfinancing has depleted the reserves in 23 states to the point where they are insufficient to pay benefits for 18 months under recession conditions, and in seven of these states, cannot even pay for 12 months," he asserted.

Munts called on the state directors to fight vigorously against attacks by fee-charging agencies and to "step up the reforms on which you have embarked" to improve the quality and service of state employment offices.

The attacks on the public employment service, he said, are "directly against the interest of workers and employers who use the service" and contradict the need for "efficient manpower utilization through a free, open, informed and honest labor market."

Supreme Court to Hear Five Labor Law Cases

The Supreme Court has docketed five cases involving labor law for its present term and has invited the government to file briefs in two other cases, Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board told a labor law forum.

Three of the cases involve the secondary-boycott provisions of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, Ordman said, including the legal right of strikers to request support from members of other unions and to publicize disputes by distribution of consumer handbills.

In another case the labor board is challenging a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision overturning an NLRB ruling that an employer commits an unfair labor practice by announcing economic benefits just before a scheduled representation election and issuing statements promising employes that it is "unnecessary for them to have a union to obtain future benefits."

A fifth case—also arising from the 5th Circuit Court—deals with whether a federal district court can enjoin a representation election scheduled by the NLRB. The board is arguing that a district court has no such power.

Ordman listed these two cases in which the NLRB and the Dept. of Justice were invited to file briefs:

• A Florida case involving the Retail Clerks where the issue is whether a state law forbidding the agency shop shall be enforceable in state courts, through the NLRB alone, or both.

The RCIA, backed by a brief filed by the AFL-CIO, argues that enforcement should be by the NLRB alone. The government argues, with reservations, that enforcement rests with state procedures.

• A New York case in which state courts said an arbitration dispute was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRB, whereas the Dept. of Justice argues that state courts have full authority to entertain suits involving arbitration disputes.

Ordman's remarks were made at a Washington, D. C. forum on recent labor law developments sponsored jointly by the Georgetown University Law Center, Federal Bar Association and Bureau of National Affairs.

Wayne State U. to Get Michigan Labor Files

Port Huron, Mich.—The executive board of the Michigan AFL-CIO at a meeting in the FDR Labor Center near here designated the labor archives section of Wayne State University as the official depository of the state labor body's records and files.

Denver School System Infiltrated by Confucius

Denver—The small but lively AFL-CIO Denver Federation of Teachers is ignored by the city school administration in favor of the "sweetheart" Denver Classroom Teachers' Association, though even the latter is not privileged to negotiate salaries and conditions on a formal basis.

Each autumn the DCTA gives an indoctrination luncheon for new teachers. This year a fortune cookie lay on each plate, and the guests, pleased at this little extra attention, seemed still more pleased as they read the messages in the cookies.

Someone tipped off the hosts. They broke a cookie and read its message:

"Confucius say: School superintendents never recruit for unions."

Others read:

"Confucius say: There's a secret ballot election in your future."

"Confucius say: Only in unions is there strength."

Horrified officialdom swooped along the tables and scooped up the remaining unopened cookies, of which there were not many. DFT officials would say nothing, save:

"Confucius say: Truth in fortune cookies may sometimes embarrass sweethearts."

"Confucius say, too: Other unions might well note success of tactic and start thinking how to apply it."

Textile Workers Win Holdout Georgia Mill

Canton, Ga.—A plant that "everyone" said would never be organized—Canton Cotton Mills, Inc.—has been won by the Textile Workers Union of America in a National Labor Relations Board election, 654 to 373.

Canton Cotton workers "sort of organized themselves," with the help of TWUA members and nearby union people. But the key factor was identified this way by TWUA Pres. William Pollock at a spontaneous victory celebration here:

"Sometimes the boss is our best organizer."

The boss is Louis L. Jones, Jr., grandson of the man who started Canton Cotton in 1899 and a first cousin of Robert T. "Bobby" Jones, famous golfer. The Jones family runs the mill, a hotel, an insurance company and other power centers. The only union organizer to show up in many years was escorted out of town during World War II.

But the spirit of independence is growing in the South, even in company towns, and Jones helped by increasing the work load to a point the workers found intolerable, union sources indicated.

Canton is only 42 miles from Atlanta, and the word had trickled in of a better climate for union organization—a Chemical Workers victory at the Scripto Pen Co. in Atlanta, with 1,000 workers; the Meat Cutters winning 400 poultry workers in an area election, and the Sheet Metal Workers adding 70 members at a chicken wire plant.

It was at that psychological moment that a TWUA member, heading back to Atlanta from a trip through the non-union wilderness, found himself going through Canton with almost 1,000 handbills and passed them out at shift change time on the off chance that a few workers might be interested.

Two days later the office of TWUA Reg. Dir. Michael Botelho in Atlanta received about 300 coupons, clipped from the union "flyer" and asking more information. A hurriedly organized team sped to Canton, rounded up 100 more names on membership cards and petitioned for an election. The employer consented, and the rest is history.

For TWUA the immediate job ahead is to get a better deal for Canton Cotton workers via a contract. Beyond that, at least 25,000 millhands in Georgia work at low wages and need the advantages of organization urgently.

Botelho has expressed appreciation for the help of the Stone Cutters, Clothing Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and other unions, including the Auto Workers at the nearby Lockheed plant in Marietta, Ga.

Phil Murray Life Film To Be Shown

The George Meany Foundation, in cooperation with the Jewish Theological Seminary, will present a televised film based on the life of Philip Murray, late president of the former CIO.

The foundation-sponsored program, entitled "A New Earth," was written by Joseph Mindel and will be presented on "The Eternal Light" television series over the National Broadcasting Co. TV network on Nov. 17.

The half-hour program will be shown at 1:30 p.m., (EST).

This year's program will be the second of the annual broadcasts to be presented by the foundation. Last year's film, entitled "Never Ask What Country," was devoted to the life of William Green, late president of the former AFL. "The Eternal Light" series has for more than 16 years been recognized as one of television's leading public service presentations.

The George Meany Foundation was established last year by trade union friends of the AFL-CIO president to "further the understanding of the ethical principles by which all moral men live."

August Stoppages At Postwar Low

The number of work stoppages that began in August, and workers involved, reached their lowest levels for any August since the end of World War II.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said 325 stoppages involving 75,000 workers began this August. Another 250 stoppages, continuing from July, brought the total number of workers affected to 185,000—15 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time.

The total of 1.62 million mandays lost was the second lowest level for the month in postwar years.

Total Now $780,000:

Fugitive Firm's Backpay Bill Boosted by NLRB Examiner

Sidele Fashions, Inc., runaway blouse manufacturer, owes more than $370,000 in backpay to the garment workers it stranded almost four years ago when it moved from Philadelphia to Ware Shoals, S. C., a National Labor Relations Board examiner has found.

The findings, by Trial Examiner Benjamin B. Lipton, brought to $780,000 the total penalties levied on Sidele by the labor board, the courts and an impartial arbiter, all upholding charges by the Ladies' Garment Workers that the firm broke the labor law and its ILGWU contracts when it moved out in 1959 and 1960 and closed its Philadelphia plant.

After Lipton's backpay computation, Sidele filed a bankruptcy petition in U.S. District Court at Greenville, S. C., in which it listed assets of $93,000. The ILGWU then asked the court for permission to examine Sidele's books to make sure no assets have been diverted.

The union will continue, Vice Pres. William Ross said, to make every effort to win back the wages lost by 206 former Sidele workers. He said the fate of the firm should be "an object lesson" to all runaway employers.

Lipton took testimony in Philadelphia last summer for the sole purpose of determining the amounts of backpay due 223 employe-claimants under a board order of Oct. 2, 1961, enforced by the U.S. 3d Circuit Court of Appeals on Aug. 14, 1962. He recommended that the NLRB direct payment of lost wages in these amounts:

Amount Recommended

Approximately $140,000 in full payment of the claims of 114 workers, $212,000 for the claims of 81 workers up to Dec. 31, 1961, or Mar. 31, 1962, plus additional amounts to be estimated later, for those who have not found comparable jobs.

Lipton recommended that $18,517 be held in escrow for 11 former employes whom the NLRB and the ILGWU have been unable to locate. No backpay is due 17 other ex-employes, the examiner concluded.

The history of the dispute shows that the employer and the union had lived "peaceably" for 20 years, enjoying good contract relations marked by a short plant closing and a 10 percent pay cut, agreed to by the union to save jobs.

In mid-1959, however, the employer secretly arranged for the construction of a plant in a distressed area of South Carolina, surreptitiously moved his women's blousemaking operations there one weekend during contract negotiations, and shut up shop in Philadelphia.

The union brought two legal actions—one before the industry arbiter, who ordered Sidele to pay $410,000 for violating its agreements; the other before the NLRB. The result was a finding by Trial Examiner Ramey Donovan in 1961 that Sidele, doing business in South Carolina as Personality Sportswear, Inc., should bargain with the ILGWU on layoff pay and rehiring rights for former employes.

Donovan held that Mac J. Cahn and Sidney I Schiro, the owners, had moved their operations for economic reasons. NLRB members later agreed that moving the plant was not unlawful but held that closing the Philadelphia operation was. They ordered the firm to rehire its former employes at Ware Shoals or at Philadelphia, and to give them back pay from date of layoff to date of rehire.

The latest proceeding was to estimate the amount of backpay due under the board's order.

Lipton pointed out that the board order plainly stated that backpay would be counted from the date of discrimination until the date equivalent employment was found.

As to employes who accepted the offer, Lipton added that the job terms were not equivalent to those enjoyed at Philadelphia, under union conditions. The examiner also held that the backpay should be based on Philadelphia wages, since the employes would have got those wages except for the discrimination against them.

The firm offered employment to its former workers at Ware Shoals on Sept. 4, 1962, but only nine accepted. The examiner said Sidele did not offer to pay moving expenses, as the board and the court directed.

Insurance Workers Win Metropolitan Election

Chicago—The Insurance Workers have won bargaining rights for 800 agents and consultants in 33 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. offices here.

The vote, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, was 410 for the IWIU, 317 against and 21 challenged.

The election was the last and largest, in a series that followed IWIU organizing campaigns in 10 Metropolitan offices. The union won eight, lost two, in the series and now represents 1,745 more employes in new bargaining units.

Still to be resolved is a legal battle over the union's right to represent the new units. Metropolitan, one of the leaders in the insurance industry, has challenged NLRB decisions on the size of bargaining units and has been charged with refusal to bargain in several cases.

Appeals are pending, the union said, in U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals in Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston. The appeals revolve around board determinations that bargaining units can be smaller than statewide. The union filed for elections in citywide units and the elections were held over management objections.

Other recent elections the IWIU won were in Metropolitan offices in Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Wilmington, Del., Meriden and New London, Conn., and Woonsocket, R. I. Elections were lost in Sioux City, Ia., and Olean, N. Y.

The Chicago organizing drive was headed by IWIU Vice Pres. Robert J. Nicholson, with more than half the union staff assisting. It was a cooperative effort, Nicholson said, with AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Daniel J. Healy and his staff.

Tax Base Rise Called Social Security Need

Social security benefits, totaling more than $13.5 billion last year, could be even higher if the taxable wage base were raised, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson A. Cruikshank declared.

Cruikshank, interviewed on the Mutual radio network's Labor News Conference, emphasized that the social security trust funds are in sound financial condition, as certified by the recent report of the trustees.

He pointed out, however, that the present $4,800 ceiling on taxable wages represents a much smaller proportion of the income of workers covered by the program than did the $3,000 ceiling established in 1939. A comparable proportion today would require a wage base of approximately $9,400 and the AFL-CIO has urged Congress to raise the limit on wages subject to the social security tax to $6,000.

A higher wage level, the AFL-CIO expert pointed out, would permit greater maximum benefits and would serve as a hedge against dilution of the buying power of benefit dollars through inflation.

As for the future of social security, Cruikshank expressed confidence that there is no danger of any Congress abolishing the program.

"Any Congress that would ever try to destroy the social security system would find itself out of office en masse in two short years," he observed.

Kennedy Acts To Forestall Airline Strike

Pres. Kennedy has ordered establishment of a special emergency board to investigate a contract dispute between the Machinists and United Air Lines and said he will name the three board members soon.

The President's order headed off a strike scheduled to start at midnight Oct. 10. The order was urged by the National Mediation Board, which said the dispute threatened to interrupt interstate commerce "substantially."

Its effect is to "freeze" the status quo for 60 days unless the parties reach agreement in the meantime.

Last month the IAM, asserting that seven airline managements had refused to make any counter offers to union proposals during 16 months of negotiations, set Oct. 10 as the deadline for a strike against United.

'Deadman' Switch Fails, Rail Fireman Cited

Boston — David H. Fabricius, member of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, was honored here with his union's safety award for the action in stopping a train after its engineer became incapacitated and slumped over the controls with his foot on the "deadman" control. The train with 180 passengers aboard was running out of control when Fabricius brought it to a stop.

No Contract, No Work:

National Symphony Season Threatened

Washington's National Symphony Orchestra Association, locked in a contract dispute with the Musicians, canceled two concerts when symphony players refused to attend the first scheduled rehearsal of the season.

Spokesmen for the players, who have been seeking at least 33 weeks of work a year and a minimum wage of $6,000 so members will not have to "moonlight" at other jobs, said the association's refusal to make an acceptable contract offer has placed the symphony season in doubt.

Cancellation of the rehearsal and two concerts—one for the American Bankers Association convention and the other for Maryland school children—constituted the first time in 33 years that the orchestra's 94 players missed a scheduled engagement.

The cancellation followed a vote by the players to reject management's "final" offer in negotiations that started nine months earlier. Present pay is $4,480 for 32 weeks of work.

The association, headed by H. Gabriel Murphy as president and Charles C. Glover III as chairman of the executive committee, has offered a three-year contract which would bring wages to $4,640 the first season, $4,800 the next and $5,000 the third.

Though negotiations began last January, spokesmen for AFM Local 161, representing the players, said management has maintained a "rigid" position from the start and, since members rejected their "final" offer, has proposed to resume negotiations but will not discuss more money.

Union Sec. J. Martin Emerson said he saw little hope for an early settlement—or any settlement—of the dispute.

Both sides in the disagreement were called to the White House Oct. 8 for a conference with Charles A. Horsky, special assistant to the President, who listened to a recital of the position of union and management without indicating his opinion or future course of action.

Union members believe their training and skill entitle them to a professional wage from the orchestra association, and that they should not be forced to take part-time jobs outside the music field to make a living.

A union survey showed that some National Symphony members have been required to take jobs as taxi drivers, bakers, construction workers, guards or part-time salesmen in order to "subsidize" their jobs with the nationally noted orchestra.

Emerson and union Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman said some players are beginning to make other plans for the season. The absence of the National Symphony Orchestra from new concert-season agendas is "already conspicuous" despite management advertisements to the contrary, they said.

31 YOUNG UNION LEADERS, from 10 Latin American nations, are welcomed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a new class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Two Major Citizen Groups Urge Tax Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

bulk of the tax cut should be in the lower-income brackets, where the savings will be most quickly pumped back into the economy to stimulate business and industry.

It warned that "much, if not all, of the stimulating effect of a tax cut might be nullified if it were accompanied by a reduction in spending, by a balanced budget, or by tax reforms which aim solely at redistributing, rather than reducing, the total tax burden on the economy."

At the same time, the statement declared, "needed public services should be pushed forward and everything possible should be done to help the public to recognize that these also contribute to economic growth."

The statement from the Citizens Tax Reduction committee stressed the need for prompt Senate action after a "reasonable" period of deliberation by its Finance Committee.

The "current economic upswing," the committee said, "is to a substantial degree based on anticipation of a tax cut."

In order to help expedite the Senate hearings, the committee said a statement by its chairman, Pres. Howard R. Bowen of Grinnell College, would be submitted "for the record" to the Senate panel, rather than presented in person.

Build Strong Unions, Meany Urges Latins

A strong, free trade union movement is the best assurance of a democratic society, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told 31 youthful union leaders from 10 Latin American nations.

Welcoming the group to the American Institute for Free Labor Development, Meany stressed the common desire of workers the world over for a better life—and the AFL-CIO's conviction that this can be achieved only through a free trade union movement.

"Every dictator, whether of the right or the left, has begun by destroying free trade unions . . . because you can't dictate to free men," he declared.

For this reason, he said, the AFL-CIO views the destruction of unions in any part of the world as "a menace to the future of workers in the United States."

The new class, the fifth to undertake the intensive training program of the AIFLD, includes for the first time a delegation from Mexico. Ten of the students are from that nation and the others come from El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Paraguay (in exile), Peru and Venezuela.

On completion of their two-and-a-half month program, the graduates will join the 150 young union leaders who have preceded them in helping to build a strong, democratic union movement in the western hemisphere. The institute has drawn students, ranging in age from 25 to 35, from nearly every country in Central and South America and the Caribbean area.

The AFL-CIO, Meany stressed to the new entering class, has no desire to "control" or "interfere" in the Latin American workers' movement.

"It is our hope," he said, "that your studies will be fruitful, not for the AFL-CIO, but for the people of the society in which you live."

The institute's purpose, he emphasized, is "to advance the cause of free trade unions, to advance the cause of worker freedom."

World Labor Standards Held Vital to U.S. Trade

A labor-industry committee has called for establishment of international fair labor standards as "essential" to expansion of world trade and export markets for U.S. goods.

The committee's report, based on meetings held during the recent White House Conference on Export Expansion, declared that once substandard labor conditions are eliminated as a basis for international trade competition, "living standards in countries affected will be improved, purchasing power increased, and export markets thereby opened."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, named by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges as chairman of the committee, was represented on the panel by Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison brought a message from Meany to the conference. Other labor members present included Joseph D. Keenan, AFL-CIO vice president and secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists; Irving Bluestone, assistant to the president of the Auto Workers, and Mine Workers Pres. W. Anthony Boyle.

The committee noted that the "wage gap" between the U.S. and its trade competitors has been narrowing as labor movements abroad have become stronger "and wage increases have come at a higher rate than wage increases in this country."

Noting that technological advances have kept U.S. unit production costs down despite rising wages, the committee pointed out, however, that there are "problems as well as benefits . . . from an export drive which emphasizes high productivity . . . particularly in view of our persistently high level of unemployment."

The committee stressed that "a national full employment policy is essential to provide the basis for adequate adjustments to rapid technological change."

It called also for "more effective" government programs involving retraining and relocation of workers.

IUE Accepts Westinghouse Wage Offer

Pittsburgh — A Westinghouse Electric Corp. offer of a 14-cent average hourly wage increase over a three-year period has been accepted by negotiators for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and management accepted a union proposal for three weeks' vacation after 10 years, plus an extra day for each year after 15.

But no agreement was reached on other improvements and negotiations continued after the IUE Westinghouse Conference Board rejected other management proposals as "totally inadequate" and "loaded with gimmicks."

The IUE represents 36,000 Westinghouse workers at 28 plant locations. The current agreement has an Oct. 15 termination date.

Conference board delegates adopted a resolution calling on all locals to "take whatever action may be necessary" to get a satisfactory agreement.

Recently the union reached agreement on a new three-year contract with the General Electric Co. and its negotiators here approved acceptance of similar wage terms in the Westinghouse contract—7 cents an hour this year and an additional 5 to 10 cents an hour, for an average of 7 cents, in April 1965.

Pres. Kennedy Clarifies Stand On Workweek

Pres. Kennedy was speaking of the long-range future, not the present moment, when he said on his recent western tour that increased leisure would "find the workweek reduced" below the present 40-hour standard.

The President made this clear at his Oct. 9 news conference in Washington, saying in reply to a question that reduction of the workweek now would be a "great mistake," affecting our "competitive position abroad."

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged that chronic high-level joblessness requires reduction of the Fair Labor Standards Act workweek to 35 hours, with double-time pay for overtime.

Kennedy's western speech was cast in terms of the need for steadily improving conservation, resource development and recreation facilities to "prepare us for that period" later on when "machines increasingly take the place of men," the President told reporters Oct. 9.

"I see the time coming at the end of the century—perhaps sooner," he elaborated, "not now."

More Seniors' Housing Backed by AFL-CIO

An expanded program of housing for the elderly, including long-term, low-interest loans to non-profit groups, was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a Senate Banking & Currency subcommittee.

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee warned that the U.S. is "falling back, not moving forward, in the race with the growing housing need."

The present pace of home construction, he said, is a million units a year less than the number needed to keep up with the needs of a growing population and the deterioration of older homes.

Shishkin, testifying before a subcommittee headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), stressed also that home construction, 'more than any other economic activity" generates employment. In addition to direct construction work and the building materials industry, jobs are created in a wide variety of household furniture and equipment plants, he pointed out.

Included in the bill, sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and a bipartisan group of co-sponsors, is a provision for extending to nursing homes operated by non-profit groups the federal mortgage insurance now available to profit-making nursing homes for the elderly.

The previous exclusion of non-profit institutions, Shishkin declared, was "indefensible."

He said federal mortgage guarantees for non-profit facilities "can assist in making good nursing home care more available."

Shishkin urged also that "it be provided by law" that federal funds, mortgage guarantees or other financial assistance be given only when the housing is available to all, "without discrimination or segregation."

Appearing with Shishkin were Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investments and Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Job Injury Rate Up in 2d Quarter

The job-injury frequency rate in manufacturing rose to 10.8 disabling injuries per 1 million hours worked in the second quarter of 1963 or about 2 percent above the first quarter level of 10.6, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The rate usually rises in the second quarter, but the average for recent years has been 1 percent, the bureau said. Most of the jump came in April.

For the first six months the cumulative rate was 10.8, the third lowest rate in the past 20 years and 4 percent under the rate for the first half of last year.

Time for Both

TWO BILLS of overriding importance to the welfare of the nation and its citizens are before Congress today. Rarely in recent times has the Congress faced two challenges so great and two answers so obvious.

One of these is the challenge to secure and protect the constitutional rights of all American citizens. In every quarter of our nation minority groups, especially Negroes, are denied in varying degrees the benefits of our society which the majority enjoy.

The civil rights bill which has been reported by House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 is a strong, well-balanced bill which should be approved promptly by the full committee, by the House of Representatives and by the Senate. It recognizes the varied nature of the problem of civil rights, and provides reasonable solutions for it.

Failure to pass it in this session of Congress would be a cruel punishment to millions of Americans, and would fail to destroy the shadow of hyprocisy which hovers over our government.

The other bill of critical importance is the tax bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The proposed Revenue Act of 1963 has been urged upon Congress by the President, by labor and by business groups as a means to reduce high unemployment and spur economic growth.

The tax bill passed by the House will, if enacted, go far to provide jobs for those who seek them. Much of the tax reductions in the bill would go to low and moderate income groups. These families will spend their tax savings on consumer goods and services.

This spending will, in turn, provide more jobs for those who make those goods and provide those services, and these new jobholders will in turn provide more jobs through their own increased consumption. The result will be to put the nation back on the road to economic health.

★ ★ ★

IT SHOULD BE pointed out that the success or failure of efforts to pass the tax bill bear heavily on the effectiveness of the civil rights bill now before the House Judiciary Committee. Among other things, that bill provides for federal guarantees of equal employment opportunities and equal access to public accommodations.

If the tax bill fails of prompt passage, however, guarantees of those rights may prove hollow indeed. If no jobs are to be had, the Negro will have achieved only the equal opportunity to be unemployed, and if he has no income, he cannot spend it in public accommodations.

Unfortunately, the civil rights bill and the tax bill have become embroiled in political maneuver. Americans are being told that one or the other can be passed in this session of Congress, but not both. We reject this contention.

The Senate Finance Committee has before it a tax bill on which extensive hearings have already been held in the House of Representatives, where witnesses from every walk of life have stated their views. The House Judiciary Committee has before it a civil rights bill over which its subcommittee has already labored long and arduously. The three months remaining in this session is ample time to give due consideration to both measures.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted Oct. 8, 1963.

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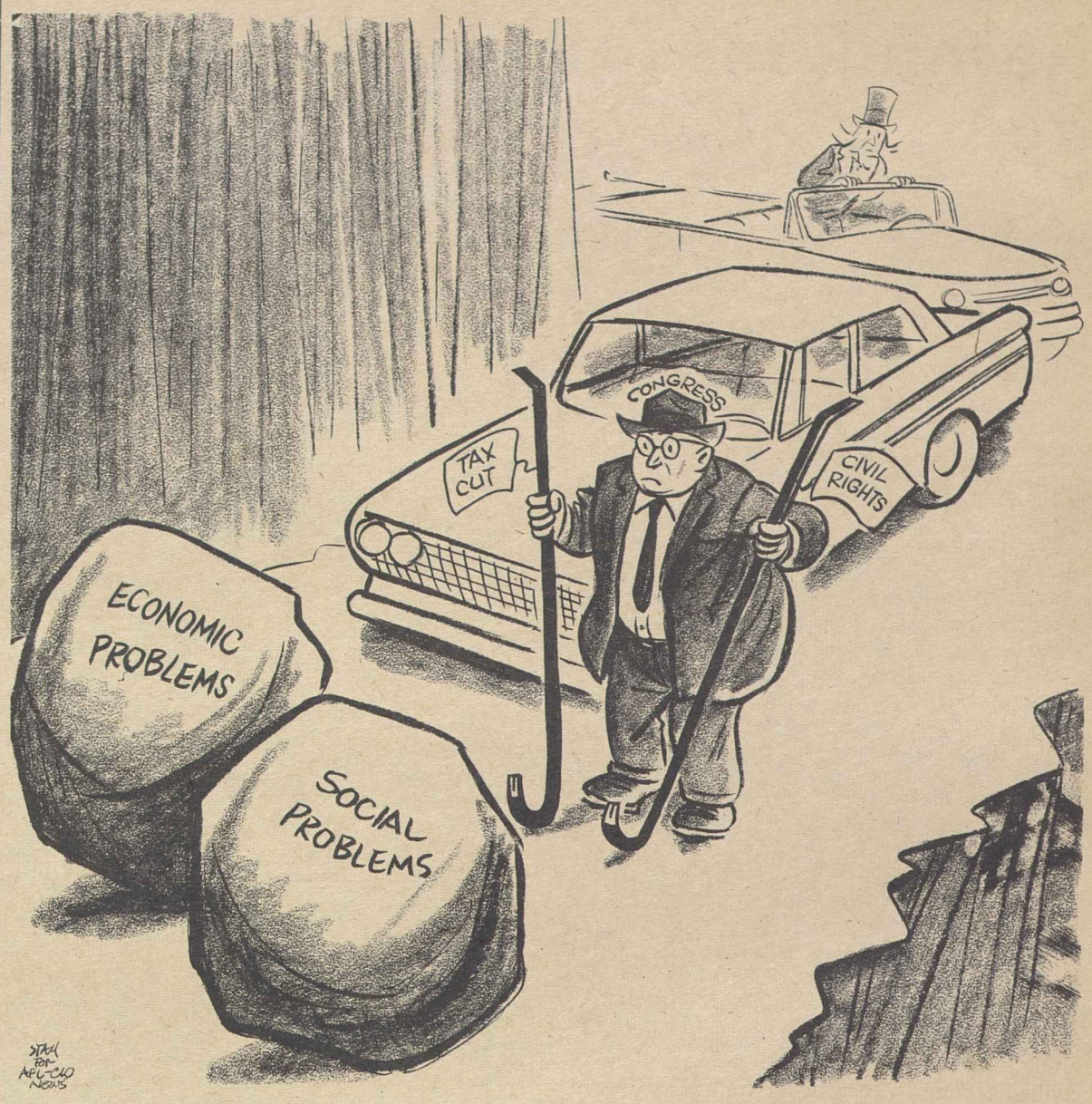
Let's Get At It



History's Biggest Trade Negotiations:

Bargaining Already Opening In 'Kennedy Round' Tariff Talks

By Bert Seidman

ALTHOUGH THE START of formal negotiations is more than six months off, hard bargaining has been going on in preliminary skirmishes of what has come to be known as the "Kennedy round" of tariff and trade negotiations.

This designation seems appropriate. Last year's enactment of the Trade Expansion Act sponsored by Pres. Kennedy set the stage for what may well be the biggest tariff and trade negotiations in history. The act gave the President authority to negotiate cuts up to 50 percent in most U.S. tariffs and up to 100 percent for products for which the combined trade of the U.S. and the European Common Market is at least 80 percent of the world total.

When Kennedy signed the act, negotiations were in progress looking toward British affiliation to the common market (West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg). British accession was expected to be followed by either full or associate membership of most or all of Britain's partners in the European Free Trade Association (United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal) as well as other European countries.

Those hopes were dashed when Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced in his now famous press conference France's veto of British membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), as the common market is officially called.

The first direct impact was all but to eliminate the possibility of 100 percent tariff cuts since combined U.S.-EEC trade without Great Britain and the other EFTA countries amounts to 80 percent of the world total for only two or three relatively minor categories. Thus, tariff cuts in the Kennedy round will be held to a maximum of 50 percent—but far more than in any previous round.

The question still remains how close the negotiators will come to the 50 percent target. The atmosphere has been particularly clouded in recent months by the so-called "chicken war." This conflict stems from a common market decision a year ago to raise its duty on frozen chickens from 4.9 to 13.4 cents a pound.

U.S. producers immediately protested that this would completely nip in the bud their mushrooming exports to the common market, principally to Western Germany, which in five years have reached an annual total of $52.6 million. U.S. trade officials questioned whether the sharp hike was not a forecast of limitations on imports of other agricultural commodities, especially wheat and other cereals.

Under sharp U.S. pressure, including a threat to raise U.S. tariffs on $46 million worth of a variety of industrial products, the common market agreed to reduce its new 13.4 cent duty by 10 percent.

WHILE NEWSPAPERS on both sides of the Atlantic have been focusing on the chicken war, other issues of potentially much greater importance are being studied and discussed in both common market and U.S. Government quarters. Agreements will have to be reached on most of these questions before formal negotiations start. Here are a few of the more difficult ones:

1. Disparities: Average U.S. and common market tariffs are about the same but the U.S. has more very high and very low tariffs whereas most common market tariffs, arrived at by averaging the high and low individual tariffs of the six countries, tend to cluster around the middle. The common market says that the high U.S. tariffs are more protective and keep out more exports than their more moderate ones. They seem to ignore the fact that the U.S. has more low tariffs.

2. Agriculture: The U.S. insists, and the common market agrees, that the Kennedy round must include farm as well as industrial products. However, this will not be possible unless EEC can agree in advance on its own agricultural policy. So far, substantial internal differences have forestalled the solution of this knotty problem.

3. Non-Tariff Barriers: Both sides claim that various non-tariff restrictions can wipe out the beneficial effects of tariff cuts. For example, the common market claims that by basing rates on the "U.S. selling price" American chemicals are given extra high protection. U.S. representatives counter with complaints that all common market tariffs are set after adding to the base price shipping, insurance and handling charges (plus a special "value added" tax in the case of France) while the U.S. includes only freight costs above the base price.

Other non-tariff measures at issue are anti-dumping rules, special taxes discriminating against imports and "Buy American" and equivalent European restrictions on use of imported products in public activities.

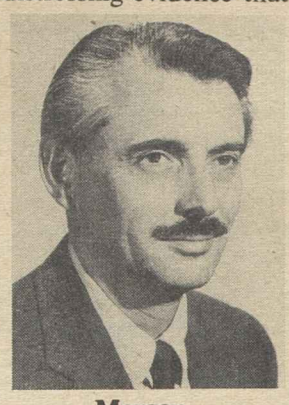
Morgan Says:

Revolutions in Latin America Reflect Resistance to Reforms

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WHILE THE IMPROBABLE ingredients of sweetness and light threaten to color even more our relationship with the Soviet Union for the nonce, the Devil himself seems to have got loose in our hemisphere to menace the Alliance for Progress and there is distressing evidence that he has been busy for some time poisoning attitudes within the great western alliance. In other words, as sometimes happens in life, we are on better terms with our enemies than with our friends.



Morgan

The crises south of the border are beginning to look like TV westerns with Latin accents. In a week, two moderate Central American governments have fallen to the tough guys of the military, in the Dominican Republic and Honduras. Ecuador had a similar if possibly less sinister spasm recently and Peru came under the grip of a military junta earlier, though the story there has taken on a silver lining. Free elections were held and now a civilian regime is uneasily in control in Lima.

But more trouble is almost bound to follow elsewhere. Haiti has been seething for months—although the situation there is reversed: a bad guy, Dictator Duvalier, is already long in the saddle and we would dearly love to unhorse him but internal efforts have been unavailing so far. Brazil, plagued with inflation and weak government, could produce an explosion that would make the Castro revolution look like a wet firecracker.

What these crises and impending crises indicate is not so much a failure of our aid through the Alliance for Progress but the desperate need for it, tied—as the Alliance is supposed to insist—to social and political reform. Paradoxically, it is resistance to land, tax, education and other reforms by governing cliques or would-be governing cliques which has been one of the main underlying causes of the convulsions we have been witnessing.

Confronted with such darkly unfortunate spectacles as the overthrow of Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic or a Honduran government trying mildly to go along with the Alliance pattern, we are inclined to wring our hands and say "What went wrong? What do we do now? And can't these things be prevented?" In large measure we are reaping the harvest of generations of dollar diplomacy or downright neglect, but instead of pulling back in face of reversals we should press ahead because time to act is not getting any longer; it is, in fact, running out.

Partly because of the legacy of "Yankee imperialism," unjustly exaggerated through the image has become, it is very difficult for us to intervene boldly by ourselves for fear of exaggerating the image even more.

BUT THERE COMES a time when a certain toughness must be displayed and now is the time. Presumably the Administration is intensifying its efforts to get the message across to Latin America that its governments really don't get aid if they don't reform. The State Dept. hopes this will discourage coups from the right—or left—as these elements realize there is no real profit in their kind of revolution.

Sometimes this hope leans on a thin reed. Washington was aware in advance of the actual take-overs that trouble was brewing in Peru, the Dominican Republic and Honduras. American officials did seek to influence those concerned by persuading them such seizures were not the course of progress. But the coups came anyway.

In Peru, however, by no means all has been lost though, as the saying goes, we are not home free either. The fact is that the junta was influenced by our delay in diplomatic recognition and perhaps even more so by the additional action of suspending aid for several months after recognition was finally granted. Some impressive figures are involved here: Aid to Peru in 1962 reached nearly $27 million. For fiscal '63 it was cut drastically, to $3 million, as a consequence of the military takeover. It may take a tremendous leap back upward for fiscal '64 because Washington now feels that Lima, with a civilian government installed after free elections—which the junta under pressure granted—qualifies for resumed assistance.

Even that equation is not so simple as it looks but would that all our problems in Latin America yielded as simply to the pressures of cause and effect as that. One thing that we've got to try increasingly to do, among many others, is to persuade our prospering European allies to help us pick up the tremendous tab of pushing Latin America successfully through its long delayed and urgently needed social revolution.

Ridiculously enough, some of them are so busy disarranging NATO that they have no time for such collaborative efforts. Who said that even a partial lowering of tensions with Moscow was going to be fun?

Washington Reports:

Space Program Seen Creating Opportunities for Employment

THE MOON SHOT has meant 3 million jobs, directly and indirectly, and as space projects develop even more employment will result, Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.), member of the House Space subcommittee, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), also of the Space subcommittee, said on the same program that space activity has stimulated science education. He pointed out that 900 young people are now taking postgraduate work in the field, and that in the coming years 14,000 will be on such rolls.

Karth said the U.S. has the highest standard of living in the world because of earlier research and technological advancements, and that "getting to the moon is not so important so far as the physical act of getting there is concerned."

"What is really important is the expertise, the engineering skills, and so forth, that are developed," he added.

Fulton cited advantages in flood control, storm warnings, and navigation, and some other by-products of the space program. Housewives have heat-resistant and pressure-resistant cooking utensils because of research on space capsules, he noted.

Both congressmen expressed the view that the U.S. could not cooperate completely with the Soviet Union in the moon shot. They said more research projects and findings could be shared in addition to the present ones, but that different systems of measurement, different languages and other variables did not make a joint effort feasible.

FULTON SAID the platform for boosters for the moon shot is as big as a baseball field, with the booster itself 16 to 18 stories high and having a thrust of 20 to 22 million pounds.

Karth said that although the U.S. was behind the Soviet in the giant booster field, this nation has been ahead in miniaturization and micro-miniaturization, in communications satellites, in computers and in guidance control.

Fulton, stressing the need for nuclear weapons agreements, pointed out that manned missiles can fly over "our heads 89 to 100 miles up." He compared that to the threat from Cuban Premier Castro "on a stationary island 90 miles away."

"Cooperation," he said, "is needed to control military space vehicles as well as in developing peaceful ones."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NO ONE CAN NOW SAY categorically what might have been the difference in the long school desegregation struggle if former Pres. Eisenhower had been willing during his terms of office to give unqualified support to the Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 decisions as "morally and legally correct."

Perhaps it would have made no substantial difference, but it is difficult to put credence in this theory. The position of an incumbent President as the nation's moral spokesman is significant. His position as party leader is significant. The prestige of his office is vast.

What we do know, historically, is that the desegregation struggle has been long and painful and that during the Eisenhower years it had to be fought almost exclusively through the courts, with all the opportunities litigation affords for appeals, delays and "tokenism."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked often whether he did not consider it important to put his prestige on the line as affirmatively endorsing the principle of the school desegregation decisions. He was asked whether he should not ask Congress to legislate to implement the decisions.

The latter action might have proved premature. But when he refused to endorse the decisions personally—as when he said in 1956 that he thought "it makes no difference whether or not I endorse" them—the implication inescapably was that he had doubts, reservations or perhaps harbored outright disagreement.

The former President has now told two reporters—nine years and nearly five months after the landmark decision of 1954, and after he is more than three years out of office—what he might have said at the time he bore direct responsibility. The decision, he declares, "expressed the intentions of our Constitution and therefore is morally and legally correct." He points out that the decision was unanimous—9 to 0, with "the southerners on the court" participating.

Indeed. "The southerners on the court" have been unanimous in backing subsequent decisions elaborating the theme that the equal protection of the law forbids segregation by race in schools, parks, playgrounds, public buildings, and other public facilities supported by tax funds.

Perhaps as Congress takes up the broad civil rights bills of 1963 the former President's endorsement of the principle involved will be persuasive with members of his party, whose help is most urgently needed for enactment of the legislation.

* * *

THE DARKLING SUGGESTION is thrown out by some observers that Congress is engaging in a "sit-down strike," stalling on tax and civil rights bills and far behind in its work on the simple appropriation bills for the fiscal year that began three and a half months ago, on July 1.

This is, admittedly, a curious session, and people began to be aware of it as far back as February and March.

A senator complained then that "we can't even get members to come to committee meetings," where the basic study of proposed legislation is supposed to be done. Another remarked, with an indication of anguish, that the pressure of visitors from back home demanding time, attention and courtesy had enormously increased—so enormously that those with secret hideouts in the Capitol tended to flee there for refuge. Members became aware very early that this was likely to be a long session, and for the first time in memory staff members of committees were allowed to schedule summer vacations, on the theory that the slow pace of things practically guaranteed nothing would happen during their absence.

This is entirely apart from Senate Finance Committee Chairman Byrd's obvious desire to delay the tax bill with extensive hearings, and the delays of maneuver that have held up the House civil rights bill.

Congress has often shown that as the session nears its end it can move with great speed. But it is a curious way to run a railroad, and it indicates there is substance in the widespread urgency for reform of congressional procedures.

THE MOON SHOT and other space projects have created millions of jobs and can be a means of continued scientific and technical progress in the future, Rep. James E. Karth (D-Minn.), left, and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-N. Y.) declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Statements on Social Security Trip Goldwater Way Off Base

By Sidney Margolius

IN A RECENT national television interview, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) made some statements about social security which can do a lot of damage if they go unanswered.

He declared that workers who will be paying "10 percent" of their income towards social security will find they can buy similar insurance cheaper from private companies.

Whether the senator, a possible presidential nominee, didn't know what he was talking about or was wilfully exaggerating, his views—if he ever gets into position to enforce them — could cost you $12,000 to $15,000 extra over your working life. For that's approximately how much more it would cost a family man to buy roughly-similar private insurance and old-age benefits.

It is a revealing commentary on television interviews, and shows how you may have to take statements tossed out over TV with a grain of skepticism, that the interviewer, Walter Cronkite, let Goldwater get away with his assertion. Cronkite didn't even ask the obvious next question: "Well, what WOULD equivalent private insurance cost?"

Goldwater said, and this is taken from the script quoted to us by CBS:

"About 1970, the workingman is going to start, I think, on this program, as long as we're taking a look at that 10 percent that'll be coming out of his paycheck at that time, and realize that he can buy a much better program from private companies than he's going to get out of the federal government."

He also said "we're not trying to do away" with social security but that it should be "voluntary."

Perhaps Goldwater may not fully understand what social security actually provides, if he isn't purposefully trying to worry people.

Workers are NOT ultimately going to have to pay 10 percent of their incomes. In the first place, the social security tax is levied only on that part of your income up to $4,800 a year. The tax on your wages up to $4,800 will reach the planned maximum of 4.625 percent beginning in 1968 (the rate for 1963-65 is 3.625 percent).

Your employer pays an equal amount. Perhaps this is why Goldwater said social security taxes will take "10 percent" of your pay. Even if it is conceded that you would get the employer's contribution in the form of wages if he didn't have to pay social security, and there's no assurance of this, the total maximum tax still will be 9.25 percent, or $444 a year ($222 from you and $222 from your employer).

In the second place, a married man with young children could not buy the equivalent in combined insurance and old-age benefits from private companies for the amount of social security taxes you and your employer together pay, let alone "buy a much better program" as Goldwater tells the public.

Social security provides three types of benefits, which many of us do not always realize. They are:

Family insurance, with payments up to $254 a month to your wife and children under 18, and your aged dependent parents, if you die.

Disability payments of up to $254 a month for yourself and your family if you should become permanently disabled or chronically ill to the point where you can't do substantial gainful work. (These payments continue until you become eligible for old age payments).

Old age payments of up to $127 a month for the worker himself, and an additional 50 per cent, or $63.50 for his wife, when she reaches 65, or at 62 in slightly-reduced amount. (If widowed, her payment increases to three-fourths of the amount her husband got—$82.50 in this example. Most industrial workers retiring in the near future will get that maximum of $127 plus wife's payment, or close to it.)

IN COMPARISON, we estimate that similar private insurance would cost a family man not less, but much more than the combined maximum social security taxes you and your employer will pay.

Social security and private insurance and pension plans are not exactly comparable, since the benefits and requirements differ. But we figure that a young family with two or three children would have to pay $200-$250 a year for insurance that would pay similar benefits if the breadwinner died.

He would have to pay an additional $450-$500 a year to provide a supplementary private annuity for himself and wife approximating the retirement benefits of social security.

He also would have to buy a private disability insurance policy which would pay lifetime benefits like the social security disability insurance. Such policies are hard to find. Most pay benefits only for three to five years.

Even if the proposal to include hospital insurance for retired citizens under social security is enacted, this would add just one-fourth of 1 percent to your social security tax, or $12 a year each from you and your employer. This amounts to squirreling away a quarter a week over your working life to make sure you have basic hospital insurance when you get old.

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NAVY REPRESENTATIVES present model of the ballistic missile submarine Alexander Hamilton to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in appreciation of his interest in the Polaris submarine project. Left to right, Navy's Donald V. Geoffrion and Comm. Ken Wade; Meany and Capt. A. S. Goodfellow, deputy director for special projects.

Vestpocket Nonsense:

What Size Hairshirt For a Fat Ghost?

The following is excerpted from the Sept. 21, 1963, issue of the Chicago Federation News.

THE PITCHMEN who hide out in the groves of Santa Barbara, Calif., have spoken again. Paul Jacobs and the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions—prematurely declaring the death of collective bargaining and the withering away of the labor movement in June—find the patient alive but lingering in September, needing only a transfusion of red blood (vintage 1930s) to keep it thriving.

"Labor Looks at Labor" is a vest-pocket sized collection of nonsense, its 32 pages containing a conversation between Mr. Jacobs, identified as a former union organizer, and 10 officers of the Auto Workers.

The trappings of conspiracy are there: the UAW officials are given numbers—from one to 10—theoretically protecting them from each other or the members of the union or the leaders with the power to take them off the UAW payroll.

See this opening paragraph from the press release, and tell us that the objective is not pure sensation:

"U.S. unions are losing their grip on the worker because they are undemocratic, conformist, and are part of the 'establishment,' say a group of United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO officials in a frank discussion of union problems published today by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions."

★ ★ ★

NOW THERE'S GRIST for the anti-union mills. Let the National Right-to-Work Committee raise a toast to the writers of huckstering press releases. Let there be joy in the directors' meetings of companies facing organization, for the voice of the renegade is so useful in creating confusion in people at the point of decision in a labor board election.

The weary organizer of white collar workers, the leaflet distributor at the factory gate will have the glimmer of hope dimmed when the employer puts the press clippings on the company bulletin board or the cafeteria table.

Enlightenment of employers is not a self-generating process. There is a stimulus—and even the unorganized worker finds ways of expressing resentment against conditions.

The talkers who complain there's no talk about the "big" issues are now looking for the class struggle.

★ ★ ★

ALL PASSION SPENT, our worn-out talkative guides carry us back to the 1930's, when the interpreters of Marxist doctrine romantically built barricades out of words. Talk was cheap and who had money? Now they have the luxury of anonymity. What size hairshirt is worn by a fat ghost?

"We weren't willing to run the risks of having the Communist Party guys inside the CIO and inside our own unions," Jacobs says. "We should have been willing to run that risk because when we gave in we became part of the general movement of 'acceptability.' "

UAW No. 5 offers agreement with: ". . . I did not go along with the idea of expelling these people (the Communists). . . . If we grant . . . that they had to be removed from the scene, it seemed to me to be incumbent to put something in there to fill the vacuum that was created. This was never done. I say this is still incumbent upon them."

Who is "them"? Shall we have our unions perform a perpetual twist to match the meanderings of the Marxist line? Must we provide a forum for the tedious, wordy wrangling between the followers of Khrushchev and the Chinese Communists? Are we to be subjected to ideological interpretations of seniority?

These advocates of some kind of rebellion against something they've helped build themselves plead for change in abstract terms. They never get down to cases—perhaps because they've never really learned to know their own people. Now they've been anonymously recorded for posterity. They've been manipulated into a position where their words will have effectiveness only when used by those who still resist organization of workers.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Life's Little Moments of Ecstasy Hold Memories for Tenderizing

By Jane Goodsell

WHILE RUMMAGING through the attic in search of a duffle bag, you find an old summer purse containing a $5 bill.

* * *

At the 20th reunion of your graduating class, you are greeted by a grey-haired woman in a sensible brown suit, who looks 10 years older and weighs 20 pounds more than you do. In momentary confusion, you figure she must be the dean of women. Instead, she turns out to be—of all people!—Angie Peterson, the femme fatale of your class who had a Petty Girl figure, looked like Rita Hayworth and dated the football captain.

* * *

You sit bolt upright in bed, horrified to discover that the alarm didn't go off, it is 8:35, you have missed the bus and will be at least an hour late to work. Then you remember that today is Saturday.

* * *

You are out on the river in outboard cruiser in a booming gale. You are wet, cold, miserable, scared and fighting off waves of nausea. Still, you cringe at the thought of confessing your misery because your companions all seem to be staunch nautical types. As rain lashes the decks and the little pleasure (pleasure!) craft lurches terrifyingly, they bellow their delight at the thrill of it all. Finally, overcome with panic, you swallow your pride and draw breath to admit your cowardice. Then you hear a piteous voice (not your own) bleating, "Please, please, can't we turn back? I don't feel well!"

* * *

It is midnight and you are out of cigarets. After pawing frantically through every drawer, purse and pocket in the house, you find two bedraggled cigarets in the glove compartment of the car.

* * *

As you are driving along in your family sedan at a sedate 45 miles an hour, a horn honks imperiously behind you and a jazzy sports car streaks past with its mufflers wide open. Five miles down the highway, you see the same car parked at the roadside. A policeman is standing beside it, writing out a ticket.

Unions, Employers Agree:

Printers Bar Bias In Philadelphia Pact

Philadelphia—Employers and unions representing some 15,000 printing trades workers have signed a landmark agreement pledging non-discriminatory employment and apprentice training practices.

The 12-point agreement was formulated in a cooperative effort by the Printing Industries of Philadelphia and six unions affiliated with the Printing Trades Council, with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Human Rights Committee, the Negro Trade Union Leadership Conference and the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

The signers are pledged to follow a policy of non-discrimination in the employment, and admittance to union membership, of printing trades journeymen and apprentices. The pact also sets up a permanent Graphic Arts Employment Committee to handle all matters relating to efforts to assure equality of employment regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

The signing unions were the Typographical Local 2; Lithographers Local 14; Pressmen's Locals 4 and 11; Bookbinders Local 2; Electrotypers Local 72; and Stereotypers Local 7. Photo Engravers Local 7 did not sign but said it will negotiate directly with the Commission on Human Relations on terms of a similar agreement.

Terms of the new pact are:

- Each union and employer will post a statement in each shop assuring no discrimination in employment, union membership, upgrading, transfer, rates of pay, and selection for training and apprenticeship.
- All future contracts will include clauses pledging non-discrimination.
- Agreement signers will fill earliest apprenticeship openings under each contract with a qualified non-white worker subject to contract provisions and the agreement.
- The Printing Industries of Philadelphia will recruit, select and test applicants in cooperation with the State Employment Service, and will refer qualified workers on a non-discriminatory basis.
- Apprentice candidates will be selected by the employer or union under existing age requirements and union contracts.
- Applicants not fully qualified for journeyman status will be referred to Joint Apprentice Committees for evaluation of their qualifications.

Other provisions of the agreement require filing of reports with the Graphic Arts Committee; and cooperation by unions and employers in extending terms of the agreement to other shops.

GRAPHIC ARTS unions and employers in Philadelphia sign non-discrimination agreement covering 15,000 printing trades workers. The 12-point pact pledges all signers to a policy of non-discrimination in employment and trade training and creates a permanent Graphic Arts Employment Committee. Shown are representatives of six unions, the Printing Industries of Philadelphia, the local AFL-CIO Human Rights Committee, Philadelphia Printing Trades Council, the Negro Trade Union Leadership Conference and the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

Rubber Union Contracts End Kentile Strikes

Akron, O.—Strike-ending settlements covering 1,400 employes at three plants of Kentile, Inc., have been announced by the Rubber Workers.

New three-year contracts were ratified by members of Local 457 at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Local 472, South Plainfield, N. J.; and Local 505, Chicago. The money value was put by the union at 27 cents an hour in Brooklyn and Chicago and 29.5 cents at Plainfield, where there is no bonus system.

At Brooklyn, management refused to rehire 14 strikers but agreed to arbitrate. Arbiter George Moskowitz ruled that 10 were fired without just cause and they have returned to work. Two of the other four did not appear in their own behalf at the hearings, the union said.

The workers walked out Jan. 15 to protest contract offers the union called below-standard. The last local, in Brooklyn, returned to work July 15. Still pending are unfair labor practice charges filed by union and management in Brooklyn. The contract there provides that employes who fail to join the union after 30 days be laid off, and Kentile management has refused to act against 87 strike replacements who failed to join, the local charged.

The settlements give all three locals a 10th paid holiday. The Plainfield local also won its first pension program, with the firm investing 8 cents an hour for that purpose.

Consumer Advisory Group Urges 'Quality Stabilization' Bill Defeat

Pres. Kennedy's Consumer Advisory Council has urged Congress to reject a so-called quality stabilization bill as inconsistent with the free enterprise system and against the interests of consumers.

The bill, approved by the House Commerce Committee, would permit manufacturers to fix the retail selling price of brand-name products.

The advisory council's first annual report gave strong endorsement to pending consumer protection legislation, including the "truth-in-lending" bill of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and the "truth-in-packaging" bill introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

In a later separate statement, the consumer panel announced it had set up a subcommittee to investigate the current trend towards price increases by manufacturers, including producers of steel, aluminum, electrical equipment and chemicals.

The increases, the council pointed out, have been "in the face of idle manpower, unused productive capacity and a general pattern of falling unit production costs and rising profits."

The consumer panel, established by the President under the Council of Economic Advisers to press the consumer interest in government policy decisions, also emphasized "the relationship of basic human and civil rights to consumer rights."

'Positive Action' Urged

It urged "immediate and positive action . . . to prohibit discrimination against customers on the ground of race by stores, hotels, theaters, restaurants and other businesses."

The council suggested expanded government studies dealing with such matters as consumer-product guarantees, state regulation of electric power rates, standard sizes for children's clothing, uniform poison labels and premarket safety testing of cosmetics.

It also suggested more emphasis on consumer education by the Food & Drug Administration and greater uniformity in grading of meat and other foods.

Dealing with its own role, the council noted that previous federal experiments in consumer advisory panels had proven "temporary."

It said its activities during the first year had been limited by lack of staff and funds and declared:

"One lesson that may be learned from past experience in consumer representation in the federal government is that such representation, to be effective, must be permanent, well staffed, continuous, and at a high level."

In transmitting the report to the President, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Walter W. Heller, said the group has given "valuable advice on consumer issues confronting the Administration."

Its views, he said, have not always been identical to the position taken by the Administration.

This "independence of spirit," he said, has made "a valuable contribution to public policy discussion" and to achievement "of a proper balance between consumer and producer viewpoints."

$1.25 Minimum Backed In District of Columbia

The AFL-CIO has given a strong endorsement to a $1.25 an hour minimum wage bill for the District of Columbia.

Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn told a Senate District of Columbia subcommittee that low wages being paid to many thousands of workers are a burden on the entire community since they "must often be supplemented by public or private relief payments."

At present the District has a limited minimum wage law applying only to women and children, with minimums established for various industries by wage boards. One result, Meiklejohn said, is that in some occupations women are paid more than men.

He praised the bill introduced by the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.), which would establish a $1.25 floor, a 40-hour ceiling, and authorize establishment of higher minimums for certain industries by administrative action.

He pointed out that living costs in Washington "are among the highest in the country."

Despite the high cost of living, Meiklejohn noted, a special survey last year found that 42 percent of employes in eating and drinking places, 29 percent of motion picture theater workers, and 20 percent of employes in real estate occupations earned less than $1 an hour.

Action to raise the minimum wage and make the District law applicable to men is "long overdue," the AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Union Pact Wipes Out Plant, Job Segregation

Charleston, S. C.—"Segregation by floors" in the plant of the American Tobacco Co. here has yielded to integrated cigar making and packing under a new contract negotiated by Local 15 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

No longer will white employes go to the third floor and spend their days making cigars at an average wage of $1.75 an hour while Negro workers make small cigars on the second floor at an average of $1.60.

Instead, under the new agreement, there will be plantwide bidding for the better paying jobs rather than the former departmental bidding. This will make it possible for some members to improve themselves because they no longer will be restricted to one department.

The separate packing rooms, one staffed by Negroes and one by whites, also have been merged into a single integrated operation which gives all employes a chance to work at the higher rate for packing large cigars. A good packer can make up to $100 a week, according to RWDSU Intl. Rep. Larry Larsen.

Integration of the work processes followed preliminary moves in June that included desegregation of plant facilities, such as the cafeteria, entrances, washrooms and drinking fountains.

The new contract is effective for two years and calls for wage hikes of 5 cents an hour each year. This was doubled for about 100 of the 900 employes. In addition maintenance men got 17 cents, female floor help will get 14 cents after two years, and sick leave was increased from 13 to 15 weeks a year.

Jay Rubin Picked For Hospital Council

New York—Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel-Motel Trades Council has been appointed to the State Hospital Review & Planning Commission by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The council coordinates the activities of seven regional councils in efforts to hold down the cost and improve the quality of hospital care.

Gorman Honored For Hospital Aid

Chicago—Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters has been named "St. Jude Man of the Year" for his "rare devotion and generous support" of the St. Jude Children's Hospital & Research Center in Memphis, Tenn.

Gorman was notified of his selection by Danny Thomas, movie and TV star who has been instrumental in raising funds for the institution and who will make formal presentation of the ward at a dinner

ILPA Parley To See UN In Action

Labor editors will get a first-hand look at the United Nations in action, listen to a group of top newsmen evaluate their publications and take part in a civil rights workshop during the Intl. Labor Press Association convention, Nov. 11-13, in New York.

The ILPA convention call, sent out by Pres. Bernard R. Mullady and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester, sets the theme of the annual meeting as "Labor: Image and Issues."

Workshop sessions, in addition to civil rights, will include discussions of the radical right movement in America and an appraisal of recent academic criticism of the labor movement.

The Nieman Fellows of Harvard University, top journalists selected for a year of advanced study, and Nieman Foundation Curator Louis H. Lyons, will discuss the labor press and the union publications submitted in the ILPA's annual competition.

An afternoon session, devoted to the UN, will include a visit to a session of the General Assembly.

Labor Backs Income Tax In Oregon

Eugene, Ore.—Labor support for a new Oregon state tax program, up for voter action at a special statewide election Oct. 15, has been recommended by the Oregon AFL-CIO.

Delegates to the eighth annual convention of the state central body voted to back the program, which would be financed by a state income tax, after hearing endorsements by their three top officers and an eloquent plea for support by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R).

"If this tax measures goes down to defeat, the day of the sales tax is upon us," the governor warned.

State council leaders recommended support for the measure in spite of inequities. Labor should attempt, they said, to correct the inequities at the next regular session of the legislature and meanwhile support the proposal in view of the need for essential services such as education, health, welfare and public safety.

The convention voted also to sponsor an initiative petition campaign next year for a new state workmen's compensation law. The door was left open for talks with business leaders on a jointly sponsored tax bill.

Re-elected without opposition were Pres. J. D. McDonald, Executive Sec.-Treas. James T. Marr and Political Education Dir. George Brown.

Metal Union Hears Report On Job Gains

Cincinnati—Increased use of chrome and other decorative trim on new model cars has meant more jobs for members of the Metal Polishers, Pres. Ray Muehlhoffer reported to delegates at the union's 24th convention here.

The convention installed Muehlhoffer for another term as president and secretary-treasurer.

These executive board members also were chosen; John Grzenia, Chicago; James Siebert, Toledo; Irving Weisler, New York City; Oscar Wiese, St. Louis; Glenn Holt, Kokomo; Andrew Hay, Buffalo; William Mostyn, Rochester; and Edward Lugo, San Francisco.

While the convention was in session at union headquarters here, H. R. McDermott of Cleveland died after being elected a vice president. The death of McDermott, former union representative, occurred at a Cleveland hospital. The delegates paid tribute to him and directed that a successor should be named by the executive board at its November meeting in New York City.

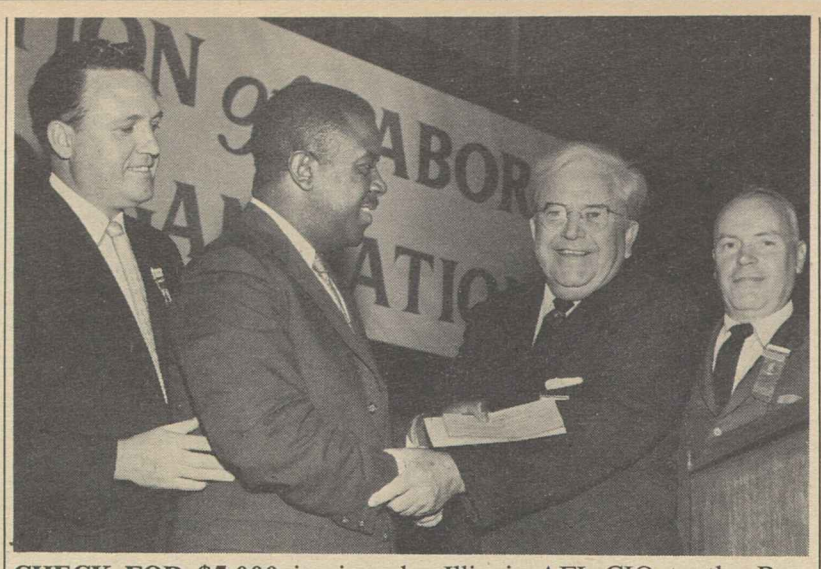
The union was founded in 1888.

Report Form Set For Union Aides

The Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports has begun distribution of a new form on which union officers and employes will be required to report certain financial transactions which previously had been reportable by letter.

The form, LM-30, must be used by union officers and employes to disclose financial dealings with employers, labor relations consultants to employers, and businesses dealing with their union or with an employer whose workers the union represents.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in anouncing the new form said more than 500 individuals have filed so far under this section of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.



CHECK FOR $5,000 is given by Illinois AFL-CIO to the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, civil rights group headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to further the conference's work. From left at the Illinois AFL-CIO's 6th annual convention are: State Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson; Abernathy; State Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom; Executive Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson.

NMU Convention Hits U.S. Shipping Policies

New York—Foreign flag shipping interests continue to be one of the biggest threats to the earnings and job security of maritime workers, members of the National Maritime Union were told as their union opened its 13th convention here.

In an opening address Pres. Joseph N. Curran asserted that the controversy surrounding the recent cancellation of a voyage by the S.S. America was a "phony cover-up" by the United States Lines to lay the ship up pending getting approval to sell it to foreign flag interests.

Curran was critical of Congress and some federal administrative departments for their failure "to follow the national policy of promoting and fostering a national-flag merchant marine." Noting that total tonnage of cargo carried in U.S. flag ships had dropped from 44.7 million in 1953 to 26 million in 1962, he expressed hope that "the bottom has been reached."

Despite inroads on organizing made by foreign flag shipping and disputes with other maritime unions, Curran reported the following progress made by the NMU since its last convention in 1960:

- Twelve deep sea companies with a total of 42 vessels and 1,447 jobs have been organized.
- The NMU has gained 5,100 new members among seamen employed in the Military Sea Transportation Service on a total of 75 ships.
- More than 1,000 seamen working on government-owned vessels operated by other agencies have been signed up.

Curran reported that more than $12,325,750 has been paid out under the union's pension program to 2,574 retirees who, as of June 1964, will begin receiving one of the nation's highest union pensions —$150 per month. The NMU's new New York City headquarters is being completed and will be ready by the beginning of next year, he said.

Curran lashed out at those persons who are blocking civil rights progress in the nation while paying tribute to his own union as an organization which learned "the bitter lesson of having the races divided."

"If people will learn to live together and work together, if they will learn that workers have only one friend—the worker alongside them, regardless of the color of his skin—there would be no need for the great demonstrations that our brothers put on today to seek what already belongs to them," he declared.

Gulf Oil Sued on Welfare Reports

A suit to compel the Gulf Oil Corp. to file four years' reports and an amended description of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan in effect in its Philadelphia refinery has been filed in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The complaint was brought under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which requires that administrators of such plans file descriptions and annual financial reports with the department's Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports.

The suit alleges that Gulf Oil filed a description of the plan with the secretary, but has refused to file an amended description disclosing that the company is administrator rather than another party named in the report on file. In addition, the government claims, the firm has failed and refused to file reports due at the end of the policy or fiscal years 1959 through 1962.

Political 'Reaction' Hit:

Illinois Labor Adopts Strong Rights Plan

Chicago—A broad equal rights program, expanded political activity and support of state measures to protect the interests of workers were voted by 2,400 delegates to the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention here.

Bluntly charging that a "spirit of reaction" controls the legislature, State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom called on labor forces to end what he labeled the state's "political civil war" by defeating reactionary interests at the polls next year.

Labor's major successes in the 1963 General Assembly session came in halting bad legislation, Soderstrom said, rather than in securing the enactment of good social laws such as an enforceable equal pay bill, improved civil rights legislation, the outlawry of professional strikebreakers and legal recognition of collective bargaining rights for public employes.

Gov. Otto Kerner, whose vetoes of some labor-backed bills were criticized in an executive officers' report, nevertheless was warmly received as he was introduced by Soderstrom as a "great friend of labor" and a public official facing elements in opposition that "are the same reactionary forces antagonistic to us."

The major objective of the state government, Kerner told the convention, must be to expand job opportunities and raise the level of income.

Pay Base Law Backed

Pledging an all-out drive to secure passage of a state minimum wage law, beaten in the last two assembly sessions, Kerner also stressed the importance of job retraining programs to assist workers displaced by technical changes in industry. The state's unemployment rate has been consistently below the national average, he said, but 750,000 new jobs still must be created within 10 years merely to keep pace with population increase.

Kerner's pledge of support for a state minimum wage was backed by Illinois Labor Dir. John E. Cullerton, who also pledged a thorough survey of guidelines for public agencies and unions in collective bargaining relationships.

"If earnest work can produce solutions," he said, "working men and women of this state will have benefited."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), an old and warmly welcomed friend of labor, appealed to the convention to help rouse the conscience of the affluent about the conditions of those still living in difficult circumstances.

"Seventy-five percent of us seem to be doing all right," Douglas said, "while the other 25 percent—some 45 to 50 million people—are in deep poverty. It's time the 75 percent become more concerned over the plight of the other 25 percent, and do something about their conditions."

He cited as major objectives for the alliance of labor and liberals a reduction in the number of poor and unemployed, equal rights for all citizens, hospital insurance under social security and enactment of his own "truth-in-lending" measure requiring the statement of credit and interest charges in terms of truthful annual rates.

A highlight was adoption of an equal rights program creating a special subcommittee of the State AFL-CIO executive board to assist affiliated unions in implementing labor's policy of equal rights in employment, vocational and apprenticeship plans and retraining programs.

Also voted was a resolution urging authority for the state's Fair Employment Practices Commission to initiate investigations rather than wait for the filing of specific complaints, and a second resolution opposing the allocation of jobs by racial quotas.

A check for $1,000 was given to the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Warning that anti-Negro forces are also largely anti-labor forces, Abernathy pleaded with delegates for both moral and financial support of the equal rights movement and urged full backing of Pres. Kennedy's legislative program.

Operations Streamlined By Wyoming AFL-CIO

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A complete new constitution designed to streamline operations of the state labor body was adopted at the Wyoming AFL-CIO convention which also saw a complete new slate of officers elected.

Key feature in the reorganizing was changing the office of president from a full-time position and establishment of an executive secretary hired by the board as the key operating position.

The new constitution was adopted by a 93 percent vote on a per capita rollcall in the largest convention ever held in the state. Improved financing was also approved with a raise in per capita tax from 20 cents to the new figure of 25 cents a month.

Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) warned delegates that enactment of a compulsory open shop statute in the 1963 legislature was only the beginning of anti-labor efforts in the state, but predicted that "the final outcome will be more favorable."

He continued his attack on right-wing extremist groups which had backed the Wyoming "right-to-work" bill, charging that the "real threat is to the American way of life."

"My concern is not so much that these right-wingers will take over by force of numbers," he said, "but rather that by their shrill outcry they will silence real discussion on the issues between liberals and true conservatives."

McGee urged trade unionists to speak out in opposition to the extremists of the right, noting that "these sloganeers cannot stand firm in the face of a fact."

Resolutions called for reversal of the legislature's approval of three right-wing amendments to the U.S. Constitution, supported the AFL-CIO civil rights program, called for publicizing activities of right-wing extremists, urged reapportionment of the Wyoming Senate which now has a 10-1 disparity in representation, and called for changes in the unemployment compensation law.

Elected president of the reorganized state body was B. J. Rickey of Casper, Dist. 2 director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Others named to office were Vice Pres. John Holaday of Laramie, Cement Workers; Board Members Tom Lee, Jr., of Cheyenne, Communications Workers; A. J. Mulhall of Evanston, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Daniel E. White of Casper, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Lloyd Canfield of Lander, Steelworkers.

Meany Cites Bible As Source of Hope

The "Word of God" in the Bible was held out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a source of hope and inspiration" for workers in a statement urging support for National Bible Week, Oct. 21-28.

"These are days of tense situations in the world," said Meany, who again is serving as an honorary vice chairman of the observance. "They are times of concern for many of us here at home, especially the unemployed and their families.

"We cannot give up the fight. We must continue, no matter how often we are turned back, to try to do what we can for others. I urge the men and women of the labor movement to begin to read and study the Bible regularly, especially during Bible Week."

U.S. Commissioner Says:

'Quality' Education Key to Job Challenge

America can meet the enormous challenges of rapid technological and economic change only by overhauling its educational system and spending what it takes to achieve excellence, declared U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel.

Keppel, writing in the October issue of the American Federationist, urged passage of the Administration's basic education program, the "National Education Improvement Act." He said past aid-to-education programs have been minuscule and added:

"As a nation, we can afford the costs of high quality education, but are we willing to? The cost of indifference or procrastination is a national failure as well as a crime against the individual.

"Consider this sobering economic fact: The cost of one year's unemployment for one individual is greater than the total cost of his education through the 12th grade."

Keppel said the changes which promise to accelerate are producing problems that can be met only through more and better education for everyone.

"The nation is faced with an enormous challenge and the only way it can respond, broadly speaking, is through education—the chief mechanism of adaptation," he wrote.

"We must demand vital reforms: better educational services, broader access to these services by all citizens without regard to age, race or religion and a deeper commitment by labor, business and the public to education as a life-long enterprise.

"Above all, we must be willing to spend money if we are to achieve intellectual and vocational competence."

Keppel observed that school enrollment reached 51.3 million for the 1962-63 school year. But at the same time that jobs requiring greater education are on the increase, there has been "a definite lag" in schooling, Keppel added. He cited these figures:

- Nearly 1 million youths drop out from elementary and secondary schools each year; 250,000 of these fail to complete even elementary school.
- More than 23 million Americans 18 years of age and older have completed less than 8 years of schooling.
- Only 43 percent of adults have completed high school and only 8 percent have completed college.

Eligibles Miss College

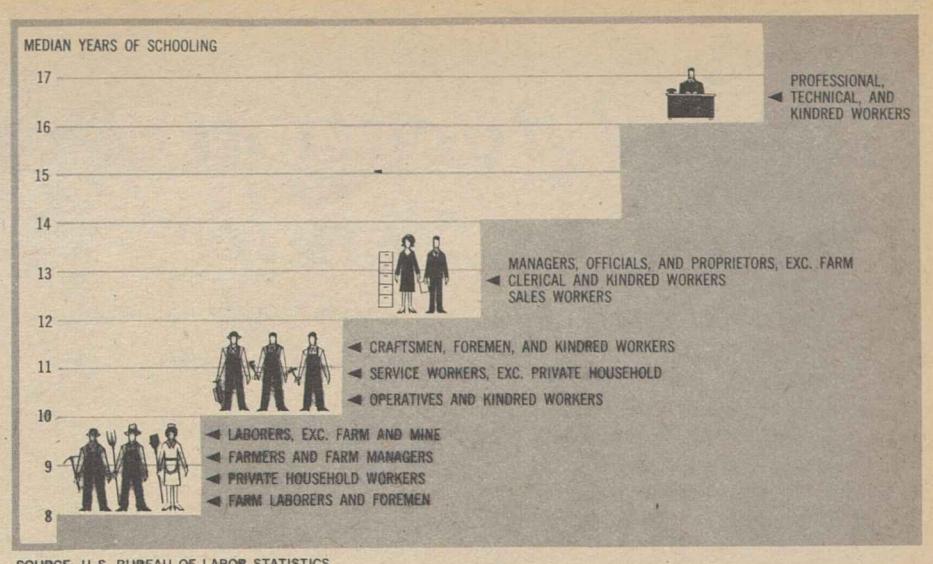
In addition, he continued, nearly one-fourth of the top level of high school seniors fail to go on to college.

Keppel cited the close relationship between lower educational attainment and unemployment. The same applies to the aid-to-dependent children program, he added.

"Low educational attainment, with its resulting personal and social costs, seems to be primarily an environmental disease," Keppel declared.

"It strikes hardest at the families of low-income groups, generally from trade or labor occupations where both education and motivation are low. These people and their children must be helped to make use of the opportunities our society offers."

He outlined the main goals of the National Education Improvement Act: to improve teacher training, to aid states in improving schools in slums and depressed areas, to raise teacher salaries, to aid in the education of the handicapped, to modernize vocational education, to improve adult education programs, to aid students at the graduate level and to help construct academic facilities.



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BLS Study Shows Joblessness Holding Down Wage Increases

High-level unemployment over the past six years has been the main dampener on wage increases, focusing the efforts of union negotiators on job security.

This is the common interpretation of the recent survey by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics which showed that union-negotiated pay raises "have tended to become smaller in recent years."

The BLS study showed a median or mid-point wage adjustment—including increases and decreases and no wage changes—of 5.6 cents in the recession year of 1954.

For the following three years, the increases ran to 10.1, 10.7 and 10.1 cents an hour. For the 1958-60 period, the median increase tapered off to 8.6, 8.8 and 8.5 cents. In 1961 it was 6.9 cents and, in 1962, 7.0 cents.

Labor economists and government officials are in agreement that the basic influence behind the wage trend has been an unemployment rate which has been above 5 percent since November 1957.

The lack of job opportunities affects union strategy at the bargaining table with employed workers supporting greater emphasis on job security measures, in the opinion of these observers.

The BLS study also showed that total wage changes under major contracts, including not only the negotiated wage hikes but cost-of-living escalator adjustments and deferred increases agreed to in earlier years, also declined.

"For those workers receiving increases," the BLS said, "the effective changes amounted to about 11 to 13 cents an hour in 1956, 1957 and 1958; from 1959 to 1962, the corresponding figures have been between 8 and 9.5 cents."

The BLS found the decline in non-manufacturing industries "less consistent" than in manufacturing. This was related by the BLS to the pattern in non-manufacturing of longterm contracts and the practice of negotiating hikes every second or third year and other variations. In this group are trade, transportation, utilities, communications and mining.

In the construction industry, covering seven trades in 100 major cities, the BLS survey showed wage increases holding at high levels in recent years.

The 1954 recession year recorded an average adjustment of 11 cents; the rises for 1955-57 ran to 9.9, 13.6 and 15 cents. For the 1958-60 period, they ran to 14.5, 15.6 and 14.8 cents. Then they declined slightly to 14.2 cents for both 1961 and 1962.

The basic BLS figures were limited to general wage changes and did not include any estimate of the value of changes in supplementary benefits. Information on the extent of fringe benefit changes is unavailable, the BLS said. However, it did list the extent to which major contracts liberalized a variety of fringe benefits.

Brick-Clay Union Sets Member Drive

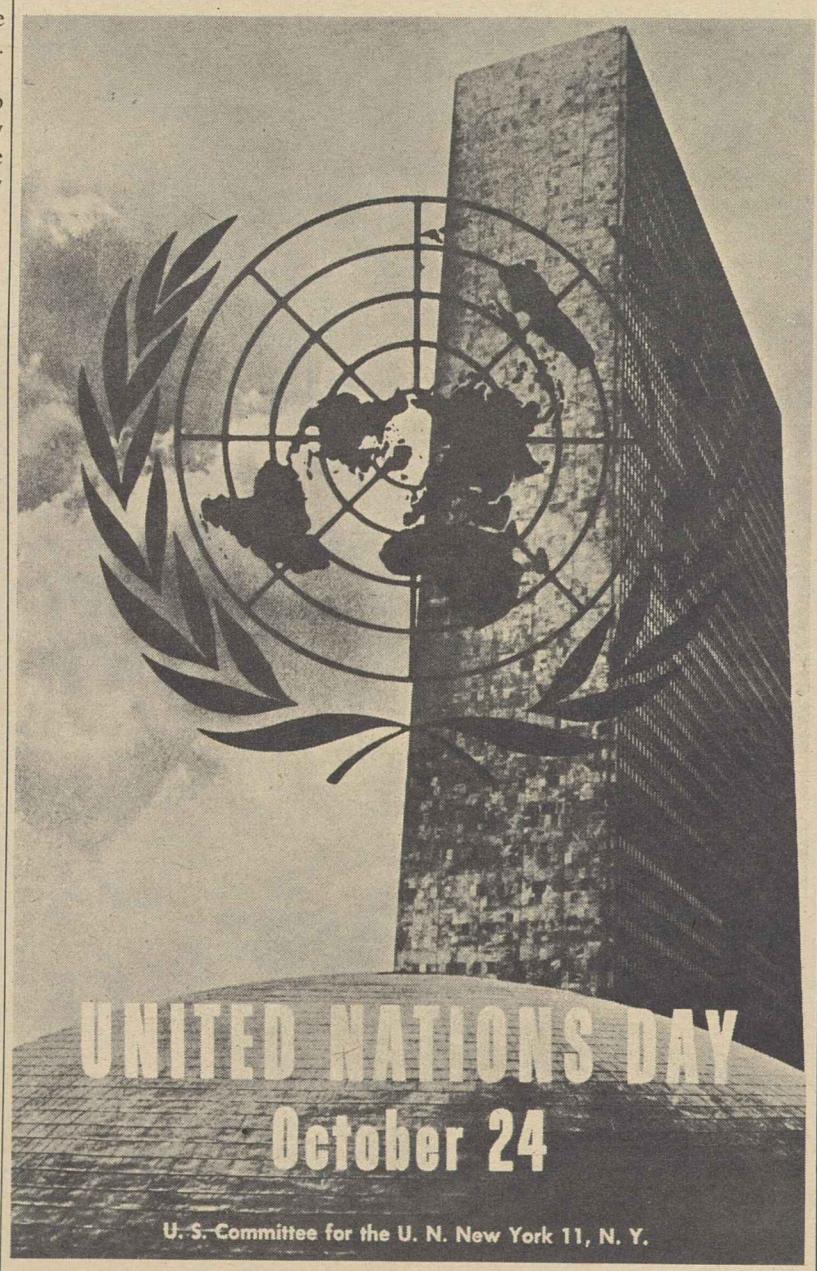
Louisville—The Brick & Clay Workers, concerned at plant closings and rising joblessness in their industry, adopted a five-point legislative program for action in Congress and state legislatures.

The union's quadrennial convention called for:

- Cutting the social security retirement age.
- Major improvement in the federal-state unemployment compensation program.
- Repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to ban the union shop through so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- Enactment of hospital care for the aged through the social security system.
- Improvement of state workmen's compensation laws to meet AFL-CIO standards.

Pres. William L. Griffith and Sec.-Treas. Herbert R. Flegal reported that the 22,000-member union has had a dropoff in membership in recent years because of automation, plant shutdowns, imports and use of substitute materials. The convention authorized an expanded organizing drive to strengthen the union.

Officers had been elected prior to the convention by membership referendum.



UNITED NATIONS DAY will be observed Oct. 24, the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and this poster is one of the means being used to help promote it. It is included in a kit of materials helpful in spreading information about the UN which local unions may obtain from the U.S. Committee for the UN, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Automation Seen Cause Of Massive Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

that automation is not only displacing people directly, but also indirectly through what are called 'silent firings' in reference to workers who would have been hired for jobs eliminated by automation."

Snyder also made these main points:

- "A second myth is that automation will create jobs for workers not only in running the machines, but in maintaining and building them. The hard truth here is that modern automated equipment requires very little maintenance.

"If it did not, it would not pay to operate it; and if the equivalent number of workers replaced by automation were required to build the machines and systems, there would be no point in automating."

- "A third myth that needs to be laid to rest is the belief that those who lose their jobs to automation can be retrained and put into other jobs requiring higher skills and paying more money.

"As studies have shown, automation is more likely to reduce rather than increase the demands for skills and aptitudes and, besides, many workers are just not retrainable due to their levels of intelligence, education and age."

- "Still another myth is that workers replaced by automation in one part of the country can find jobs in other areas.

"The truth is that the workers thrown out of jobs are usually just those who are least able to move. They are the lower paid, the older, the unskilled. Either they cannot afford to move from an economic standpoint or they are psychologically incapable of beginning a new life in a strange area."

These myths or misconceptions, Snyder said, "are unfortunately serving as easy palliatives for those who either cannot or will not come forward and grapple with the human problems caused by automation."

The growing dimensions of the national manpower problem, he said, make it "too large, too all-encompassing, too serious a responsibility not to be everyone's."

Snyder called for "new sociological and economic ideas" from those in Congress, in unions and in business to help solve the human problems of rapid technological change.

To fail is to invite disaster for the nation, he said.

Canadian Unions Complete Merger

Winnipeg, Man.—Organization of the new Canadian Union of Public Employes by amalgamation of two former rivals was completed at a merger convention here that gave the Canadian Labor Congress its largest all-Canadian affiliate, with 84,000 members.

The new union is composed of the former National Union of Public Employes and the former National Union of Public Service Employes, and like them will operate in the municipal, hospital and public utilities fields. The Steelworkers with 90,000 members is the only larger union in Canada.

Pres. Stanley A. Little of NUPSE was elected president of CUPE and National Dir. Robert P. Rintoul of NUPE was chosen secretary-treasurer of the merged group.

3-Way Bill Approved:

Aid-to-Education Passed by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

35 vote to table, was a civil rights rider by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) which would presumably have touched off a premature southern filibuster.

Under the Senate bill, the first-year new spending authorization for vocational education would be $108 million, compared with $45 million in the House bill. Both figures are in addition to the continuing $57 million authorization for the present program.

In the fourth year of the program, the Senate bill provides $243 million in new spending compared with $180 million in the House version.

The Senate bill requires that at least 40 percent of the grants to each state be used to train out-of-school youth—either high school graduates or dropouts—compared with a 25 percent requirement in the House bill.

In addition, the Senate bill includes added funds for loans to college students under the National Defense Education Act, raising the present $90 million ceiling to $125 million in fiscal 1964 and $150 million by fiscal 1967.

The bill extends for three years the program of federal grants to "impacted areas" — communities whose school population is swollen by children of federal civilian or military personnel. A significant addition to the program was the inclusion of Washington, D. C., for the first time.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who steered the three-part bill to passage, said a college aid bill will be the next education measure to be brought to the Senate floor. The House has already passed its version of aid to higher education.

On Civil Rights Front

On the key civil rights front, there were these congressional developments:

- The House followed the Senate's lead and approved, 265-80, a one-year extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.
- The House Judiciary Committee began closed door consideration of the broad, labor-backed civil rights bill approved by a subcommittee. It includes a fair employment provision.
- The Senate Commerce Committee, by a 14-3 vote, approved a somewhat modified version of the public accommodations bill sought by the Administration in its omni bus civil rights package. The committee added to the bill a ban on race barriers to membership in unions, business, professional and trade associations.

Present Administration plans are to wait until the House passes a rights bill and then "meet it at the door" and seek to pass it intact, rather than tackle a series of separate filibusters.

It remained uncertain as to whether the civil rights bill or the Administration's other top-priority measure—a tax cut—would reach the Senate floor first.

After a week of staff briefings on the House-passed tax bill, the Senate Finance Committee set Oct. 15 for the start of public hearings. Government officials will lead off, with the first non-government witnesses tentatively scheduled for Oct. 22.

Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), a foe of both a tax cut and civil rights legislation, declined to predict when the hearings would end.

'Bracero' Vote Due

The House, which earlier this year voted down a proposed two-year extension of the "bracero" program—the importation of farm workers from Mexico—will vote shortly on a one-year extension bill.

The labor-opposed measure was cleared by the House Rules Committee. The Senate has approved a one-year extension, but imposed a number of restrictions aimed at better protecting the interests of U.S. farm workers.

Bonner Strike Ban Killed in House

The House Merchant Marine Committee has voted down a proposal by its chairman to enact no-strike legislation governing maritime labor disputes.

The original bill, by Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.) would have imposed compulsory arbitration.

He modified it to establish a prolonged period of further mediation and fact-finding after expiration of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction, with provision for submitting unresolved disputes to Congress.

The committee majority, however, voted to table the measure.

BUSLOAD OF DELEGATES to legislative conference of Government Employes unloads in Washington, D. C. The two-day session, called to press for passage of pay raise and other legislative goals, drew 1,000 AFGE members from points as far distant as Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone.

Becu Urges Action In Dominican Coup

Brussels—Immediate action to restore democratic institutions in the Dominican Republic was urged by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a cable to Sec.-Gen. Jose A. Mora of the Organization of American States.

Becu told Mora that the world free labor movement was "deeply disturbed" by the coup "which overthrew the truly democratic regime that freed the Dominican people from a generation-old tyranny."

The cable confirmed a similar appeal to the OAS by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the ICFTU.

Bipartisan Pledge Given AFGE on Pay Review

Government employes called on Congress to redeem a pledge to keep civil service salary scales "comparable" with private industry and received bipartisan assurances of support.

The AFGE brought to Washington 1,000 members from all sections of the nation for a two-day legislative conference to press for congressional action on pay and retirement legislation. Similar "grass-roots" rallies were held earlier this year by the principal AFL-CIO postal unions.

Sen. Frank Carlson (Kans.), ranking GOP member of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, told the delegates that last year's pay legislation "made a commitment" that salaries will be adjusted annually to keep pace with industry.

"We will keep our word," he promised.

Two Democratic members of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee—Rep. Morris K. Udall (Ariz.) and Rep. David N. Henderson (N.C.)—gave similar assurances, as did Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.).

Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., said the comparability principle faces an "acid test" this year. He said the Administration strongly supports higher pay scales for all levels of the government service.

Macy termed the establishment of a union dues checkoff system, due to start Jan. 1, a "significant step" in further developing good employe-management relations in the federal service. He said the union recognition policy established by Pres. Kennedy's 1962 executive order was "incomplete" without the dues checkoff.

After receiving reports from delegates on visits to the offices of congressmen and senators from their home areas, AFGE Pres. John F. Griner predicted that "the conference will bear fruit in both this and the next session of Congress."

Patton Takes Post with 'Work' Foes

Farmers Union Pres. James G. Patton will serve with former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York as co-chairman of a citizens' group opposing so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Patton fills the vacancy left by the death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who had been a co-founder with Lehman of the National Council for Industrial Peace. The Farmers Union president has been a member of the council's executive board since its establishment in 1958.

Following the policy of Lehman and Mrs. Roosevelt, Patton will serve without salary. He will continue to head the Farmers Union, one of the nation's major farm organizations and spokesman for the family-size farm.

In announcing Patton's acceptance of the co-chairmanship, Lehman warned that the drive to outlaw the union shop through state "right-to-work" laws is "disruptive of industrial peace and a brake on the national economy."

The citizens' group, he said, will continue to "vigorously oppose" such laws and preserve "collective bargaining freedom" as "an enduring monument" to Mrs. Roosevelt.

U.S.-Franco Agreement Deplored by ICFTU

Brussels—U.S. renewal of its military agreement with Spain has served to strengthen the dictatorial regime of Gen. Franco at a time when it was "weakened by growing internal opposition," Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions charged.

He recalled that the ICFTU "has never tired" of voicing opposition to the treaty since it was first signed a decade ago..

"At this very moment," he said, "Spanish workers are engaged in strikes not only to obtain better living conditions but also to win for themselves human and trade union rights they are now being denied."

The struggle of the workers, Becu continued, puts them in the vanguard of those Spaniards "trying to restore democracy, justice and freedom" to their country—a struggle in which "they have the full support of the free trade union movement united in the ICFTU."

He recalled that the ICFTU has repeatedly appealed to democratic governments to withdraw their support from "this totalitarian regime which has in no way changed its despotic character."

"All action undertaken to strengthen such a regime," Becu continued, "will earn the condemnation of the workers and other progressive forces of Spain who are longing for democratic rights.

"The free trade union movement, inside and outside Spain, must deplore the latest step undertaken by the U.S. government in its relations with the Spanish government.."

Local Sponsors Lunch-Hour Concerts

New York—Office workers who spend their lunch hour in Bowling Green Park, at the tip of Manhattan, discovered with delight a 42-piece band playing for their enjoyment. The concert came to them through the courtesy of Office Employes Local 153.

Federal Dues Checkoff Effective in January

Most union members in the federal civil service will be able to pay their dues through a payroll checkoff, starting in January.

New regulations issued by the Civil Service Commission authorize government agencies and departments to set up voluntary checkoff systems for members of unions which represent at least 10 percent of their employes.

A presidential task force endorsed a checkoff system nearly two years ago, noting that payroll dues deduction is standard practice in private industry and has been adopted by a number of state and local governments. Last spring, after a determination that a checkoff could be put into effect without the need for special legislation, Pres. Kennedy told the CSC to work out the details in cooperation with unions of government employes.

The regulations require unions to pay the cost of the program and the fee was set, after negotiations, at 2 cents for each deduction. Deductions will normally be made from each biweekly pay check.

Dues deductions must be authorized by the employe and the authorization may be revoked at semi-annual intervals.

Collection of dues—previously permitted only in off-duty hours—has been a perennial problem for unions representing employes at government installations, often covering many miles in area or scattered throughout a number of buildings.

Union membership in the government service, on the upswing as a result of Kennedy's executive order on union recognition, is expected by most observers to take a new spurt as a result of the checkoff authorization.

Ex-Editor at Ole Miss Joins News Guild

New York—Sydna Brower, who as editor of the University of Mississippi student paper last year rebuked segregationist students who rioted over the admission of James Meredith, a Negro, has joined the Newspaper Guild.

Miss Brower is working as a journalistic interne at the New York World-Telegram & Sun.

Nation Called to Act on Women's Rights

AFL-CIO News

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Advisory Report Hits Injustices

The President's Commission on the Status of Women has called on the nation to correct ancient injustices burdening its women and give them full opportunity to develop their talents on the job and in the home, thus enhancing "the quality of American life."

In its wide-ranging report to Pres. Kennedy, the 24-member commission issued "an invitation to action" to communities, state and federal governments, businesses and private voluntary groups to join in improving the lot of America's 96 million women and girls.

The commission's recommendations covered a broad spectrum of women's life. At one end, it urged a new Presidential Executive Order stating that equal employment opportunity for women should be "the governing principle" in private employment as well as public and applying this principle to work done under federal contracts.

More Activity Urged

At the other end, it called on women themselves to take a more active part in politics and seek elective and appointive posts at all levels of government.

The report was presented to the President at a White House ceremony on the birthday of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who was chairman of the commission until her death last Nov. 7. Since then the commission has carried out its work under the leadership of its vice chairman, Dr. Richard A. Lester, chairman of the Dept. of Economics, Princeton University, and its executive vice chairman, Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson.

In accepting the report, Kennedy described it as "a legacy" from Mrs. Roosevelt "in a very real sense."

Labor representatives on the commission were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Mrs. Mary E. Callahan, member of the executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. More than a score of other union officials and staff members were among some 300 individuals who served on specialized committees or took part in consultations.

The commission, which went out of existence with the completion of its report, urged the President to

(Continued on Page 11)

IUE Extends Westinghouse Contract Talks

Pittsburgh — Union negotiators were armed with strike authorization as bargaining sessions between the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. continued on a day-to-day basis following an Oct. 14 deadline.

Tentative union acceptance of a Westinghouse wage increase offer and company acceptance of a union-proposed vacation schedule failed to produce a settlement of other basic issues. The union charged that the company's vacation agreement modified earlier pension and insurance offers and that Westinghouse continued to ignore issues of job security and left unchanged a "strike-provoking arbitration demand."

Westinghouse on Oct. 14 put into effect salary increases for non-represented employes.

Stepped-Up Public Works Urged to Meet Job Needs

IMPORTANCE OF VOTER registration is stressed to a group of Brooklyn laundry workers by Felisa Rincon de Gautier, mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, during the New York City Central Labor Council's registration week drive. She addressed the plant workers during a tour with Anna M. Kross, city commissioner of correction, left, and Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Louis Simon, manager of the ACWA Laundry Workers Joint Board.

Meany Asks $2 Billion Renewal

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appealed to Congress for an immediate $2 billion expansion of the accelerated public works program—"to create jobs where they are needed most."

He told the House Public Works Committee that it would be a "tragedy" if the program were permitted to die early next year "in view of America's continued unsolved and dangerous unemployment rate."

Meany reminded the committee that at his last appearance—to testify in support of the public works bill enacted last year — he had urged a provision extending the program automatically if the jobless rate remained above 5 percent.

"Unfortunately, unemployment still exceeds that rate," Meany said. "All evidence indicates that it will continue to exceed it during the year that lies ahead.

"No amount of wishful, optimistic talk will change the picture," Meany stressed. "Only action can do it."

The AFL-CIO president answered a firm "no" to the question of whether the pending tax cut bill is an "alternative" to further federal spending for public works.

"Both are necessary," he declared, "if an adequate effort to roll back unemployment is to be maintained."

The tax cut is "essential," Meany said, to give a quick lift to sales, production and employment. He emphasized, however, that a tax cut "is not a cure-all for the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

Branded 'Management Consultant':

National 'Work' Committee Hit with L-G Filing Charge

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has asked a federal court to compel the National Right to Work Committee to register as a management consultant and to disclose details of services it has provided to employers.

He charged that the "work" committee is violating the Landrum-Griffin Act by refusing to file the disclosure report required from consultants and other "middlemen" used by employers to influence workers in matters dealing with organization or collective bargaining.

It was an employer's listing of money paid to the National Right to Work Committee on a disclosure report which led to the Labor Dept. investigation and court action against the committee.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., in a routine report of its use of outsiders in the months preceding a 1960 union representation election at its Polk County, Fla., plant, disclosed that it had paid the expenses of W. T. Harrison, who was then president of the National Right to Work Committee, to address a picnic and barbecue the company held "for all its white employes."

R-T-W 'Reimbursed'

During the same pre-election period, the company reported that it also employed the firm of Patrick B. Comer, Jr., whose services included advice on handling grievances, methods for "evaluating the attitude of employes towards the company," suggestions for "replying to issues raised by the unions during the campaign," and advice on "company campaign literature."

The company said it had paid the Comer firm $800 for the portion of its services dealing with influencing employes and reimbursed the National Right to Work Committee $160.90 for Harrison's "traveling expenses."

Harrison's speech, the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports indicated after an investigation, in-

(Continued on Page 4)

State-by-State Survey 'Flunks' Kerr-Mills Health Care Program

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Dept. of Social Welfare has declared that the Kerr-Mills program of Medical Assistance to the Aged isn't doing the job it was designed for and that "the soundest approach" to old-age health care would start with an insurance program under the social security system.

The social security approach is embodied in the King-Anderson bill, which would provide up to 180 days of hospital care and other benefits to persons over 65 who become ill, with costs borne through social security contributions during the individual's working life.

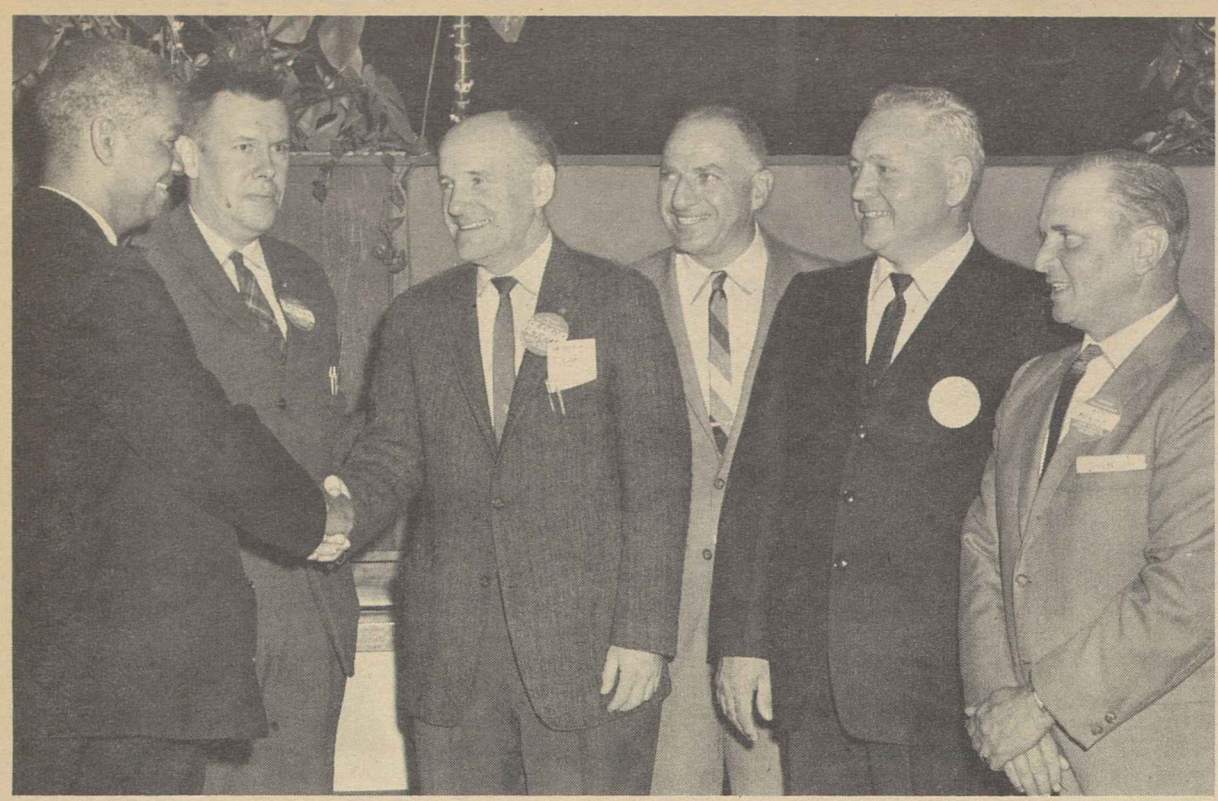
Under the Kerr-Mills MAA program, which the American Medical Association defends, the federal government makes grants to states to help pay for medical aid to old people who meet a means test.

New York was one of the first states to implement Kerr-Mills fully. To get "an accurate picture" of how the program was working in the state in relation to the national scene, the Office of Medical Economics of the social welfare department compared experience of the 25 states having MAA programs with that of the 25 states which did not during the first quarter of 1963.

It concluded that the way Kerr-Mills works, "it is a matter of geography rather than of physiology whether a sick low-income aged person will receive care at public expense in this country."

The comparison showed, the office said, that "MAA's primary objective, helping a large proportion of low-income aged persons obtain medical care, has not been realized. Adoption of MAA programs by states not presently hav-

(Continued on Page 5)



NEW JERSEY LABOR PRESS Council's new president, George K. Ehrhart of Communications Workers Local 1060, receives the congratulations of Basil Blackman, left, assistant secretary of education for the Caribbean Congress of Labor, who addressed the council's fall business meeting and education conference at the Rutgers Labor Education Center. Other council officers shown are Vice Pres. George Meisler, second from left; Sec.-Treas. Charles Biagi and Vice Pres. Nick Menzo, right.

September Job Report Reflects School Opening, Auto Changeover

Non-farm jobs rose a little more than seasonally in September, influenced by the return of school employes to their jobs and the recall of auto workers after the model changeover, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The detailed job report for the month, based on payroll data, showed an increase of 554,000 over August to a total of 58.2 million on non-farm payrolls. The rise was about 100,000 more than the usual increase from August, the report said.

The largest gain was registered in state and local government jobs with a rise of 438,000 to a total of 7.2 million as schools reopened.

The report noted "a comparatively sharp increase of 120,000 in automobile plants with the recall of workers laid off in August." This large rise, the Labor Dept. explained, compensated for a larger than usual drop in August.

The pickup in auto jobs accounted for most of the gain of 186,000 in manufacturing to a total of 17.4 million. The changes in manufacturing were mostly seasonal, the report said, adding:

"However, steel employment continued to edge down, lagging behind the pickup in production, which was still fairly small by mid-September."

Other principal changes showed a seasonal drop of 65,000 in construction to a total of 3.4 million after a steady climb since March and a seasonal pickup of 62,000 to a total of 8.7 million in retail trade.

The factory workweek gained by 6 minutes to an average of 40.6 hours instead of declining by about 12 minutes on the basis of past movements for the month, the report said. Adjusted for seasonal influences, this put the factory workweek at a peak for the past year.

Factory overtime also rose by 6 minutes to 3.0 hours in September, the highest level since overtime has been measured, the report observed.

Average Hits $2.46

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers rose 3 cents to $2.46 an hour in September. This rise, combined with the increased workweek, pushed weekly earnings up by $1.46 to $99.88, the report added.

As reported earlier in a summary report based on census surveys, both employment and unemployment fell off in September as school reopenings removed large numbers of teenagers from the labor force.

The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment moved up slightly to 5.6 percent as the jobless total dropped by 350,000 to 3.5 million. The jobless rate has been holding high at 5.5 percent and over throughout 1963. It was 5.6 percent in September a year ago.

The Labor Dept.'s detailed report said "the relatively high rate" of unemployment which dominates the job scene is largely attributable to young people and women unable to find jobs.

Comparing the jobless rates of the third quarter of 1963 with those recorded just before the 1957-58 business recession, the rate for all teenagers jumped from 9.8 percent in 1957 to 13.8 percent in 1963; the rate for adult women swung upward from 4.1 percent to 5.8 percent in 1963.

Adult Rates Off

In contrast, the report noted, the rates for married men and all adult men showed much smaller increases. The jobless rate for adult men rose from 3.0 percent in 1957 to 3.7 percent in 1963; the rate for married men rose from 2.3 percent to 2.6 percent in 1963.

In numerical terms, the number of unemployed adult women jumped by about 50 percent—from 812,000 in 1957 to 1.2 million in 1963; the total for all teenagers jumped from 612,000 in 1957 to 1 million in 1963. On the other hand, jobless adult men totaled 1.3 million in 1957 and rose to 1.6 million in 1963; married men rose from 817,000 in 1957 to 956,000 in 1963.

The duration as well as the level of unemployment has risen, the report also pointed out, with the sharpest increases among women and young people.

But adult men are still taking the brunt of longterm joblessness, the report added. This group made up one-fourth of the rise in the unemployed since 1957 but accounts for half the boost in longterm jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer.

Adult men now account for half the 900,000 jobless in September who have been seeking work futilely for 15 weeks or longer.

Of this longterm jobless group, 500,000 have been seeking work unsuccessfully for six months or longer. Three-fifths of these are adult men, the Labor Dept. reports.

The divergence in these jobless rates and totals was explained as follows by a Labor Dept. manpower expert: Teenagers and women are in the labor force in greater numbers and, with job opportunities generally lacking, show higher unemployment totals. Their higher jobless rates may be explainable on the basis of their holding short-term jobs, moving in and out of the job market. Adult men with families to support usually do not have this option. In addition, adult men may be taking downgraded jobs and this may explain their lower jobless rate.

37 Distress Areas

In a separate report, the Labor Dept.'s survey of 150 major job areas showed 37 in September with substantial unemployment—6 percent or more jobless. This was the same as in August, which equaled the previous low reached in July 1960. A year ago, there were 44 such areas.

The Labor Dept. reported "small overall job gains" in most areas. Four areas were reclassified. Fall River, Mass., Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis., and Wheeling, W. Va., improved from the 9-to-11.9 percent jobless grouping to the 6-to-8.9 percent category. Greensboro-High Point, N. C., slipped from the 1.5-to-2.9 percent jobless group to the 3.0-to-5.9 percent grouping.

Wirtz Tells Conference:

Unskilled, Untrained Lose Out to Machines

The development of automation contributes "quite significantly" to the "strong, dangerous, bitter concentration of unemployment today in the uneducated, in the unskilled, in the untrained," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has declared.

He told a Washington press conference that "the machines are driving out the unskilled and the untrained" from the ranks of jobholders and that there is a "strong coincidence" between the increase in productivity and the concentration of unemployment among the unskilled and under-educated.

Wirtz cited the following figures to support his conclusions:

- Thirty-four percent of the unemployed today are either unskilled or semi-skilled but only 25 percent of the jobs in the work force can be put in that category.
- Two-thirds of today's unemployed have less than a high school education but this group makes up only 45 percent of the work force.
- Twenty-three percent of the unemployed are non-white; they make up only 10 percent of the population.

The percentage of long-term unemployed—15 weeks or more—has risen from 12 percent of all unemployment in 1952 to 18 percent in 1957 and 27 percent today, Wirtz said.

The labor secretary cited the productivity increase of the last two years of about 4 percent and commented that 1963 would see a similar increase. He noted "we have never had back-to-back years of that kind before. That is quite substantially above the norm."

The first approach to this problem is passage of the pending tax cut bill, Wirtz asserted. More jobs is the primary need, supplemented with more education, training and retraining, he added.

"The figure that haunts me," said Wirtz, "is that there are three million people in the work force with less than a fifth grade level of educational attainment. I don't think there will be work for them unless that problem is met in two ways. First, more jobs, and educate them up to the level necessary."

Canadian House Adopts Maritime Trustee Law

The Canadian House of Commons has adopted legislation imposing a sweeping and unprecedented government trusteeship over maritime unions operating in Canada.

The trusteeship is expected to become operative as soon as the government formally proclaims it. The three-man board of trustees would take over the management and control of maritime unions including the Seafarers Intl. Union in Canada and four other Canadian unions for a period of five years.

The AFL-CIO has strongly opposed the legislation providing for government control and tried to work out an agreement for a voluntary trusteeship with the Canadian Labor Congress in cooperation with the U.S. and Canadian governments.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation viewed as "deeply disappointing" the rejection by the CLC of the voluntary trusteeship plan. The discussions with the CLC failed over composition of the trusteeship and the grounds for removal of officers, Meany said.

Under the Canadian legislation, the trustees will be granted the authority normally vested in the officers of the unions under constitutions and bylaws, as well as additional powers to permit them to appoint advisory committees and bargaining committees, to remove or suspend officers and employes in any union and provide replacements.

Penalties Provided

The legislation provides for a $10,000 fine or two-year imprisonment for anyone convicted of obstructing the operations of the trusteeship.

About 20,000 maritime workers would be covered by the government trusteeship in five unions. In addition to the SIU, the unions are the Maritime Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers; Canadian Maritime Union; Canadian Merchant Service Guild; National Association of Marine Engineers.

Meany's statement on the Great Lakes dispute as to the breakdown of the talks with the CLC was supported by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who told a press conference: "I consider the AFL-CIO to have cooperated fully and fairly in the attempt to work this problem out."

The dispute originated in 1962 when a Canadian steamship company terminated a bargaining relationship of 10 years standing with the SIU and signed a contract with a newly created union sponsored by the CLC. The SIU struck the company.

Meany's statement called on all AFL-CIO affililates to support the SIU "against the destruction of free trade unionism in the Canadian maritime industry."

Stage, Screen Stars Tell Musical 'Fable' for UN

"Three Billion Millionaires" is the title of a new recording sponsored by the U.S. Committee for the United Nations to promote understanding of and support for the UN, which celebrates its 18th birthday Oct. 24.

The committee says this original musical fable "disarmingly describes some of the basic problems confronting our world: hunger, color, war, the population explosion—and our relations with one another. Yet this is in pure entertainment form that will appeal to both young and old."

Written by Diane Lampert and Peter Farrow, the fable is presented by such volunteer talent as Bing Crosby, Jack Benny, Carol Burnett, Wally Cox, Sammy Davis, Jr., Judy Garland, Danny Kaye, George Maharis, Terry-Thomas and, not least, Adlai Stevenson.

The fable concludes by relating mankind's efforts to build, through the UN, a safe and secure world for children to grow into.

Copies of the recording may be obtained through the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, 375 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Prices are $4.98 for monaural records, $5.98 for stereo, with a 20 percent discount on orders for 10 or more.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Boycott Called Off:

Gould Battery Pact Ends IBEW Strike

Ratification of a nation-wide agreement between the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Gould National Battery Corp. ended a 22-week strike and sent employes at 15 plants back to work Oct. 15.

The new 30-month pact brings major gains to more than 1,600 workers. It includes wage hikes averaging 35.1 cents an hour, according to an IBEW estimate, and a single contract with one terminal date instead of separate contracts at each plant—a major objective of the strikers.

Workers at Gould's plant in Leavenworth, Kan., struck when their contract expired May 22. The other 14 plants were struck June 13 after a bargaining stalemate caused by the refusal of management to agree to a single contract with the Gould Battery Workers Council for all plants.

Basic wage increases agreed to are 10 cents an hour this year, and an additional 10 cents on Jan. 15, 1965 at all plants except the Nicad unit at St. Paul, Minn., where the second round increase will be 13 cents. Inequity increases will bring total wage boosts as high as 72 cents in some classifications, the union reported.

Other improvements include an eighth paid holiday—each worker's birthday; full job-bidding rights, up, down and horizontal; and a six-cent increase in fringe benefits including improved health, welfare and hospitalization provisions for all workers and their families.

Agreement was reached with the aid of William Rose of Washington and Thomas Cleland of Chicago, both with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. The union announced it has called off its recently launched "Don't Buy" campaign against battery products made for some 60 nationwide firms.

The strike was prolonged, union sources said, by the refusal of local plant managements to implement an agreement reached in New York by top management with IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman on recognition of the Gould Battery Workers Council.

Gould plants are at Denver, Colo.; East Point, Ga.; Chicago Heights, Kankakee and Rock Island, Ill.; Marlboro, Mass.; Zanesville, O.; Salem, Ore.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., Leavenworth, and St. Paul.

The firm makes batteries under other names for major retailers including Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil Co. and Western Auto Supply Co.

Union Upheld in Right To Strike or Arbitrate

Company insistence on a no-strike clause in a labor-management agreement while refusing a union request for an arbitration clause for settlement of disputes and grievances constitutes failure to bargain in good faith, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled.

The case involved a charge by the Steelworkers that the H. K. Porter Co. violated the Taft-Hartley law by these bargaining attitudes at the company's Disston saw plant in Danville, Va., from November 1961 to November 1962.

Examiner Ramey Donovan agreed that the firm was "free to reject a proposal for arbitration. It was free to insist on a no-strike clause." But by insisting on both it was "emasculating" the principles of the law, he said.

The double demand by the company, the examiner observed, meant that "decisional authority on all matters" would rest with the company alone and "there was no right" on the union's part to strike even in the absence of an arbitration clause.

It is difficult to conclude, Donovan said, that "the price of a contract" should be "the destruction and relinquishment" of union rights under the T-H Act.

The company, he ruled, also violated the law by unilaterally changing an existing insurance plan and by insisting for an entire year "that it could not and would not meet except during the afternoon of certain mutually convenient days." The examiner recommended that the company be ordered to bargain on request by the union.

25c Package Ends One-Day Biscuit Strike

New York—A one-day strike of 9,000 workers at 11 plants of the National Biscuit Co. produced a 25-cent package settlement for members represented by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

ABC Pres. Daniel Conway listed these features of the new two-year contract: wage hikes of 8 cents an hour this year and an additional 10 cents next Sept. 1; 1.5 cents an hour in company payments for improved insurance and hospital benefits, and an additional 3 cents an hour toward pensions to bring benefits to $125 a month in the second year of the contract.

A ninth holiday was added, the day before New Year's Day, and wage adjustments were made for several classifications under the contract. Agreement was reached, Conway said, with the aid of Reg. Dir. Frank H. Brown of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and Conciliator John M. Wilson.

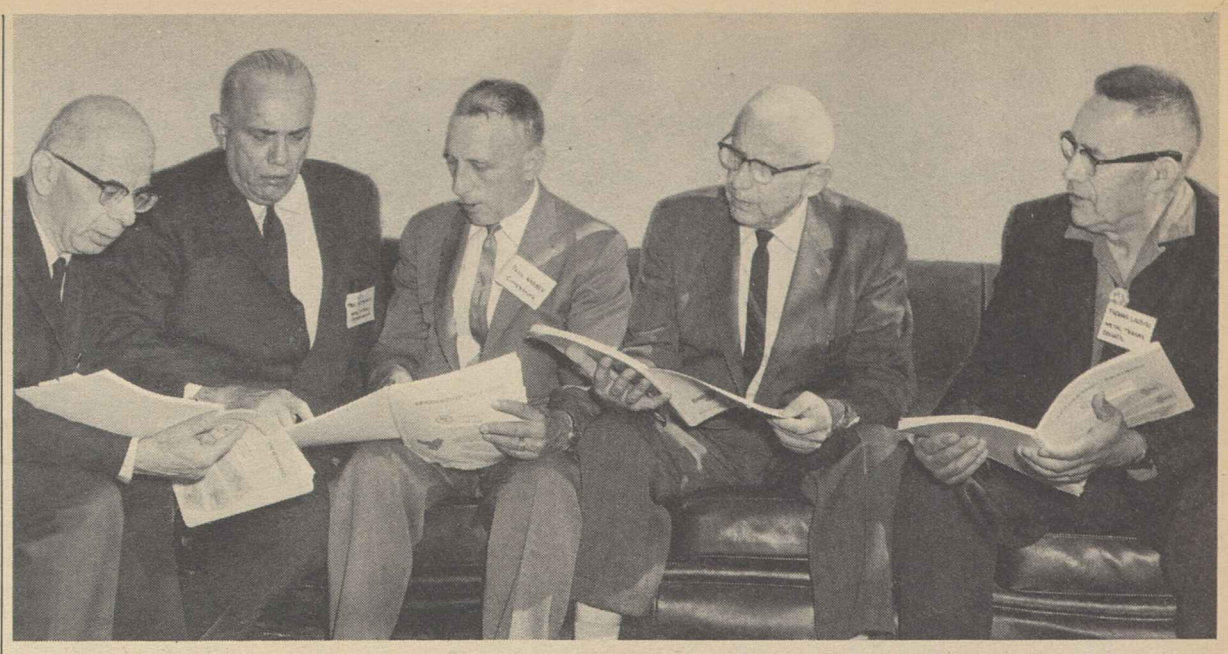
Plants affected by the work stoppage are in Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Houston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia; Portland, Ore.; Oakland, Calif., and Fairlawn, N. J.

ICFTU Condemns Coup in Honduras

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has appealed to the Organization of American States for "prompt action" to safeguard human rights and restore democratic rule in Honduras after the recent military coup.

Gen.-Sec. Omer Becu of the ICFTU, in a message to Sec.-Gen. Jose Mora of the OAS, said the ICFTU "condemns" the military coup in Honduras because of the organization's firm opposition to "the use of force to effect political changes in violation of the constitution and of democratic principles."

"We appeal to the OAS," Becu said, "for immediate action to safeguard human rights and to restore democratic rule in Honduras, and also call for energetic steps to end all dictatorships and guarantee democracy, freedom and progress throughout the whole of the Western Hemisphere."



LEADERSHIP TRAINING institute for 117 union stewards and officers at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is discussed by five of the men who helped plan it. Left to right: Otto Pragan, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Paul R. Hutchings, research director of the sponsoring AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Paul Warner, president of the Bremerton, Wash., Metal Trades Council; George Giblett, Machinists grand lodge representative, and Thomas Landon, secretary-treasurer of the Bremerton council.

Metal Trades Launch Naval Shipyard Classes

Bremerton, Wash.—Union shop stewards and officers at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard here used some 350 days of their vacation time to study how to do a better job of representing 9,500 shipyard workers covered by a first contract negotiated by the local Metal Trades Council.

The three-day leadership training institute was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in cooperation with the federation's Dept. of Education. The 117 participants, all Navy civilian employes, came from 16 unions which share bargaining rights as part of the Bremerton Metal Trades Council.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept. said in a keynote address that the institute was the first of 10 to be held in the nation's naval shipyards, where exclusive union recognition and written contracts have changed the pattern of government labor-management relations.

The department's eventual goal, Gritta said, is to remove present "limitations" on the scope of local shipyard bargaining by obtaining exclusive recognition as nationwide bargaining representatives of all Navy hourly-paid employes.

The faculty for the institute was made up of leading trade union educators who taught classes dealing with the federal government's collective bargaining policies, grievance handling, understanding of the contract and union history and organization.

Instructors included Otto Pragan, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Paul R. Hutchings, research director of the Metal Trades Dept.; William Kuhl, Boilermakers' research and education director; Orren Burrows, director, and George Knally, assistant director of government operations for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Mike Gross of the Machinists Education Dept.

A special feature of the final day's program was a joint labor-management panel discussion. Participants included Rear Adm. Floyd B. Schultz, the shipyard commander.

The New York Naval Shipyard at Brooklyn is next in line for the traveling leadership institute. Its program is scheduled for Nov. 19-21.

Florida Rail Dispute Again Sent to Mediation

A new effort to settle the 10-month-old Florida East Coast Railway strike got under way in Washington, after a special board of inquiry reported to Pres. Kennedy that the dispute is "detrimental" to the nation's defense and space programs.

Kennedy instructed the National Mediation Board to renew its settlement efforts, declaring that the "public interest" demands that the dispute be "promptly resolved."

If negotiations again break down, Kennedy said, both parties should give "serious consideration" to arbitration.

Non-operating rail unions, which are striking to obtain the same 10.3-cent hourly raise granted by every other major railroad in the nation in 1962, several months ago accepted a proposal by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to arbitrate the dispute.

The company turned it down.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the mediation board was awaiting a reply from the railroad to its request for new meetings. The rail unions have said they are ready to resume bargaining immediately.

The White House entered the dispute after informational picketing by the unions resulted in a work stoppage at a space agency installation near Cape Canaveral, Fla., protesting use of trains operated by strikebreakers to carry goods to the base.

The pickets were withdrawn after two days and Kennedy named an inquiry board to consider the strike's impact on the defense program.

The board recommended that, pending settlement of the dispute, government agencies should bypass the railroad on delivery of all goods ordered for the space and defense installations and that government contractors should be informed that "delays encountered due to the use of the FEC Railway will not be recognized as an excusable cause for extension of time" under their federal contracts.

Throughout the long dispute, members of rail operating unions have observed the "non-op" picket lines.

Union Skills Sought for Peace Corps

American "savvy" and know-how are still in heavy demand in other lands, a Peace Corps volunteer reported after a two-year stay in East Pakistan.

Roger Hord, 26-year-old bricklayer from Portland, Ore., said the need for building tradesmen, nurses, laboratory workers and others with a skill they can teach is still "tremendous" in many areas.

Since he can report first hand on the need, Hord has been reassigned to this country as a Peace Corps recruiter. He will give talks on his experiences in colleges, schools, labor central bodies and local unions.

Hord was a member of the first group of 28 Peace Corps volunteers. After two months of training in this country, he went to Dacca with a construction team to build a village for homeless refugees.

At the start he had to make his own bricks. A third-generation bricklayer, Hord was next put in charge of brickwork at a hostel in Comilla, part of the Pakistan Academy for Village Development, after the hostel had been destroyed in a fire.

Hord's later work included building culverts, sluice gates and embankments for a rural public works program. He was called on to help build and organize a medical clinic and ended up writing a bricklaying manual, he told Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

A new group of 60 men and women is now working on what Hord's group started in East Pakistan. He pointed out that such Peace Corps teams are assigned only on request by the national government involved.

Gift Wraps Offered By Refugee Committee

New York—Refugees need help desperately, the United States Committee for Refugees said in an appeal for support through purchase of its "Tree of Life" gift wrapping paper for holiday packages. The committee offers 10 sheets for $2 and says payments above that figure are tax-deductible.

The committee, at 20 W. 40th Street, New York 18, is headed by Maxwell M. Rabb and includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers among its leaders.

CURRENT TRENDS in National Labor Relations Board and court decisions on labor-management relations were discussed at one of the sessions of a three-day meeting of AFL-CIO research directors in Washington called by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Discussing the situation are David Feller (left), general counsel of the Industrial Union Dept. and the Steelworkers, and Theodore St. Antoine, assistant to the general counsel of the AFL-CIO. Other sessions touched on productivity, defense procurement and economic policy issues.

Rockefeller Assails 'Work' Laws, Pledges GOP Convention Fight

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R-N. Y.) gave a cold shoulder to a warm embrace from the National Right to Work Committee and declared in a speech here that he still strongly favors the right of workers and employers to negotiate a union shop contract.

In fact, Rockefeller told a Steelworkers' dinner meeting, one of the reasons he wants to debate Sen. Barry Goldwater is to point up the differences between them on the "right-to-work" issue.

New York State Republicans, Rockefeller declared, are "united" in opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Furthermore, the governor pledged, he will make "every effort" to see that the national Republican Party does not backslide from its 1960 platform declaration opposing "right-to-work."

Rockefeller's speech came only a few hours after Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National Right to Work Committee, had made public a letter commending Rockefeller for having "at last relented in your determination that Americans should be forced to pay dues to a union."

Larson claimed an earlier speech by Rockefeller took a "neutral" position on "right-to-work" laws.

In his public letter to Rockefeller, Larson congratulated the governor on "joining a distinguished company of senators, congressmen and political leaders." These include, Larson said, Winthrop Rockefeller, a brother of the governor; Sen. Frank Lausche (D-O.), and Goldwater.

Goldwater for R-T-W

The New York governor said in his Buffalo speech that the union shop "is one of the issues on which I feel the party needs to be clear in its position." He and Goldwater are considered top contenders for the 1964 GOP presidentail nomination, although neither has formally announced his candidacy.

Goldwater in 1958 introduced a federal "right-to-work" bill; this year he sponsored a bill barring union shops unless explicitly permitted by state laws.

The 1960 GOP platform position, which Rockefeller said he will endeavor to maintain, declared:

"Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop."

Rockefeller's key political strategist, GOP National Committeeman George Hinman, has publicly blasted Goldwater's advocacy of "right-to-work" laws and warned that it could be a "fatal" issue for the Republicans in the 1964 campaign.

Larson, in his letter professing joy at Rockefeller's purported change of heart, urged him to "communicate immediately" with Hinman, "advising him of your new position."

Rockefeller's challenge to Goldwater to debate the issues has been rejected by the Arizona senator who said that such a debate would tend to divide the GOP.

'Right-to-Work' Group Sued by Labor Dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded a general attack on unions and the "power of labor bosses" and was designed to influence the decision of employes on the question of organization and collective bargaining.

Harrison, a former accounting clerk with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad who was expelled by his union, has made a career of fighting for compulsory open shop laws. After leaving the National Right to Work Committee in 1961 he became associated with an assortment of similar groups including the Council for Industrial Freedom in Indiana, the National Labor-Management Foundation in Chicago and, most recently, a new group called the Kentucky Freedom to Work Council.

The National Right to Work Committee, meanwhile, announced that it will fight the attempt to force it to file Landrum-Griffin reports and accused the Kennedy Administration of "harrassment."

Although the suit, filed in the U.S. District Court for Washington, D. C., was brought by the Secretary of Labor, the "work" committee issued a statement charging "persecution . . . by Bobby Kennedy's Justice Dept."

The committee also has been engaged in a running battle with the National Labor Relations Board, which has repeatedly invalidated representation elections because employers have shown anti-union films produced by the National Right to Work Committee.

The Labor Dept. suit, in addition to seeking a court order requiring the "work" committee to file reports on any arrangements it has made with employers, also asks an injunction against "any future failure and refusal to file the reports."

Disaster Plan Links Labor and Red Cross

Harrisburg — Sixteen AFL-CIO Community Services representatives in Pennsylvania will be available for Red Cross disaster assignments during any emergency, under a plan developed by the two groups.

The national Red Cross has issued identification cards for all community services representatives in the state. In any emergency, Pennsylvania Red Cross representatives will call on Charles F. Ferguson, State AFL-CIO community services director, who will assign staff representatives to the disaster area.

Deckhands On Railroad Vote for SIU

New York—Deckhands of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad's marine division have voted for the Seafarers as their collective bargaining representative to replace Local 518 of the unaffiliated Teamsters.

The balloting was conducted by Alfred Della Corte, mediator for the National Mediation Board. He said the vote was SIU 80, Teamsters 58. The latter union was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

The SIU represents deckhands on seven other railroads in the New York harbor area and two railroads in Norfolk, Va.

Also it announced the signing of a new agreement with the Sabine Towing Co., Houston, Tex., for 200 tugmen who choose that union in a National Labor Relations Board election, according to SIU.

At Oklahoma Hearing:

R-T-W Petition Foes Cite Fraud Evidence

Oklahoma City—The Oklahoma Supreme Court was asked to declare a "right-to-work" initiative invalid on the ground that 104,806 names on the petition have been proved to be "fraudulent or irregular."

The challenge to the validity and legality of the initiative petition was issued in a brief argued before Supreme Court Referee Marian Opala by attorneys for citizens groups opposing the so-called "right-to-work" law proposal.

The initiative petition, which seeks to place the proposal for a compulsory open shop before the state electorate at a special election, has been under challenge for 16 months. Today's argument that the initiative petition is illegal because of "wholesale fraud" in its circulation resulted from a directive by the Supreme Court to the referee that he make a recommendation to the high court based on the evidence presented in lengthy hearings.

Referee Opala was directed to report to the Supreme Court "his findings of fact and his conclusions" as to whether there is sufficient evidence that the initiative petition contains the number of valid signatures required by law.

A total of 77,229 names on the petition must be judged illegal to invalidate it.

If the Supreme Court should find the initiative petition valid, the issue would go to Gov. Henry Bellmon to set an election date.

William C. Kessler, attorney for the citizens groups challenging the legality of the petition, argued that evidence already placed before the court proved the illegality of more than 100,000 purported signatures.

Kessler said that 70,000 of the names were those of non-registered voters and that there were 20,000 other instances of prima facie fraud. The attorney argued that approximately 14,000 additional names were illegal because of other irregularities by the petition cirlators, including improper notarizations.

He asked that the referee rule that these are "findings in fact" and that the initiative petition, therefore, should be judged invalid.

The attorneys also argued that the "right-to-work" forces circulated an illegal petition form printed in the national colors of red, white and blue. This was done, they said, to create an impression that it was a patriotic gesture to sign the petition and un-American not to sign it.

Sharp Drop in Income Marks Over-65 Group

Families and individuals aged 65 and over had less than half the incomes of younger persons in 1961, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.'s Office of the Aging has reported.

In a report titled "Income of Older People, 1960-61," the Office of the Aging said Census Bureau data showed that aged families—those whose head was 65 or older—made up 14.5 percent of all American families in 1961, and the median income for the group was $3,026 a year. This was 49.6 percent of the median for younger families—$6,099 a year.

Among unrelated individuals, the 35.4 percent who were 65 or older in 1961 had a median income of $1,106, the report said. This was 42.7 percent of the median for younger individuals —$2,589 a year.

The study also showed, among other things, that:

- About 31 percent of older families had 1961 incomes of less than $2,000, against only 10 percent of younger families.
- Only 22 percent of older families had incomes of $6,000 or more, whereas more than half the younger families—51 percent—had such incomes.
- Close to half the older unrelated individuals — 45.2 percent — had incomes of less than $1,000, as compared with about one-fourth —25.3 percent—of younger individuals.
- Only 10 percent of the aged individuals had as much as $3,000 in annual income, as against some 45 percent of younger individuals.
- The 1954-61 trend in median income has been upward for all groups, but has been less for elderly persons than for those under 65. The median for older families rose 32 percent over the period, against 38 percent for all families. The median for older unrelated individuals rose 39 percent, as compared with 43 percent for all such individuals.
- Older families headed by college graduates had a median income of $6,750 in 1961, against a median of $2,419 for such families whose heads had less than eight years of schooling. A consistent increase in median income was evident for each increase in years of schooling.

Insurance Pact Boosts Wages For 17,000

The Insurance Workers have reached agreement with the Prudential Insurance Co. on a new two-year contract improving the wages and working conditions of 17,000 "debit" agents in 34 states and the District of Columbia.

The new agreement, reached a day after the old contract was due to expire, provides wage increases totaling $5.12 a week and several improvements in working conditions sought by the IWIU, acording to Vice Pres. Joseph Pollack, who headed the union negotiators.

Pollack, reporting that settlement was reached without serious difficulty, said the union hopes the pact will mark the beginning of a new era in relations between the union and management.

3-Man Board Named In United Air Dispute

Paul D. Hanlon, a Portland, Ore., lawyer, was named by Pres. Kennedy as chairman of an emergency board set up under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a contract dispute between the Machinists and United Air Lines. Other members appointed were Laurence E. Seibel of Washington, D. C., and Eli Rock of Philadelphia.

Kennedy invoked emergency board machinery when the Machinists set Oct. 10 as deadline for a strike.

15,000 Covered by Group Health Plan:

New Ontario Medical Center Hailed as Steel Union 'First'

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The Steelworkers have introduced the most comprehensive prepaid medical plan in Canada with a group health program that covers 15,000 union members and families in this big steel center.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, the main speaker at the dedication of an $800,000 medical center, the base of the group care program, forecast that the plan may become the model for future medicare programs in the North American steel industry.

"This program is a first in social achievement, but only the first of many to follow as the USWA seeks to solve some of our more pressing health problems by ourselves," said McDonald.

The Human Relations Committee, through which the union and the basic steel industry in the U.S. maintain continuing discussions on matters of mutual concern, has assigned a sub-committee to study and inspect the Sault Ste. Marie health care program.

Prevention Stressed

The program is the first by the Steelworkers and the first consumer-sponsored medical care plan in Canada. Subscribers paid $135 each to build and equip the center, which has consulting rooms for six family doctors, seven specialists, and facilities for eye examinations, X-rays, laboratory tests, medical records, and physiotherapy. Although the cost of drugs is not included in the plan, the center has a pharmacy that will dispense medicine at the lowest possible cost.

The monthly premium for complete medical care, including costs of specialists, is part of the health and welfare package negotiated by the USWA. Subscribers work at Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd., Canada's second largest steel producer; Algoma Contractors Ltd., Mannesmann Tubes Ltd., and Northern Ontario Gas Ltd. The program includes unionized white collar workers at Algoma and Mannesmann.

The big feature of the plan is that it encourages frequent check-ups and preventive medicine. "We want to keep the healthy well, as much as we want to meet the costs of illness," said McDonald.

He told a banquet here that the health center is the fulfillment of the prophecy he made five years ago when he warned organized medicine to stop resisting change or the union would have to establish its own group health care programs.

"We want to say to our doctors: 'Let us, the patients, do the worrying about running a business. Your skills and your expensive training demand you be free of these concerns and capable of devoting yourselves exclusively to the task of healing the sick and keeping the healthy well. You deserve and shall have higher than standard income. You deserve and should have the best possible equipment and facilities,'" said McDonald.

The group health medical care formula is financially just to consumers and doctors alike, Mr. McDonald said, since salaries and equipment of physicians can be on a high level and costs will increase on "an orderly, controlled and negotiated basis."

Dr. Frederick Mott, representing the Group Health Association of America, said he was "terribly pleased" to see the start of such a program in Canada. "This is a pioneering effort, for you are coping with some of the unsolved problems of medical care in our time," he said.

Subscribers voted for the group care program when employers offered them a choice between it and a special privately run medical insurance plan. At the brief dedication, McDonald snipped a ribbon at the center while congratulating USWA staff Rep. John Barker, chairman of the program's board of directors, which includes a businessman, priest and minister as well as union officials.

The center received its first patient Sept. 1 but the dedication was postponed until contractors completed work on the three-story building. The Steelworkers hope it will expand into a community-wide group medical care program.

50-State Survey Shows Kerr-Mills Plan Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

ing this program would not improve the situation any."

Furthermore, the oft-repeated claim of the AMA that private insurance can do the job and there is no need for social security hospital insurance, gets no support from the New York agency, which observed:

Premiums Average $225

"The 50 percent of the aged covered [by private insurance plans] is heavily weighted with aged persons under 70 years who are still in the labor force, whose premiums are paid in full or substantially by their employers. As to the new insurance plans, they are beyond the means of most aged persons. Annual premiums average $225 for plans that pay only a fraction of medical costs."

The report on the New York study also made these observations:

"The proportion of the aged with adequate incomes relative to ordinary living costs in fairly uniform among the states.

"The quantity of medical services required by the aged, per person, in a given period of time should not vary at all among the states, yet it has—from as little as 22 cents to $109.48 per month per person on the public assistance rolls.

"Under current federal regulations, although the federal government underwrites from 50 to 80 percent of medical payments, each state is free to decide which aged are eligible for medical care at public expense as well as the scope and quantity of services."

"Under this system, it is a matter of geography rather than physiology whether a sick low-income aged person will receive care at public expense in this country."

The study also found that some states were actually profiting from Kerr-Mills and using it "as a vehicle" to reduce their expenditures for the needy aged, against the intent of Congress.

"The federal regulations governing the administration of the MAA program," the report said, "allowed the states such wide latitude that, by maneuvering skillfully, states were able to write MAA plans that would yield them increased federal aid without increasing either the size of their caseloads or medical care outlays."

The report went on to observe that Kerr-Mills also has failed to meet another objective of its supporters—that it would serve as an alternative to health care under Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance (the social security system).

"In the first place," the New York report said, "under OASDI auspices, the means test required by Kerr-Mills provisions would be eliminated. Secondly there would be equitable treatment of all the aged in the country regardless of state of residence . . .

"There appears little doubt that the soundest approach to providing medical care for the aged is for basic care to be covered by OASDI; residual care by private insurance for those who have the means to pay premiums; and, for those unable to buy insurance, an MAA program revised for that purpose."

Better Offer Ends Strike In Dye Shops

New York—Improved contract offers by employers in 250 dyeing and finishing shops in the New York area brought an end to strikes of 8,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Members of eight locals previously had rejected a three-year contract with raises totaling 20 cents an hour. They accepted a new employer offer of 12 cents the first year, 8 cents the second year and 7 cents the third year and returned to work after a one-week walkout.

Other improvements include a third week of vacation after five years' service, and an additional $1 each year to a top of $3 as employer payments into the pension fund.

GUEST OF HONOR Golda Meir, Israel's foreign minister, is congratulated by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky at the All-American Salute to Israel's Pioneers which opened the 40th anniversary year of the Israel Histadrut campaign. Seated left of Mrs. Meir are Joseph Schlossberg, president of the National Committee for Labor Israel, sponsor of the campaign, and Mrs. Schlossberg.

Histadrut Salute Marks 40th Year of Campaign

New York—The National Committee for Labor Israel kicked off the 40th anniversary year of the Israel Histadrut Campaign with an "All American Salute to Israel's Pioneers."

All segments of the New York Labor movement were represented among the 16,000 persons who gathered at Madison Square Garden for the tribute.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message read by Federation Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, hailed Histadrut, Israel's labor movement, as "the very sinew and fiber of that democratic nation." He noted that Histadrut is constantly striving for a better standard of living for Israel's workers and "is a vital part of that citadel of democracy so vital to the free world."

Meany observed that the free labor movement in many parts of the world is under "severe attack" and faces destruction where constitutional governments have been swept away by "the military, the power-hungry and totalitarian political forces."

"More than ever before," he declared, "Israel and Histadrut stand as proof that democracy and free trade unions are inseparable."

Guest of honor at the celebration was Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's foreign minister, who was presented to the audience by Joseph Schlossberg, president of the National Committee.

The committee was formed four decades ago by the United Hebrew Trades of New York and in that time its Israel Histadrut Campaign has raised more than $60 million. These funds have helped Histadrut build a comprehensive program that now includes medical services for 1.8 million Jews and Arabs, cultural centers in 400 towns and villages throughout Israel and a network of 17 vocational schools that train thousands of teen-agers in industrial skills.

Louis Segal, vice president of the National Committee and secretary of the Farband Labor Zionist Order, noted that Histadrut had grown from "6,000 workers in a few fields to nearly a million workers covering the entire spectrum of creative labor."

Through the Israel Histadrut Campaign, he said, "Americans have been full partners in this process of performing miracles."

Firm NMU Stand Urged Against Foes of Labor

New York—The National Maritime Union ended its 13th National convention with a plea from Pres. Joseph Curran to stand united against all forces that imperial not only the rights of organized labor but American democracy as a whole.

In a report to 476 delegates, 402 of whom had been elected on individual ships to represent their crews, Curran cited the federal government's efforts following the NMU convention of 1960 to void the union's election.

The suit, which was eventually dropped "without prejudice," presented "a serious lesson about relations between labor and the government and about labor's responsibilities in connection with legislation like the Landrum-Griffin Act," the NMU president declared. "It is a lesson which should be taken to heart."

Curran emphasized the importance of union members' support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, complimenting maritime workers for their record of achievement in this area.

He devoted part of his report to discussing honest labeling legislation, suggesting that Americans who travel in ships should know about minimum safety standards required by international safety codes.

He deplored techniques employed by foreign shipping companies which, he said, anxious to take advantage of cruise trade, "are being formed to cash in on this business, with ships being taken out of lay-up and boneyards and rushed in to make a fast buck."

NMU delegates approved 29 resolutions, including union statements on civil rights, promotion of the American flag merchant marine, using American ships for sugar, oil and other imports, and the establishment of a formal school for training and upgrading seamen.

The civil rights resolution reaffirmed the NMU's position on equality of opportunity for all Americans. It also urged the Kennedy Administration to press vigorously for effective civil rights legislation; "to enforce firmly the constitutional rights of all Americans in all parts of the country; to use all necessary means to protect every citizen in every part of the country against violence and bloodshed. . . . and to put the weight of the United States firmly on the side of freedom and justice and against any regime which deprives any of its citizens of basic civil liberties."

New Seniors' Film Ready for Rental

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education now has available for rental the new film on the King-Anderson Bill, "For All the Rest of Your Life," produced by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

A discussion guide on hospital care for the aged under social security, for use with the film, has been prepared by the department to aid unions in their educational programs on the issue. Rental fee for the 14-minute film is $3 per showing. The film should be reserved three weeks in advance of showing through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Copies of the film may be purchased for $25 a print from the NCSC, 1627 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The First Target

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION on the Status of Women has produced a notable report directing attention to the exploitation of and discrimination against women workers.

The high concentration of full-time women workers in low-paying occupations has held down their average income to 60 percent of the average pay drawn by male workers. In many cases where men and women do the same work on the same jobs, the wage scales discriminate against women.

There are about 6 million women, the commission's report points out, working at jobs unprotected by the federal wage and hour law—occupations that are specifically exempted from the present coverage of the statute. This exemption includes the requirement of equal pay for equal work, written into the wage and hour law in 1963.

To end this exploitation and discrimination, the immediate need is to expand minimum wage and maximum hours legislation to cover the millions of women employed in hotels, restaurants, laundries, retail establishments, agriculture and non-profit organizations, to give them the basic protection of $1.25 an hour and overtime after 40 hours a week.

The commission recommends extension of the federal wage-hour law and strengthening of state laws. It urges also extension of state laws to protect the right of all workers to join unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.

This is the key to improving the status of women in America—stamping out the exploitation of women workers, eliminating substandard and poverty-line wages. A strong floor under wages in the industries where women workers are concentrated must be the first target if the opportunities for all women are to be advanced.

Not So Neutral

THE HYPOCRITICAL PRETENSIONS of neutrality that emanate from the National Right-to-Work Committee have been blown clear and the committee stands fully revealed for what it is—an anti-union operation.

The Labor Department has filed suit to compel the committee to register as a management consultant under the Landrum-Griffin Act and to disclose details of services it has provided to employers. The committee has refused to file as an employer consultant as specified by the act on the ground that its only purpose is to seek enactment of laws to bar union shop agreements.

The so-called "right-to-work" laws it so fervently espouses are designed to weaken and destroy unions. But the committee maintains that it is not opposed to unions; it just wants to prevent them from signing freely bargained union security agreements with employers, agreements that result in free, strong and responsible trade unions.

The Labor Dept. suit discloses, however, that officers of the committee are not content merely with seeking destructive "right-to-work" laws but are actively helping employers to block organizing drives. An employer's report, filed under Landrum-Griffin, reveals that a committee official delivered an anti-union speech at a meeting set up by the employer in the period preceding a union representation election.

The National Right-to-Work Committee is up to its ears in labor-management relations covered by the Landrum-Griffin Act and should be required to file a disclosure report. The phony neutrality has gone on long enough.

AFL-CIO News

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Going Up!

Patton New NCIP Co-Chairman:

Farmers Union Leader Known As Long-Time Foe of Injustice

THE NEW CO-CHAIRMAN of the National Council for Industrial Peace, named to replace Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, is James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union and an original member of the Council's executive board since the founding of the organization in 1958.

Patton is not a Johnny-come-lately to the cause of liberalism and democratic practices. And his relationship to organized labor is solid and of long standing. The Council is dedicated to the freedom of labor and management to engage in collective bargaining unhindered by so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Speaking of the drive for a compulsory open shop law in Oklahoma recently, Patton declared:

"Farmers must realize the target of this propaganda campaign is destruction of the same kind of security for wage workers that farmers have fought to achieve for themselves in the form of marketing agreements.

"Lowering wages of workers in industry will hurt the farmers' best customer—the working man and woman who buy the farmers' produce.

"It is imperative to understand that the attack on working people by means of a so-called 'right-to-work' law is being waged at the very time when the same promoters, wearing different hats, are attacking farm cooperatives."

Through the years Jim Patton has urged "all farmers to stand firm with organized labor for the improvement of living standards of both groups . . ."

His reputation as a living exponent of democracy goes far beyond our borders. As president of the American Freedom from Hunger Campaign his name became an international symbol of humanitarianism. He was a founder and served as president of the Intl. Federation of Agricultural Producers, the organization of farmers through the free world.

Last year he received the French Croix d'Officier du Merite Agricole, the highest French agricultural award, for his "contributions to international understanding of farm problems."

Domestically he has been in the leadership of groups devoted to the support of public schools, for vocational and adult education. He has served the nation on the National Labor Management Policy Committee, the National Economic Stabilization Board and numerous other governmental bodies.

In Henryetta, Okla., last Labor Day he spoke at a large gathering, warning workers and farmers—all citizens—against the so-called "right-to-work" laws.

He took off on the extreme right wing, saying that while the John Birch Society may be the best known of the extremist groups "the big business-professional coalition is as dangerous as the right wing movement itself—it's against anything that might help our nation move forward—for it is the financial heart of the far right."

HE TOLD HIS AUDIENCE that "our "farmers and our city workers must stand together to defeat the forces of reaction, corporate monopoly and right wing radicalism that blindly believe they can have the cake and eat it, too, by exploiting both the farmer and the city wage earner."

Born on a farm near Bazer, Kans., in 1902, Patton was graduated from Western State College in Gunnison, Colo. From an early age he worked to help his family and to obtain an education. Following college he taught and coached in school athletics, selling insurance at the same time to supplement his income.

In 1932, in the midst of the depression, he helped organize the Colorado Farmers Union, now the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union. Two years later he was named executive secretary of the organization and served until elected president in 1938. Two years later he was elected president of the National Farmers Union.

He has grown from a regional, to national, to international figure. His name is associated with the fight for freedom, the fight against poverty and injustice and, as his co-chairman former Sen. Herbert Lehman said, it seems fitting that he should be taking over where Eleanor Roosevelt left off (PAI).

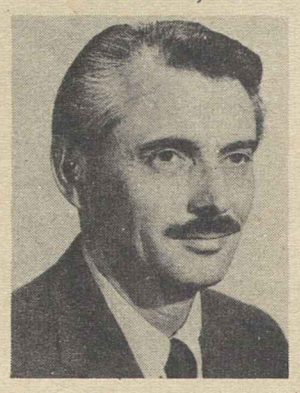
Morgan Says:

Simple Truths of Old Can Help In Solving Today's Problems

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

I SUPPOSE ALL AUTUMNS are gorgeous but this one seems to be particularly splendid, perhaps in part because my wife and I have just spent 10 days in New England where the season apparently was invented. Fall has been early this year, on the Atlantic watershed at least, and a dangerous dry spell has menaced the beauty of the woods with fires but we were lucky: the only conflagration we saw in the Adirondacks or the Green Mountains of Vermont was flaming foliage.



Morgan

Where did I read the observation of some knowing citizen that Americans, having no ancient ruins handy to gaze upon, go instead to the great monuments of mountains to seek their connections with the past? Thoreau had something. I thought about him as I canoed across, not Walden, but a gem of a pond below Lake Champlain I think he would have approved of.

This golden juncture between summer and winter seems to gently mellow the wilds and ripen the cultivated countryside, distilling from nature a delicious nourishment humans vitally need, and in this frenetic era forget to partake enough of.

An outing like ours produces an interesting juncture too between the past and the present. A cleared field above the pond bounded by scrub apple trees marks the place where, only a few generations ago, a whole pioneer family died of malaria. Now, so far have the frontiers of medicine been advanced that the disease is not only a rarity in the entire United States but is rapidly being conquered in all but the farthest reaches of the world.

While I sat on a log, casting for rainbow trout in the pond, a jetliner wrote its muffled whisper in white contrails across the blue dome of the sky. In the time it took me to reel in the spinner, the aircraft had traveled farther than a team of oxen could make in a day.

The human mind boggles over these vast differences, over the distances between where we were and where we are, and is spun by them into a confusing ambivalence. A day in the woods is apt to produce not just the delayed discovery of nature but an unreasoned longing for the "simple things" of the past. It's one thing to be refreshed and stimulated by closer communion with the wonderful mysteries and reliable rhythms of the universe. It's quite another to insist that what this country needs is a return to primitivism, as some political soothsayers, with beguiling oversimplification, are advocating.

THE ATOM HAS BEEN SPLIT and the population is multiplying like so many lemmings but before the more sinister aspects of science and an impulse of blind despair—or blind smugness—drive us suicidally into the sea, we ought to be able to realize that merely turning our backs on the increasing complexities of life is not going to solve anything.

Perhaps this realization can be made less difficult if we accept the fact that, radically as our lives have been materially transformed, certain basic human truths have not changed and we can apply these principles to today's problems.

This prospect pricked my thoughts as we started homeward from New England and paused in Deerfield, Mass., a lovely, carefully preserved town, rich in the lore of American history from the coming of the Pilgrims to the 19th century days well past the Revolutionary War. In a church near the spot where one of the Mathers had preached nearly 300 years ago, a minister noted what an amazing thing it would be if the Sermon on the Mount could have been filmed with a full sound track at the time and reproduced today.

The minister suggested that the production would fill movie houses, draw record television and radio audiences and receive major attention in the press but then what? His barbed conclusion was that we would do little more than pay lip service to the basic ethics of Christianity from the Golden Rule onward.

Would we, for example, have a crisis on race relations if we practiced what Christ preached? Would politics be so full of hypocrisy, would international affairs even in the nuclear age be so tangled in deceit, would labor-management relations in the era of automation be so strained with suspicion and selfishness if we applied the spiritual and ethical tenets we profess to believe? The answer is no; they would not. We shouldn't even need a sojourn in the inspiring wilderness to reach such an obvious conclusion, but it helps.

Washington Reports:

AID Fund Cut Called Serious For U.S. Image in Latin America

THE HOUSE CUT of $500 million in the AID program is already having a serious psychological effect in Latin America, Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Ambassador Moscoso said that Latin American countries are, as a result, uncertain whether the U.S. will carry out the promises made at the conference of U.S. and Latin American countries at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in August 1961.

"I think our image can be restored," he added, "if the Senate gives us back a substantial amount of the cut made by the House" in Agency for International Development funds.

Recent military takeovers in Latin America "have set us back politically; however, I can see where the democratic forces in Latin America will rally to the threat that democracy may disappear from the hemisphere unless those who believe in democracy defend it," he declared.

Moscoso said he believes a "greater degree of political stability will be achieved by the knowledge that the U.S. will not give economic assistance to military governments that unseat a democratically elected government."

The coordinator said that jobs in the U.S. are dependent on the Alliance for Progress because under the program, "we send machinery, equipment, commodities" to Latin America and "obviously in the production of these commodities and this equipment, Americans are employed."

MOSCOSO REPORTED that "a number of wealthy Latin Americans are beginning to realize their social responsibilities, which come with great wealth, and not only are they no longer opposing reforms, but in some instances they are espousing them or even leading" reform movements. They are "beginning to see that it is in their self-interest to see that the masses of the people get a better break."

More than 11 countries have instituted "very substantial and badly needed tax reforms or have them under way," he said, noting that hitherto, most Latin American countries have lacked tax laws based on ability to pay.

Moscoso praised the American Institute for Free Labor Development, sponsored by the AFL-CIO and leaders in American business, saying that in its schools in the U.S. and Latin America the institute has trained "democratically oriented labor leaders," and also has aided in social projects, such as housing developments.

So far the alliance has brought about the building of 140,000 houses, 8,000 schools and 12,000 miles of roads, and is conducting school lunch and other child-feeding programs among some 15 million people of Latin America, Moscoso declared.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE QUESTION on civil rights legislation in this session of Congress remains what it was last June, when Pres. Kennedy launched the drive for a bill more extensive in its provisions than any the legislators have ever previously been willing to pass. It is the issue of how many Republican senators will vote for cloture when the inevitable southern Democratic filibuster operates against whatever rights bill is eventually passed by the House.

Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy made a frank bid for House Republican support when he urged the Judiciary Committee to trim back the measure approved by a subcommittee—a measure that went beyond the President's recommendations.

The ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio, had made it publicly clear that he thought the bill was more all-inclusive than he considered wise.

It may well be that the bill could have been cleared intact, on something approaching a straight party-line vote, but that would have shifted the battle to the Rules Committee and the floor itself.

The chairman of the Rules Committee, Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, has infinite capacities and skills in tactics of delay and frustration. And a heavy Republican vote against the bill on the floor, on the ground that concessions had been rejected, would form a precarious base for seeking GOP support of cloture in the Senate.

* * *

THE ARGUMENTS against compromise at this stage are obvious, and civil rights leaders were critical of the Administration for the Attorney General's proposals. Once the process of cutting back begins, they argue, it may prove difficult to halt. Those who have genuine doubts may ask additional concessions—elimination or separation, for example, of fair employment practice provisions or of even a modified public accommodation section.

This seems to put the problem up to the Republican leadership, including both McCulloch of Ohio in the House and most especially Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois in the Senate.

A strong bipartisan push in the House can produce a bill that has heavy Republican backing to lay the foundation for the Senate battle. And Dirksen, who has repeatedly expressed doubts about the public accommodations proposals, has his own responsibilities.

The process of compromise and concilation is a familiar one in the legislative operation. It is clear that a significant bill—the strongest obtainable—can be passed only if it can be presented as genuinely bipartisan, the product of exchange and understandings between leaders of the two parties. But it requires movement on both sides, not just on one.

A minimum of 22 Republican senators is considered necessary to achieve the requisite two-thirds vote for cloture—22 out of 33. It is virtually certain that 22 can be obtained only if Dirksen backs cloture, and this places the Illinois senator in the key position.

* * *

ARNOLD ORDMAN, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, defended the agency's reputation for fairness and objectivity by pointing out that a "distorted" record could be produced to show that the present five-member board is "anti-labor" rather than "pro-labor," as some critics have charged.

His point is well taken in the sense that House time has been occupied for the last two years in a laborious effort by the Landrum-Griffin twins—Representatives Landrum of Georgia and Griffin of Michigan—to charge a watering-down of the intent of Congress in the L-G Act of 1959. No doubt a "distorted" record from the NLRB decisions during the Eisenhower years could have been produced to demonstrate almost anything.

It nevertheless seems fair to note that the Eisenhower board suffered severely in the Supreme Court for many of its decisions and was most categorically reversed and told, in effect, to go reread the law. The present board may also suffer reversals from time to time, but there is a difference. It has not overlooked the unchanged and basic declaration of policy in the Wagner Act of 1935—that collective bargaining and untrammeled self-organization of workers are protected under the law of the land.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Free Labor Development, co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is of major assistance to the Alliance for Progress, the U.S. coordinator of the Alliance, Teodoro Moscoso, left, asserted during an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Harry W. Flannery was the interviewer.

How to Buy:

Teen Agers Are Avid Spenders, Need Information on Budgeting

By Sidney Margolius

BUSINESSMEN LOVE the country's currently huge group of teen-agers. The youngsters are a big market and big spenders. They have more money in their pockets nowadays (from both parents and jobs). They get married earlier. They always have been clothing faddists but now they are more fashion-conscious than ever.

Most of all, they use more toiletries and cosmetics — everything from hair spray to eye makeup, and abundant use of hair dressings by the boys. Television is the chief influence now — note those bouffant hair styles.

Not long ago teen-age girls used very little cosmetics until they were 17 or so. Now they more often start at 14, even earlier. A survey by Seventeen magazine, which reigns profitably over this huge group of avid spenders, found that while the country's ten million teen-age girls still comprise only ten per cent of the population, they do 25 per cent of the buying of all cosmetics and toiletries.

Teen-agers also have become the mainstay of the record and music business. Liquor distillers and brewers avoid advertising directly to teen-agers, and cigarette manufacturers this year quit advertising in college newspapers. But teen-agers both drink and smoke earlier nowadays.

A study of teen drinking in one eastern and two midwestern states shows that three out of five kids aged 14 to 18 admit to drinking alcoholic beverages, with or without parental consent, Scholastic Magazine's Youth Letter reports. The most immediate danger is reckless driving.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES manufacturers have leaned heavily on television to develop teen-agers' present high expenditures on their products. Just one manufacturer, the Alberto-Culver Co., is reported to be spending $30 million this year on television—more than such huge corporations as G.E., Ford or U.S. Steel spend.

Alberto-Culver, which sells VO-5 hair dressing and other products of that type, actually spends on advertising 20 cents of every dollar you pay for such products; more than it costs to manufacture them. As an example of the drain on family money, in seven years Alberto-Culver sales have spiraled from less than half a million dollars a year to $57 million. Nor is Alberto-Culver the biggest manufacturer of toiletries; simply the one with the most dramatic TV-based rise.

This situation may represent two perils for your own family. One is the diversion of money from such more-basic and much-wanted goals as educating the family's children. Another is that when the youngsters get married, they know relatively little about handling money and encounter serious problems. We have reported several times that the majority of today's wage-earner bankruptcies are in the younger families.

The youngsters themselves often realize their lack of economic education and would like to have more of it.

Eugene E. Gilbert, perhaps the country's leading researcher on teen-age attitudes, has told this department that over and over again, his surveys find there is no real communication between family and teen-ager. The youngsters want to talk to their parents, but generally go elsewhere.

One of the most effective ways to train teen-agers in handling money is to help them plan or budget in advance how they will spend their money. The Cornell survey found most of the youngsters felt planning would make them more careful with money and reduce family bickering over how they spend it.

A survey by the Ohio Experiment Station of 150 young married couples found that, while the husbands usually felt confident of their vocational ability, many of the wives felt they lacked training in money management and housekeeping methods. Significantly, most of the husbands had had some job training in school or college, but relatively few of the young wives had training in home management subjects.

Most urgently, the youngsters need guidance in buying toiletries, cosmetics and shampoos without overpaying, especially in comparing the TV-advertised products with the private brands sold at lower prices by many retailers, and the lower-priced national brands like Ponds, Jergens, Lady Esther and Woodbury. Too often —in over 50 percent of the cases according to Scholastic Magazines' survey—the children buy these products themselves or someone in the family "buys the brand I specify."

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From Soup to Nonsense:

For Writing Notes to Aunt Lucy, How About a Nice Form Letter?

By Jane Goodsell

MOST ADVICE on how to write letters doesn't face up to the real problem. The books tell you how to answer formal wedding invitations, how to phrase bread-and-butter notes and how to write to a congressman.

Such advice is helpful, no doubt about it. But then, problems of this sort don't come up very often.

What **does** come up (and hangs like a cloud over your head) is the problem of how to get yourself to sit down and write that letter you owe Aunt Lucy, and how to keep on top of your correspondence with your mother-in-law, who answers your letters with horrifying speed by return mail.

Why, I'll bet that right this very minute you owe letters to five or six people. You probably intend to take pen in hand and write them any day now. Maybe even tomorrow, huh?

To ease your task, I have composed a form letter, leaving blank spaces to be filled in with specific details. It ought to allow for everything you have to say in the ordinary course of events. Should you have some extraordinary, dramatic news to report (and the unlikelihood of this is exactly what makes letter-writing so difficult) you can tack it on in a postscript or send a wire.

Dear .....:

Please forgive me for not writing sooner, but I've been so busy ..... that I haven't had a spare minute. Nothing much new here. We are all fine except last week the children came down with ....., and my ..... has been acting up again. However, we are all better now.

I hope you are fine, and that you're not having any more trouble with your .....

The weather has been very ..... lately.

I am on a diet and trying to lose ..... pounds, and ..... is trying to give up .....

Little ..... is now in the ..... stage, and getting more ..... every day. ..... is now in the ..... grade, and taking ..... lessons.

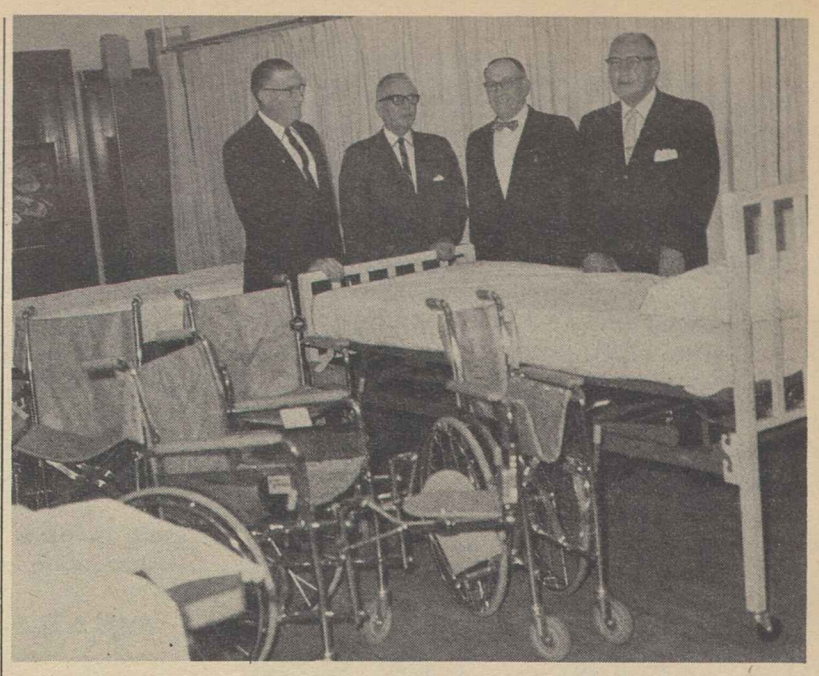
The ..... broke down, and we had to get a new one.

I guess that's all the news, and I must dash because it's time .... Write soon.

Love and kisses,

.....

P.S. Please give our love to .....



MORE THAN 100 LOCALS in Detroit donated $3,772 to "Operation Wheelchair," a campaign sponsored by the Wayne County AFL-CIO Community Services Committee to raise funds for the purchase of wheelchairs, hospital beds and other equipment for union members in need of such equipment. Looking over some of the purchases are (left to right), W. E. Snider, Sister Kenny Foundation director; Community Service Activities Staff Rep. Eric DeRoss; Vice Pres. Mike Novak of the County AFL-CIO, and CSA Staff Rep. Whitey Dancey.

Consumer Survey Shows:

Buying Demand Up But Still Below Peak

CONSUMER DEMAND will continue to show strength for at least the next half year, according to The University of Michigan Survey Research Center in Ann Arbor.

Consumer sentiment was found to be "cautiously optimistic" in August and September, SRC economists report in the center's latest quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy.

The SRC Index of Consumer Attitudes, however, still is below the peak level of November 1962, recorded after settlement of the Cuban crisis. The latest index, based on consumer attitudes toward key questions, stands at 96.2, compared to 98.6 in November 1962 and 95.5 in May 1963.

The judgment that it is "a good time to buy" is at peak levels for cars, houses, and household goods, the report states. Plans to buy new cars were as frequent in September 1963 as they were a year ago.

"In 1962 and in 1963 the consumer sector played a leading role in bringing about the upsurge of business activity," the SRC economists conclude. "Now, with the Index of Consumer Attitudes somewhat below peak levels, more vigorous aid from the business and government sectors seems to be needed to sustain a high rate of economic expansion.

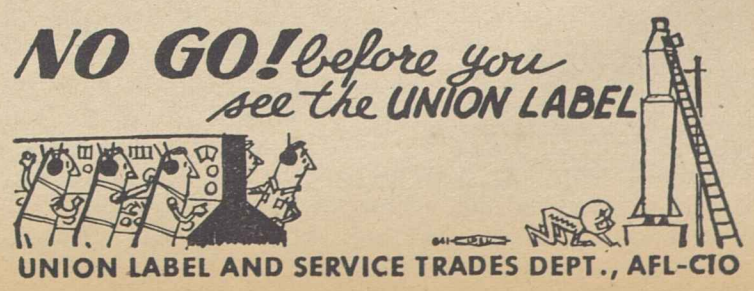
"About two-thirds of the American people believe, as they did earlier in 1962 and 1963, that the proposed tax cut is a good idea. Concern that a tax cut would hurt vital defense and government programs appears to have diminished."

Only slightly over one-fourth of respondents said they expect that Congress will pass the tax cut, however. The SRC economists say that if the tax cut should become law, it would be "good news" whose "effect would be to strengthen confidence, in addition to the extra dollars put into people's pay envelopes."

Over 40 percent of all those polled expressed the belief in August that a tax cut would have a favorable effect on business conditions, and among people with incomes over $10,000 this proportion was over 55 percent. The report says that hardly anybody was of the opposite opinion—that the effect would be harmful, although a sizable group said it would have no effect or were unable to give a clear-cut answer.

When asked what "most people" would do with their tax savings, three out of four said they "would spend the money." Increased spending by consumers is strongly associated in people's minds with improved economic conditions, the report says.

Of market conditions, the report states: "The explanations which people provide for their judgments of favorable buying conditions for durable goods suggest that there is a growing feeling that prices are low or reasonable and that good buys are available. Such attitudes have, of course, favorable implications for demand in the months ahead."



Hidden Impact:

Shifting Job Pattern Seen Eroding Skills

The increasing shift in American jobs from industries that produce goods to those that provide services "has had very serious—though perhaps hidden—implications for the economy and the workforce," according to an article in the October issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

"The Erosion of Jobs and Skills," an Economic Review feature prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, noted that it has been unskilled and semi-skilled blue collar workers in factories, mines and on farms and railroads who have suffered most since 1953 from the limping economy and the expansion of automation.

"And while the employment of skilled craftsmen has not decreased, neither has it increased," the article observed. "With the workforce growing, the craftsmen also are becoming a relatively smaller part of the total job picture."

Over the same 1953-62 period, employment in the service-producing industries has registered growth that has been "little short of dramatic," the magazine noted. This, it said, has often been regarded as a net gain for the economy and partial compensation for the displacement of factory jobs by machines.

"This is not necessarily the case," it continued, "because a large proportion of the jobs in these [service] industries—such as retail store clerks, parking lot attendants, counter and fountain workers, charwomen, hospital attendants, janitors, watchmen and bus boys—includes relatively unskilled occupations which pay low wages."

And while there has been a sharp increase in employment opportunities for workers with college education or specialized training, workers without such advanced training who make up most of the labor force face a growing scarcity of jobs or the prospect of low pay and part-time work.

Plight of Laid-Off

For example, the Federationist analysis noted, the average factory worker earned $2.57 an hour last year. If he is laid off, with factory employment declining and unemployment running at the rate of 5 percent or more for 70 consecutive months, the odds are against his finding another factory job in keeping with his training and experience.

If he turns to retail trade, which aside from local and state governments has shown the largest job growth since 1953, his wages will probably be much lower. The average retail employe received $1.75 an hour in 1962, the magazine noted.

The article pointed out that the job picture is further clouded by the jump in the proportion of part-time workers since 1953. The increase of 5.8 million in total employment over the last nine years, it said, "hides the fact that perhaps 50 percent of the total net increase in jobs—including state and local government jobs—was in part-time work only."

As for the future, the prospects for workers without college or advanced training are not bright, the Federationist observed, adding:

"The large body of unskilled and semi-skilled, blue-collar workers cannot qualify for . . . professional and technical jobs. For them, the outlook is very often downward movement—in the types of jobs they will be able to find and in the wages they will receive. And the youngsters who enter the workforce with only a high school education or less—as millions do—face an equally dismal future unless they return to school."

Economic Push Needed

The answer to these problems, the magazine declared, is a sharp increase in economic activity and an expansion of job opportunities.

It reiterated the AFL-CIO's call for government action to "push" the economy into more rapid growth through a tax cut concentrated where it will spur purchasing power, plus expansion of public works, manpower training and area redevelopment.

It urged further that the government institute relocation allowances to give workers the incentive to move to available jobs and that it help improve vocational and technical training to encourage young people to enter the labor market only after adequate preparation for a highly automated society.

UN Benefit Concert To Be Held Oct. 21

American performing artists who reflect the nation's musical culture from "Basin Street" to the Metropolitan Opera will appear in the third annual United Nations concert for the benefit of the United States Committee for the United Nations, Oct. 21 in Washington, D. C.

The artists are Louis Armstrong and his concert group; the Martha Graham dancers; Hal Holbrook; the Howard University Choir under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson; the Juilliard Orchestra, conducted by Jean Morel, Eleanor Stever and Richard Tucker.

The sponsoring committee is a nonpartisan, non-profit committee of national organizations to disseminate facts, arouse interest and promote observance of United Nations Day, Oct. 24.

NDP Picks Up 2 Seats in Ontario

Toronto, Ont.—The labor-backed New Democratic Party picked up two additional seats as the Conservatives swept to another victory in Ontario's provincial elections.

The new legislature will have 108 members compared to 98 members in the old, reflecting redistricting based on gains in population.

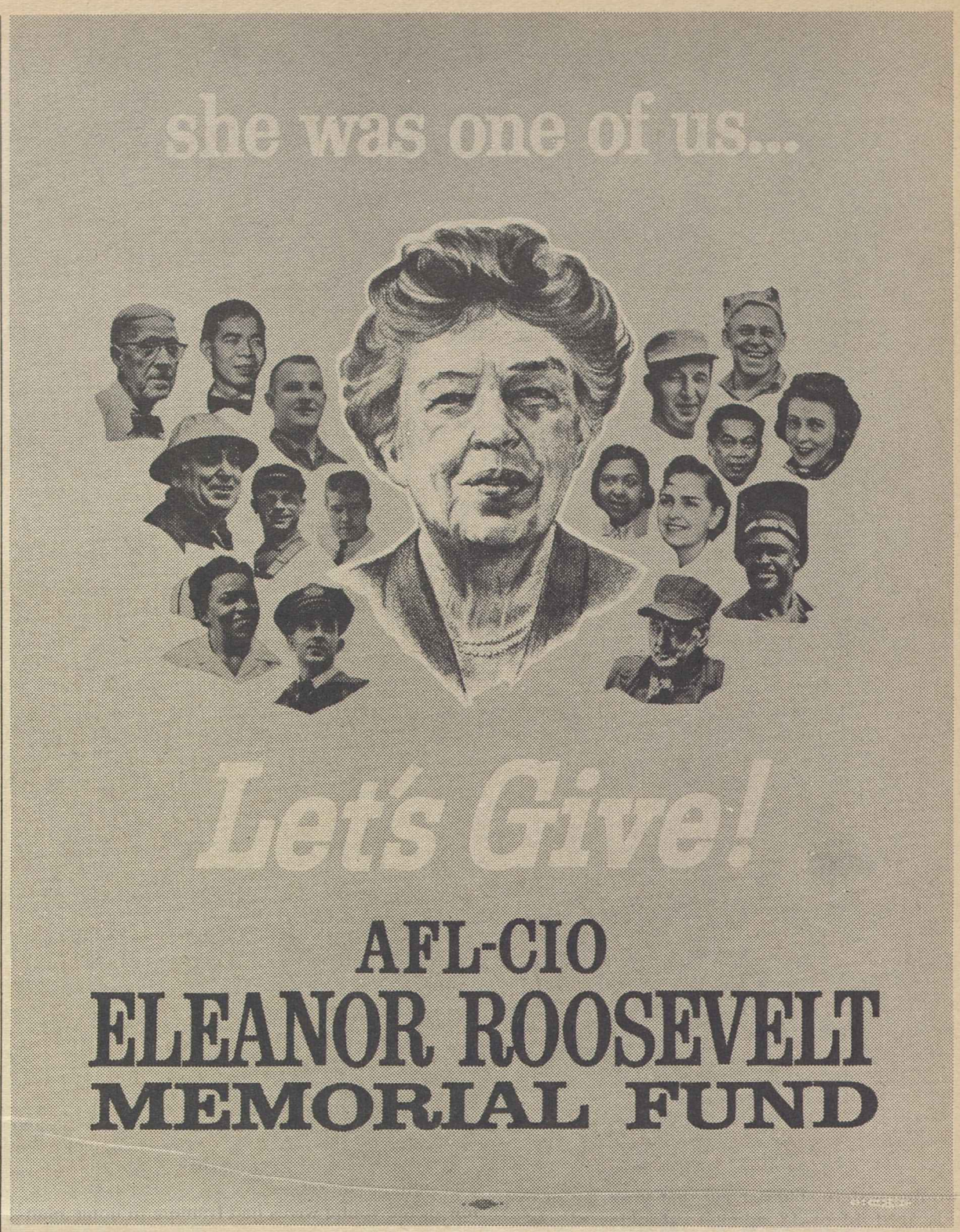
The New Democrats went from five to seven members. The Conservatives picked up seven seats and will have 78, while the Liberals went from 22 to 23 seats.

Herman Finkelstein, Hatters' Officer, Dies

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Herman S. Finkelstein, for 25 years a vice president of the Hatters, died of cancer at his home here. He was 67.

He left a hat factory as a young man to become an organizer for the union and was secretary and treasurer of Hatters Local 3 for 22 years. He also was a member of the Union Hatters Sick & Benevolent Association and a former member of the Progress Brotherhood Credit Union.

Surviving are his widow, Dotty; two sons, a daughter and four grandchildren.



LABOR'S CAMPAIGN to build the AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund through voluntary membership contributions is being promoted by this poster and a new pamphlet, "She Was One of Us. . . ." Copies of both the poster and the pamphlet may be obtained without cost by writing the fund, 1200 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington 5, D. C. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan is chairman of the fund committee.

Air Line Dispatchers Fill 3 Posts

St. Louis—The Air Line Dispatchers, representing the operations control specialists on the nation's airlines, held a two-day "strictly business" convention here, including discussions of flight problems with government and airline officials.

The 750-member union changed its procedures for electing executive board members. Previously the five vice presidents had been elected by geographical regions. This year, for the first time, elections were at-large, by all convention delegates.

George Kinley of Eastern Airlines was named to a full five-year term, and William B. Dunne of United and Charles McIntyre of Mohawk Airlines were elected to fill four-year and two-year vacancies respectively.

The union's two top officers, Pres. Robert E. Commerce and Sec.-Treas. Ernest A. Bressin, were not up for re-election this year.

G. R. Atkinson Dies, Rail Clerks Official

Covington, Ky.—Glenn R. Atkinson, vice president of the Railway Clerks, died suddenly at his home here, just five days before his 62nd birthday.

He had served on the BRC staff since 1927, with interruptions for public service including an assignment as labor attache with the U.S. Embassy in London from 1950-53.

'Moderate' Budget Cost Jumps to $6,268 a Year

New York City—A family of four requires $6,268 a year to maintain a low-to-moderate standard of living here, according to the new "Family Budget Standard" issued by the Community Council of Greater New York.

The 1963 standard represents an 18 percent rise over the $5,325 a year required by the 1955 standard for a family of four.

The updated standard states that a retired elderly couple requires $3,141 a year, compared to $2,535 in 1955. A young couple, both employed, now requires $5,507 compared to $4,563 in 1955. A young unemployed widow with a four-year-old child now needs $2,847 compared to $2,441.

The council, planner and coordinator of the city's health and welfare services, provides the budget yardsticks primarily for the use of city agencies in assessing income adequacy and a family's use of money.

The 1963 standard reflects changes in living habits and takes account of the availability of a greater variety of goods, according to Eleanor T. Lurry, chief of the council's budget standard service.

The new standard includes more meat and other preferred foods, a larger allowance for household operation and higher fuel and utility consumption. The allowance for recreation now provides for a television set.

The cost of living needs are based on prices for October 1962 and include personal taxes, social security, New York State disability insurance, life insurance and occupational expenses. The prices are updated annually.

The Council said the standard helps city agencies to establish a basis for setting fee scales consistent with ability to pay for services rendered by public or voluntary agencies and to determine eligibility for free services.

Firm's Scholarship Honors Union Aide

Cleveland. O.—A college scholarship fund has been established by an employer in memory of a labor leader.

Pres. Paul L. Shapiro of the Lake Auto Radiator Mfg. Co. announced a gift of $500 in tribute to the late Stanley Kwiat, with whom he had negotiated contracts for 12 years.

Kwiat died Aug. 13. He had been for many years on the staff of Reg. Dir. Patrick J. O'Malley of the Auto Workers and was assigned to Amalgamated Local 217. Shapiro said Kwiat was noted for his "high integrity, good manners" and as a "man of his word."

SUPPORT FOR the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation fund-raising drive so it can carry on the work of the "first lady of the world" was urged by Pres. Kennedy at a White House ceremony marking the issuance of a commemorative stamp honoring Mrs. Roosevelt on her 79th birthday. At the left of the President is Postmaster General John Gronouski; at the right, Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and chairman of the foundation. Labor members of the board of trustees present for the ceremony were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther (behind Stevenson), David Dubinsky (behind Gronouski), Joseph D. Keenan and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, representing Pres. George Meany.

Commemorative Stamp Honors Mrs. Roosevelt

A commemorative postage stamp issued on Eleanor Roosevelt's 79th birthday in a special White House ceremony has opened a month-long observance to carry on the unfinished tasks she "bequeathed to us" through the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

The "memorial month" will end on Nov. 7, the first anniversary of her death, and will be marked by a number of activities to honor the memory of the "first lady of the world."

At a Rose Garden ceremony Pres. Kennedy called on all Americans to support the fund-raising campaign of the foundation "because in that way we will be able to make more real and more present the work which she engaged in" during her life.

Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and chairman of the foundation, said the "major focus" of the program will be in "the field of human rights with which she was so long identified and where the useful and the necessary work to be done will be limited only by the funds that we can raise to do it."

"Her memory will endure and her work must go on."

The AFL-CIO is strongly supporting the foundation and four of its leaders serve on the board of trustees—Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Joseph D. Keenan and David Dubinsky. A special AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund has been created with Keenan as chairman to urge every union member to contribute an hour's pay or $1 to the foundation.

Postmaster General John Gronouski said the new stamp "will once again bring Mrs. Roosevelt's image into millions of American homes, which her spirit has never left."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), Mrs. Roosevelt's son, speaking for the Roosevelt family, recalled the interest of his father, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in stamps and stamp collecting. He commented:

"If he happened to be here today, don't you think a little thought would have passed through his mind and that he might have taken mother by the hand and said, 'Just think of all the people who are going to lick you?' "

FTC Crackdown Hits Racket 'Labor Digest'

The Federal Trade Commission has cracked down on Labor Digest magazine, ordering the self-styled "labor publication" to stop claiming union endorsement and to cease using "threats" to obtain advertising from business firms.

The AFL-CIO Intl. Labor Press Association, which wages a continuing campaign against "racket" publications, first called the FTC's attention to the Labor Digest operation.

After an investigation, the government charged that the New York City publication had sought to sell advertising by falsely claiming on various occasions that it was published or endorsed by the AFL-CIO or affiliated unions.

Furthermore, the FTC complaint said, the publication's representatives "threatened, directly or by implication, that if business concerns did not purchase such space their products would receive unfavorable treatment by union members."

Labor's Digest also was charged by the FTC with having "engaged in the unfair and deceptive" practice of running advertisements without authorization and then trying to bill the companies for the cost.

All of these techniques, ILPA Pres. Bernard R. Mullady said, are typical of "racket sheets" which the ILPA has exposed or helped prosecute over the years.

The FTC's final order, which the Labor Digest did not contest, directed the company to "cease and desist" from the practices itemized in the complaint.

Named in the order were Ernest J. Modarelli and Harry B. Simon, identified as officers of the publishing firm; Charles Cole, listed as editor; Alex Adler, identified as office manager, and Ralph J. De Meo, described as a former officer of Labor Digest.

Unions Urge U.S. Shipping For Wheat

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has urged members of the Senate Commerce Committee to support a resolution introduced by Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) providing that at least half the cargoes of American wheat sold to the Soviet Union be carried on U.S.-Flag vessels.

Scott's resolution, which was referred to the committee, called attention to the depressed state of the American maritime industry and to a declaration by Pres. Kennedy that wheat sold to the Soviet Union "will be carried in available American ships, supplemented by ships of other countries."

Pres. Paul Hall and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the Maritime Trades Dept., in telegrams to Commerce Committee members, also expressed agreement with another provision of the Scott resolution "that the ships which have engaged in transportation of cargoes to Cuba since Jan. 1, 1963, be barred from participation in the delivery of such wheat."

The telegrams warned that unless the policy was fixed by law, the Soviet Union might try to trim costs in the wheat deal by arranging for shipment on foreign-flag vessels "that can offer cut rates because of the miserably low standards inflicted upon their crews and because they escape paying high American income taxes."

Machinists Chosen By Treasury Group

The Machinists have won exclusive recognition as bargaining representative of more than 1,500 non-craft employes of the Treasury Dept.'s Bureau of Engraving & Printing. In a representation election, 995 out of 1,275 employes voting cast ballots for IAM Lodge 174.

Pocketbook Workers Urge End of Tax

New York—Pocketbook workers here have asked New York congressmen to press for elimination of the 10 percent excise tax on ladies handbags and action to limit imports which their union contend threatens thousands of jobs in the industry. The appeal was made by Local 1 of the Leather Goods, Plastic & Novelty Workers.

Schnitzler on Grievances:

Organize to Win, U. S. Women Told

A male member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler—has called on American women to "get themselves organized" to fight against "the grievances and abuses" that beset them.

Paid maternity leave, improved education and counseling facilities, employment in more responsible positions are only a few of the benefits women can realize in the future, Schnitzler declared in an interview on the Mutual radio network program, Labor News Conference, produced by the AFL-CIO.

To achieve these benefits, however, the nation's women must join forces and demand action on the recommendations of the commission, Schnitzler said.

"The women have got to get in the forefront and push for the elimination of their grievances," he declared, noting that there are some 50 million women in the nation who are members of organizations which could eliminate the "pockets of resistence against equality for women across the country."

Schnitzler predicted that the 5th constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO in New York next month would give the commission's recommendations close examination and would make many of them part of the federation's legislative program.

In response to questions from Bonnie Angelo of Newhouse Newspapers and William Eaton of United Press Intl., he repeated the commission's emphasis on the need for "drastic" revision of the U.S. approach to adult education to help working women and housewives maintain their skills and improve their capabilities.

A major problem confronting American women, he observed, is the loss of job skills by those who leave the labor force and then return after a long period as homemakers.

Return to 'Menial' Work

"When they are ready to go back to work they have to start at the lowest menial type of work," Schnitzler said.

Schnitzler singled out maternity leave as an example of the benefits women could achieve for themselves through organization. Noting that 70 countries already provide such benefits for their working women, he said "it is time we learned something" from the nations the United States has been helping.

A start toward widespread paid maternity leave has been made by a number of unions, he observed. Some of them have negotiated from two to four weeks pay during maternity periods, and others have made a minimum beginning through the accrual of vacation credits during maternity periods.

Schnitzler suggested that critics who argue that there are already too many women in the labor movement are trying "to turn the clock back."

Higher Social Security Proposed for Widows

Broad changes in the social security and tax laws are needed to provide income security for most American women, the President's Commission on the Status of Women said in its report to Pres. Kennedy.

A major recommendation of the commission was that social security retirement benefits for a widow should match the amount her husband would have received at the same age, had he lived.

The commission said it was aware that such a provision would cost as much as one-fourth of 1 percent of taxable payrolls, but declared that it would "mitigate existing dependency" and "should be approached as rapidly as may be financially feasible."

The commission's report noted that a widow now becomes eligible at age 62 for a social security retirement benefit equal to 82.5 percent of her husband's primary benefit and that the average benefit of such widows is $66 a month as against $76 a month for all retired workers.

"An aged widow should not have to live on less than her husband would receive if he survived her," the commission declared.

It also urged consideration under the social security laws for dependents, other than parents, of unmarried working women and men.

Insurance Needs Listed

In the area of unemployment insurance, it noted that most of the remaining uncovered groups of workers are composed largely of women, and urged the states to correct this by extending the system to cover workers employed by small firms, non-profit organizations, and state and local governments, plus at least some household and agricultural workers.

It also urged that unemployment compensation be made available to women, or to any persons seeking work, who are temporarily jobless because of a family move. Such benefits, the report said, need not be charged to a former employer's account but should come out of the state's general unemployment fund.

It suggested, too, that the lack of paid maternity leave for most American working women is "one of the major remaining gaps in the protection of workers against loss of income." It urged employers, unions and governments to explore the best means of providing maternity leave payments or comparable insurance benefits.

The governments of about 70 other countries already provide such protection for their working women, the report pointed out.

Another section of the report called attention to the federal income tax limitation of $5,100 on a couple's income, above which a working woman may not claim a deduction for child care expenses.

Other Changes Needed

This limitation was imposed in 1954 when the median income of working couples was $5,336, the commission observed, but that median had risen to $7,188 by 1961, and the tax law ceiling should be increased accordingly.

The commission further urged that child-care deductions be allowed for children beyond the first, that the 11-year age limit on children subject to deduction be raised and that child-care deductions be permitted where the wife is institutionalized or otherwise incapacitated.

Nation Called to Act on Women's Rights

Economic Lag Seen Holding Back Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

designate an inter-departmental committee, consisting of heads of appropriate agencies under the chairmanship of a cabinet member, to follow through on the recommendations set forth. It also urged establishment of a citizens committee to advise the government group and evaluate its progress.

Pervading the report was the recognition that in many areas progress for women hinges on progress for society as a whole.

Regarding employment, for example, it cited a warning by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that "there is not going to be much in the way of expanding opportunities for women unless we are ready and able to assure the jobs which the economy as a whole requires."

Because women make up a large number of the workers now exempt from federal minimum wage and maximum hours laws, the commission urged that this legislation be extended to include work in hotels, motels, restaurants, laundries, additional retail establishments, agriculture and non-profit organizations. It called, further, for enactment or strengthening of state laws setting floors on wages and ceilings on hours to complement the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

And because women in employment not subject to federal jurisdiction, in many cases, have no legal protection from anti-union employers, the report urged that state laws "protect the right of all workers to join unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively."

In the field of education, the commission declared that "nothing it can recommend to meet the special needs of women is of greater importance than improvement in the quality of early education available to all of the nation's youth."

It urged local, state and federal governments, private groups and foundations to provide the financial support needed for a "drastic" revision of adult education to help prepare today's women for the "three decades of life after 40 when she will be relatively free to use her abilities and will wish to use them as constructively and as interestingly as possible."

This, the report said, should include "vocational training adapted to the nation's growing requirement for skilled and highly educated manpower."

The report laid heavy stress on "the oppressive dual burden" on the 7 million non-white women and girls. It declared that in too many Negro families, lack of opportunity for men as well as women, linked to racial discrimination "has forced the women to assume too large a share of the family responsibility." These women, it said "are twice as likely to have to seek employment while they have preschool children at home."

Discrimination based on color," the report asserted, "is morally wrong and a source of national weakness."

The commission rejected proposals for an equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution on behalf of women, declaring that the principle of equality already is embodied in both the 5th and the 14th amendments.

It called on interested groups, however, to bring test cases through the federal courts to fight certain "laws and pratices which discriminate against women" and seek an "early and definite court pronouncement, particularly by the U.S. Supreme Court."

Other major recommendations of the commission included:

- Maintenance of high-standard child-care facilities for the benefit of children, working mothers and society, with costs met by fees adjusted to parents' ability to pay, contributions from voluntary agencies, and public appropriations.
- An increase in the income limitations for working mothers claiming tax deductions for child care, and additional deductions for children beyond the first.
- **"The imaginative and prudent use" of part-time employment by the federal services, especially among the "many able women, including highly trained professionals, who are not free for full-time employment."**
- Establishment of state laws setting forth the principle of equal pay for comparable work, similar to the federal Equal Pay Law of 1963.
- Amendment of the social security laws to permit a widow to receive the same amount in retirement benefits that her husband would have received at the same age had he lived.
- Extension of the unemployment insurance system to include small business, non-profit organizations and at least some household workers and agricultural workers.
- **Provision of paid maternity leave or comparable insurance benefits for women workers. Employers, unions and governments were urged to explore the best means of accomplishing this purpose.**
- Leadership by the United States, particularly in the United Nations, in formulating international agreements "to improve the status of women throughout the world."
- Elimination of laws which impose legal disabilities on women, especially in the areas of family law and personal and property rights of married women.

LEGACY FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT, the report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women is presented to Pres. Kennedy by Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, right, the commission's executive vice chairman. Also taking part in the White House ceremony were, from the left, Dr. Richard A. Lester of Princeton University, vice chairman of the commission; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges and Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. Lester and Mrs. Peterson provided leadership to the commission following the death of Mrs. Roosevelt, its first and only chairman.

Surveys Show Women's Incomes Average 60 Percent of Men's Pay

The average income of full-time women workers in the United States is only 60 percent of the average pay for male workers, largely because women are clustered in low-paying occupations.

Even when women and men work in the same jobs, the earnings of women are markedly lower, with one survey of 1,900 companies revealing that a third of the firms had dual pay scales for similar office jobs.

These are among the key findings of the President's Commission on the Status of Women in the section of its report dealing with women in employment.

It noted that employers offer many reasons for giving different treatment to women workers, arguing that they represent higher non-wage costs because of their rates of absenteeism, sickness and turnover, that men prefer to work for men, that protective legislation applying to women workers disrupts work schedules.

The commission observed, however, that available statistics on absenteeism and turnover show that factors such as the level of skill of the job, the individual's age, length of service and record of job stability, "all are much more relevant than the fact that the worker is a man or a woman."

Qualifications Stressed

It urged private employers to disregard general attitudes when hiring women and, instead, concentrate on the individual applicant's job qualifications.

The commission noted that at its suggestion, the U.S. Employment Service already has instructed its offices in the states to base referrals solely on qualifications, regardless of sex, and to ask employers using USES to specify sex only where genuinely warranted.

Executive Order Asked

"Equal opportunity for women in hiring, training and promotion should be the governing principle in private employment," the commission declared. "An executive order should state this principle and advance its application to work done under federal contracts."

This would affect only about 20 percent of the 24 million women workers in the country, however, and without supplying a blueprint, the report suggested that additional action be taken to encourage other employers to follow the federal policy of nondiscrimination.

The report noted that the role of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity could be expanded to cover job discrimination based on sex as well as on race, creed, color or national origin, but it suggested the problems involved were "sufficiently different" to make separate treatment preferable.

In another section of its report, the commission noted that 24 states now have equal pay laws and that 19 years of effort by many groups and individuals had culminated in the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which amended the Fair Labor Standards Act to require equal pay for equal work in jobs covered by the law.

Nevertheless, more than half the states still do not have equal pay legislation on their books and an estimated 6 million women workers are in occupations not covered by the federal law.

For those reasons, the commission recommended that equal pay laws be enacted in all states and that the coverage of the FSLA be extended to many of the jobs still exempt.

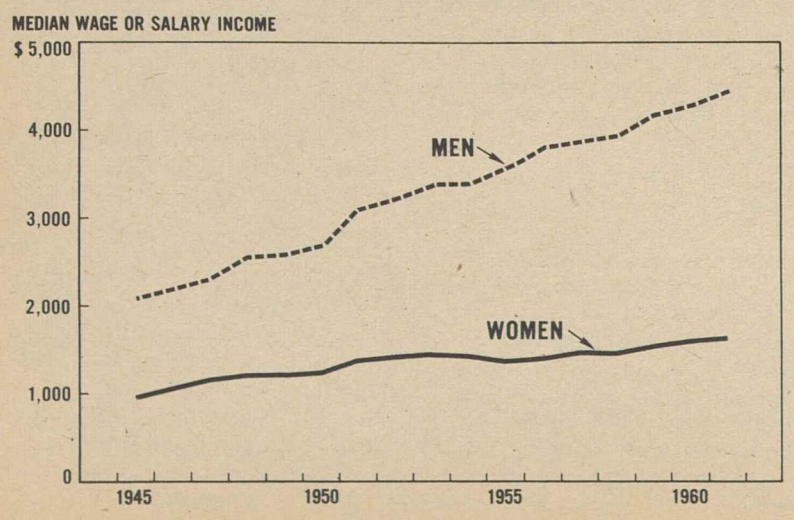
Many Earn Under $1

It noted, for example, that many women are employed by hotels, motels, restaurants and laundries and that surveys have shown that large percentages of them are earning less than $1 an hour. In one city, chambermaids average 46 cents an hour and in another dishwashers get 48 cents an hour, the report said.

In addition, it went on, "state laws should protect the right of all workers to join unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively." This recommendation is particularly important to low-paid women in work solely under state jurisdiction, the commission said, since the risk of possible loss of earnings has made them difficult to organize. Yet their employers are under no legal obligation to bargain or refrain from anti-union activities, including discharge.

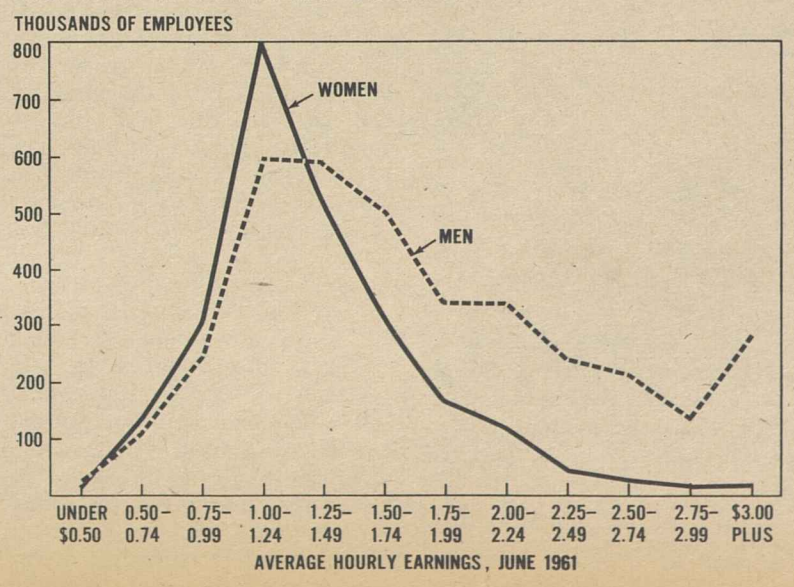
The commission also observed that excessive hours for women are best discouraged by requiring premium pay for work beyond 40 hours a week or 8 hours a day. Until that goal is achieved, however, "states should maintain and strengthen maximum hours laws, permitting safeguarded flexibility when genuinely needed."

WOMEN'S EARNINGS ARE LESS THAN MEN'S AND.....



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Dept. of Labor

HOURLY PAY IN RETAIL TRADE ILLUSTRATES WHY



Hears Attorney General:

House Group Seeks 2-Party Rights Bill

The House Judiciary Committee began a new effort to hammer out a bipartisan civil rights bill after a plea by Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy for Republican support of major Administration proposals and for Democratic concessions to win GOP votes considered essential to passage.

Key committee Republicans had indicated dissatisfaction with a subcommittee bill, strongly supported by civil rights groups, which went beyond White House recommendations. The subcommittee had broadened the proposed ban on discrimination in establishments serving the public to cover virtually every type of business, made civil rights voting guarantees applicable to state as well as federal elections, and added a section authorizing the Justice Dept. to seek court injunctions to prohibit denial of any constiutional or legal rights.

It also included a fair employment provision endorsed by the Administration but not part of the White House omnibus bill. The AFL-CIO has urged the equal job opportunity guarantee as a keystone to civil rights progress.

Kennedy told the committee that he feels "most strongly that action should be taken now with respect to fair employment practices." He expressed the hope that the omnibus civil rights bill will include this provision, but said in effect that the decision is up to the Republicans.

Whether an FEP provision would make it more difficult to get the omnibus bill through the Rules Committee or "jeopardize ultimate passage," Kennedy said, "obviously depends upon the bipartisan support which a fair employment practices provision can secure in this committee, in the Rules Committee, and on the floor of the House."

The Administration, he declared, will support a fair employment measure either as part of the committee bill, as an amendment to be offered on the House floor or as separate legislation.

Kennedy's appeal for modifying the bill to attract more GOP votes was endorsed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of both the full Judiciary Committee and the subcommittee which wrote the stronger bill. He declared that the "urgency" for enacting legislation this year "is so strong that I intend to put aside my own feelings with respect to the desirability of provisions in addition to those recommended by the Administration."

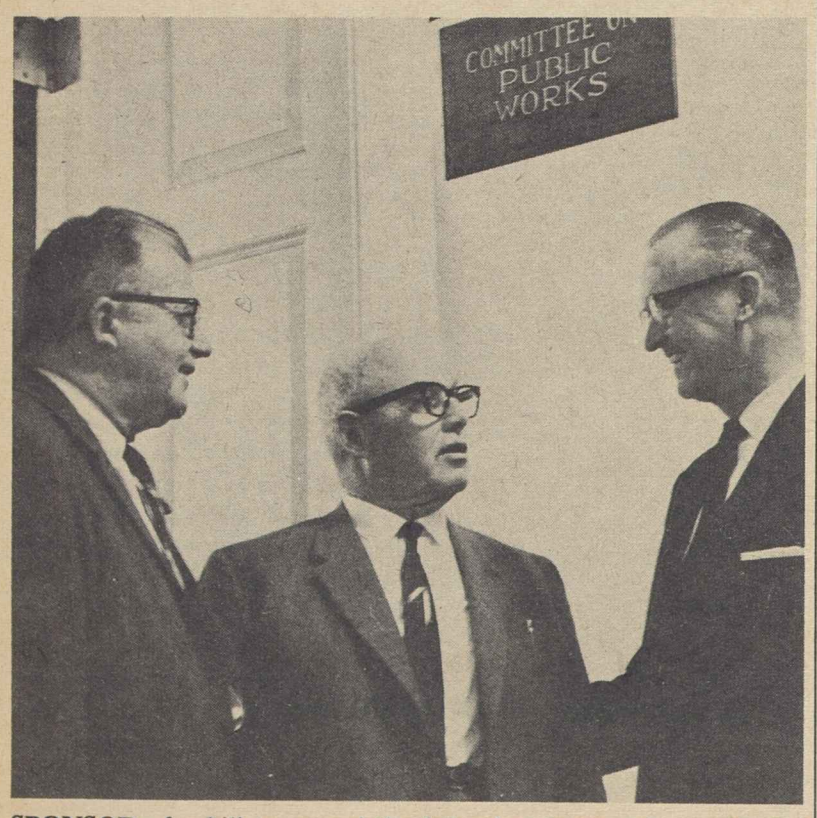
While the subcommittee bill had a sprinkling of GOP support, the committee's ranking Republican, Rep. William M. McCulloch (O.) had criticized it as too sweeping and called for "compromise" and "moderation."

In other congressional developments:

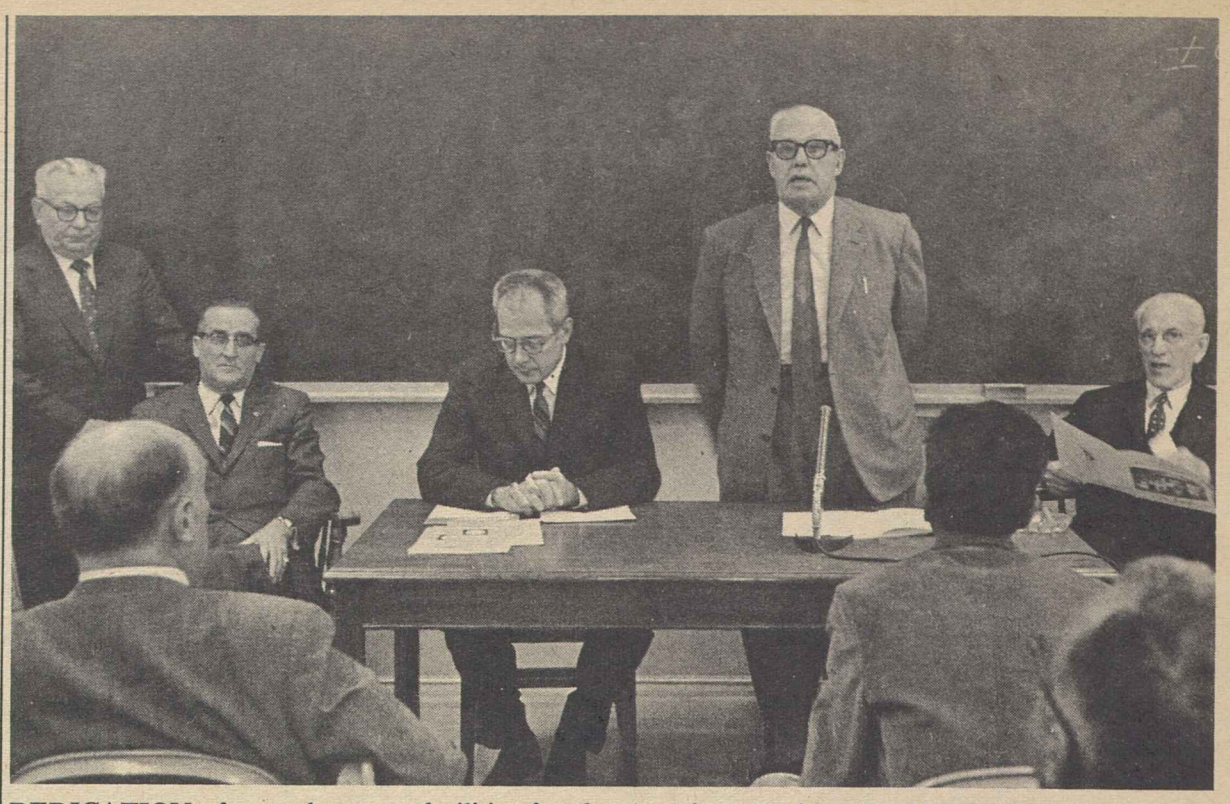
- The Senate passed, 69-11, a bill to strengthen the federal role in keeping the nation's water supply free of pollution. It establishes a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, increases grants authorized for municipal sewage treatment facilities and sets up a research program to seek an answer to contamination by detergents which don't dissolve under normal sewage treatment.
- A controversial amendment designed to force a court test of the constitutionality of federal grants and loans for academic facilities of colleges operated by religious groups was added to the college aid bill by a Senate vote of 45-33.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), manager of the college aid bill, warned that the amendment could result in a deadlock with the House, which rejected a less restrictive amendment in passing its version of the bill. A final Senate vote on the measure was put off until Oct. 21. Meanwhile a House-Senate conference on the vocational education bill was temporarily blocked by a Republican objector in the House. This requires Rules Committee clearance for appointment of conferees.

- The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee began closed door consideration of an omnibus bill including pay raises for federal employes, for top government executives including Cabinet members, and for House members and senators.
- Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon urged the Senate Finance Committee to approve the House-passed tax cut bill with a capital gains tax change. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was scheduled to testify Oct. 24.



SPONSOR of a bill to extend the federal government's accelerated public works program, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), right, confers with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller prior to Meany's testimony in support of the measure before the House Public Works Committee.



DEDICATION of new classroom facilities for the American Institute for Free Labor Development drew some 200 labor, government and business representatives. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is also president of the AIFLD, is shown addressing the group. Others are, from the left, Serafino Romualdi, executive director of the institute; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, institute secretary-treasurer; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), speaker of the House.

City Mayors Join In Works Plea

The U.S. Conference of Mayors has urged Congress to extend the accelerated public works program, declaring that it has brought "many immediate benefits to hundreds of communities" and the nation.

Mayor Joseph Barr of Pittsburgh, chairman of the conference, told the House Public Works Committee that the federal matching-grant program has not been "spending for spending's sake" but spending for necessity.

Free Labor Institute Dedicates New Center

The American Institute for Free Labor Development dedicated new classrooms in Washington before a gathering of some 200 representatives of labor, business and government.

In welcomning the guests, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed the hope that the building, leased from Johns Hopkins University, would become the "permanent home" of the institute. After next Jan. 1, he said, it will serve as a "post-graduate" center for Latin American trade unionists taking part in the AIFLD courses. By then, he added, most of the institute's students would be getting their basic AIFLD training at a number of Latin American centers.

Meany noted that the institute had been established jointly by the AFL-CIO and representatives of American industry who recognized that "it is in their best interests" to contribute to the development of trade union democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

The purpose of the institute is to help democratic trade unions in the Latin American countries and to impart the idea "of what trade unions can do in building a democracy," he emphasized.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who pledged the cooperation of the Kennedy Administration in helping the institute meet its goals, described it as "one of the great germinal sources in the Western Hemisphere today." The new quarters, he suggested, represent a "bridge" between the North and South American continents.

The building taken over by the institute formerly housed the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, which has moved to new facilities.

Ambassadors of a number of Latin American countries were present for the dedication, along with the 31 members of the institute's fifth three-month training course, the last basic program to be given in Washington.

Taking part in the fifth course are 10 students from Mexico, four from Colombia, four from Peru, two from Venezuela, two from El Salvador, three from Honduras, two from Costa Rica, one from the Dominican Republic, one from Panama, and two in exile from Paraguay.

10-19-63

Meany Asks Extension Of Public Works Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tinuing and serious problem of unemployment. Additional measures are needed, such as extension and strengthening of the job-creating Public Works Acceleration Act."

Meany strongly supported the objectives of a bill by Rep. John A. Blatnik which would extend the present program of short-term public works in areas of heavy unemployment and authorize an additional $900 million in federal matching funds. Meany told the committee that the need and the proven value of the program justifies a new $2 billion authorization.

"The plain fact is that there has been no meaningful improvement in the job picture," he declared.

Four million new jobs a year must be created in order to reduce the present high level of unemployment, provide for a growing labor force and offset the jobs lost through increased productivity, Meany told the committee.

The effect of a tax cut alone would meet only about half this need, Meany indicated.

The tax slash would prevent "a recession and rising unemployment" next year, he said. But it would bring only "a modest improvement" in the job picture. A public works program "continues to be indispensable."

Meany noted that the existing program, financed by $850 million in federal appropriations, had already provided more than 100,000 on-site and off-site jobs as of last September, with the total expected to pass the 200,000 mark before the program expires.

It has resulted, he said, in 8,000 job-creating projects "of enduring value" in more than 3,000 communities "where unemployment is most severe." It has enriched communities with new public buildings and libraries, helped create the basis for industrial growth through water supply, waste treatment and sewer developments, and provided "long-needed health and recreation facilities," Meany pointed out.

The AFL-CIO's proposed program, Meany said, including $1 billion in local matching funds, would create "approximately 300,000 badly needed jobs" directly and another 150,000 to 300,000 generated by the increased purchasing power.

In reply to questions from committee members, Meany said he didn't dispute the argument that job-creating investments by private industry would be a more permanent stimulus to the economy than government spending, but emphasized: "We've got to look to the government" because the private sector of the economy is "not" generating the jobs needed.

If the intent of Congress is to reduce government expenditures to an amount equal to the tax bill, "then we should forget the tax cut," Meany said. The two steps would "cancel each other out," he said.

Until recent years, Meany noted, productivity advances have resulted in wider markets and economic expansion. In today's era, he said, it has meant producing more with fewer workers.

Meany warned that this could lead to a "vicious cycle" in which "unemployment feeds upon unemployment" until it leads the nation into a depression.

"A very sobering statement," Blatnik, the acting committee chairman, observed, pointing up "the need to do something now."

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Quick Tax Action Pressed To Forestall '64 Recession

Bipartisan Bill Sought On Rights

The Administration stepped up its efforts to win a bipartisan commitment to support Pres. Kennedy's civil rights package, warning both Democrats and Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee that approval of a broader subcommittee measure would endanger the bill in the House Rules Committee and on the House floor.

After a White House meeting with the President, attended by House Democratic and Republican leaders, Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) postponed, for the second time, a scheduled "showdown meeting" of his committee. Previously a committee majority appeared ready to vote immediate approval of the subcommittee bill. The meeting was reset for Oct. 29.

Others at the White House meeting were Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.), Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.), and, for the Republicans, GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Assistant Leader Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), and William M. McCulloch (Ohio), ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee.

Celler has said that he personally favors most of the additions made by the subcommittee to the Administration's rights program, but agrees with the President that it risks defeat.

Complicating the committee nose-count was uncertainty as to the strategy planned by southern opponents of any civil rights bill. One committee southerner, Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D-N.C.), told

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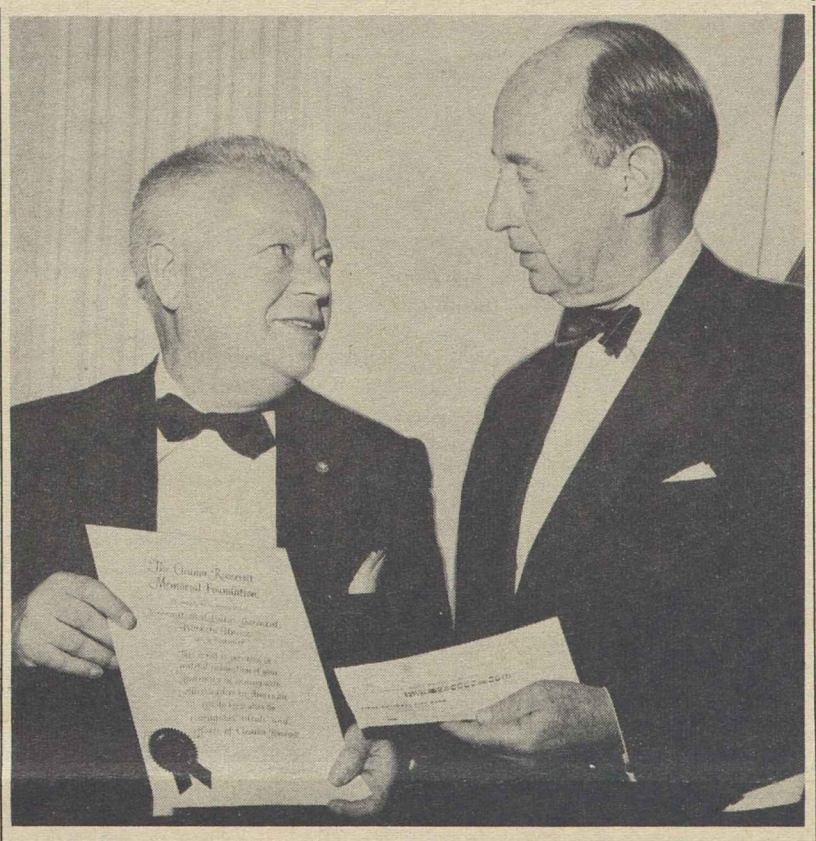

$250,000 CHECK to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, earns a founder's scroll for the Ladies' Garment Workers. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky (left) is shown accepting the scroll from Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and foundation chairman, at a dinner meeting of the foundation's trustees in New York. The check represents contributions from ILGWU members ranging from $1 to an hour's pay as part of the AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund drive. **(See other picture, page 12.)**

Strong Bill Urged On Senate Panel

Prompt passage of a tax cut geared to create "badly-needed jobs" is essential to prevent "recession and rising unemployment" in 1964, the AFL-CIO has again told Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called on the Senate Finance Committee to strengthen, not weaken, the House-passed tax bill.

Unemployment is still the nation's "number one problem," he declared. "Drastic action" to stimulate the economy is "long overdue."

Biemiller said the effectiveness of the House-passed bill would be improved by shifting a larger share of the tax cut to low-income and middle-income families who will "most surely spend" their extra money, thus "lifting sales, production and employment."

The AFL-CIO, he said, is under "no illusion" that a tax cut alone will solve all problems of an economy too sluggish to provide jobs for those now unemployed, for a growing labor force, and for workers facing technological displacement.

Other measures are needed, Biemiller said, including public works acceleration. But a "substantial tax cut is one of the most hopeful steps we now can take to quickly boost sales and jobs," he added.

The House-passed bill "would do much that is desirable" but "important improvements" can be made without additional revenue loss to the Treasury, he declared.

Proposals Offered

He listed these specific suggestions:

- Increasing the minimum standard deduction for persons who do not itemize their tax returns. Under the House bill, this would be $300 plus $100 for each dependent; the AFL-CIO asked that it be raised to $400 plus $200 for each dependent.
- Dividing the existing lowest tax bracket (now taxed at a 20 percent rate) into two, with the lowest

(Continued on Page 12)

Apprentice Proposals Modified

By John Barry

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced revision of proposed new standards and compliance procedures aimed at assuring equal opportunity in the federal apprenticeship system.

Wirtz's proposals represent modification of standards originally issued last July and provide that federal certification of an apprenticeship program be withheld unless it meets the following criteria:

- "The selection of apprentices on the basis of qualifications alone, in accordance with objective standards which permit review after full and fair opportunity for application, unless the selections otherwise made would themselves demonstrate that there is equality of opportunity.
- "The taking of whatever steps are necessary, in acting upon application lists developed prior to this time, to remove the effects of previous practices under which discriminatory patterns of employment may have resulted.
- "Non-discrimination in all phases of apprenticeship and employment during apprenticeship after selections are made."

The new standards were issued in accordance with a June 4 directive from Pres. Kennedy

(Continued on Page 11)

Goldwater Slash Beaten:

Senate Votes 60-19 For College Aid Bill

The Senate voted 60-19 for a five year, $1.9 billion program of federal grants and loans to help colleges build more classrooms, laboratories and libraries.

An attempt by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to chop the program in half by cutting out all grants was roundly defeated, 53-21. Goldwater was supported by only seven of his fellow Republicans, while 17 GOP senators opposed his amendment.

The dollar amount of the Senate bill did not differ greatly from the totals in the bill approved by the House in mid-August. Other differences between the House and Senate versions, however, could delay—an conceiveably block—a House-Senate conference agreement.

Appointment of conferees, normally a routine procedure, was held up temporarily in the House by a Republican objection. However the Rules Committee, on the following day, cleared the way for conferences on both the college aid bill and a labor-backed vocational education bill which had been similarly delayed.

The most controversial difference is a Senate amendment designed to invite a court test of the constitutionality of federal aid to colleges operated by religious groups.

This provision, sponsored by Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), authorizes any taxpayer to sue in federal court to block allocation of funds on constitutional grounds. It would require that the money be held up until the issue is

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Symphony Wins Raises, Opens Season

National Symphony Orchestra musicians, relying on pledges of support by the Washington community, the Kennedy Administration and their union, called off a contract dispute with the symphony management and started the concert season on time.

When Music Dir. Howard Mitchell raised his baton Oct. 22 to start the season before a packed house in Constitution Hall, all 96 players were present. A week earlier, chances of saving the season or starting on time seemed dim.

"We didn't get all we wanted," said a union spokesman, "but now we know the community is behind us."

What they got was a minimum

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Four AFL-CIO Affiliates Granted Rights at Norfolk Naval Shipyard

Portsmouth, Va.—Four AFL-CIO affiliates have been granted exclusive bargaining recognition among some 10,000 federal employes at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard here.

Biggest segment of the group consists of 7,738 blue collar employes for whom the 5th Naval Dist. Metal Trades Council was recognized as bargaining agent.

Other unions granted exclusive recognition, in accordance with Pres. Kennedy's executive order spelling out the collective bargaining rights of federal workers, include Government Employes Lodge 22, representing clerical workers; Technical Engineers Local 1, representing engineers, and the Pattern Makers League, representing pattern makers.

Recognition of the four groups represented a victory for employe organizations at this largest of all Naval repair shipyards. They were forced into a lengthy arbitration to reverse the Navy's position that yard employes should be represented in a single unit. Arbitrator George S. Ives, son of the late Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), cited precedents set by the National Labor Relations Board in his ruling upholding the four union groups.

Pres. George P. Knecht, of the local Metal Trades Council said the letter from Rear Adm. James M. Farrin, commanding officer of the shipyard, awarding exclusive recognition was the "culmination of a year of good hard work."

Negotiations are expected to begin before the end of the year.

The campaign for bargaining rights was coordinated by AFL-

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PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA, Victor Paz Estenssoro, was welcomed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other federation officers on a visit to the AFL-CIO building. At left is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan. At right, next to Pres. Paz, is the U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia, Ben Stephansky.

Bush Killing Verdict Denounced by Labor

Kapuskasing, Ont.—The Lumber & Sawmill Workers have called for a Royal Commission investigation of court actions growing out of the fatal shooting of three union members during a strike early this year against the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.

Three of the 20 farmer-settlers arrested for non-capital murder following the shooting recently were fined $100 each on the lesser charge of possessing an offensive weapon after a grand jury found no basis for prosecuting the group for murder.

Earlier, 138 members of the union, a division of the Carpenters, were fined $200 each on charges of unlawful assembly in the biggest mass trial in Canadian history.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress termed the disparity in penalties "outrageous" and supported the union's demand for an investigation.

The strike was called last January when Spruce Falls and an associated firm, Kimberly-Clark Canada, Ltd., refused to go along with a 40-hour week pattern negotiated by the union with the Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

When the strike was a month old, it flared into a pitched battle between the unarmed strikers and the non-union settlers at the wilderness hamlet of Reesor Siding. The settlers, who had continued to stockpile pulpwood for shipment to the mill, opened fire with rifles, shotguns and small arms, shooting indiscriminately into the assembled pickets, killing three and wounding nine.

The strike was settled shortly thereafter with an agreement to submit all issues to arbitration.

In the aftermath, the Lumber & Sawmill Workers accused the Ontario Dept. of Labor of failure to bring the full force of its conciliation powers to bear on the dispute, charged the Dept. of Lands & Forests with ignoring "full-scale bootlegging" of timber-cutting permits in the northern reaches of the province, and denounced the provincial police for failing to conduct a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the shooting incident.

Joseph Laforce, president of the union's Local 2995, declared that "if the province wants to clear up this whole dirty mess, a Royal Commission should be appointed to get to the bottom of everything on both sides."

Symphony Wins Raises, Cabinet-Level Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

wage of $147.50 a week the first year of a three-year agreement and a reopener on wages and length of season on next Mar. 2, if the union requests it. Also assured was a 32-week season this year, 34 weeks the next two years with raises of $6.25 or more in 1964, $7.50 or more in 1965.

What they wanted—and boycotted rehearsals for a week to get—was at least 33 weeks of work a year and a minimum wage of $6,000 so members would not have to "moonlight" by taking supplementary jobs as salesmen and cab drivers.

The key that unlocked the dispute was a pledge by Pres. Kennedy's adviser on District of Columbia affairs, Charles A. Horsky, and a Cabinet-congressional committee headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, that they will sparkplug enough support pledges before next spring to give musicians a decent contract for the first time in 33 years.

Besides the promises of support, Horsky got pledges of cash —$100,000 a year for three years for five weeks of Music for Young America concerts; and a pledge by an unidentified out-of-town donor to provide an extra $2.50 a week for players' salaries this year.

The $100,000 pledge came from Mrs. Herbert A. May, first vice president of the Symphony Association, who has financed children's free concerts for eight years. This year, to meet the emergency, she made her pledge for three years instead of one, and in October instead of later in the season.

The musicians expressed appreciation to all who helped break the stalemate, including Horsky and Henry Kaiser, AFM counsel. Sec. J. Martin Emerson of AFM Local 161 summed it up as follows:

"The musicians have agreed to work for wages and conditions less than those they reasonably demanded because they wanted, first to preserve the National Symphony, second to show their responsibility to the community."

Last season the players worked for $140 a week, Emerson said. He observed that Congress could play a part in the symphony's future by passing a bill, among a number of those introduced, to give the orchestra an annual grant of at least $75,000.

Union Gets Hearing:

Trustees' Inquiry Plan Ends Arkansas University Strike

Fayetteville, Ark.—Striking maintenance and other non-professional employes of the University of Arkansas, with strong public opinion backing them, returned to work here after winning assurances of an investigation of their wages and working conditions by the university trustees.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus asked them to return for 30 days pending the outcome of an inquiry by three board members. A condition of the governor's appeal was that all strikers must be taken back to their jobs, without prejudice, including some who had been "fired."

University Pres. David W. Mullins had refused to recognize the employes' union, or even to meet with them. About 75 members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 965 went on strike on Oct. 4 and were joined by about 125 employes who were not members of the union.

The executive committee of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO met at Little Rock on Oct. 12 and issued a vigorous appeal backing the union and urging Faubus to use his influence to produce a settlement of the issue.

The strikers' cause was also supported by religious, student and faculty groups. Four religious groups issued statements calling for recognition of the union, and both the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans on the campus backed recognition demands. More than 40 professors signed a statement supporting the strikers, and a number made cash contributions. The Arkansas Association of University Professors put discussion of the strike on the agenda for a meeting late this month.

Mullins, the university president, had steadily declared that state law forbids recognition of the union by the school. Labor officials were unable to find any support for his argument.

The three-member trustees' group promptly arranged to meet with union Pres. Rex Rice and the local's attorney.

In the background of the strike was the fact that university employes had been forced to work as long as 14 hours a day though receiving pay for fewer hours, a violation of Arkansas state laws.

State Labor Commissioner Bill Laney acknowledged to members of the State AFL-CIO executive committee that violations had been found at the university, and that an investigation of conditions was continuing.

University employes tried as individuals for months to get something done about their grievances and finally organized their union about a year ago. Officials immediately refused to meet with them, instead setting up meetings to advise workers against joining. Employes were told that it was "against the rules" to collect and pay dues and warned that they were not to talk about the union on the job, during their lunch hours, or "at any other time," under threat of being fired.

State AFL-CIO Pres. George Ellison met with a university vice president in an attempt to avert the strike, but his appeal was ignored by Mullins. Ellison said the strike was called as "a last resort."

The university obtained an injunction against picketing, but failed to get the employes back to work.

The strike was under the direction of SCME Intl. Rep. John Hale. Strong assistance was given by Pres. Robert Parker, of Food Handlers & Meat Cutters Local 425, the largest local union in the state, who is also president of the Northwest Arkansas Labor Council and a member of the executive committee of the State AFL-CIO.

Organizers Welcomed —At Last—in Hartwell

Hartwell, Ga.—Things were different when union organizers came here Oct. 21 to handbill the plant of the Monroe Shock Absorber Co.

With police of four jurisdictions parked nearby, organizers—who had been attacked in July and last spring by a howling mob from inside the plant—got a friendly reception this time.

Several workers welcomed the union men, asking them to "stick with us" and saying "we need a union." The visitors included Richard Mooney, assistant to Auto Workers' Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse; Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of the Textile Workers' Union of America; and Jim Pierce, IUD Carolinas' coordinator.

It was the third IUD visit to the plant here. On the two previous occasions, mobs of workers poured out of the plant gates on company trucks and fell on the handbillers. In July, Chupka was knocked down with a stick and five other union men were slugged repeatedly and ordered to "get out of town."

Between the second and third visits, officials of the firm, whose headquarters are in Monroe, Mich., agreed in a signed settlement to stop permitting or encouraging similar mob action in future. In a consent order issued by the National Labor Relations Board, the firm agreed to cease and desist from the following actions:

- Permitting and encouraging its employes by mob action during working hours to assault union representatives passing out union organizational leaflets; to seize and burn union leaflets, or to threaten to kill union representatives.
- Interfering with, coercing and restraining its employes in the exercise of their rights to form, join or assist labor organizations . . . and to engage in other concerted activities.

The firm also agreed to post copies of the NLRB order, which was issued by Members Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

In the first Hartwell handbilling, the union men were met by a large group of company employes who stripped the organizers of their handbills, threatened them with knives and crowbars, and warned them to "clear out or be killed."

On the second visit, members of the Georgia Highway Patrol and town police stood by and watched another mob "work over" the union spokesmen. The police patrol on the third visit consisted, the union men said, of the state patrol, the county sheriff, the local police chief and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

John H. Conroy Dies in Nashville

Nashville, Tenn.—John Howard Conroy, president of the Nashville Building & Construction Trades Council and business agent of Plumbers Local 352, died after a heart attack at his home here. He was 63.

He helped organize Local 352 as a young plumber, and during the 1930s was chief of the state factory inspection service and city plumbing inspector. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the former State AFL in 1947 and became business agent of his local in 1952, holding the post most of the time since then.

He also was secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Pipe Trades Association and three weeks before his death was elected a vice president of the Tennessee AFL-CIO. His death was mourned by Matt Lynch, whom he had helped win election as president of the state body, as "a big loss for the (labor) movement here; he was the outstanding labor man in this area."

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT for saving the life of Carl Reiter, business representative of St. Louis Carpenters' District Council, is given to Patrolman Thomas Jenneman by St. Louis Red Cross chapter. Left to right: Jenneman; Police Chief C. H. Brostron; Police Board Pres. H. Sam Priest; Reiter; and Louis H. Antoine, safety services chairman, St. Louis Red Cross. Reiter collapsed June 20 while addressing meeting of Carpenters' Local 185, was revived by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by the patrolman, trained in Red Cross advanced first aid methods.

At Fitzgerald Mills:

Court Order Sought To Guard Backpay

Fitzgerald, Ga.—The Textile Workers Union of America has asked the National Labor Relations Board to seek an injunction against the Fitzgerald Mills Corp. to safeguard a $250,000 backpay award due 125 workers illegally discharged during a 1959 strike at the cotton mill here.

The union request that the NLRB seek a U.S. District Court order followed these happenings:

- The employer posted notices informing workers that he planned to "run out" work now on hand and then stop production.
- The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a 2d U.S. Circuit decision of January 1963 holding that Fitzgerald Mills must rehire the illegally fired workers, pay them their lost wages and engage in good-faith bargaining with the TWUA.

In telegrams to NLRB Chairman Frank McCulloch and Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the union is "gravely concerned at the possibility that assets are being dissipated" and that before the backpay is distributed "the company will be a hollow, judgment-proof shell."

"If the company is acting in good faith, which would be shown by its having established a special reserve to pay the judgment, it should be willing to enter into a consent decree protecting the judgment funds," he said. "If the company is not acting in good faith, an injunction is urgently needed now."

Pollock followed his injunction request with a further plea that if dissipation of the funds has begun, the board prosecute the firm for contempt of court.

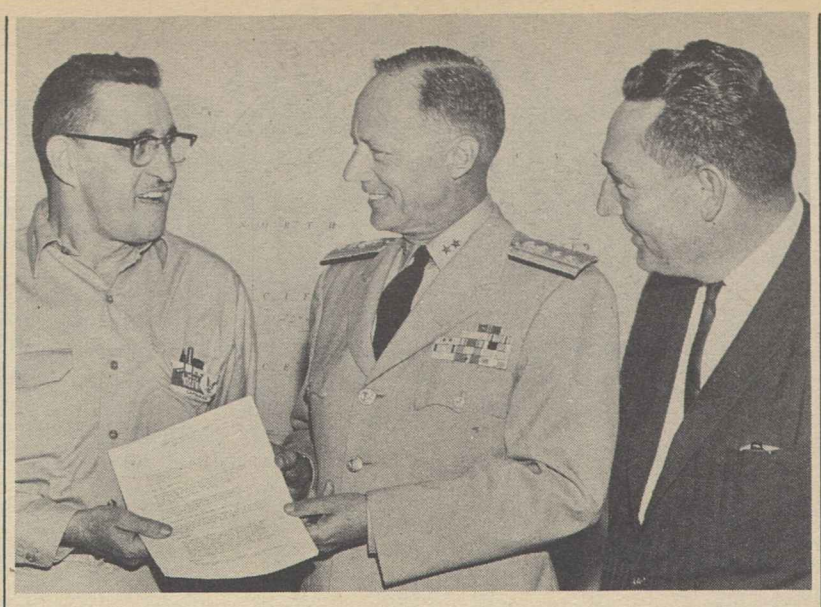
The NLRB replied that it believes the corporation is in good financial condition and can meet the backpay award. The TWUA then scheduled a meeting for Oct. 25 between a union committee headed by Regional Dir. M. Michael Botelho and company representatives to work out details.

The $250,000 backpay order by the NLRB late in 1961 hinged on a series of unfair labor practices committed by the firm immediately prior to and during an eight-week strike in the summer of 1959.

The union had had contractual relations with Fitzgerald Mills Corp. starting about 1952, but in 1959 could not agree on renewal terms and voted to strike. The management hired strikebreakers in what the TWUA called a union-busting attempt and refused to restore 300 Fitzgerald workers to their jobs. Charges were filed and have been persistently pressed, the union said, though the firm for the last four years has failed to enter again into a collective bargaining relationship.

A three-man labor board panel, upholding the TWUA charges, ruled in 1961 that company representatives had made no genuine effort to reach agreement, made no concessions before the strike began May 11, 1959, and did not bargain in good faith.

Local management had no real authority to reach a settlement, the board found, but followed telephoned orders of Pres. Floyd W. Jefferson, Jr., in New York City, or Sec.-Treas. Mark M. Horblit in Boston, Mass. The strike, it ruled, was a protested unfair labor practice strike.



EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION for blue collar workers at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard is granted to the 5th Naval Dist. Metal Trades Council in a letter presented to Council Pres. George P. Knecht, left, by Rear Adm. James M. Farrin, yard commandant. At right is Roy Stober, coordinator for the Metal Trades Council in Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va., area. Three other AFL-CIO unions were recognized as bargaining agents for the balance of the yard's 10,000 civilian workers under the terms of Pres. Kennedy's executive order on federal employes' unions. The entire campaign for recognition was coordinated by AFL-CIO Reg. IV, Oliver Singleton, director.

AFL-CIO Affiliates Win Shipyard Rights

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CIO Region IV, of which Oliver Singleton is director. Roy Stober is coordinator for the Metal Trades Council in the Portsmouth-Norfolk area.

The award brought to 14,000 the number of blue collar workers represented by the Metal Trades Council in the military complex that dominates the economy of tidewater Virginia. Other installations where representation rights have been acknowledged are the Portsmouth Coast Guard Base, the Public Works Center and the Naval Supply Center in Norfolk.

An election is to be held soon among 280 blue collar workers at the Oceana Naval Air Station, Virginia Beach, and a petition has been filed for a unit of 480 workers at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.

Affiliates of the council include Fire Fighters Local F-25; Technical Engineers Local 34; Boilermakers Local 57; Asbestos Workers Local 9; Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 272; Sheet Metal Workers Local 393; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Locals 403 and 734; Painters Local 474; Carpenters Local 1086; Machinists Lodges 441 and 1481; Iron Workers Local 228; Molders Local 278; Operating Engineers Local 922; Upholsterers Local 648 and Hod Carriers Local 649.

Unaffiliated Teachers Set Vote on AFT

New York—The New York Teachers' Union, an unaffiliated local since its expulsion by the American Federation of Teachers 22 years ago, will vote Nov. 15 on an executive board recommendation that remaining members dissolve the local and apply for membership in the United Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO local which won the right to represent all city teachers here two years ago.

The United Federation is chartered as AFT Local 2.

The TU board action was taken at a special meeting Oct. 3 but membership action at a later meeting was deferred when a minority group called for further study.

The board declared in a resolution that, in view of the UFT's success in organizing teachers and winning a two-year contract with the city Board of Education, the "most effective way for union members to carry on the fight for better schools" is to "unite with all other union-minded teachers" in one union.

The ousted teacher local was once the dominant group here but has been replaced by the UFT. It lost its AFT charter on charges of Communist domination in a nationwide union referendum in 1941.

In a 1961 election the teachers chose the UFT as bargaining agent by a vote of 20,045 for the UFT, 2,575 for the expelled group and 9,770 for the Teachers Bargaining Organization, a hastily organized group allied with the National Education Association.

Train Crew Cut Seen Peril to Rail Safety

Rail unions have told the Work Rules Arbitration Board that both safety and efficiency would be sacrificed if railroad management were permitted to reduce the size of train crews.

The board, set up by Congress to rule on two of the key issues in the four-year-old rail work rules dispute—the use of firemen-helpers and the size and composition of the new train crew—wound up its fifth week of hearings. One more week of testimony was scheduled, followed by written rebuttals, before the board sits down to reach its conclusions. Its report is due by Nov. 26.

A union exhibit presented to the seven-member board graphically illustrated the length of a "not uncommon" 250-car freight train as equivalent to 740 automobiles lined up bumper to bumper.

In weight, the train matches 8,500 autos which, end to end, would stretch from Washington to Baltimore. Yet the standard train crew, the unions pointed out, is only five men.

Hearings on the firemen-helper issue were ended as the board moved into the size-of-crew discussion.

The board also must decide between conflicting union and management accounts of areas of agreement reached through negotiations and mediation before the arbitration board was brought into the picture. Congress specifically directed the arbitrators to take these tentative agreements into account.

The attorney for the railroads claimed, in direct contradiction to detailed union testimony, that "as far as I know, we were not in agreement on anything."

Union witnesses testified that differences had been significantly narrowed during the long dispute.

Meat Cutters Locals Set Union Guidelines

Chicago—Sharply expanded union activities financed if necessary by an increase in per capita taxes were recommended here at a meeting of local union representatives called by the Meat Cutters.

Surveying a wide range of union activities in the fields of wage improvement, organizing, civil rights, legislation and job losses due to automation, some 200 delegates made recommendations for the guidance of union officers in the months leading up to the next convention in July 1964.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, calling the conference "unusual," said the thinking of rank-and-file representatives would help make the convention "more meaningful and more effective" in dealing with critical problems confronting the union and the nation.

The conference called for:

- A sharp increase in civil rights activity by the union—legislatively, by opposing any watering-down of the civil rights bill reported by the House Judiciary subcommittee; economically, by accelerating present union programs to increase job opportunities for all minorities in industries organized by the Meat Cutters.
- Consideration by the convention of a per capita dues increase to finance expanded organizing activities by the international union. An important goal, they indicated, was improving pay and working conditions among low-wage workers in the food industry.
- Renewed talks with officers of the Packinghouse Workers on possible merger of the two unions and a report to the 1964 convention on the results of the talks.
- Steps to mobilize local union support of legislation in Congress to improve and expand federal food inspection laws, and other programs to protect consumers.

Job losses caused by automation and technological changes were discussed and delegates urged union officers to plan programs which the convention may consider to reduce unemployment, plant removals and shutdowns—a serious hazard to workers in the meat packing industry.

The conference urged maximum effort on behalf of a tax reduction bill which will concentrate tax cuts among lower and middle income groups. Only such a tax bill can increase consumption and provide more jobs, delegates agreed.

The conferees asked the executive officers to keep a close watch on European Common Market developments involving poultry and other food sales and to suggest action to the convention for increasing employment in the food, leather and fur industries through foreign trade.

Norwegian Whalers Win 3.5% Pay Hike

Oslo, Norway—Norwegian seamen who pursue the elusive whale during the current season will find it 3.5 percent more profitable than last year under a new agreement based on proposals by a state mediator.

The contract, between the Seamen's, Engineers and Mates unions and the whaling shipowners, also increases overtime rates by 4 percent and improves holiday pay.

Clothing Store Workers Win Wage Raises

New York—Eight thousand clothing store workers here will receive wage increases of $5 to $10 a week plus improved vacations in new three-year contracts.

The employes, members of three locals of the Clothing Workers, include salesmen, clerical workers and bushelmen—the tailors who adjust off-the-rack clothing to fit the customers' measurements.

Twenty-five hundred bushelmen in ACWA Local 25 received an immediate pay raise of $7 to $10 a week under a contract negotiated by the union's New York Joint Board. The same contract provides an immediate $6 increase for office workers, with an additional $2 in the third year. The office workers will also be brought under the ACWA insurance and welfare program for the first time, with employer payments to finance benefits scheduled to begin Jan. 1.

Both groups will be entitled to a third week of vacation after five years' service, starting in the third year of the contract.

A similar vacation improvement was won by 4,000 salesmen, members of ACWA Local 340, employed in 400 stores in the New York metropolitan area. They will receive $5 weekly raises, retroactive to Sept. 1, and other benefits.

Pact Enforcement Upheld by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board ruled 4 to 0 that Carpenters Local 1102 had a legal right to enforce its contract with the Planet Corp. by demanding that the Lansing, Mich., firm lay off five workers who privately waived a subsistence allowance called for in a contract between Planet and the union.

Wilbur Baxter, one of the five, filed the charge which the board voted to dismiss. Living in a trailer near a job site, Baxter waived the subsistence allowance. Overruling Trial Examiner Lee Best, the board concluded that the union could properly police and enforce contract provisions "with which, as it honestly believed, Planet and Baxter were failing to comply."

TV Broadcast Set On Murray's Life

A Television film based on the life of Philip Murray will be shown on "The Eternal Light" program over the National Broadcasting network on Nov. 17 at 1:30 p.m. (EST).

The biographical film of the late president of the former CIO is sponsored by the George Meany Foundation, in cooperation with the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Purpose of the foundation, established last year by trade union friends of the AFL-CIO president, is to "further the understanding of the ethical principles by which all moral men live."

The first of the annual film presentations in "the Eternal Light" series was a biography of the late Pres. William Green of the former AFL.

HOLLYWOOD MEETING brings together government officials and Joint Labor-Management Committee on Foreign Film Production in effort to cut trade barriers to U.S.-made films and encourage production in this country. Shown are, from left, Pres. Pat Somerset of the Hollywood AFL Film Council, co-chairman of the committee; David Thomsen of the State Dept.; Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver; Executive Vice Pres. Charles Boren of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, co-chairman of the committee; William Diehl, U.S. Treasury; Richard Conn, assistant to Weaver.

New Approaches Urged In Community Agencies

Philadelphia—A four-point program for improving the work of community service agencies was proposed by AFL-CIO Sec.Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a speech at a Labor-Management Day luncheon during the $14 million United Fund Torch Drive here.

Explaining that trade unionists believe "the only way to live in our community with our fellow man is to join with him in a united effort" to meet common needs, Schnitzler suggested:

- "That your federation resolve to take the lead in a comprehensive, communitywide program for identifying and attacking the community's disorders—the causes of juvenile delinquency, divorce, mental illness, school dropouts and so on.
- "That a year-round United Givers Fund committee be organized, composed of representatives of all health and welfare agencies, public and private, which would be responsible for drafting and carrying out its programs while working closely with the Social Welfare Planning Council.
- "That a conference be held each year on community planning and health and welfare. This conference should be representative of the community as a whole, with all economic and social groups represented.
- "That the conference examine and act upon reports and recommendations of the committee, and have available the same intensive promotional efforts in carrying out its recommendations that are now exerted for fund raising."

The United Givers Fund, on a year-round basis, is the "ideal vehicle" for keeping abreast of change and for planning improvements, Schnitzler said.

"The American labor movement was among the first to support the philosophy of a United Fund as a means of achieving a common goal through more efficient utilization of our resources and elimination of needless administrative costs," he said.

"Here in Philadelphia labor accepts its share of responsibility for meeting the goal. As we do throughout America, we will utilize the machinery of our unions to bring the story of the United Fund to our members."

Schnitzler recalled that last year one-third of the $520 million raised by community chests and united funds in the U.S. came from the 13.5 million union members.

"And I say that," he added, "not as a pitch for an award or a pat on the back, but merely as an explanation of the basic philosophy of the AFL-CIO."

Pres. Norman Blumberg and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Kelley of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO are vice chairmen of the fund-raising campaign.

Schnitzler described as "the bridge between labor and social work" the 155 men and women in 91 cities who as full time AFL-CIO representatives serve as liaison officers between the union movement and social work agencies. In addition, he recalled, more than 60,000 union volunteers work in community service activities.

"We believe the same motivation that makes a man desire to serve his fellow man as a union representative can also be utilized to service his community," he said. "Therefore, whenever union representatives are asked to participate by serving on community service agencies or boards, they will accept.

"And I think you will find they do a good job."

Mental Health Bills Signed By Kennedy

Two "landmark" bills establishing new programs to study, combat and cure mental illness and mental retardation have become law. Both were requested by Pres. Kennedy early this year as part of a "bold new approach" to mental health and quickly won wide support.

Federal grants, ranging from 45 to 75 percent of the cost, are authorized to help construct community mental health centers as part of a $329 million program. It also includes grants for research centers on mental retardation and for the training of teachers for both the mentally and physically handicapped.

Omitted from the bill, however, was an Administration request for $429 million to help with the initial staffing of the new community mental health centers. The Senate approved the program, but the House turned it down in the face of opposition by the GOP Policy Committee and the American Medical Association.

A companion bill, also enacted, authorizes an expanded $355 million program over five to seven years to improve maternal and child health services and to combat mental retardation through prenatal and infant care.

'The Unionism of the 1960s':

Philadelphia Unions Open New Hospital for Members

Philadelphia—Described as one of the world's "most modern" institutions for caring for the ill and the injured, the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Hospital was dedicated with words of hope for the future and words of praise for the vision of its labor sponsors.

On hand were two U.S. senators, Mayor James H. J. Tate of Philadelphia, top officials of several AFL-CIO international unions, the president of the Group Health Association of America, and some 500 proud local well-wishers.

Sponsored, owned and operated by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Hospital Association, the gleaming 220-bed facility incorporates many details designed to ensure that its patients get the best and most comfortable care that science and thoughtful hospital administration can assure.

A dominating feature of the architecture is a series of three inter-connected circular wings. In the center of each, on every floor, is a spacious nurses' station, so designed that nurses on duty can see all 26 patients in the dozen rooms that fan out from the center core.

There are no private rooms and no wards. The rooms accommodate either two or three patients.

"Dual-matic" beds permit a patient to change his position electrically. Each room has private bathroom facilities, a television set with pillow speakers and remote controls, and a number of devices for providing oxygen and medical aids.

Health Center, Too

On the ground floor is a walk-in health center, with 14 treatment and examination rooms geared for diagnosis and treatment of patients—including members of labor groups affiliated with the hospital.

Many of the labor leaders involved in the hospital project had helped pioneer the Philadelphia Labor Medical Center 12 years ago.

The labor hospital cost close to $6.5 million. A Hill-Burton grant from the federal government and the sale of bonds to numerous unions in the Philadelphia area raised most of the required money.

Two of the unions most closely identified with the project were the State, County & Municipal Employes and the Building Service Employes. A considerable number of other organizations, however, have participated.

Best Designed

William J. McEntee, head of the municipal workers organization, is president of the hospital association, and Pres. Norman Blumberg of the city's AFL-CIO Council is vice president.

A prime mover in the hospital project is Isadore Melamed, a former Ladies' Garment Workers official, who played a big part in the city labor medical group and is now executive director of the hospital association.

At the dedication ceremony, Sen. Hugh Scott (R) called the AFL-CIO Hospital the "best designed I've ever seen," and hailed it as a demonstration of labor's community interest.

Tate saw the hospital as "gratifying proof" of "labor's progressive thinking," and Dr. Frederick D. Mott of the Group Health Association of America—to which the hospital is affiliated—described the facility as "a giant step toward making possible a complete health program for union members in Philadelphia."

"Here in this hospital we find the unionism of the 1960s," said SCME Pres. Arnold Zander. "This is unionism with a heart."

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes noted that the "hospital will serve the whole community," and observed that its sponsors should find "great satisfaction" in its success. Sec.-Treas. Pat Gorman of the Meat Cutters said the hospital is a symbol of labor's interest in community progress.

Canadian Sea Unions Put Under Trusteeship

Ottawa—The Canadian government has put into operation a sweeping and unprecedented trusteeship over maritime unions operating in Canada and named three trustees to administer the affairs of the five unions involved.

The trustees were named by Labor Minister Allan MacEachen after a week of talks designed to create a voluntary trusteeship fell through and the government invoked the law adopted by Parliament on Oct. 11.

The legislation gives the trustees sweeping powers over the affairs of 20,000 members of the five unions, the overwhelming majority of them in the Seafarers Intl. Union of Canada, and provides large fines and imprisonment for anyone convicted of obstructing the trustees' operations.

The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the legislation for government control and tried to work out a voluntary trusteeship with the Canadian Labor Congress and the U.S. and Canadian governments. The CLC objected to some of the provisions in the voluntary plan and the proposal fell through.

The trustees under the Canadian law, which was supported by the CLC, are Justice Victor L. Dryer of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Rene Lippe, a Montreal magistrate, and Charles H. Millard, a former director of organization for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and onetime Canadian director of the Steelworkers.

SIU members in Canada staged a peaceful demonstration in Ottawa against the legislation, urging the government not to invoke the trusteeship.

The Canadian maritime unions placed under the trusteeship in addition to the SIU are the Maritime section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Transport & General Workers; Canadian Maritime Union; Canadian Merchant Service Guild; National Association of Maritime Engineers.

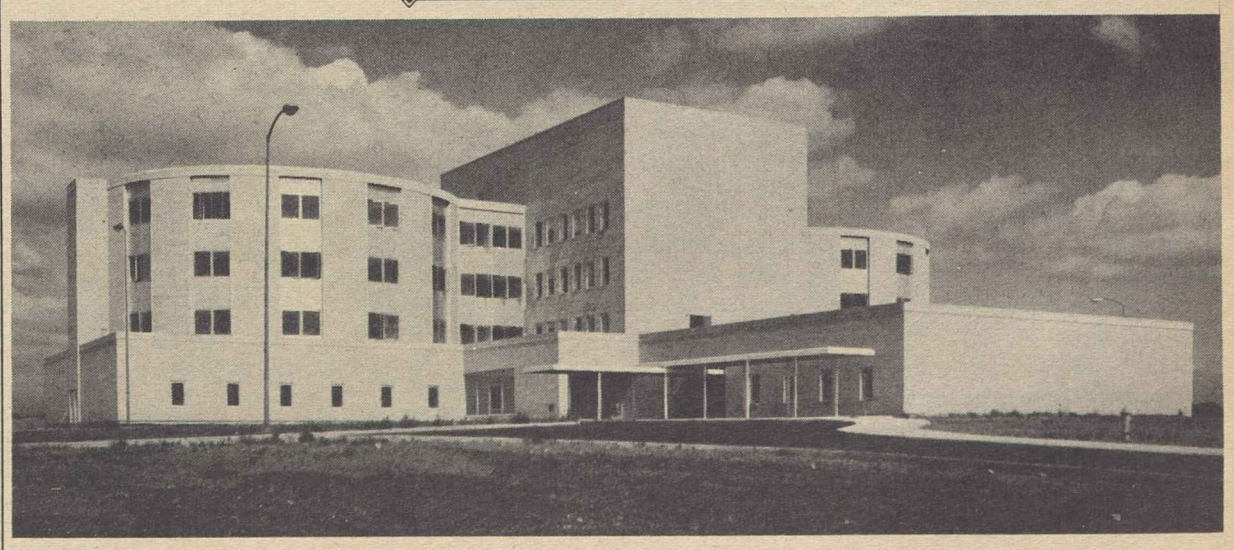
The situation that led to the government-imposed trusteeship originated in 1962 when a Canadian steamship company terminated a 10-year bargaining relationship with the SIU and signed a contract with a newly created union sponsored by the CLC. The SIU struck the company and the dispute has been raging ever since over the handling and manning of ships on the Great Lakes.

Phony Labor Papers Again Seeking Ads

AFL-CIO unions are being alerted to a new outbreak of ad solicitations by a few phony papers posing as labor publications keyed to the upcoming AFL-CIO convention.

No paper has the right to use the name of the AFL-CIO, or any reference to its convention, for the purpose of soliciting advertising. AFL-CIO publications do not accept advertising, and anyone misusing the AFL-CIO's name to solicit ads is guilty of fraud and misrepresentation.

Ad solicitations using the name of the AFL-CIO or the coming convention should be reported to the federation immediately.



ONE OF THE MOST MODERN institutions of its kind in the world, the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Hospital was recently dedicated to the service of the ill and the injured. The 220-bed, $6.5 million facility is sponsored, owned and operated by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Hospital Association and includes a first-floor walk-in health center.

'Ability, Not Disability, Is What Counts'

FACTORY SCENE for "They Have What It Takes" is set up at the Pleasantville Instrument Corp. by the film's director, Gerald Auerbach of Gerald Productions, Inc., and Hal Seiden, cameraman. Plant's workers are members of IBEW Local 1783.

The physically handicapped worker has the same right as any other worker "to be judged solely on the grounds of what he can do," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declares in a scene from a new film, "They Have What It Takes."

"His ability, not his disability, is what counts," Meany adds, declaring that "all the handicapped worker asks is a fair chance," and labor will do its "utmost" to see that he gets it.

The 13-minute film, which details "the how of hiring the handicapped," was produced for the AFL-CIO in cooperation with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Scenes show handicapped workers on the job and feature a discussion of what is involved in employing them. Taking part are actors playing the roles of a plant personnel manager, a local union representative and a social worker from a community rehabilitation or placement agency.

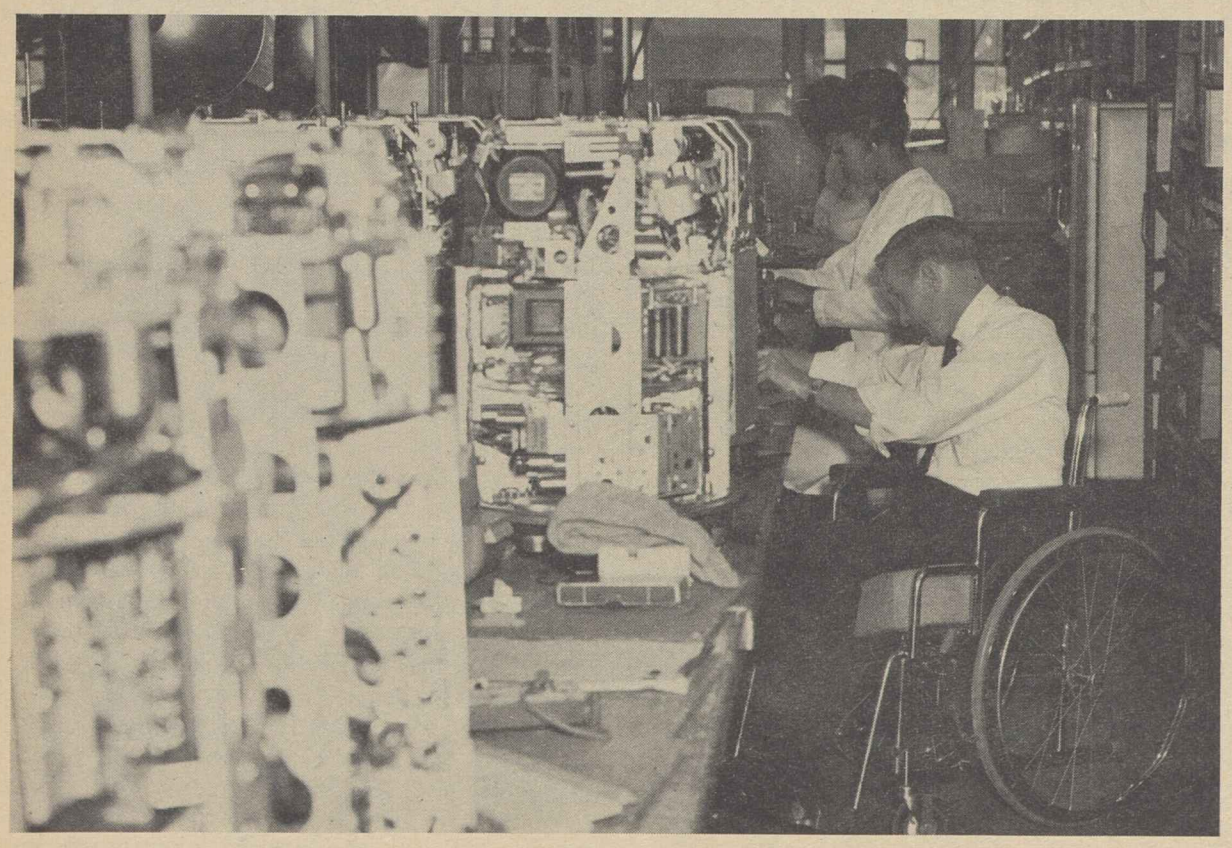
IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, who is vice chairman of the President's Committee, in another segment of the film urges all of the AFL-CIO's 60,000 local unions to cooperate with the committee by encouraging formation at the plant level of union-management committees on employment of the handicapped.

"One of the strongest supports a handicapped worker can have is the help and understanding of his fellow workers in organized labor," Freeman declares.

The film may be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education at $3 per showing. Reservations are urged three weeks in advance. Prints may be purchased from the department at $25 each.

HOW OF HIRING the handicapped is under running discussion in the film. From the left are the union local representative, portrayed by Sam Gray, personnel manager, played by Charles Gaines, and a social worker from a community agency, played by Anita Kole.

WHAT HE CAN DO, not what he can't do, is the key to Al Curcio's job as expediter at the Pleasantville plant. A double hand amputee, he is shown in scene from the film checking on-the-job production problems with workers and supervisors.



GETTING OFF to the right start in the right job is important to the physically handicapped worker, the film emphasizes, and labor, management and the community all can help him do it. Here Tom Cooper, a paraplegic, is shown at work at a wiring assembly bench. Being accepted as someone who is pulling his own weight eases the early stages on the job.

ADJUSTMENTS in the plant and its routine need only be minor to accommodate handicapped workers. Here Bob Stokes punches out five minutes early to get ahead of the rush. He'll report five minutes early next day for the same reason.

Byrd's Sitdown

A **CASE STUDY** in how to obstruct the legislative process is unfolding on Capitol Hill as Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) continues what would be called in the industrial world a "slowdown" on the House-passed $11 billion tax cut bill.

The Administration and reputable economists have warned that unless the tax measure is enacted this year, the possibility of an economic slowdown or recession looms in 1964.

Yet Byrd, the representative of poll-tax Virginia, continues to build up an endless witness list and to limit testimony before the Senate Finance Committee to a few hours a day. He is imposing his personal views and opposition to any tax reduction measure—except perhaps only for corporations and high-income earners—to prevent Senate action this year.

The House Ways & Means Committee spent nine long months studying the tax problem and taking exhaustive testimony. The record is clear: a tax cut is imperative. But Byrd doesn't think so and the legislative charade continues.

The country cannot afford the luxury of a legislative process that allows one man to thwart the program of a nationally elected Administration and the vote of the nationally representative House.

Big, Bad Wolf

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers has found a new devil—the Consumer Advisory Council and its recommendations for legislation to protect the consumer from exploitation.

The first report of the council, says the NAM News, is a cause for "apprehension and concern in the business community" and adds to the "doubts which inhibit bold and forthright planning by business managers."

The recommendations that have the NAM so deeply concerned include opposition to the new version of price-fixing, masquerading under the name of "quality stabilization," that would cost consumers untold billions, and support for "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" legislation.

This, says the NAM, is interference "with the operations of the free market," and business should be left alone.

If that means "taking" the consumer for all he's worth, according to NAM reasoning, that's the price the consumer should cheerfully pay. For there is nothing holier to the NAM than the "free market."

Children of the Jobless

THE HARSH AND INHUMAN regulations governing welfare funds for destitute children in the nation's capital are undergoing national scrutiny as the District of Columbia's budget requests are reviewed by congressional committees.

With Congress acting as the district's city council in the absence of home rule, its action on the request for adequate welfare funds will set a tone for treatment of this problem across the nation.

A key question is extension of aid for dependent children to homes where the father is unemployed. There is a hard core of unemployment in the district and the children of these unemployed must be cared for.

To deny these children of the unemployed the minimum existence presently set up under the district's welfare regulations is to perpetuate injustice in the capital of the nation that leads the free world.

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I Need to Get Moving!

Rep. Sickles Says:

Plight of Appalachian Region Calls for Joint U.S.-State Efforts

The following is excerpted from a broadcast by Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.) outlining a bill he has introduced in the House to promote economic development of the Appalachian region.

ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT problems in recent years has been the persistence of pockets of unemployment despite general national prosperity. Most people are better off today than they ever were, yet some of our citizens lack both jobs and hope for the future.

One area where these pockets of unemployment exist is the Appalachian region, which stretches from Pennsylvania to Alabama. In this region, unemployment is more than twice the national rate, and many communities are dying a slow economic death, with their young people going or gone, mines closed, industry declining, and farm income down.

The governors of the area have formed a conference of Appalachian governors to work together on the problems of the region. Within the federal government, agencies like the Area Redevelopment Administration, which will create 15,000 jobs in the region, are attempting to meet the problem of persistent unemployment.

Pres. Kennedy, who met earlier this year with the governors, has established a joint Federal-State Commission on the Appalachian Region, which is now drawing up plans to coordinate state and federal efforts and accelerate federal help to the area.

But more must be done. There is a need to create a half-million jobs for the 17 million people who live in this region. How can we do this? First, we have to count our blessings, so to speak. The area is blessed with huge coal deposits for which new uses must be found. There are vast timber resources which, if properly utilized, could mean hundreds of thousands of jobs for the area. And the timber, combined with the abundant rainfall and water resources, gives the area great recreation potential.

We must provide the programs needed to enable this area so rich in natural resources to develop. This means new roads, that will open the door for private industry. Roads that will enable tourists coming from the heavily populated areas, both east and west of the Appalachians, to view some of the most beautiful country in this great land of ours.

We need programs to develop skills of the people, skills that will attract industry, and keep talented young people in the communities by providing them job opportunities.

We need coordinated efforts on the part of federal, state, and local officials in attacking the problems of the region. TVA has proved that these officials can work together for the general good of the community, and similar cooperation is certainly feasible in the Appalachian region.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY, perhaps too many, surveys and plans in the past, but there has never been a coordinated regional approach developed to meet the problems of this area. To promote this regional approach, I have introduced a bill which would:

1—Establish by law a joint federal-state commission on Appalachia, to draw up an economic development plan for the area. The commission would be directed to report to the President and Congress within two years and would undoubtedly draw heavily on the work that has been done by Pres. Kennedy's Appalachian Committee.

2—Give the consent of Congress to the 11 states in the area to enter into compacts and agreements which will enable them to better carry out the economic plans drawn up.

3—Establish a federal coordinator for the region so that the various federal programs affecting the area will fit in with the general economic development plan.

4—Establish an Appalachian Research Institute which would work with the universities in the area on long-term solutions to economic problems by conducting research on the basic natural resources, especially coal and timber.

5—Provide for an immediate investment of $500 million by the federal government through existing federal programs, especially those providing highway and airport construction and those designed to develop the human resources.

This bill is based on the idea that the economic progress of the region requires the wholehearted cooperation of local, state, and federal officials dealing with the problems of Appalachia, and the leaders of business, industry, labor, and the local communities in the region.

The special needs of this area justify a special approach. The entire nation, not only the people of the region, have a stake in what is done there. In addition to the fact that development of this area will provide new markets for industries all over the country, the people here must be given the opportunity to fully enjoy the productive fruits of American society.

Morgan Says:

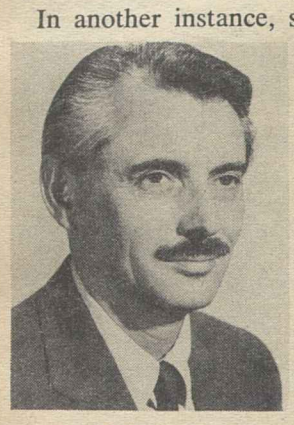
For a So-Called Literate Nation, A Lot of Us Can't Read or Write

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

NOT LONG AGO, according to Editorial Research Reports Service, one local employment office had to interview 500 women before it could find 30 who had enough education to qualify to enter a class in practical nurse training.

In another instance, so many applicants for a new training course for semi-skilled maintenance and service jobs couldn't even read the labels on cans of cleaning materials and insecticides that the course had to be changed to include basic education. Yet, as Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz has noted, "More than one-eighth of the young men rejected for the military draft last year on the ground of illiteracy actually had high school diplomas."



Morgan

Well, what's going on here? The dismaying fact is that in this land of ours where we take so much talking pride in the educational system, there are still, according to the 1960 census, more than 3 million illiterates, and that figure doesn't really mirror the intensity of the problem.

Actually the United States didn't begin to concern itself seriously with the fact that too many of its citizens cannot read or write until the Army was confronted with this massive ignorance in World War II. It became the first government agency to undertake a major anti-illiteracy program when it discovered that hundreds of thousands of recruits who had had some schooling could not read a basic order or write a simple sentence. The Army termed them "functional illiterates." Census data indicate that there are now more than 8 million Americans, age 25 or older, who have had no more than a 4th grade education, and who cannot make ready use of the most meager reading and writing skills.

Even the fact of a longer education may turn out to be a meaningless technicality, such are the pressures in some communities simply to go through the motions of classes. Problem children are so difficult and numerous in some schools that teachers become, in effect, nothing more than disciplinarians trying desperately to keep order. Johnny doesn't even learn how to read, and he becomes an illiterate—with a diploma.

Editorial Research Reports points out that to an increasing extent a connection has been established between illiteracy and dependency, delinquency, illegitimacy and even disease. A large percentage of the 7.25 million persons receiving welfare payments costing the taxpayer a total of $4.5 billion are under-educated. And the irony now arises that the people who most need to take advantage of the government's incipient manpower retraining efforts so they can get another job won't be able to do so until they can move out of the classification of functional illiterate. They will have to be trained to read and write before they can be retrained for another job.

SOME COMMUNITIES have tackled the problem of illiteracy. Last year, for example, Chicago authorities established special literacy and vocational courses and made it a revolutionary requirement that all ablebodied but undereducated persons on relief take these courses on pain of having their welfare checks cut off.

Television is helping. Operation Alphabet, developed for adult classes by educational authorities in Philadelphia, has been screened by both educational and commercial stations in various other parts of the country too.

In his 1962 State of the Union address, Pres. Kennedy called for a massive attack to end illiteracy. But a bill to help the states help all their citizens to become literate was strangled in the House Rules Committee. This session, legislative prospects are in disarray. A bill to aid basic adult education is again bottled up in the Rules Committee. There has been one hopeful development. Approved by the Senate and standing presumably good chances in the House is an amendment to the Manpower & Development Retraining Act making adult education a prerequisite to retraining.

As for the literacy measure incorporated in the Administration's omnibus education bill, it is still tied up in the Senate Education Committee, with no movement on it indicated since hearings in August.

What this proviso calls for, if it ever sees the light of day, is a program of instruction for adults who can't read or write. Rather than limit the eligibles to those without a sixth grade education, as last year's legislation did, the revised section makes an eighth grade education the cut-off point. It would give the states $5 million the first year to organize classes and get experimental projects going.

Imperfect as these and other efforts may be, one wonders how anybody can oppose their purpose without being pretty uneducated himself.

Washington Reports:

Congress 'Should and Must' Act On Rights, Taxes, Senators Say

CONGRESS "SHOULD AND MUST" act on both civil rights and the tax cut this year, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) pointed out on the same program that present tax rates "are simply too high." The rates were set during World War II "to meet conditions that no longer exist," he explained.

Javits said that if both civil rights and the tax cut are not taken care of this year, "then it is a real failure on our part and government in not doing the job we have to do for the people."

He declared that a kind of filibuster is taking place in congressional committees to hold back enactment of civil rights.

"Personally, I think they are very unwise," he said, "because I think we are running a terrible risk in terms of public tranquility and order, as the Negro gets more and more disillusioned about when the federal government is going to act."

Ribicoff advised those who wished to get the tax bill on the Senate floor for a vote to "let their senators know how they feel about it."

He said the tax bill passed by the House is "the biggest ever—it cuts taxes by $11 billion." The savings to individual families are "significant," he continued.

"TAKE A COUPLE with a taxable income of $4,000—their tax bill is reduced $180," he said. "A couple at $8,000 saves $300. A couple at $20,000 saves $900. A single person over 65 with an income of $2,000 would have his taxes cut in half."

The tax cut "would stimulate new production," Javits declared, but warned that it will not do the whole job of ending high chronic unemployment. He argued for retraining workers, upgrading skills, stimulating export trade.

A ceiling on spending as proposed in the House, Ribicoff asserted, is a mistake that could increase government costs, and because some expenses are set, could result in reductions in essential programs "such as defense, housing, etc."

He advised instead that "Congress take a good look at each appropriation bill as it comes along and make every possible saving. A ceiling could end up costing us more money."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS THE THEORY of states-righters that their states, their people and the American system would be well off if the federal government would simply retire from the field of legislation for the general welfare. The theory doesn't stand up on the basis of what has happened since Congress amended the aid to dependent children program to authorize federal funds for the children of a jobless breadwinner.

Pres. Kennedy pointed out during the 1960 campaign that the existing aid to dependent children program had the appalling effect of inducing jobless fathers to "desert" their families in order to make them eligible for federal ADC funds. The law as written at the time authorized federal grants to the states for aid to children only if the father was dead, incapacitated or "absent."

There was then, as now, a high level of joblessness. When Mr. Kennedy became President he recommended that the law be amended to include unemployment of a father or other breadwinner as a condition justifying federal funds in the aid to children program. Congress passed the amending legislation.

The catch was that the 50 states, as in all the rest of the aid to children program, could either take it or leave it. The federal grant is fourteen-seventeenths of the basic payment per child, but the states had to amend their own laws and, possibly, to vote more money from the state treasuries.

* * *

TWENTY-FIVE states, two and a half years after Congress amended the law, have no observable plans to revise their own statutes and make it possible for the children of unemployed parents to receive the largely federal grants that might keep the families together on a reasonable subsistence basis.

Seven other states considered enabling legislation in the 1963 sessions of their legislatures and turned it down.

One state, the District of Columbia and Guam are reported as giving "official" consideration to the program but have reached no decision. Three other states are represented as being on the point of action. Three others have passed authorizing legislation but for various reasons the program has not gone into effect.

There are only 19 states that have passed enabling legislation, have submitted plans formally approved for purposes of federal grants and have the plan actually in operation.

All the states, of course, have public assistance programs of one kind or another through which destitute families can get relief money. But the aid to dependent children program provides larger sums and is deliberately designed to make it possible for families to stay together.

It is still true that an unemployed father should not have to remove himself from his family, to make himself "absent," to abscond and run away, so that the family may obtain the benefits of the aid to children program. But in all but 19 states, that's the way it is despite amendment of federal law.

* * *

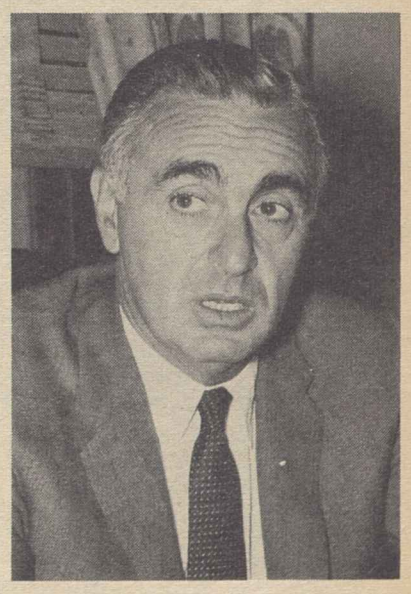
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA situation is particularly distressing because Congress may be said to have a reasonable obligation to make the nation's capital a showcase.

The states can argue that a program Congress refuses to approve for the district is not one which they have any urgency to adopt.

The House and Senate are in the position of having passed legislation on a national level, encouraging the states to cooperate, and then reversing themselves when acting in the status of a local legislature and refusing to cooperate with their own national program.

For this anomoly the credit goes largely to one of the capital's "absentee landlords," Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, who wields power as chairman of the Senate's Appropriations subcommittee on district affairs. Even the existing welfare program has been troubled and confused by Byrd's insistence that the eligibility rules be rigidly enforced.

A welfare or relief cheater should be removed from the rolls—in the district or elsewhere. But there would be less temptation to cheating if an unemployed husband could legally stay with his family, instead of being "absent," and the children could get the benefit of the ADC program.



CONGRESSIONAL ACTION on a tax cut this year can be assured only if businessmen, trade unionists and others interested write their senators, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

College Tuition Loan Extension Endangered by House Delay

By Sidney Margolius

IN AN ERA of booming college fees, National Defense Act loans have become one of the most important lifelines for moderate-income college students. For many children of working families, these loans have made the actual difference between getting a college education and dropping out.

But right now the colleges are fretting and students who need these loans are worrying because Congress is dallying over renewal of the program.

The program is limited enough. In only two of the five years it has been in existence has the U.S. Office of Education been able to supply as much loan money as the colleges requested for needy students. But even the present limited program is due to be "phased out" June 30, 1964, except for applications already approved, unless the House acts to extend it. The Senate voted early in October to extend the program, and also to increase the amount available from the present $90 million a year to $125 million next year, and $150 million by 1967.

Everybody expects, or at least is hoping fervently, that the House, too, will approve a continuation. Any other prospect is potentially too disastrous to contemplate.

But as well as renewal of the program, an increase in the amount available is urgent too.

An increase in the present ceiling of $90 million a year is especially necessary to help moderate-income families. This year some 1,500 colleges requested a total of $126 million in loan funds. But all that was available was $90 million plus a few million already repaid by borrowers or on hand from previous authorizations.

The irony of the overly-tight limit is that this is a program that really costs very little tax money. These are loans, not grants or scholarships. Most of the money eventually comes back.

The loans have been especially useful in helping the neediest 5 percent of U.S. college students. Over 70 percent of the students who have borrowed through this program so far have come from families who had incomes of $6,000 or less.

One boon of the loans is that they cost only a moderate interest rate of 3 percent a year. Nor does the interest start accruing until a year after graduation. In contrast, some of the tuition loans offered by commercial lenders cost as much as 16 percent a year, when you calculate the true interest rate, and the interest does start accruing immediately.

Too, students may take up to 10 years after graduation to repay Defense Act loans. For students who intend to teach, these loans also can serve as a partial scholarship. Ten percent of the loan is cancelled for each year of teaching, up to 50 percent of the total.

THE PUBLIC itself sometimes is confused about the Defense Act loans and how they are arranged.

While the government puts up most of the money, it does not arrange the loans. The colleges administer them and application must be made to the college itself, usually to the student aid officer. But you can't just walk into the student aid office, or in the case of parents, write, and automatically get a "federal loan."

Just one word of advice to parents: See that your kids get good marks and that your local schools provide good-quality education. Schools in moderate-income neighborhoods often are not as good as those in the suburbs.

For the present fact of life is, not only does academic achievement and the quality of your local schools determine who gets scholarships, but now even who qualifies for a loan or a campus job. All are limited, as more and more youngsters seek to go to college.

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MEMBERS of the President's Commission on the Status of Women met for a luncheon before presenting their report recently to Pres. Kennedy. In the group above are, from the left, Margaret Hickey, public affairs editor of the Ladies Home Journal; Mrs. Esther Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Government Employes, a member of the committee on federal employment headed by Miss Hickey; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr.; Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, executive vice chairman of the commission; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The American Woman:

Report Spells Out 60 Years of Change

The following is excerpted from "The American Woman," the report of the President's Commission on the Status of women."

CONSUMER GOODS have always been conspicuous in U.S. national production, and the American woman has been in large part responsible for their form. But over the last 60 years, her ways of supplying family needs have changed out of all recognition.

At the turn of the century, the popular assumption about the dowry of skills a young woman would bring into marriage anticipated that the young farm wife knew how to cook and bake, keeping the wood or coal stove stoked to the proper temperature; how to can and preserve the annual yield of orchard fruits and garden vegetables to supply a family requirement calculated at 125 quarts per person.

She would use a sewing machine to make her long-sleeved blouses, her floor-sweeping dresses, her children's pinafores and her husband's shirts and nightshirts—his Sunday suit might be bought through the catalog of a mail-order house. She expected to nurse the family ailments prevalent at the time—children's diseases, pneumonia, typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis.

Her home was largely self-sufficient, her outside activities chiefly in her church, its missionary society and its women's circle. Neighboring families, however, could rely on mutual aid at times of crisis—illness, accident, or death; fire; or crop failure.

Today's image of young married women is very different. It shows suburban mothers reading directions on packages or cans as they cook frozen or otherwise preprocessed food by gas or electricity. To buy it, they bundle the children into the car and set forth to market at the local shopping center.

They make the rounds from supermarkets to 5-and-10, from drug store to branch department store. Services are there, too: laundromats, and drycleaning establishments, banks, dentists' and lawyers' offices, and beauty parlors.

The appeal to the modern young housewife of instant coffee and minute rice is a vivid indication that time is always short: perhaps that is why her hair is short; her dresses are short; at home or at play she is likely to wear shorts—and on occasion her temper is short, too. Since ironing is one of the least mechanized and most time consuming of household tasks, she likes drip-dry fabrics and contour sheets.

Except for minor childhood illnesses, suburban wives' nursing is likely to be as aides at the local hospital. But they are expected to be active in sales of TB seals at Christmas and Crippled Children's seals at Easter and to engage in fund drives for research and assistance to sufferers from diseases such as cancer and heart.

The advertisements of a $20-billion business suggest that the family's recreation take the form of outdoor excursions to national parks, beaches, or city recreational areas, sandlot softball, bowling, golf, tennis, fishing or boating, water-skiing or skindiving. For most members of a family, football and baseball are spectator sports. So is horseracing. At home, many women are knowledgeable and avid gardeners; many men officiate as the family chef at cookouts.

Their cultural interests may lead them to library or museum, amateur theatricals, schoolband performances, the movies, or, depending on where they live, presentation by stock companies, visiting stars of stage and concert hall, or first-run casts with top billing in major centers.

TV sets in the home are omnipresent, with commercially sponsored women's fiction and children's programs of widely varying quality or lack of quality by day, major newscasts and a range of fare from westerns and comics to prestige programs of national corporations by night.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Learning How to Play Pinochle Is a Reward for Jury Service

By Jane Goodsell

WANT TO HEAR about my life in court? Well, I'll tell you anyway. I recently served a month's term on a jury and, while I don't suppose this qualifies me as an expert on jurisprudence, I'm pretty good at spotting technical errors on the Perry Mason program.

Being on the jury involves — as most things in life do—a lot of waiting around. You sit in the jury room, waiting for your name to be drawn for a case, and a homier place to wait would be hard to find. There are bridge, pinochle and gin rummy games going on. Some people knit, some do their nails, some read or work jigsaw puzzles or drink coffee and gossip. One man sat quietly in a corner reading Plato.

When your name is called you are hustled off to a courtroom, where you sit around some more, waiting in the back of the room for the case to start. Finally, the clerk of the court draws the names of the jurors from a wooden box. If yours is one of those chosen, you move into a seat in the jury box. After the seats have been filled, the judge explains briefly the general nature of the case—which is most likely to involve an accident or a personal injury, and most unlikely to resemble the sort of cases Perry Mason handles.

Then the attorneys start questioning the jurors to find out if there is anything that would make it difficult for them to be fair and unprejudiced judges of the facts. If the defense hopes to prove that the plaintiff fell down the stairs because he wore bifocals, and you wear bifocals, you're likely to be sent back to the jury room to play pinochle.

Now it's a strange thing about getting bounced off a jury. The first time it happens, a juror feels unwanted and rebuffed—even a bit trembly-lipped. But, as the month wears on, jurors become hardened to rejection—even a little proud of it. They swagger back to the jury room, boasting that they were kicked off the case because their brother-in-law knew a member of the defendant's firm or because they'd once been involved in a lawsuit or because they had a shoulder injury similar to the plaintiffs.

With only a couple of exceptions (a man who always voted against truck drivers on principle, and a woman who held the unshakable conviction that all back injuries were faked) my fellow jurors seemed to me as fair a group as you'd be likely to find. They tried terribly hard to be unemotional and to judge the cases on the facts.

OFTEN THIS was upsetting because their sympathies pulled them in one direction, and the evidence in another. One woman confessed that she cried most of the night because she'd voted against the plaintiff, whom she liked, and for the defendant, whom she couldn't stand. "But," she said, "if I had it to do over, I'd vote the same way again. I'd just have to."

I've heard people say that they found jury service a disillusioning experience that weakened their faith in democracy. I have no way of knowing whether my experience was typical, but I found it quite the opposite.

During my month in court, I had my faith in democracy reaffirmed. I also made several new friends and learned to play pinochle.

If you get a chance to be on a jury, do it!

At Kentucky Convention:

Keyserling Warns of Economic Drift

Louisville—Unless the federal government takes decisive economic steps, joblessness could double in the next decade, a Washington economist told the sixth annual convention of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO here. About 400 delegates attended the two-day session.

The economist, Leon Keyserling, served as adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. He is now president of the Conference on Economic Progress, a research organization.

Two-fifths of all Americans are living in poverty and deprivation, Keyserling said. He called for realistic measures in terms of health and welfare legislation and charged that "not enough money is going to the people," with the result that the nation lacks adequate purchasing power to employ all its manpower.

"Our job," Keyserling pointed out, is to educate our officials to the fact that "we know the score and are keeping count."

"Direct benefits to American workers" come from the work of the Intl. Labor Organization, an agency of the United Nations, a second speaker told the delegates. The speaker, Ralph Wright, directs the ILO's Washington office.

Wright described ILO efforts to "help reduce unfair competition based upon human exploitation in international trade," thereby narrowing the gap in labor costs between countries.

Citing ILO encouragement of trade unions, he called them "a part of freedom and progress."

Race Discrimination Opposed

In resolutions, the delegates called for enactment of a state law prohibiting racial discrimination in public accommodations and in employment. Hesitation in recognizing the right of "our Negro brothers . . . cannot be justified," declared William Billingsley, Steelworkers official and executive board member. Billingsley compared Negro demonstrations to the union fight for recognition 25 years ago, using sit-ins, sit-downs, picketing, and demonstrations.

Other resolutions called for a minimum wage of $1 an hour for hotel and restaurant workers, revised and updated registration and voting laws, and increased benefits in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance. The convention voted also to support state and federal "truth-in-lending" legislation.

Amending the organization's constitution, the delegates voted to hold conventions bienially instead of annually, starting in 1965, with a legislative conference scheduled in alternate years. The change was undertaken as a cost-cutting measure.

Democratic gubernatorial candidate Edward T. ("Ned") Breathitt, endorsed by the state Committee on Political Education, told the convention: "I believe a clean, vigorous, progressive trade union movement is just as indispensable to a private enterprise economy as free management and free agriculture. . . . Freedom for one requires freedom for all, or freedom will lose its meaning."

State labor commissioner Carl Cabe outlined Kentucky's needs for expanding and improving its Labor Dept. Existing labor laws cannot be properly administered with limited funds and personnel, he said, and called for trained specialists to man divisions of prevailing wages, safety, wage and hour inspections, research and statistics, and a legal unit.

Added FHA Safeguards Endorsed

The AFL-CIO has endorsed two Senate bills which would protect homebuyers by authorizing payment of claims for major defects in houses covered by mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, told the Senate Housing subcommittee that legislation to make the words "FHA Insured" truly meaningful "is long overdue."

He cited examples of "shady practices and shoddy performances" by some builders, "under the cover of FHA approval," where the homebuyer is forced to assume the burden of costs to correct faulty construction.

A bill introduced by Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska), and a similar measure sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), would do much to correct this situation and "enhance the usefulness and the effectiveness of the FHA mortgage insurance system and to expand its coverage," Shishkin declared.

The Gruening bill would authorize the Housing Commissioner to pay claims for structural or other major defects in one to four-family homes covered by FHA-insured mortgages. It would also require builders to post indemnification bonds on new construction of such homes.

Shishkin said abuses have been prevalent enough to warrant the bonds, which he said would have a nominal cost yet result in rewarding benefits to the homebuyer.

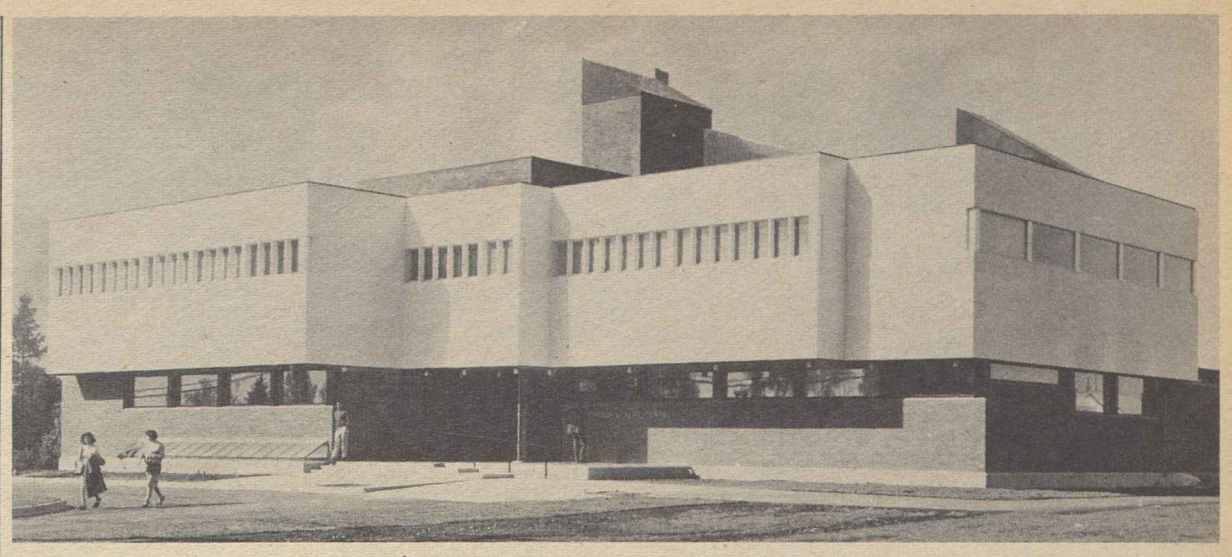
Citing an AFL-CIO resolution, he also urged inclusion of provisions to bar so-called "sweat equity" practices—making financial allowances to homebuyers for accepting uncompleted housing.

AFSCME Acts to Revise Challenges of Elections

A proposal to write into the constitution of the State, County & Municipal Employes a procedure for challenging of the district council election results will be submitted to the next convention at the recommendation of the union's ethical practices consultant.

Eliot Bredhoff, successor to Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg as the union's one-man Ethical Practices Committee, made the recommendation to the AFSCME executive board in a report on a case which had been assigned to him.

He urged adoption of "a clearly spelled out procedure for challenging elections." The board then proposed that such a constitutional amendment be drafted by Bredhoff and Henry T. Wilson, the union's general counsel, for submission to the forthcoming convention, to be held next spring in Denver.



Trust Suit Defeated by Horse Shoers

Baltimore—The U.S. District Court here has found that the Journeymen Horse Shoers is a genuine union of employes and has dismissed an anti-trust suit brought by a group of Maryland and Canadian racehorse trainers.

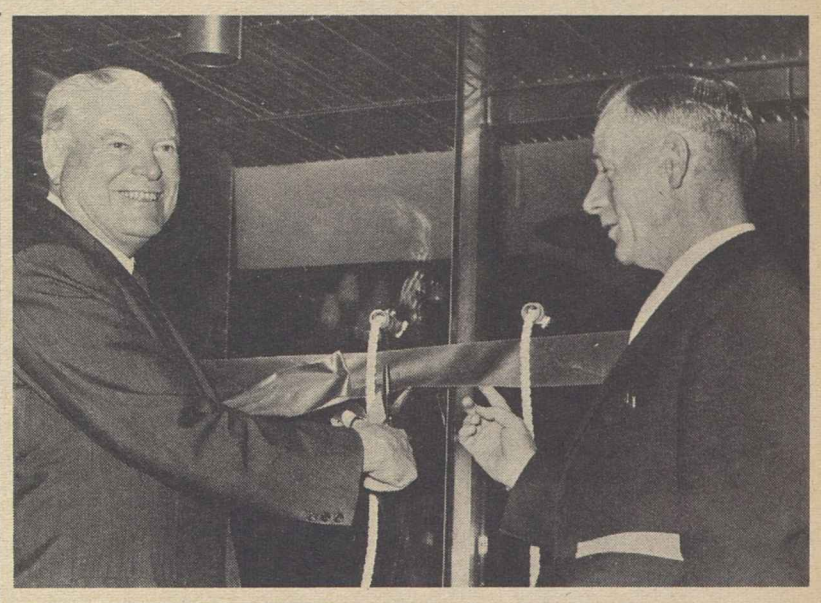
Six trainers—three from Maryland and three from Canada—sought a court order enjoining the union's boycott of Canadian trainers and seeking damages on the ground that the union and its Local 7 were illegally fixing prices for the shoeing of horses at the tracks.

After a five-day trial, however, Judge Harrison Winter ruled that a sufficient master-servant relationship was evident to make the horse shoers employes within the meaning of the law, and not so-called "independent contractors."

As employes, he said, they are protected by the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts and have a right to boycott trainers who hire non-union farriers at other tracks and to set minimum piece rates for their work.

He rejected evidence that the Ontario Labor Relations Board had ruled that members of the union were not employes, stating in effect that while the conclusion may be true under Canadian law, it's not so under American law.

The Horse Shoers are one of the smallest international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO. They ply their trade chiefly at race tracks in this country and Canada. In Maryland, they must be licensed by the state as farriers before they are permitted to work at flat tracks in the state.



15,000 STEELWORKERS in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are being served by this new $800,000 group practice medical center (top photo) recently dedicated by the union. In the bottom photo, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, left, snips a ribbon to open the center officially. With him is John Barker, USWA supervisor in the area and president of the medical center.

Train Dispatchers Vote $1 Monthly Dues Raise

Chicago—A dues increase of $1 a month, a hospital-surgical plan for retired members and a series of resolutions on rail legislation and internal union affairs were approved by the 135 delegates to the 19th general assembly of the Train Dispatchers Association.

The increase voted at the three-day convention here raises the total dues to $60 a year.

Pres. R. C. Coutts, Chicago; Sec.-Treas. Arthur Covington, Chicago; and Vice Presidents T. C. Garrett, Richmond, Va., and R. H. Hack, Philadelphia, were re-elected to new four-year terms. New vice presidents elected were B. C. Hilbert, Portland, Ore., and J. L. Willett, Murphysboro, Ill.

The delegates urged a speed-up in processing disputes before the Railroad Adjustment Board, asked that the railroad industry be treated with the same consideration given to other modes of transportation, and voted support of the Railway Labor Executives' Association's campaign against rail mergers and consolidations.

Policy statements of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee were endorsed. The convention urged the executive board to work toward establishment of a committee of union and management leaders in the rail industry.

The group would explore means to foster free collective bargaining and develop procedures aimed at smoothing the path for negotiators and easing the impact of automation on rail workers.

The convention also voted continued support to organized labor's program of helping to develop free trade unions in new and developing nations.

Coutts reported to delegates that the union has made substantial progress in wages and working conditions since the 1959 convention.

"Basic monthly rates of dispatchers have increased about 7 percent, including the value of health-welfare and group life insurance," he said. "This amounts to an average gain of $77 a month—and in addition, another $34 was secured under cost of living escalator clauses making a total increase of over $111 a month."

Pay Raise for Congress Backed by Union Aide

Congress may have to raise its own members' pay in order to keep its promise to keep the salaries of federal workers "comparable" to private industry, a union spokesman declared.

John A. McCart, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, said higher salaries for congressmen, senators and cabinet members are fully justified in the public interest and should be supported by all citizens.

Unions of federal employes, he said, have an additional reason for urging more money for top government executives and legislators—it would lift the pay ceiling which has held down the salary structure for lower-ranking civil service employes.

McCart was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public affairs radio program, Labor News Conference, carried by the Mutual network.

Congress wrote into last year's government pay law a new policy of annual salary review to maintain comparability with private employment, McCart pointed out. He emphasized that the automatic second-step increases effective in January are based on wage surveys made two years ago.

On the basis of a more recent survey of private industry salaries, he said, the Administration has joined with the unions in calling for a new round of pay raises.

The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee is now considering in executive session a bipartisan omnibus pay bill which would raise the pay of federal civil service employes, top government executives, members of Congress and the judiciary.

There is wide agreement, McCart indicated, as to the need for salary increases for all these groups. A major problem, however, is the reluctance of many members of Congress to raise their own pay. Members are now paid $22,500 a year, with an additional $2,500 for expenses. A bill by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) and Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) would boost this to $35,000. It would also raise Cabinet salaries from $25,000 to $40,000 and the pay of Supreme Court justices from $35,000 to $50,000.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Congress Stalls on Funds for Agencies

Shop Steward Choice Ruled Up to Union

An employer has no right to veto union members' choice of a shop steward, a National Labor Relations Board aide has found.

Trial Examiner Phil W. Saunders ruled that such a veto was prohibited even though a union-management contract expressly excluded non-employes from taking part in the grievance procedure.

Carpenters' Local Involved

Saunders' decision involved the Brunswick Corp. and Carpenters Local 824 in Muskegon, Mich., where Brunswick production and maintenance employes elected Volney Swift as their chief steward in 1960 or 1961, and again in February 1963. Swift was a Brunswick employe until Oct. 1, 1962, but management refused to meet with him on grievances this year.

The law is clear, said the examiner, that employes have a right to bargain collectively "through representatives of their own choosing." Who is to represent them, and the manner of his selection, are "matters within the exclusive province of the employes," said Saunders.

Further, he said, the representative selected by the employes need not be an employe of the employer involved, and he found Brunswick had engaged in unfair labor practices. He recommended that the firm be ordered to cease and desist from refusing to settle grievances by refusing to meet with the steward chosen by the workers.

GOP Retains North Dakota House Seat

Fargo, N. D.—In an unusually large special election turnout of voters, Republican Mark Andrews was elected to the House in North Dakota's 1st Congressional Dist., beating Democrat John Hove by approximately 5,000 votes.

The district is normally Republican, going heavily for former Vice Pres. Nixon over John F. Kennedy in 1960 and electing a Republican, the late Rep. Hjalmar Nygaard, to Congress by a 10,000 majority last November. The special election was held to fill the vacancy resulting from Nygaard's death.

Andrews, formerly the state's Republican national committeeman and unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1962, survived the party-splitting threat of a self-styled "conservative" Republican, John W. Scott, who ran as an independent proclaiming adherence to the doctrines of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

Goldwater endorsed Andrews, and the Republican organization worked hard to prevent the Scott candidacy from subtracting enough normally GOP votes to give the election to Hove.

Scott Disappointed

On the basis of nearly complete returns, Andrews had 45,581 votes, Hove 40,844, Scott 5,773. Hove, a political newcomer and university professor, campaigned as a Kennedy supporter.

Scott, who entered the election late to "test conservative strength" in this state, ran a well-financed campaign. Expressing disappointment at his small vote, he commented: "It appears to me that people like and approve of big centralized government."

FIRST AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP winner to graduate in three years was Roberta J. Middleton, who recently received her bachelor of science degree in physics from Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. With her is shown her faculty advisor, Dr. Lewis R Weber, head of the Physics Dept., under whose guidance she is now doing graduate work.

Winner of Scholarship Gets Degree in 3 Years

Fort Collins, Colo.—Roberta J. Middleton, winner of an AFL-CIO scholarship in 1960, was graduated with highest honors in physics after but three years at Colorado State University and has returned to do postgraduate work.

The attractive 20-year-old who received her bachelor of science at the head of the physics class is the first winner of an AFL-CIO scholarship to complete her undergraduate work in three years.

"She is by far the most exceptional woman we have ever had in physics here," said Dr. Lewis R. Weber, head of the Physics Dept. and Miss Middleton's faculty advisor. "She was an alternate for a Fulbright scholarship this year—we need more such young women in the field."

Pres. William E. Morgan of CSU called "such excellence a fine example for our high school students of what a college education can offer if an individual applies himself."

Letter from Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany extended his warm congratulations to her. He pointed out that she was graduated at the same time as the first group of AFL-CIO scholarship winners and that like them is engaging in graduate study.

"I want particularly to thank you," he wrote, "for that paragraph of your letter where you wrote: 'I only hope that some day I may help make available to other young people the opportunities which have been given to me.' I am sure that as you begin your career as a graduate teaching assistant, you will find in your work at the Colorado State University ample opportunity to make this a living reality."

Miss Middleton began her studies at CSU in mathematics and switched to physics during her junior year. She expects to complete her master's work in two years and then to acquire a doctor of philosophy degree. After that she hopes to teach at the university level.

Her interest in science first manifested itself 10 years ago, when she became an amateur radio operator. Her father, Donald S. Middleton, associate professor of electronics at Southern Colorado State College, Pueblo, formerly was a member of both the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Meat Cutters.

She also has been active in forensics, plays golf and tennis, and during the past summer worked as a cook at a church guest ranch in the San Isabel forest range of Colorado.

U.S. Mediators Enter Westinghouse Talks

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has assigned a panel of mediators to assist in bargaining at Pittsburgh between the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and three unions representing more than 50,000 workers.

The unions are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and United Electrical Workers, unaffiliated. Negotiations have been continuing on a day-to-day basis since the expiration of contracts, Dir. William E. Simkin said.

Appropriation Bills Stuck in Committee

By David L. Perlman

Government budget experts are deep in preparation of next year's spending estimates—without knowing how much money Congress will finally appropriate for operating the government during the fiscal year which began last July 1.

Although the new 1965 budget will be submitted to Congress less than three months from now, most of the money bills for the current fiscal year haven't been passed and some multi-billion dollar appropriation bills have not even been started on their way.

To keep the government from total collapse, Congress has passed a succession of temporary "continuing" resolutions enabling federal agencies to carry on under strict spending ceilings. This has become an increasingly frequent practice in recent years, but action on regular annual appropriations bills has not been so long delayed.

Here's the current status of appropriations measures as listed by the authoritative Congressional Quarterly:

- Only four of the 12 regular appropriation bills have been enacted. These provide funds for the Defense Dept., and Interior Dept., and in two combinations the Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Depts. and Treasury, Post Office and executive offices. The biggest—$47.2 billion for defense spending—was not approved until Oct. 8.
- Appropriation bills for the Dept. of Agriculture and for the legislative branch have been passed by both houses but, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were still in conference committee.
- The Senate has not yet acted on House-passed appropriations for the State, Commerce and Justice Depts.; the District of Columbia, and for a group of independent agencies.
- The House has not yet even begun action on appropriations for public works, the Atomic Energy Commission and foreign aid.

Under the involved appropriations procedure, every government money request must be scrutinized by four committees and acted on at least twice—most often four times—by both the House and Senate.

The slow-moving foreign aid authorization bill is an example.

Pres. Kennedy in January submitted a $4.9 billion budget request in January, later pared it to $4.5 billion largely on the basis of recommendations made by the Clay Committee, an advisory group. (AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member, dissented from the Clay Committee majority.)

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, after extensive hearings, approved a bill authorizing $4.08 billion and sent it to the floor. There, on Aug. 23, the House cut deeper into the program and sent to the Senate a bill which authorized only $3.5 billion.

Twice-Told Tales

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after hearing many of the same witnesses who testified before the House committee, voted to restore a large part of the cuts and approved a $4.2 billion authorization bill.

The bill must still be acted on by the full Senate and then be considered by a House-Senate conference committee which will seek to compromise the differences. The conference report must then go back to both the House and Senate for final approval.

That, however, will only be the first stage of the budget action. The authorization bill, handled by the legislative committees, merely sets a ceiling on the amount of money which may be appropriated.

The entire process, including testimony by expert witnesses, begins again in House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees which may—and in fact usually do—recommend less money than Congress has authorized to be spent. Subcommittee actions normally are routinely approved by the full committees.

Both houses act on appropriation bills in basically the same manner as on authorization bills.

The process is further complicated by the fact that spending authorizations may, for some programs, be adopted to cover succeeding years. But with rare exceptions—attacked by conservative critics as "backdoor spending"—the money to carry out the programs must be specifically voted each year by Congress before it can be spent.

The effect has been to make the House and Senate Appropriations committees centers of congressional power and to give senior committee members a virtual veto power over government programs and operations—a power which can be exercised through inaction as well as by action, which is what is happening this year.

LONG-TIME MEMBERS of Carpenters Local 813 were honored at dinner in Carbondale, Pa., marking the local union's 62d anniversary. Service pins were presented by Local. Pres. Patrick H. Gillott and merit certificates by Pres. Clyde O. Fitch of the Carbondale AFL-CIO. Guest speakers included Dr. Thomas H. Coleman and Mayor Frank L. Howard. Honored for longest service were Frank McGurl, 52-year member, Chester Robinson and Edward Roche, 50 years. Most of the 31 veteran members are pictured.

32 Community Groups Join:

Cincinnati Labor Helps Set Up Civil Rights Action Committee

Cincinnati—Organized labor here has joined with 32 other community groups to form the Cincinnati Action Committee for Human Rights, designed to provide a "broad base" of cooperative action in the campaign for full equality for Negroes and other minorities.

Heading the CAC is Rev. Otis Moss, Jr., regional director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Co-chairman is AFL-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. William L. Kircher, secretary, Mrs. Paul Mosher of the League of Women Voters, and treasurer, Rabbi Albert A. Goldman.

Among other organizations represented are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Cincinnati Council of Churches, the Jewish Community Relations Committee, the Catholic Inter-Racial Council and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The CAC hopes to play a coordinating role in a community-wide drive by its member groups to assure equality of opportunity for all citizens. Prime targets are "the areas of education, housing and employment," it was announced.

To rally public attention, support and participation, the committee scheduled a "March and Vote for Jobs and Freedom," along a one-mile route from Washington Park to Government Square on Oct. 27.

A diversified industrial complex, Cincinnati was once the end of the "Underground Railroad," which helped fugitive slaves escape from the South.

It was designated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as the lead-off community, with Washington and Boston next on the agenda, in a program to carry labor's civil rights fight into 30 or 40 of the nation's major cities.

The big-cities drive is under the direction of a special five-man civil rights committee consisting of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and A. Philip Randolph, and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Endorsed by Council

The Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council immediately endorsed the federation program and named its own special civil rights committee composed of Kircher, Council Pres. Albert Bilik, Sec.-Treas. William P. Sheehan, William E. Garmes of the Auto Workers, Jack Kroll of the Clothing Workers, James Gallagher of the Steelworkers, Harry Williams of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Vincent Horan of the Lathers.

Officers of the council then met with leaders of local religious and civil rights groups who had been working in the same direction, and the formation of the Cincinnati Action Committee was the result. Kircher and Bilik represent the council on the CAC executive committee.

Prior to establishment of the CAC, local building trades unions had posted significant progress in labor's civil rights efforts following a series of meetings with contractors, civil rights groups and the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee.

Bilik reported that "basically all of the local building trades unions have subscribed in writing to the four-point program set forth by their international presidents" to avoid discrimination in membership and job referrals.

The locals, Bilik said, added a fifth point setting up a committee to review the operation of the program. The committee is made up of two representatives of the unions, two for the contractors, two for civil rights groups and two public members.

The building trades program, as adopted by the 18 presidents of the national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. last June 21, urged locals to:

- Accept membership applicants who meet required qualifications regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.
- Refer job applicants under exclusive hiring hall arrangements in accordance with applicable law and the terms of their contracts, without discrimination and without identification as to race, creed, color or national origin.
- Refer job applicants without discrimination where exclusive hiring halls are not operated but where other referral systems are set forth in their contracts.
- Accept and refer qualified applicants for apprenticeship without discrimination.

CINCINNATI ACTION COMMITTEE for Human Rights, composed of representatives of some 32 community groups including organized labor, is led by Rev. Otis Moss, Jr., left, chairman and regional director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; William L. Kircher, co-chairman and assistant AFL-CIO regional director, and Mrs. Paul Mosher of the League of Women Voters, secretary, Not present was the treasurer, Rabbi Albert A. Goldman.

Federal Apprenticeship Proposals Are Revised

(Continued from Page 1)

that in carrying out his duties under the Federal Apprenticeship Act and Executive Order 10925 dealing with equal employment opportunity, the secretary "require that the admission of young workers to apprenticeship programs be on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

Wirtz's statement declares that "discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin has no place in American life today, particularly in the programs by which young people acquire the skills that determine their future employment prospects. Full equality of opportunity for all is a goal toward which both labor and management have pledged their efforts and which warrants the full cooperation of labor, management and the community."

Wirtz's directive puts responsibility for enforcing the new standards in the hands of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. It spells out procedures for achieving compliance, for review of existing programs and for processing individual complaints of alleged discrimination.

Voluntary Compliance First Aim

The bureau is instructed to aim for voluntary compliance as a first step and to seek full federal-state cooperation in states which have apprenticeship committees and agencies responsible for enforcing fair employment practices legislation.

Written comments and arguments on the proposed new standards were allowable for 15 days after their publication in the Federal Register Oct. 23.

Since the first version of the regulations was issued last July, Labor Dept. officials have discussed them in a series of consultations with union and management officials, particularly in the construction industry. The standards will apply to federal apprenticeship programs in other industries as well, however.

In all, there are about 9,000 certified joint apprenticeship committees sponsored by unions and management, plus additional employer-sponsored programs. About 160,000 apprentices currently are enrolled across the nation.

A few weeks after the July regulations were issued, construction unions and management drew up a voluntary non-discrimination plan for industry apprenticeship programs. It was issued through the Construction Industry Joint Conference, made up of representatives of building trades unions and national contractor associations under the chairmanship of Prof. John T. Dunlop of the Harvard University economics department.

The program's major recommendations urged local affiliates of the labor and management organizations to act "promptly" to assure selection of apprentices on the basis of qualifications alone and to establish appeals machinery to review complaints.

A number of differences are apparent between the proposed regulations issued by Wirtz in July and those he has just propounded. One major change is the elimination of language which had been criticized as implying a requirement for "preferential treatment" or a "quota" system for Negro apprenticeship applicants where selection has not been based solely on merit.

The interpretation now reads that in such cases, application lists developed prior to this time "be opened to the extent necessary to provide current opportunities for selection of qualified members of racial and ethnic minority groups."

Examples of standards to be applied in the selection of apprentices "on the basis of qualifications alone," the interpretations state, would include "fair aptitude tests, high school diploma, age requirements, occupationally essential physical requirements, fair interviews, high school grades and previous work experience."

Qualifications Stressed

"Under this test," the statement continued, "both actual selection for and entry into apprenticeship must be on the basis of comparative qualifications alone.

"It is not enough for a program to establish a lengthy list on the basis of minimum qualifications standards and then select apprentices from the list on a basis other than comparative qualifications such as on the basis of time of application."

Wirtz's directive also said that every federally registered program "must contain a formal non-discrimination clause." One version of such a clause already has been circularized and another was suggested as follows:

"Selection of apprentices under the program shall be made from qualified applicants on the basis of qualifications alone and without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, sex or physical handicaps in accordance with objective standards which permit review, after full and fair opportunity for application; and this program shall be operated on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Edward P. Morgan
AND THE NEWS
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ABC

D. C. Apprentice Study Reveals Negro Gains

Placement of Negro youths in trade apprenticeships in Washington, D. C., has shown a significant gain since the establishment of the D. C. Apprenticeship Information Center last June 17, recent reports reveal.

One survey, undertaken by a joint committee of the D. C. Apprenticeship Council and the D. C. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, also suggested that earlier studies of the extent of Negro apprentices in the nation's capitol have been incomplete.

The joint study found, for example, that as of July 1, there were 96 Negroes—or 7.8 percent—among the 1,230 apprentices in Washington building trades. This contrasts with a report from the U.S. Employment Service office as of last February that only one Negro building trades apprentice, a carpenter, could be found.

The later survey covered 1,844 of the 1,893 apprentices in all trades registered in Washington as of that date. Of the 1,844, it found that 216, or 11.7 percent, were Negroes.

The study reported that nearly a third, 29.2 percent of the apprentices registered with individual employers, were Negro, compared with 8.5 percent of those registered under joint apprenticeship committees co-sponsored by unions and management. However, it gave no breakdown to show how many of the individual employers were Negro firms which employ only Negroes.

Relatively high proportions of Negro apprentices were found by the survey among bricklayers (14 Negroes out of 52), printer-compositors (50 out of 299), bookbinders (6 out of 15), operating engineers (18 of 95), cement masons (10 of 21), bindery workers (10 of 40), auto mechanics (9 of 37), optical technicians (5 of 8) and pastry cooks (two apprentices, both Negroes).

In releasing the results of the survey, the joint committee noted that a number of Negro apprentices had been registered since the July 1 survey date. It reported, for example, that the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers JAC had added seven Negro apprentices for a total of nine, the Plumbers JAC had added five for a total of seven, the Carpenters JAC had added 15 for a total of 20 and the Pipe Fitters JAC had added two for a total of four.

The survey was terminated just a few weeks after the establishment of the city's Apprenticeship Information Center at the local U.S. Employment Service, and a report on the center's operations through Oct. 4 shows further gains.

H. Robert Borden, director of the center and a former Machinists' business agent, reported that in its first four months, his office had received 534 applications for apprenticeship training, of which 441 were from Negro youths; had qualified 125 persons for apprenticeship training, including 101 Negroes; had made 128 referrals to apprenticeship programs, including 116 Negroes, and had actually placed 34 young persons in employment as apprentices, among them 31 Negroes.

Borden observed that while personnel of the center were pleased by its early operations, "there is a great deal still to be done."

The center grew out of discussions among representatives of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Labor Dept., the D. C. Apprenticeship Council and the local Building Trades Council.

It is patterned after a pioneering apprenticeship center established in Los Angeles on the initiative of the AFL-CIO central body there. The Los Angeles center drew praise from the last AFL-CIO convention as a model for all parts of the country "to strengthen and invigorate all apprenticeship training programs and to make training opportunities available to all Americans."

TWIU Local Buys Aids for Members

Durham, N. C.—Tobacco Workers Local 183 has purchased three wheel chairs and three pairs of adjustable crutches for the use of members and their families who may require them.

The wheel chairs and crutches will be kept in the local office in the Labor Temple in custody of Financial Sec. Earl Haywood, who will make them available on a first come, first served basis.

Job Needs Stressed:

Quick Senate Action Pressed on Tax Bill

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bracket taxed at 12 percent and the upper portion at 15 percent. The House bill sets up four brackets with rates of 14, 15, 16 and 17 percent respectively.

- Modifying the drastic sick-pay exclusion changes made by the House. The House bill would end the present exclusion of sick pay up to $100 a week, except for pay received after 30 days of illness. The AFL-CIO asked that this curtailment of existing benefits be modified so as to apply only to wage continuation plans under which an employe receives his full salary while sick, and not to benefits paid under welfare or insurance plans, which seldom compensate a worker for his entire loss of earnings.
- Limiting the cut in the present 52 percent corporation tax, which the House bill would drop to 48 percent in two stages. Declaring that net corporate profits, dividend payments and retained cash are all headed for "new peaks," the AFL-CIO said the corporate tax rate should not be reduced below 50 percent.
- Dropping from the House bill, as the Administration has asked, a proposed cut in the capital gains tax rate.
- Adopting the "modest" loophole-closing proposals urged by the Administration but skipped over by the House, including a tightening of mineral depletion allowances and stock option provisions.

Biemiller told the committee that if tax cuts are to lead to greater demand for goods and manpower, the "priority need" is to concentrate the tax savings into the moderate-income and low-income groups which will quickly spend the money.

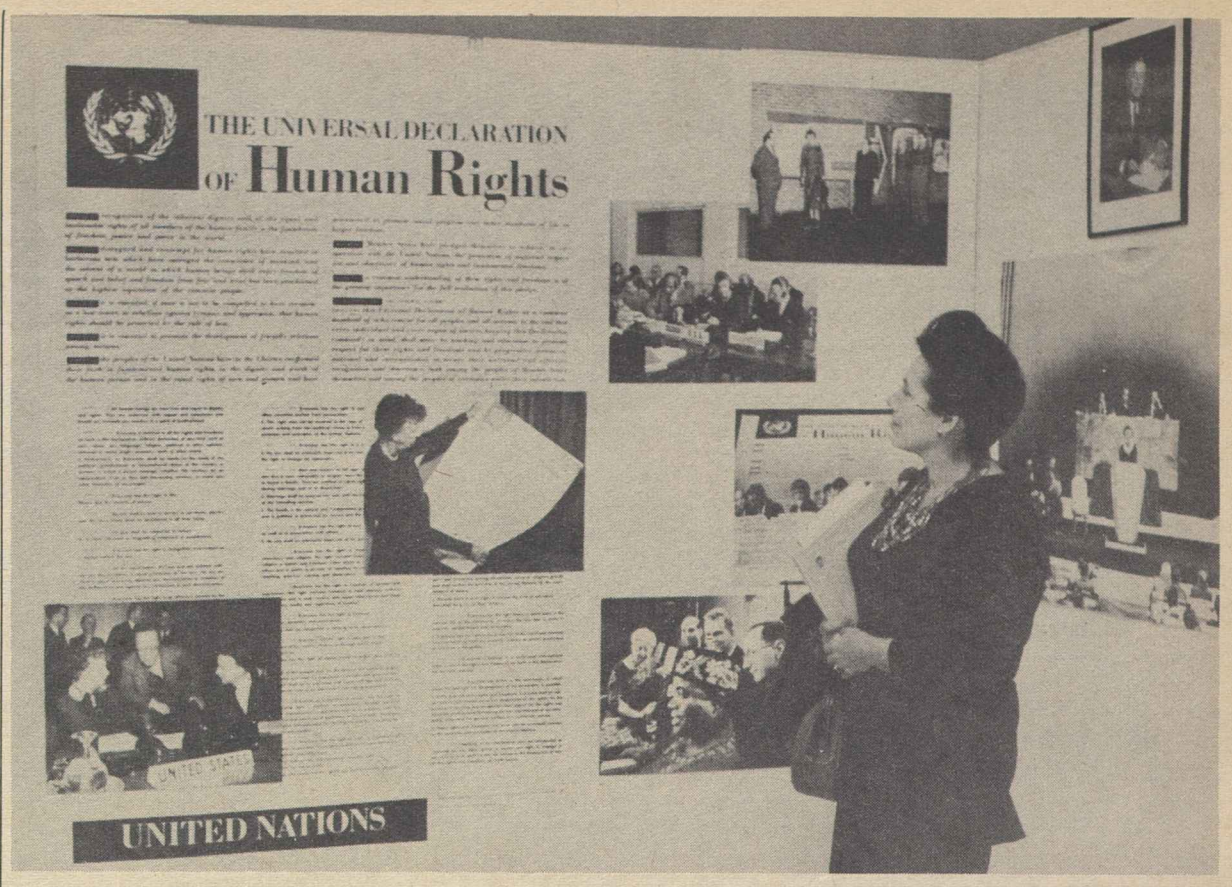
The Senate committee, headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), an avowed foe of a tax cut at present, has scheduled a marathon list of witnesses and has set no timetable for conclusion of the hearings.

Witnesses Divided

Witnesses, as well as committee members, divided in a number of directions in their evaluation of the House-passed bill.

On Oct. 22, Leon Keyserling, who headed the Council of Economic Advisers under Pres. Truman, termed the cut in corporation taxes and tax reductions for wealthy individuals "unnecessary and wasteful" and called for much bigger cuts for lower income groups.

The next day a former Eisenhower Administration Treasury official, Dan Throop Smith, attacked the tax bill on the grounds that it "discriminates against the middle-income and upper-income brackets."



SCENES FROM THE LIFE of Eleanor Roosevelt are presented in a collection of photographs, part of which is shown here, on exhibit at New York's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts as part of the observance of a "memorial month" in tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt. Funds are being sought, with AFL-CIO backing, for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Administration Steps Up Drive For Bipartisan Rights Package

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newsmen that if the vote had come when scheduled he would have supported the subcommittee bill "along with the other southerners" as the best way of blocking legislation. He indicated, however, that this strategy was subject to change.

On the Republican side, Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W.Va.) made a formal motion to approve the subcommittee bill and claimed the support of a majority of the Judiciary Committee's 14 Republicans.

However, McCulloch, whose influence with GOP members on the Rules Committee is considered of major importance, has publicly criticized the subcommittee bill as too sweeping.

If the motion to approve the subcommittee bill is defeated, the next step would presumably be a series of section-by-section votes on major provisions. These include bans on discrimination in employment, public accommodations, voting and education, and a proposal to give the Justice Dept. broad authority to seek injunctions to bar denial of constitutional or legal rights.

Included in the subcommittee draft is an equal job opportunity bill previously approved by the House Labor Committee, which the AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed as the key to civil rights progress.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the Administration "most strongly" supports action now on a fair employment guarantee but left it to the judgment of the committee as to whether it should be included in the committee's omnibus bill, offered as an amendment on the floor of the House, or considered as separate legislation.

In another area of congressional committee activity, the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee voted to restore most of the slashes the House has made in the foreign aid authorization bill. The committee put a $4.2 billion ceiling on new foreign aid funds, considerably closer to the $4.5 billion asked by the Administration than to the $3.5 billion voted by the House.

The bill faces further cutting attempts on the Senate floor, however, and then a conference compromise with the House version.

Coming up in the House, probably within a week, is a second go-around on continuation of the "bracero" program—the importation of Mexican farm labor for seasonal work in the United States. The AFL-CIO and leading religious groups have called for an end to the program on the grounds that it has held down the conditions of domestic farm workers.

Last May, the House voted 174-158 against continuing the bracero program for two years beyond its scheduled Dec. 31 expiration date. The Senate revived the program by passing a one-year extension, but added a number of reforms to protect U.S. workers.

The House Agriculture Committee then brought out a new bill extending the program for one year, without reforms. Big growers, principal users of imported labor, have been lobbying intensively for the bill.

10-26-63

Aircraft Firm Directed To Bargain on Training

Refusal of the United Aircraft Corp. to bargain with the Machinists on wages, hours and working conditions of employes enrolled in a company-sponsored training school was an unfair labor practice in violation of federal law, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Three board members upheld Trial Examiner Joseph I. Nachman's finding that the firm's refusal to bargain for trainees in the IAM unit at the Hamilton Standard Div. in Hartford, Conn., last year was unfair.

The same three-man panel dismissed Nachman's finding that management broke the law when it refused to give the IAM lodge president time off to discuss the union's refusal-to-bargain charge with an NLRB agent who visited Hartford.

Members Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown said lodge Pres. Butler J. Seedman did not explain why the meeting had to be held during his working hours and in fact did meet with the board agent after work. The evidence, they said, did not clearly disclose a discriminatory motive by management.

The dispute started 11 months ago when management posted a notice saying it would conduct a training school for 22 weeks to provide itself with a supply of machinists. When Seedman inquired, he was told that employes accepted for training would be paid $2.17 to $2.37 an hour and would not be in the union bargaining unit during training nor be subject to dues deduction under the contract "check-off" provision.

IBEW Local Wins Cut in Workweek

New York—A 38-hour workweek is provided in new contracts negotiated by Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the Rab Electric Co. in the Bronx and the Advanced Onyx Co. in Brooklyn.

Anti-Union Bonus Pay Knocked Out by NLRB

An employer's refusal of union requests for a wage increase while at the same time hiring unneeded workers, at higher pay, as potential strikebreakers was an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in upholding charges brought by the Potters against the Sunbeam Plastics Corp., Evansville, Ind.

The firm's conduct in negotiations showed, the board said, that its primary purpose was to reach "no agreement at all' with the union.

Members Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning ordered Sunbeam to stop its unlawful practices and to bargain in good faith. Member Gerald A. Brown agreed but added a partial dissent—he said layoffs of 15 union supporters were made under the pretext of following seniority lines but actually were taken to thwart the union's organizing drive and to avoid the firm's obligation to bargain with the Potters.

In its decision the board found that Sunbeam started unfair labor practices "almost immediately after it learned of the activities of its employes" on behalf of the union. After the Potters won a board-conducted election and were certified in April 1962, bargaining began with company Atty. Arthur Donovan stating the employer "could not see its way clear" to grant any increase in wages or economic benefits.

This, the board held, was an "inaccurate presentation" of the firm's position because Donovan later conceded in testimony before the board that management had given him authority "to give a little bit of wages."

The board majority agreed with Trial Examiner Thomas F. Maher that Sunbeam made promises to employes to thwart the union, threatened a shutdown if the union won, discriminated against union members in recalling workers after the strike, and failed to bargain in good faith.

The firm was ordered to reinstate 12 union supporters immediately and to make up any pay loss they suffered.

Senate Approves College Aid Bill, Court Test Poses Conference Issue

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resolved, presumably by the Supreme Court.

The House had decisively rejected a milder version of the amendment. In the last Congress, both House and Senate passed college aid bills but were unable to reach final agreement, although the points of conflict were different than this year.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), floor manager of the bill and an opponent of the Ervin-Cooper amendment, told the Senate before the final vote that he did not intend to stand firm for the Senate language at the risk of killing college aid. He said he will be "open-minded" in considering any suggestion by House conferees for modification of the amendment.

Another point of difference is that the Senate bill limits federal grants to the defense-related categories of science, engineering and libraries while the House permits funds for any academic, non-religious facility. The point was made in debate, however, that federal funds for science and engineering classrooms would free a college's own funds for other projects.

Both bills earmark funds for public junior or community colleges as well as public and private senior institutions.

The Senate's vocational education bill, besides including more money than the House version, also extends the National Defense Education Act and the program of school aid to "impacted" communities, where there are large numbers of federal civilian and military personnel.

Fewer problems are anticipated in reaching agreement on vocational education legislation than on the college aid measure, where feelings ran strong on delicate issues of church-state relations.

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October Marks Sixth Year With Joblessness Above 5%

FREEDOM MARCH in Cincinnati, sponsored by the labor-supported Cincinnati Action Committee for Human Rights, brought 25,000 people into Government Square for a massive, orderly civil rights demonstration. **(See story Page 10)**

Month's 5.5% Rate Tops 1962 Level

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment situation remained unimproved in October, with the jobless rate holding high at 5.5 percent, according to the Labor Dept.'s summary job report.

The changes in employment and unemployment between September and October were "mainly seasonal," the report said.

"The number of unemployed totaled 3.5 million in October, the same as in the previous month but 150,000 above a year ago," the report added.

With the October jobless rate of 5.5 percent, the nation completed its sixth straight full year of unemployment at 5 percent or over. In November 1957, the jobless rate jumped to 5.1 percent with the onset of the 1957-58 recession. In the past 72 months, the rate has been running double or more than the rate of the early 1950s.

The key jobless rate of 5.5 percent, adjusted for seasonal influences, compared to 5.3 percent for October 1962.

The October rate reached 6.4 percent in the 1961 recession. The postwar low for the month was 3 percent in 1952.

The rate of unemployment during 1963 has ranged from a high of 6.1 percent in February down to 5.5 percent for August and October. It edged up to 5.6 percent in September.

The total of longterm unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—remained unchanged this month at 900,000. This has been the total for the last few months and is about the same as in October a year ago.

The longterm unemployed, during postwar Octobers, reached a high of 1.4 million in the 1958 recession and a low of 216,000 in 1951.

Among the 900,000 longterm jobless in October, the report noted, were 500,000 "who have been

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Foreign Aid Cut Fought In Senate

The $4.2 billion foreign aid bill now before the Senate represents the "absolute minimum" necessary to assure the "growth of freedom" throughout the world, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called for approval "without change" of the measure drafted by the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. In a letter to each senator, Biemiller termed the bill "one of the most important issues to face the American people and Congress this year."

The bill, authorizing $300 million less than the President had asked but $700 million above the amount voted by the House, faced a heavy cross-fire of amendments as the Senate settled down for a protracted debate.

Supporters, fighting motions to cut specific portions of the program plus the announced intent of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to force the bill back to committee for a major rewriting, pointed out that whatever amount the Senate voted would face further cuts in conference with the House.

Biemiller said the foreign aid program, backed by labor since

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Kennedy To Address Convention

Pres. Kennedy will head the list of speakers at the AFL-CIO's 5th constitutional convention, scheduled to open Nov. 14 at the Americana Hotel in New York, Federation Pres. George Meany has announced.

Other major speeches, Meany said, will be given by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, National Cmdr. Daniel Foley of the American Legion, Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and ICFTU Sec. Gen. Omer Becu.

Invitations to address the delegates also have been extended to Sec. of State Dean Rusk and Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Opening day greetings will be given by New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, but times of the other speeches have not yet been set.

Meany also announced that the convention would devote a special order of business to a discussion of labor's efforts in the campaign to assure full equality for all citizens in all areas of American life. He said AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph had accepted his invitation to lead the discussion with a major speech on civil rights.

Fraternal delegates to the convention from the British Trades Union Congress will be Harry Douglass, general secretary of the Iron & Steel Trades Confederation, and Dame Anne Godwin, general secretary of the Clerical & Administrative Workers Union. Representing the Canadian Labor Congress

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House Committee Acts:

Bipartisan Support Clears Rights Bill

By David L. Perlman

A bipartisan label was stamped on civil rights legislation as the House Judiciary Committee approved a bill outlawing discrimination in employment, public accommodations and voting, and giving the federal government new powers to speed desegregation of schools and public facilities.

The bill carried the endorsement of House Democratic and Republican leaders—along with a commitment made at a top-level White House meeting to help push the measure through the Rules Committee and to passage by the House.

A summary of the Judiciary Committee's civil rights bill appears on Page 11.

Before giving 23-11 approval to the leadership-backed bill, the Judiciary Committee voted 19-15 to sidetrack a broader subcommittee measure. The subcommittee bill, endorsed by a number of civil rights groups, was opposed by the Administration after key Republicans had served notice that it could not command the bipartisan support needed to become law.

FEP Included

The final committee bill includes the ban on job discrimination which topped the AFL-CIO's civil rights legislative program. Its enforcement procedure, however, is more cumbersome than that provided in a bill approved earlier this year by the House Labor Committee and incorporated intact into the Judiciary subcommittee's civil rights package.

The original labor-supported measure, modeled after National Labor Relations Board procedure, would have allowed a new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to order a halt to discriminatory practices and to seek enforcement of its orders through the federal appellate courts.

The new version requires the commission to bring its charges before a federal district court which will try the case and determine the

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Senate Study Labels Kerr-Mills Act 'Ineffective, Piecemeal Approach'

By John M. Barry

A study of the Kerr-Mills Act's first three years of operations has produced a strongly critical report from a Senate subcommittee charging that the Medical Assistance for the Aged program is "at best an ineffective and piecemeal approach to the health problems of the nation's 18 million older citizens."

The Subcommittee on Health of the Elderly cited seven "major defects" in Kerr-Mills operations, ranging from lack of wide participation to high administrative costs. It declared that its findings "confirm the conclusions of earlier studies that the MAA program did not, and could not by itself, constitute an effective national solution" to the pressing health problems of older citizens.

Subcommittee Chairman Pat McNamara commented that the report "confirms my long standing belief that only through the universal approach of a social security-financed program, can the basic health needs of our senior citizens be effectively met."

The social security approach is the basis of the King-Anderson bill, the subject of forthcoming hearings by the House Ways & Means Committee. Kerr-Mills was enacted in 1960 to provide federal matching grants to states to provide health care to "medically indigent" elderly persons whose incomes and assets fall within limits set individually by the states.

The American Medical Association and other opponents of social security financing have contended that Kerr-Mills, supplemented by

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N.Y. Times Supplement To Tell AFL-CIO Story

"The Hands That Build America," a 44-page magazine supplement telling the story of the AFL-CIO as it meets for its 5th convention, will be distributed as a section of the New York Sunday Times Nov. 17, and with the Times' West Coast edition the following day.

The rotogravure supplement was prepared as a project of the federation's Dept. of Public Relations under the supervision of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. All headquarters staff departments contributed material, and 26 AFL-CIO unions and affiliated departments purchased space to present their own messages and help cover costs.

These paid messages consume about 20 pages of total space, with the balance devoted to text detailing organized labor's achievements since the early days of the nation, its current programs and problems, and its aspirations for the future.

Major articles deal with the AFL-CIO's objectives, the state of its 131 national and international unions and their 60,000 locals, the federation's efforts to help build democratic trade unionism in the developing nations, its fight for equal rights for all Americans, automation's impact on jobs, labor's role in community services and voter registration drives, and the AFL-CIO's function as "the people's lobby" in pressing for state and federal legislation of benefit to the entire nation.

Following distribution of the supplement by the Times, additional copies will be available from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies will be free. Quantity prices will be 10 cents each in lots of less than 1,000 and $75 per 1,000 or larger orders.

Kennedy, Wirtz, Geijer To Speak at Convention

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will be Executive Vice Pres. Joe Morris.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a one-day meeting Nov. 13. The convention will open at 10 a.m., the following day, go into recess Saturday and Sunday while committees are in session, and reconvene Monday morning, the 18th.

A recess is scheduled that afternoon for a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board, made up of Executive Council members and the chief executive officers of affiliated national and international unions and trade and industrial departments.

In advance of the federation's biennial gatherings, five of its departments will hold their own conventions. The Industrial Union Dept. will meet at the Statler Hotel in Washington, Nov. 7-8. Assembling at the Americana in New York will be the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Nov. 6-8; the Metal Trades Dept., Nov. 11-13; the Maritime Trades Dept., Nov. 11-13, and the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Nov. 11-12.

In addition, the Intl. Labor Press Association will hold its annual meeting Nov. 11-13 at the Park-Sheraton Hotel in New York, and the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries will meet Nov. 14-19 at the Americana.

International visitors expected as AFL-CIO convention guests include Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui, Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers; Joint Sec. Rhaidhri Roberts, Irish Congress of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. Haruo Wada, Japanese Trade Union Congress; Gen. Sec. J. H. Pollydore, British Guiana Trades Union Council; Gen. Sec. Mamadou E. Jallow, Gambia Workers' Union; Gen. Sec. Habib Achour, Union Generale Tunieienne du Travail.

Other Guests

Also Gen. Sec. Clement Lubembe, Kenya Federation of Labor; Gen. Sec. Raphael Ngamby, Cameroon Federation of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. A. Kithima, Syndicat National des Travailleurs Congolais; Gen. Sec. Lawrence Borha, United Labor Congress of Nigeria; Deputy Gen. Sec. P. Barreiro Lulendo, Liga Geral de Trabalhadores de Angola (in exile); Pres. Tranquoc Buu, Vietnamese Confederation of Christian Labor; Gen. Sec. Tom Bavin, Intl. Federation of Plantation, Agricultural & Allied Workers.

General Board Meet Is Set for Nov. 18

The AFL-CIO General Board will meet in the Americana Hotel in New York at 2:30 p.m. on Nov. 18, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has notified federation affiliates.

The board is composed of members of the Executive Council and the president or chief executive officer of each affiliated national or international union and each trade and industrial department.

Under Art. X of the AFL-CIO constitution, the General Board is charged with deciding "all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Officers or the Executive Council." The Executive Council has adopted a policy that General Board meetings will be executive in character.

Union Attorneys To Meet Nov. 18

A conference of attorneys representing the AFL-CIO and its affiliates will be held at 2 p.m., Nov. 18, at the Americana Hotel in New York City during the federation's convention there, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced.

The conference will be under the direction of AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll.

Inviting participation by union legal representatives, Meany said the meeting would provide "an excellent opportunity to frankly and candidly review the many vital legal issues that presently affect organized labor and the nation generally."

West Indies Unionists Train in Puerto Rico

New York—Eleven union officals from the British West Indies have enrolled at Puerto Rico's Inter-American University on full scholarships provided by the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development, according to an announcement here by the United Presbyterian Church.

Eight unionists from Trinidad, and three others are enrolled in a 15-week seminar. After graduation they will conduct labor relations courses in their own communities.

Treasury Recommendations Attacked:

Ship Officers' Safety Drive Aimed at Tanker Hazards

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots have launched a major campaign to eliminate hazardous conditions and practices aboard tankers and other U.S.-flag merchant ships.

The union's safety committee announced the drive on the heels of a government report that failed to recommend mandatory safety precautions the MM&P regards as essential to guard against explosions from gases given off by highly volatile cargo residues in empty tankers.

The MM&P called on deck officers themselves to see that such vessels are rendered gas free.

Its statement charged that the government panel—the Treasury Dept. Committee on Tanker Hazards—lacked "the single individual most capable of intelligently and objectively serving the committee's function: a qualified tanker deck officer."

Charles M. Crooks, president of the union and chairman of its safety committee, disclosed that he had issued such a warning in a letter to Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon when the government committee was announced Apr. 18, 1962.

His offer to supply the services of an experienced officer, Crooks said, went unheeded, and the Treasury Committee issued its report last Aug. 14.

The MM&P committee said that after a lengthy study of key court decisions and Coast Guard hearings dealing with gas-freeing and other safety precautions, it was convinced "that there are sufficient guidelines established for effective enforcement by officers who are charged with overall responsibility by federal laws."

Where court opinions vary from informal or government-sponsored studies, the committee said, enforcement will be based on the court decisions as representing "the ultimate test."

It contrasted the position of the Treasury committee in declining to recommend mandatory gas-freeing precautions with a federal court ruling in the Mission San Francisco case, which the MM&P committee described as "the classic case" on the lack of safety practices in the tankship trade.

The Mission, a government chartered tanker, was bound from Philadelphia to New York with its tanks empty when it collided with a cargo vessel in the Delaware River, Mar. 6, 1957. Ten crew members including the master, all deck watch officers, pilot and radio officer, were killed in the resulting explosions and fires.

The courts declared that the vessel should not have been permitted to proceed without being rendered gas free and that its condition as it navigated through "relatively crowded narrow channels" made it "as dangerous as a ship laden with explosives." The ship owners, and the government as operators, were found guilty of negligence for failure to provide gas-freeing or inerting equipment.

The MM&P safety committee, which besides Crooks includes Vice Pres. Patrick J. King, Sec.-Treas. John M. Bishop and Marvin Schwartz, the union's counsel, also listed two other targets in its campaign:

- Company pressures on deck officers to maintain speed under low visibility conditions, such as fog, despite court and Coast Guard rulings that the only safe speed is that which enables the vessel to stop within half the distance of visibility.
- The "growing practice" of many companies of failing to provide the watch officer with a full watch on deck at all times during loading or discharging in port, in violation of Coast Guard requirements.

Calling on members to keep the MM&P apprised of all unsafe shipboard conditions and practices, the committee warned that lack of adequate safety precautions not only presents a danger to life and property, but also jeopardizes the Coast Guard licenses of deck officers and, as a result, their livelihoods and accrued pension rights.

3 Unionists Named Federal Conciliators

Three former officials of AFL-CIO affiliates are among 10 new conciliators announced by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

They are Thomas A. Brennan, Elberon, N. J., formerly a Brewery Workers international representative who has been assigned to the FMCS office in St. Louis; Robert E. Crusie, former president of Rubber Workers Local 200, Saint Marys, O., assigned to Washington headquarters; Richard D. Williams, Markham, Ill., a former international representative of the Auto Workers, who will work out of Chicago.

Organizing Campaign Adds 6,000 in Maine

Portland, Me.—A concentrated and coordinated organizing drive by the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions in Maine has brought 6,000 new members into union bargaining units in the last 20 months.

Participating unions have recorded success in 61.9 percent of the 42 elections they engaged in—26 wins to 16 losses—and raised total union membership in the state past the 60,000 mark, greatly improving the organizing climate and the standing of unions, economically and politically, according to drive participants.

Success was credited to the "complete harmony and unity among participating unions," said George Craig of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, headed by Dir. John Livingston.

The organizing effort got under way at a meeting here early in 1962, following guidelines for organizing laid down by the federation's Executive Council and the 1961 convention, which called for more vigorous organizing efforts and cooperation of area unions with each other.

Nineteen unions pooled their efforts in the drive, which brought in new union units ranging from eight to 1,800. One of the results of the campaign was the creation of a new 600-member local in one area with an immediate potential of 1,300 members.

The main "target" areas were Portland and Bangor, which have an unorganized potential of 4,000 more workers. The Maine organizing committee under AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Hugh Thompson and Arthur Lebel, coordinator, has agreed to concentrate on that potential and to leave for later efforts some 4,100 workers who voted against union representation by a margin of 2.5 to 1.5.

A feature of the campaign here was the committee's policy of frank and open publicity—announcing the organizing goals, identifying them by name, and urging workers to cooperate with the committee.

The result was a steady flurry of reports on organizing possibilities and sustained interest by non-union workers in helping the drive.

The first announcement of the drive, in the Portland Evening Express and other newspapers, listed 12 plants for organization, including one plant where workers had turned down three previous union invitations. The fourth time broke the spell—the workers voted last Mar. 15, 195 to 172, for four cooperating unions: the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, and Carpenters.

The organizing committee won 11 elections in 1962 and 15 this year. It lost 9 in 1962, 7 in 1963.

STARS OF THE STAGE, screen and television helped make the 15th annual exhibit of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO a hit at the Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona, Calif. The picture shows Keenan Wynn, veteran actor who was one of several performers provided by Actors Equity and other unions, passing out a shopping bag to a fair fair-goer.

Office Employes Organize:

Noon-Hour 'Musical' Keys Wall St. Drive

New York—Wall St. got itself an earful and an eyeful when Office Employes Local 153 took a show to the famed financial district.

The earful was a "musical" organizing campaign on the exalted steps of the Subtreasury building, where George Washington was sworn in as the first President of the United States.

During the noon hour, when thousands of bank and brokerage firm employes spill out for the lunch break, Local 153 had a 12-piece band and top recording star Johnny Desmond, who regaled his audience with such pointedly titled songs like, "What Kind Of Fool Am I?"

The eyeful consisted of 25 of the best-looking female members of Local 153, complete with Pilgrim collars, who circulated through the throng distributing membership applications. About 20,000 pieces of literature were distributed. The membership application itself was a rather unique device, printed like a stock certificate which on one side said:

"This certificate entitles the bearer to a large share of benefits through Local 153, Office Employes Union, AFL-CIO. It is redeemable in greater job security, better working conditions, overtime rates, sick leave and vacations, guaranteed bonuses and commissions, salary increases and health care. To be effective, this certificate should be properly executed on the reverse hereof and registered with Local 153, OEIU, AFL-CIO." It was signed by Howard Coughlin, OEIU president. On the back was a stamped and self-addressed application form.

There were two performances to take care of both the 12 noon and 1 p.m. lunch hours. Desmond and the orchestra did both "matinee" and "evening" performances.

Between songs and music, Coughlin told an audience estimated at more than 20,000 that the future of Wall St. employes is grim without the protection of collective bargaining.

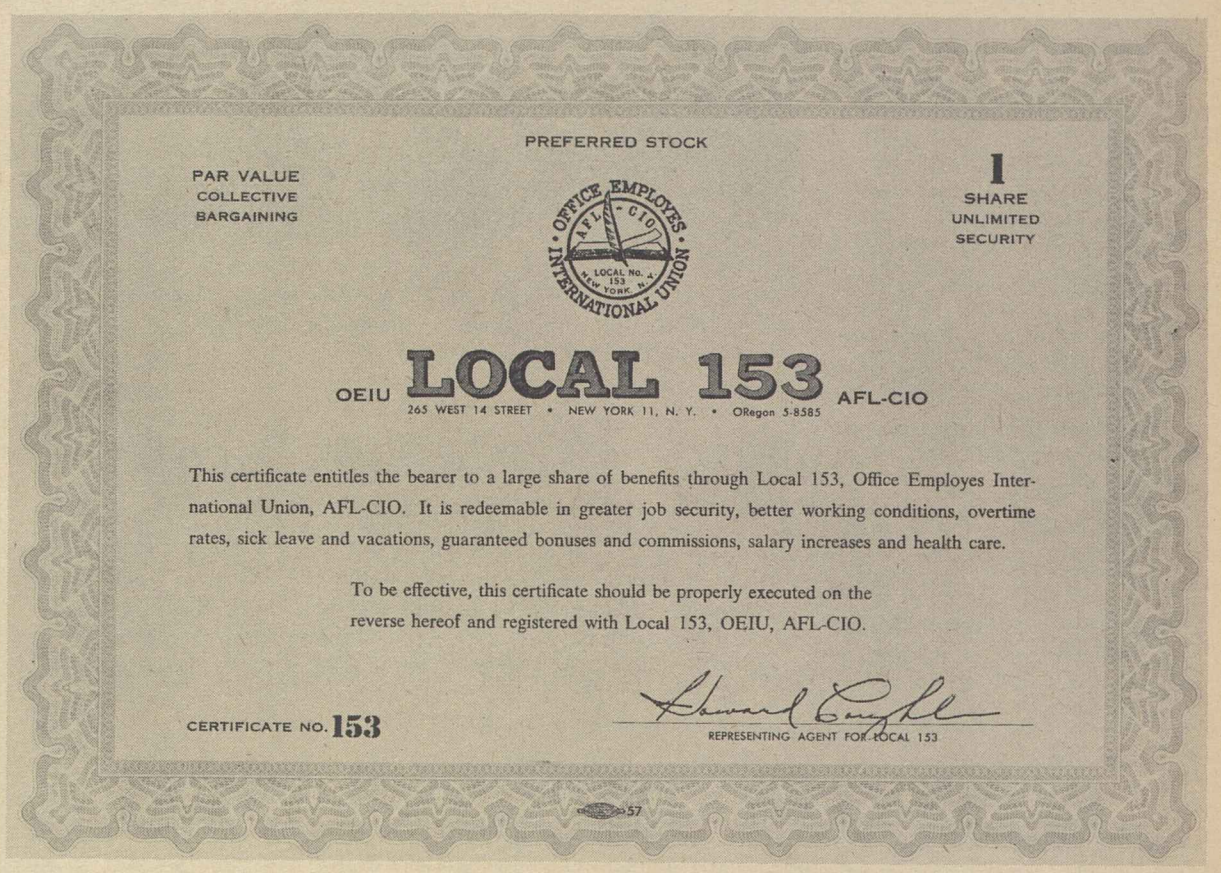
The continuing intrusion and spread of automation in banks and brokerage houses, he warned, will more and more weaken whatever job security might exist.

He quoted U.S. Labor Dept. figures, statements by John Snyder, president of U.S. Industries, and Pres. Kennedy in support of the union position that collective bargaining is the only answer to the problems of Wall St. personnel.

Coughlin pointed to the fact that most Wall St. firms are unincorporated partnerships, which divide their profits at the end of each fiscal year. There isn't any provision for retention of surplus to be used for the establishment of a pension plan, he emphasized, and, as a consequence, most brokerage house employes face retirement with only the possibility of Social Security.

"There is no reason whatsoever," he said "why a Streetwide pension plan cannot be established whereby employes working for brokerage houses any place in the financial area can participate and benefit."

He explained that the plan could provide full coverage even if employes change their place of employment within the financial industry.



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This certificate entitles the bearer to a large share of benefits through Local 153, Office Employes International Union, AFL-CIO. It is redeemable in greater job security, better working conditions, overtime rates, sick leave and vacations, guaranteed bonuses and commissions, salary increases and health care.

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CERTIFICATE NO. 153

Howard Coughlin
REPRESENTING AGENT FOR LOCAL 153

ORGANIZING MESSAGE of the Office Employes was carried to workers in banks and brokerage houses on New York's Wall St. with lunchtime rallies on the steps of the Subtreasury. As OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin (speaking) described the advantages of union membership to a total of 20,000 listeners, 25 of the union's prettiest feminine members mingled with the crowd and passed out "shares" of "preferred stock" (lower photo) listing union benefits and carrying membership applications on the reverse side. Singer Johnny Desmond and his orchestra helped draw the audience.

Labor Urges Civil Defense Funds Boost

The AFL-CIO has urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to restore $64.1 million cut by the House from the funds sought by the Administration for the nation's civil defense program in fiscal 1964.

"Most important and essential," said AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, is the $46.9 million the house failed to include to cover the government's program of stocking shelter space in existing buildings with food, water containers, and medical, radiation and sanitation kits.

In a letter to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Biemiller also noted that the House had trimmed $12.2 million from the $82.2 million sought for operation and maintenance of established civil defense programs, including matching grants to states and local civil defense organizations.

In addition, he observed, the Administration's request for $22.8 million for civil defense research, shelter survey and marking had been cut back by $5 million.

Rail Shop Unions Seek Authorization for Strike

Six railroad shopcraft unions have asked their 160,000 members to vote strike authorization in order to move year-old negotiations on job security off dead center.

The unions, in a joint bargaining drive coordinated by the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., are seeking to protect shop workers against what the strike vote circular described as "the most serious problem affecting the shopcraft employes . . . the severe decline in jobs and the hardships resulting to employes."

The Machinists, Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Boilermakers, and Firemen & Oilers are asking:

- A ban on subcontracting out of repair work regularly performed in railroad shops.
- Severance pay for employes whose jobs are abolished because of technological change.
- Extension of the employe protection package which has been provided in railroad mergers since 1936 to cover workers displaced "as a result of any changes in the Presidential Emergency Board and operation" of a railroad.

This provides a guarantee of 60 percent of regular pay for up to five years for workers who lose their jobs.

The unions submitted their demands in the fall of 1962, but little progress has been made in negotiations and mediation.

Since then the non-operating unions have also submitted proposals for wage, holiday and vacation improvements. The negotiations on these issues are being conducted separately and are not involved in the strike vote.

Nov. 21 is the deadline for return of the strike ballots. If a strike is authorized, the unions would then be able to set a strike date if current mediation efforts fail to bring an agreement. That would normally lead to appointment of a

IUE Westinghouse Conference Approves New 3-Year Contract

Pittsburgh—The Westinghouse Conference Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has approved a new three-year agreement with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. calling for wage increases averaging 13.5 cents an hour, improved vacations, wider service credits for pensions, seniority and vacations, an increase in weekly layoff income benefits and improvements in pension and insurance benefits.

The board gave its approval after 12 weeks of negotiations, including two weeks of talks after an Oct. 14 contract expiration date. The pact provides improved benefits for 36,000 covered workers.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Westinghouse continued with the aid of federal mediators. The union said strike authorization votes received from several IBEW locals could signal walkouts at any time after midnight Oct. 31.

The IUE-Westinghouse board said in a statement that while a number of problems fought for in bargaining remain unsolved, gains made during the negotiations will "have a great impact" on Westinghouse workers and their families.

"Through application of an accumulated service provision of the contract," it said, "thousands of workers with interrupted service in the Westinghouse chain will automatically gain in pension entitlements, job rights and vacation benefits."

Medical and hospital benefits have been increased and the coverage broadened, but the board added it was "mindful of the improvements that were not offered" by the company and of other provisions the company insisted on and must "now prove workable and not regressive."

"Westinghouse must show a new spirit," it observed, "in equitable adjustment of grievances, or face continuous court tests on the arbitrability of unresolved complaints.

"In locations where the company may now arbitrarily set the dates of workers' vacations, it must demonstrate equal concern between the needs of the workers and production schedules.

"Incentive systems, particularly in the lamp division, must be reevaluated and overhauled to justify their usefulness. The problem of health and insurance protection for retirees cannot be ignored. And, as one of the major corporations in the U.S., Westinghouse must work with the union in seeking remedies to the job insecurity brought on by subcontracting and automation."

Four More Navy Bases Recognize Metal Trades

AFL-CIO unions have won exclusive bargaining rights at three more naval shipyards and a Navy torpedo station, the federation's Metal Trades Dept. has announced.

Pres. B. A. Gritta said the new recognition agreements cover nearly 6,500 blue collar workers at the Portsmouth, N. H., shipyard, 5,000 workers at the Long Beach, Calif., Naval Shipyard and 6,000 employed at the San Francisco shipyard.

All three shipyards recognized local metal trades councils as exclusive bargaining agents for hourly-paid workers on the basis of membership card checks.

The Metal Trades affiliates, which have been conducting a massive organizing campaign since Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition, now hold bargaining rights for nearly 50,000 workers at eight of the nation's 11 naval shipyards.

At the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station at Keyport, Wash., where the issue of recognition went to an election, the 538 employes voted overwhelmingly for the Bremerton Metal Trades Council, Gritta said.

Contract negotiations will get under way soon at the Navy installations where bargaining rights have been won. Contracts have already been negotiated at two shipyards—at Bremerton, Wash., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Living Costs Stay Stable In September

The consumer's cost of living remained unchanged in September for the second straight month as lower prices for food and transportation offset price hikes for other goods and services, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Factory workers' take-home pay rose to $87.78 per week as a result of increases in the workweek and hourly earnings, the department said in a companion report.

With consumer prices remaining stable, this rise in spendable earnings represented a gain in real earnings or buying power, it was noted.

The Consumer Price Index stood at 107.1 in September, the report said. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.71.

"The index was nine-tenths of 1 percent above a year ago," the report added, "principally because of higher costs of services, particularly those associated with housing, medical care and recreation."

Union-negotiated escalator clauses tied to the September CPI will bring cost-of-living wage hikes of 1 or 2 cents an hour to some 80,000 workers, most of them in aerospace and public transit firms. Another 22,000 workers in a variety of industries will receive 1-cent or 2-cent hikes based on city indexes.

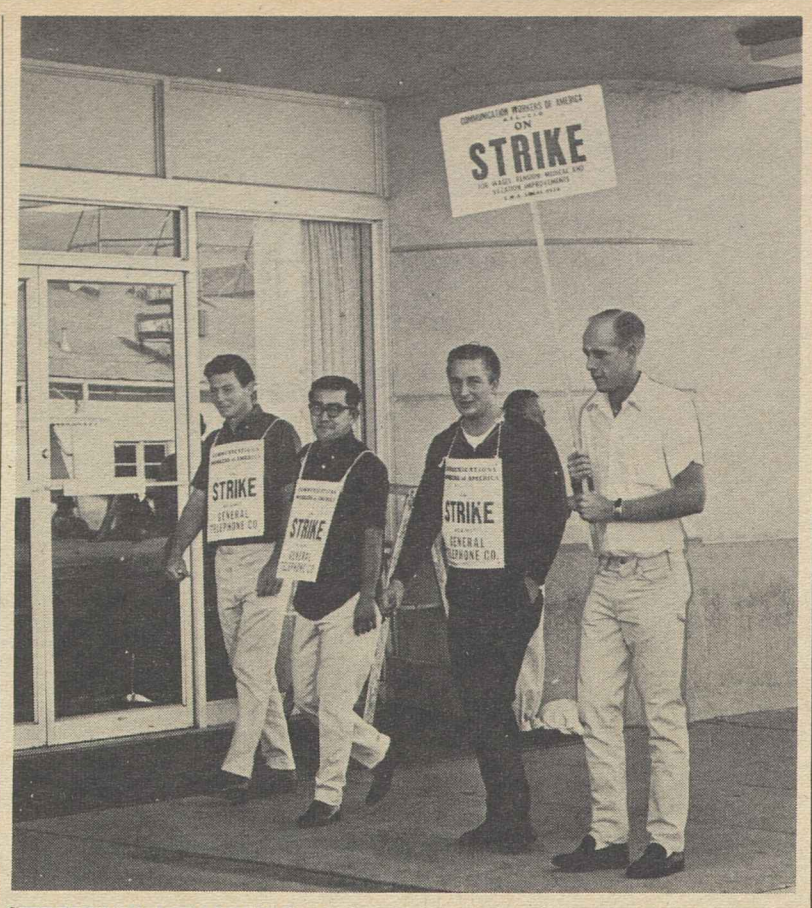
The report on spendable earnings showed a rise of $1.20 to $87.78 for a factory worker with three dependents. The single worker's spendable earnings—gross pay reduced by federal income and social security taxes—recorded a rise of $1.12 to $80.01 a week.

In both cases, there was a 2 percent increase over the year. Real earnings—take-home pay reduced by any rise in the cost of living—were up 1 percent over the year.

Ontario Hospital Plan Run at Cost of 2.2%

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario's public hospitalization plan has paid more than $1 billion in benefits since it was started on Jan. 1, 1959, an administrative cost of only 2.2 percent, according to a report by the Hospital Services Commission.

In the four-year period ending Dec. 31, 1962, benefits of more than $805 million were paid to cover services to nearly 6.2 million persons, the report showed.



STRIKING MEMBERS of the Communications Workers picket a General Telephone Co. installation in California. Nearly 9,000 employes struck after the company refused to match the "going rate" on wages and benefits established earlier in contracts with Bell System companies.

New York Firemen Mark 45th Birthday

New York—The 45-year history of Local 94 of the Fire Fighters proves that public employes "have a place in the trade union movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at an anniversary assembly here.

He was addressing a dinner of the Uniformed Firemen's Association of Greater New York, which the local had dedicated to him as guest of honor because, as the citation put it, "There has been no individual in organized labor who has given longer service to the New York City fire fighter."

'Distinguished American'

In a congratulatory telegram to the union, Pres. Kennedy said he was "delighted to send my warm greetings" to Local 94 and to the guest of honor, "a distinguished American I am pleased to call my friend."

"Such an occasion," said the President, "serves to remind the community of its gratitude to those who risk their lives to safeguard their fellow-citizens from what was the great scourge of cities."

A sad note of the evening came when Local Pres. Gerald J. Ryan, the dinner chairman, announced that in the 45-year history of the union, 423 firemen had been killed in the line of duty.

Meany told the 1,800 dinner guests that the AFL-CIO was concerned with building free trade unions overseas and that 25 percent of its budget was spent outside of the U.S. for this purpose.

He was proud of AFL-CIO sponsorship of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which is teaching Latin American workers "the rudiments of American trade unionism and the American economy," he continued.

"No dictator can dictate," he said, "unless he controls the means of production, and he cannot control them if the workers are free to form free trade unions."

Another speaker was Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who described Meany as "at once the symbol of both hard-won battles and the enduring economic and social advances of the American labor movement."

Rockefeller Lauds Meany

"Relatively few are aware," the New York governor said, "of the extent to which the influence of George Meany has extended throughout the world and especially in the western hemisphere."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner expressed pride that the city government's labor relations policy had "greatly stimulated the organization of city employes into unions . . . and today thousands of city employes are organized into locals affiliated with the AFL-CIO."

"I have always supported the position," he said, "that public employes are entitled to organization, so that they may, effectively and in an orderly manner, present their requests for wage adjustments and improved job conditions and their grievances."

The mayor said that "the really big job" facing labor and his own administration is "the fight for state legislation abolishing the onerous and unrealistic penalties in the Condon-Wadlin Act," a state law prohibiting strikes by public employes. Such legislation "must clearly recognize the principle of home rule," he said.

Flight Engineers Elect William Gill President

The Flight Engineers elected a new president at their 15th annual convention, held in Washington, and voted a "substantial" increase in membership assessments to support 600 members on strike since June 23, 1962, against Eastern Air Lines.

The new president is William A. Gill, Jr., previously vice president of the FEIA chapter at Pan American World Airways. He was installed as successor to Ronald A. Brown, who will serve temporarily as assistant to Gill until returning to United Air Lines as a flight engineer.

Brown resigned after serving four years. He said the union will intensify its support of members who struck against Eastern and will continue its efforts to get a contract similar to those reached on Pan American and TWA.

Eastern, said Brown, has refused to accept terms similar to those in a settlement formula worked out by former Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and urged on the airline by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Delegates agreed to increase picketing at seven Eastern locations. It was agreed also that the new president should work vigorously toward settlement of a contract dispute with American Airlines, where negotiations over working conditions and crew complement have been continuing for more than two years.

Gill, who is 39, has had 11 years of union experience. He did three years of maintenance and flight engineering in the Air Force; six years of maintenance and inspection work for the former Capital Airlines; 11 years as flight engineer for Pan American. He has been an FEIA board member for eight years.

CWA on Picket Lines:

Struck Phone Firm Accused of Threats

By Eugene A. Kelly

Santa Monica, Calif.—A strike of 8,800 Communications Workers against the General Telephone Co. of California has brought union charges of company intimidation in the form of cancellation of life insurance and sick benefits, and deportation threats against workers who are not American citizens.

The union said the campaign started soon after picket lines were set up Oct. 19. It filed a blanket unfair labor practice charge covering "all acts of intimidation, coercion and restraint" and also urged U.S. Attorney Gen. Robert Kennedy and the Federal Communications Commission to investigate company monitoring of union telephone calls and discontinuance of telephone service to several strike leaders.

The walkout was called after five months of unsuccessful negotiations over contract terms. The company, the union said, refused to meet terms similar to those accepted recently by the other big telephone utility here, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., a unit of the Bell System. Major issues are wages, vacations, pensions, health insurance and extraordinary medical expense benefits.

General of California is the largest unit in the General chain, largest "independent" phone firm in the nation. While pickets marched in this state, talks on new contracts at other General units have slowed almost to a standstill. The other units are General of the Southwest, Southeast, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin and the recently acquired Western California Telephone Co., totaling 6,000 CWA members.

The California contract had a July 6 expiration date which was extended from time to time until bargaining was broken off. A major sticking point, the union said, was management's refusal to complete pension plan improvements in less than 10 years. A five-year program was recently negotiated in pacts with Bell System companies.

CWA locals in the California sector of the Bell System have begun a program of "adopting" striking General locals here by covering expenses of "adopted" locals not taken care of by a general defense fund.

Shortly after the strike started, the General Telephone & Electronics Corp., parent company of the General system, reported record sales and earnings for the September quarter and the first nine months of the year—total earnings up from $59 million to $71 million. The General of California president at the same time announced a 21 percent profit increase for the third quarter.

CWA picket lines are being maintained at all company installations, including those at North American Aviation Corp., Douglas-Aerojet General and Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The union charged that company officials have threatened to call on the U.S. Immigration Service to take action against strikers whose visas or other papers are subject to withdrawal or cancellation.

Philadelphia Suspends Fire Fighter Pickets

Philadelphia—A campaign to win better pay for Philadelphia's firemen has produced suspension of 59 members of the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters.

The men received suspensions and notices of intent to dismiss from Fire Commissioner Frank L. McNamee. The action followed decision by the local to spread out its informational picket line from City Hall doorways to a location facing the re-election campaign headquarters of Mayor James H. J. Tate.

Pres. James Forbes of the IAFF local maintained that the pickets were sent to locations where the crowds are. City officials ruled that the local's action constituted a form of political activity ruled out by Philadelphia's civil service regulations. The union went into court and has obtained a temporary restraining order that halts for at least 10 days any action by the city to stop the men's pay.

The national office of the Fire Fighters has appealed to the mayor for new talks to find solutions to the economic problems of the city fire fighting force. Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus said that the low Philadelphia salaries for fire fighters have produced "discontent, low morale and unrest." Expressing deep concern over the pickets' suspensions, Kabachus suggested that a quick agreement on wage rates would provide a basis for settling the other matters.

"I feel certain that you, as a conscientious public servant, would agree with me that some method must be found to bring about a fair and equitable adjustment in the pay of Philadelphia fire fighters," the union official told Tate.

Union fire fighters are aware, Kabachus continued, not only of an inequity between their pay and that of firemen in other cities, but of inequities in Philadelphia's own wage structure for city employes.

Surveys made by the IAFF show that basic pay in Philadelphia is $5,540 a year. Los Angeles and San Francisco pay more than $8,000; New York pays over $7,600; Chicago about $5,600 and Detroit over $6,300.

The Philadelphia local has asked for increases of $1,200 a year, but the city's offer has been only $400 for men in the lower brackets and $200 for those now receiving over $5,615 a year.

Chicago Committee To Revamp COPE

Chicago—Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO has set up a committee to reorganize the Chicago area Committee on Political Education.

Lee and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Faul of the council are ex officio members. Others are Vice Pres. James E. Blakely of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Vice Pres. George Bynum of the Barbers; Dir. Joseph Germano of Steelworkers Dist. 31; Financial Sec. James Hill of Bus Operators Div. 241; Pres. William L. McFetridge of Flat Janitors Local 1, an AFL-CIO vice president; Pres. Earl J. McMahon of the Building Trades Council; Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, and Pres. Richard Wren of Operating Engineers Local 399.

Besides Tax Cut, Public Works:

Step-Up in Wage Increases Held Essential to Growth

Rapid wage increases are a necessary ingredient of the economic program the nation needs to provide jobs for its unemployed, the AFL-CIO's top economist has declared.

Two other major ingredients, said Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger of the federation's Dept. of Research, are tax reduction and larger government investment in public works.

No one single remedy is going to solve the high rate of unemployment, Goldfinger told Hobart Rowen of Newsweek and Mort Singer of Kiplinger's Washington Letter, who questioned him on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast over the Mutual radio network.

The state of America's business health, he observed, indicates that the economy requires "somewhat more rapid wage increases than we have had in the past because unit labor costs have been declining, profit margins have been increasing, and profits are moving up from one record to another."

Asked whether he agrees with Treasury Sec. C. Douglas Dillon that industry and labor must exercise "restraint" in prices and wages, he responded:

- The size of wage increases has been getting smaller in the past five to seven years.
- The rate of increase in productive efficiency has been rising rapidly during the same period, and particularly in the last three years.
- As a result, unit labor costs have been declining, and the employer's cost per unit of output is less now than it was several years ago, principally in manufacturing.

What's needed, said Goldfinger, is economic balance—a balance between the ability to produce and the ability to sell.

"We have been increasing our ability to produce in this economy year after year, and productivity has been increasing very rapidly," he said. "We have been extending automation from one industry to another and from one company to another. But our ability to sell this growing volume of goods and services . . . has lagged far behind. And what we need is to step up our ability to sell what we can produce.

"It is for that reason that the AFL-CIO strongly supports the tax cut and the accelerated public works extension through 1964; and it is for that reason we believe that consumer buying power also must increase at a somewhat more rapid pace than it has in the past several years."

Goldfinger observed that such a program would not be inflationary because there is no excessive demand for goods and services in the American economy.

He repudiated a suggestion that the accelerated public works program involves "make-work," declaring that such programs are public investments in needed improvements—water treatment programs, sewerage services, public buildings, school repairs, street repairs and maintenance.

"It is time that all of us realize that government investment is, in many ways, as important as or more important than private investments," he said.

100,000 Jobs to Date

The accelerated public works law passed last year, he noted, "has provided 100,000 jobs to date and is expected to furnish an additional 100,000 jobs before January 1964."

If no action is taken to extend the program beyond January, he warned, many of those currently employed on public works projects will again join the ranks of the unemployed.

22-Hour Medical Bills Cost Widow $1,737

Milwaukee, Wis.—More than $1,700 in hospital and medical bills flowing from an illness of less than 24 hours recently produced a tragic case study of the need for social security old-age hospital insurance, as proposed in the King-Anderson bill.

The story came to light when Mrs. Theresa O'Connor Schultz, a 66-year-old Milwaukee widow, wrote her congressman, Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D), appealing for help in meeting the bills she was presented shortly after the death of her husband last April.

Peter Schultz was 67 and had been refused medical and hospitalization insurance by the Blue Cross and two other private companies when he was stricken. He died the day after undergoing heart surgery during a 22-hour hospitalization.

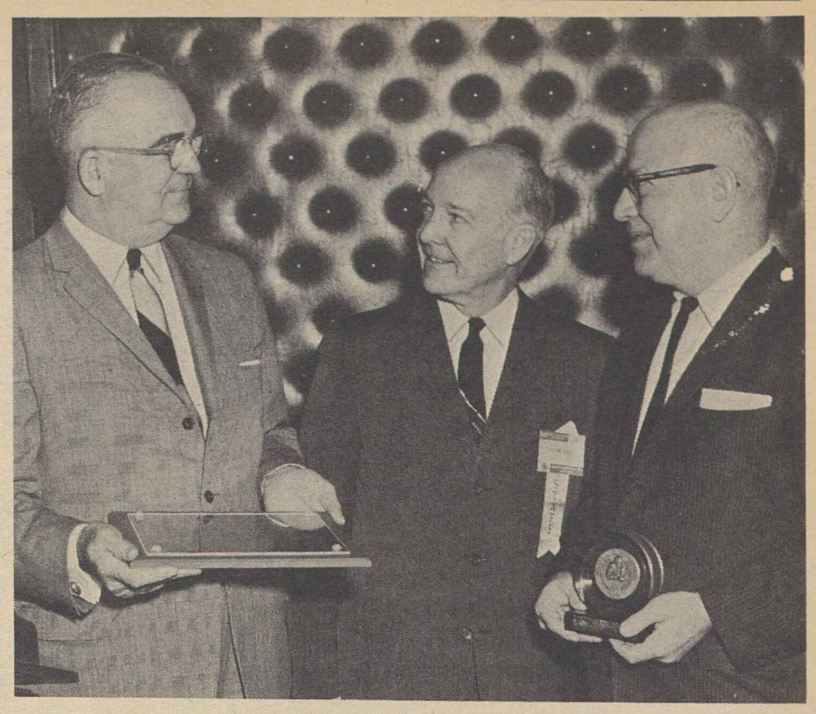
Then the bills descended on Mrs. Schultz—$545 for one doctor, $100 for another, $105 for the anesthetist, $21 for a nurse, $38 for a clinic, and $907.15—including $405 for blood—for the hospital.

In response to Mrs. Schultz's appeal, Reuss enlisted several donors, including himself and his wife, to give replacement blood at the local blood bank and help cut down that part of the staggering bill.

He noted that the blood contributions would be of some assistance to the widow, but pointed out that she has small funds left with which to supplement her social security payment.

"At 66, she expects to encounter difficulty in getting a job," Reuss observed. "So I feel badly that we're not able to do more to help her through this tough situation.

"Unfortunately, Mr. Schultz's case is by no means unusual. It highlights once again the acute need for a program so that all Americans can have the advantages of modern medical wonders in their old age without impoverishing themselves or their families. Every other civilized country has taken care of this problem years ago."



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL honors Pres. Hunter P. Wharton (left) of the Operating Engineers, new council vice president for labor; and Lloyd D. Utter (right), safety director of the Auto Workers, outgoing vice president. Howard Pyle, president of the Safety Council (center), gave Wharton a testimonial plaque in recognition of his service as chairman last year of the Labor Conference and presented Utter with a Safety Council 50th anniversary medallion.

Unions Given Warning On Radiation Problems

Chicago—Sooner or later, "all unions will face a radiation problem," Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers warned a labor session of the 1963 National Safety Congress here.

Swisher, co-chairman of the National Safety Council Labor Conference's Radiation Committee, urged unions to begin work now to protect their members against the hazards of on-the-job radiation. He said:

"Radiation exposure through use of atomic energy is the first federally created and controlled job hazard. Labor must see to it that the federal government retains control over safety standards.

"We can live with radiation and push the atomic energy industry forward with proper safeguards against latent health dangers."

Swisher called for repeal of a federal law which permits states to control civilian atom projects. He said the Federal Radiation Council should draft atom safety codes and enforce the rules. The council should be backed up by an advisory group representing labor, management, government, science and religion, he added.

Gordon M. Dunning, deputy director of the Div. of Occupational Safety of the Atomic Energy Commission, shared the platform with Swisher.

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, of the Operating Engineers, was installed as National Safety Council vice president for labor at a two-day meeting of the Labor Conference held before the Safety Congress opened.

Wharton was given a testimonial plaque in recognition of his work as chairman of the Labor Conference last year. Current Labor Conference chairman is Victor E. Whitehouse, safety director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Vice Chairman is John Connors, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The Labor Conference suggested:

- That AFL-CIO national and state central bodies put safety in high priority in their programs.
- That AFL-CIO headquarters establish a safety department to work with state central bodies and international unions.
- That international unions establish safety departments to aid local and state affiliates.

The conference voted to continue the Safer Labor Day Campaign in 1964.

TRIBUTE TO HUNGARY'S freedom fighters on the 7th anniversary of their revolt against Soviet oppression is paid by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in what has become a tradition of displaying a cross of lighted windows in the IUE headquarters building, which faces the Soviet embassy in Washington. Connecting the lights is Stephen Serenyi, a member of IUE Local 475, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a former freedom fighter, Hungarian newspaperman and Olympic athlete. From left are Vice Pres. Dominick Zillini of Local 475, Chief Steward Eric Reitman of Local 475, Rep. Joseph G. Minish (D-N. J.), Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild, Serenyi and Mrs. Serenyi; Rep. Edward J. Patten (D-N. J.), IUE Pres. James B. Carey, and Rep. Carleton R. Sickles (D-Md.).

October Jobless Rate Unimproved at 5.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

without work for six months or longer, about the same number as in September and unchanged from a year ago."

Within the total group of 3.5 million unemployed, there was a slight improvement in some categories and a worsening in others over the month and the year.

The adjusted jobless rate for adult men held at 4.1 percent for the third straight month. The rate for adult women fell from a 1963 high of 5.8 percent in September to 5.4 percent in October, about the level for the first half of the year.

Labor force time lost through unemployment and part-time work amounted to 6.6 percent in October, the same as a year ago and almost unchanged from September's 6.7 percent, the report showed.

Manpower expert Harold Goldstein, asked if labor force time lost is a better yardstick than the 5.5 percent jobless rate, replied "It reflects better than the 5.5 percent the extent to which the economy succeeds in providing full-time jobs for people."

The 6.6 percent labor force time lost means that the economy is operating at 93.4 percent efficiency in terms of manpower.

The teenage jobless rate registered 15.4 percent in October, remaining within the 14-to-16 percent range prevalent all year.

On the employment side of the picture, the total of jobholders rose by 350,000 to 69.9 million in October, a normal change for the month. The rise occurred in the non-farm sector, agriculture holding steady as expected at 5.4 million.

The total labor force was up by 300,000 as expected to a total of 76.1 million, the report said. The over-the-year gain was 1.2 million.

Homework

A **SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE** has come up with a comprehensive report which should be made required reading for all members of the House Ways & Means Committee.

An intensive three-year investigation of the operation of the Kerr-Mills Act for medical assistance to the aged produces the following conclusion, the subcommittee majority declared:

"Kerr-Mills cannot, of itself, solve that problem which we have found to be the most persistent and frightening one confronting millions of older people in all parts of the country—the problem of assuring economic access to adequate medical care on a decent, self-respecting basis."

The Ways & Means Committee has scheduled for mid-November hearings on bills to provide hospital care for the aged through social security. The evidence contained in the McNamara subcommittee report should dispel any lingering doubts in the House committee and help bring about quick action on reporting out a measure that would meet the critical needs of the elderly.

Price Stagnation

A **4 PERCENT** economic growth rate is not enough to make a dent in the nation's current high levels of unemployment.

That's the conclusion that emerges clearly from the latest figures of the Council of Economic Advisers on the gross national product in the third quarter of 1963.

The GNP—the total value of all goods and services produced—hit $588.5 billion in the third quarter, an increase of $31.7 billion from the third quarter a year ago. Adjusted for price changes, the increase is about 4 percent.

This 4 percent represents the growth rate over a 12-month period. The 4 percent figure has been considered adequate in terms of overall progress. But in the past 12 months, the 4 percent rate had absolutely no impact on unemployment—the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was the same in September 1963 as it was in September 1962: 5.6 percent of the labor force.

The inability of the 4 percent growth rate to drop the unemployment rate stems almost entirely from a sharp and sustained increase in productivity, much of it stemming from automation and new technology.

Productivity in manufacturing has been increasing at the rate of 4 percent a year for the past two years—an unusual back-to-back increase in terms of historic patterns. This has produced something of a stand-off.

Given the sharp rise in output per manhour, the economic growth rate will have to be in the area of 6 percent a year for the next several years if unemployment is to be reduced from the average 5.5 percent level of the past six years.

This higher growth rate can be achieved and the economy stimulated into greater activity by enactment of the pending $11 billion tax cut, by greater expenditures for public services and facilities, and by a higher rate of wage increases.

A continued 4 percent growth rate now spells stagnation and may produce the conditions that will lead to an economic downturn and recession.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Nonsense, You Must Be Feeling Better'

Horatio Alger Rebuffed:

The Welfare State Is Wonderful —Depending on Who Benefits

IF YOU LOOK closely enough at relations between the American government and the American business community, you can find quite a bit of a "welfare state" for businessmen and a perfect willingness on the part of the business community to profit by that welfare state.

The examples are numerous. In the old days it was land grants for the railroads on which they are still profiting. Today it's immense federal funds to pay for research that benefits business, patent rights to inventions made through public funds, hidden subsidies all along the line.

A striking example of the hidden and not so hidden subsidies that the U.S. government has been dishing out to its business "welfare" clients was described in a recent report of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

The report dealt with the strategic and critical material stockpiles. The original idea of stockpiling strategic materials was a sound one. World War II had taught us that there were a number of important materials highly important in war but in short supply in the United States. Stockpiling these materials would guarantee that we would never be caught short again. But, it is revealing how quickly the whole program was perverted by some of America's biggest corporations to make themselves what the report called "unconscionable" profits.

A lot of the taxpayers' money was involved—some $9,000,000,000 which, curiously enough, has been largely ignored by the economy bloc in Congress. Almost $3.5 billion of this today is in unneeded surplus while the actual value of the stockpile is estimated to have dropped $1.186 billion.

ON THE URGING of Pres. Kennedy, who didn't like the looks of things—largely inherited from the businessman's Eisenhower Administration—the Senate Armed Services subcommittee made an investigation. And here are some of the things it found:

- Materials such as nickel and aluminum are still being bought under old contracts although we have surpluses of both.
- Originally definite criteria were laid down to govern the purchase of strategic materials. But these standards were juggled for the benefit of suppliers so that $200 million were spent for unneeded lead and zinc.

"These were devices," says the report, "employed to permit additional purchases of materials as a subsidy to mining interests and were unrelated to our national defense needs."

- In the early days of the program we needed rubber imported from Asia, but as the years went on synthetic rubber produced in the U.S. made heavy importations of natural rubber no longer necessary. But the buying program went on, nevertheless, so as not to disturb "our rubber-producing friends in Southeast Asia."
- When it came to prices, the government got it coming and going. When copper prices boomed, copper supposed to go into the stockpile was permitted by the Eisenhower Administration to go into private trade for an $8 million windfall profit for copper suppliers. On the other hand, when tungsten prices went down, the Wah Chang corporation and its Brazilian partners were able to buy tungsten on the world market at a low price and sell it to the government for two or three times what was paid.
- There is a $30 million mountain of low grade chromite sitting in a remote part of Montana 45 miles from the nearest railroad. Nobody wants to haul it anywhere with the result that "its value, if any, is altogether uncertain."
- **One of the prize examples of the "welfare" value of the stockpile are the estimated profits made and to be made by the Hanna mining and smelting companies headed by former Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey. The Hanna companies, the report said, "enjoyed excessive and unconscionable profits from their sale of commodities to the government." They got "premium prices," fixed it so they would get maximum income tax benefits, bought for $1.7 million cash a smelting plant that cost the American taxpayer $22 million to build, and in general took a "take it or leave it" attitude toward the government.**

Humphrey airily told the committee that government contracts were a minor "tag end" of the business done by the Hanna companies, but the committee estimates that his "tag end" will mean $86 million in profits for the Hanna interests and $4,159,321 in individual profits for the Humphrey family. **(PAI).**

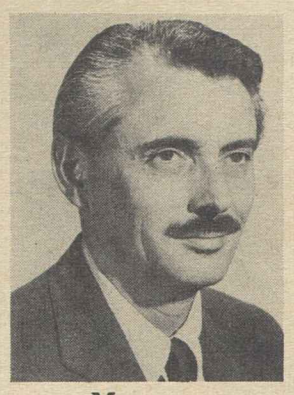
Morgan Says:

Greater Firepower Seen Cutting Need for U.S. Forces in Europe

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE UNITED STATES is beginning to implement a major change in the size and make-up of American military forces in Europe but, as so often happens in the operation of big government, not all the left hands seem to know what the right hands are doing. The result is that some fingers are being pinched at home and abroad in misunderstandings.



Morgan

Against a background of continued concern over the fact that more dollars are going out of the country than are coming in (our balance of payments problem), of rising impatience that our allies are still not paying their full share toward NATO defenses, and of troubled conviction that the American taxpayer might rebel against supporting forces abroad under such circumstances indefinitely, against such a background, Deputy Defense Sec. Roswell Gilpatric made a policy speech in Chicago important enough to require review by the State Dept. and clearance by the White House.

We are entering, Gilpatric said, "a new phase" in national defense. After beginning successfully to balance our defense capabilities by building up mobile striking forces to deal with so-called "conventional" threats, below the level of all-out nuclear war, we can "hope", he added, for a level-off of military spending "for the next several years."

Behind this is an Administration argument—a favorite one of the President and Defense Sec. McNamara—that we can afford what we need for defense, that it would be false economy to cut spending merely for the sake of balancing the budget. But the line has to be drawn somewhere and the Kennedy regime thinks it has drawn it to secure the most powerful defense that is plausible under changing circumstances.

Therefore, Gilpatric said, "some shifts in the form our military presence (overseas) has taken in recent decades are beginning to be practicable." Specifically, he cited Operation Big Lift which moved an entire armored division from the U.S. to Germany by jet transport. This demonstrates "our ability to project our military power far more quickly over far larger distances than has ever been the case in the past"and thus "the U.S. should be able to make useful reductions in its heavy overseas military expenditures without diminishing its effective military strength" or striking power. In other words an increase in military and firepower may allow a cut in manpower.

GILPATRIC REFERRED primarily, of course, to Western Europe, where we still maintain the equivalent of six divisions—an expenditure which contributes heavily to our imbalance of payments problem. And which contributes heavily also, it should be added, to the already flashily prospering European economy.

But the West German government was quick to register a nervously negative reaction and asked what this really meant in tems of strength to resist a Communist thrust in Europe. Some State Dept. quarters feared this would be interpreted as a decision taken without the "consultation" we always promise. The official State "line" is that there is no present intent to reduce American troop strength in Germany. The Pentagon says there are no plans to take combat divisions out of the "central war front" but adds that Gilpatric's analysis primarily embraced the selective reduction of support and supply troops.

This anxiety was obviously increased by the coincidence that the current Saturday Evening Post carries an article in which ex-Pres. Eisenhower suggests the time may be at hand when one American division in Europe can be sufficient.

A harder fact which must be stressed is that despite its dramatic demonstration of logistical speed and suppleness, Operation Big Lift shows vividly the inadequacies of NATO while stubborn Gen. de Gaulle has counted France out of the picture.

Why was the operation concentrated on Germany, with the air and supply bases in France which we have spent towering millions on as part of NATO's socalled "infrastructure" bypassed? Because, the answer must come, France under the circumstances does not figure in such exercises.

The Gilpatric "new phase" of defense is encouraging in its flexibility, its supposed adaptability to changed circumstances but no amount of flexibility can bend around the fact that a western alliance without France is not a shield but a facade.

Washington Reports:

Manpower Act Expansion Seen Qualifying Unskilled for Jobs

SINCE THE UNEMPLOYMENT rate among the unskilled is double that of other groups, the Manpower Development Act should be expanded to meet their needs, two members of the House Education & Labor Committee declared in interviews on Washington Reports to the People. The AFL-CIO public service program is heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

"Among the jobs added to the economy in the last five years," said Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), "fully 97 percent have been white collar jobs."

Rep. Charles Goodell (R-N. Y.) pointed out that the rate of unemployed among persons 16 to 21 years old is four times the rate among older citizens. He said 600,000 to 700,000 youth in this age range were jobless and seeking work in October after the schools had reopened.

The pending bill, O'Hara declared, would especially aid unskilled youth and heads of families. Retraining allowances would be provided for unemployed heads of families ranging from about $23 to $45 a month depending upon the state. The allowance for an unemployed head of family with two years of work experience varies since it is pegged to unemployment compensation in the states.

"We have proposed an amendment to the retraining provision," said O'Hara, "which will permit the Secretary of Labor to pay up to $10 a month above the average unemployment compensation of the state."

GOODELL POINTED to "a very careful restriction" on the training allowance for jobless 17-to-22-year olds. He said "we are requiring that they be out of school for at least a year before being eligible for a $20 a week allowance—this is so we won't be paying youngsters to drop out of school."

He stressed the importance of youngsters staying in school in these days of technical development so long as they are qualified for further education.

O'Hara said that one out of three of the jobless have only an eighth grade education or less. The new amendments would enable the most needy of these persons to get the basic education necessary before training can begin.

"A South Bend, Ind., survey showed, for instance," he said, "that fully 60 percent of the unemployed there were not able to qualify under the present act. They couldn't pass the tests for training."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ELECTIONS IN A DOZEN STATES on Nov. 5 will offer a preliminary test of the feelings of the voters—and to some degree the test involves the current standing of Pres. Kennedy.

The civil rights issue has stirred up passions in Mississippi and Kentucky, where governors will be elected, and in some northern cities. In both southern states the Republican campaigns are frankly aimed at capitalizing on any resentment among white voters at militant Negro demonstrations.

The President proposed civil rights legislation to meet the legitimate aspirations of minority groups and at the same time to get the issue transferred "from the streets" to the halls of Congress. Democrats are well aware, however, that where segregation feelings are historic and strong the effect of the rights controversy may be considerable.

In Mississippi, indeed, the only issue is whether the long-established conservative Democratic machine can hold its grip on the state by claiming it is even more anti-Kennedy than the Republicans. Democratic voters nominated the most extreme of their segregationists, Lieut. Gov. Paul Johnson, for governor.

The GOP nominee, Rubel Phillips, is nevertheless the first serious Republican candidate for governor in a century, and he is campaigning as a Barry Goldwater conservative. There are 21 Republican candidates for the legislature, with the election of some considered probable as a demonstration of anti-Kennedy protest.

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE is also involved—although less blatantly—in the contest for mayor of Philadelphia, where huge Democratic pluralities have been recorded in the last dozen years and where control of the city government could affect Pennsylvania's big electoral college vote in 1964.

Mayor James H. J. Tate, a Democrat, succeeded to the office when former Mayor Richardson Dilworth resigned last year to run, unsuccessfully, for governor. The Republican nominee is James T. McDermott, known previously for a couple of unsuccessful efforts to get elected to Congress.

McDermott has not openly criticized Negro demonstrations, which included sit-ins in Tate's office. But he has accused Tate of failing to forestall them by working closely enough with a citizens' committee on human rights. More significantly, he has complained about the city's "crime-ridden streets."

This is a political euphemism with a clear meaning. It is the same thing southern Democratic segregationists mean when they say in speeches that everything is peaceful and orderly in beautiful Birmingham (except when agitators intervene), while Negro migrants who have fled beautiful, segregated Birmingham to the North are not always law-abiding.

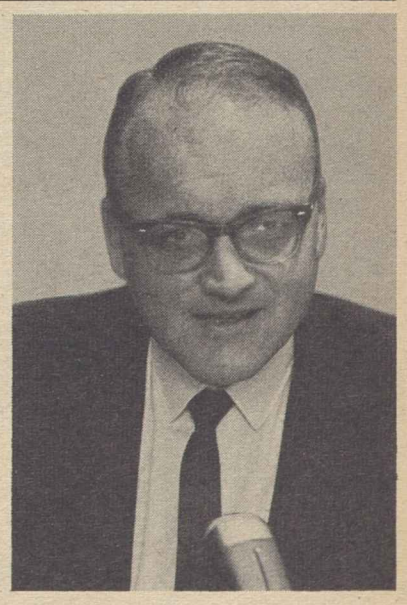
Pres. Kennedy staked his prestige in the contest by going to Philadelphia for a fund-raising dinner Oct. 30. Pennsylvania's Republican Gov. William W. Scranton, who is certain to be a powerful figure in next year's GOP presidential nominating convention, has entered Philadelphia repeatedly to aid McDermott.

* * *

IN KENTUCKY, the Republican candidate for governor, Louis B. Nunn, has helped GOP Senators Thruston B. Morton and John Sherman Cooper win elections by appeals to Negro voters. But Nunn now is criticizing an executive order by incumbent Gov. Bert T. Combs, a Democrat, prohibiting discrimination in businesses licensed by the state.

The Democratic nominee, Edward T. (Ned) Breathitt, has been the victim of unsigned handbills purporting to show interracial scenes at his campaign rallies. Nunn charges that "the Kennedys" were involved in the Combs executive order on discrimination. Morton hasn't criticized the principle of the order, but in fund-raising letters he has accused Combs of being "dictatorial."

Kentucky, a border state, has a tradition of moderation on racial issues, and a Republican mayor of Louisville, William O. Cowger, pushed through an anti-discrimination ordinance last year. The civil rights issue is nevertheless an issue, of undetermined reach and depth, in the contest between Breathitt and Nunn.



MANPOWER TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT ACT, with proposed amendments, is essential to helping a large number of unskilled jobless to get work, Rep. Charles Goodell (R-N. Y.), left, and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Labor, Management Concern Stirred by Gambling Problem

By Sidney Margolius

THE UNITED STATES for some time has been considered by some experts to be the most-gambling of the larger nations. But there is a growing worry about the gambling problem.

For one reason, professional gamblers who recently fled from Cuba now have launched ventures in the U.S., including bookmaking and dice games. For another, rivalry between opposing crime syndicates has been stimulated by the growth of gambling, with a new increase in violence.

Too, the Valachi testimony before a U.S. Senate committee and other investigations, indicate that the crime syndicates increasingly are turning to control of gambling and loan-sharking as safer sources of income than narcotics and prostitution.

Many labor unions, credit unions and employers have become concerned about the inroads professional gamblers sometimes make in factories and shops, and the resultant hardships to workers.

The gamblers chased under cover by the Kefauver investigations in the 1950's soon sneaked back, and many were attracted to industrial plants. The professional gamblers sometimes take jobs in factories. When they can't get jobs, or the thought of work is too revolting, they often operate from nearby soft-drink stands

For example, in the building of a famous New York newspaper, bookies and loan sharks parcelled out the territory with each having jurisdiction over one floor. It took the combined efforts of the management and the plant credit union to stifle this bold arrangement.

Gambling syndicates also have been known to move their personnel right into heavy-industry factories and dominate workers and even supervisors through debts and fear.

Working people, of course, are not the only victims. Professional gamblers milk white-collar people too. A former FBI investigator, Virgil W. Peterson, named gambling as one of the two major causes of embezzlement by executives and other business employes (extravagant living is the other).

But the ruin caused the family of a horse-plunging bank teller is more tragic only because of its suddenness than the erosion of family living conditions by the small but steady gambling on numbers and races practiced by some low-income workers.

WE WANT TO MAKE a distinction between ordinary social gambling, such as a poker game among friends, and professional gambling operations. Obviously, even social gambling can be financially damaging if carried on to excess. But it is the professional gambling operations that really threaten the welfare of working families.

In any professionally-operated gambling, it is impossible for you to beat the odds. Even if you temporarily enjoy a run of "luck," eventually you must lose. In all professional gambling games, the odds are tilted against you so that you never have an even chance. In fact, the smaller bets and the poorer the gambler the worse the odds.

Depending on the type of gambling and how it is operated, the margin the professional operator has against you ranges from 15 to 80 percent. This is true even in the legal, parimutuel gambling at race tracks permitted in many states. The difference is only one of degree.

In legal horse betting, the race track and the state between them may withhold 20 percent of your potential winnings. In the numbers or "policy" game, while your chances of "hitting" are 1000 to 1, the operators usually pay only 600 to 1, less the 10 percent of winnings the runner customarily collects, or actually 540 to 1. Thus, of 1000 bettors who pay 10 cents each or a total of $100 to the numbers operators, on the average one will win, but only $54.

Horse betting is the biggest single form of gambling both in the amounts bet (estimated at from $30 billion to $50 billion a year) and the number of people who gamble.

In betting through off-track bookies, the odds against you are even greater since bookies limit the "payoff." They may pay at the most 20 to 1 on a winner even though the odds at the track are much greater.

Football and baseball pools are stacked even more heavily against the bettor. Ernest Blanche, a government statistician, wrote in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science that the operators "take" from pools often runs as high as 80 or 90 percent, for one reason, because they retain all the money in tie games. In fact, the more winners you try to pick in a pool, the higher the percentage against you.

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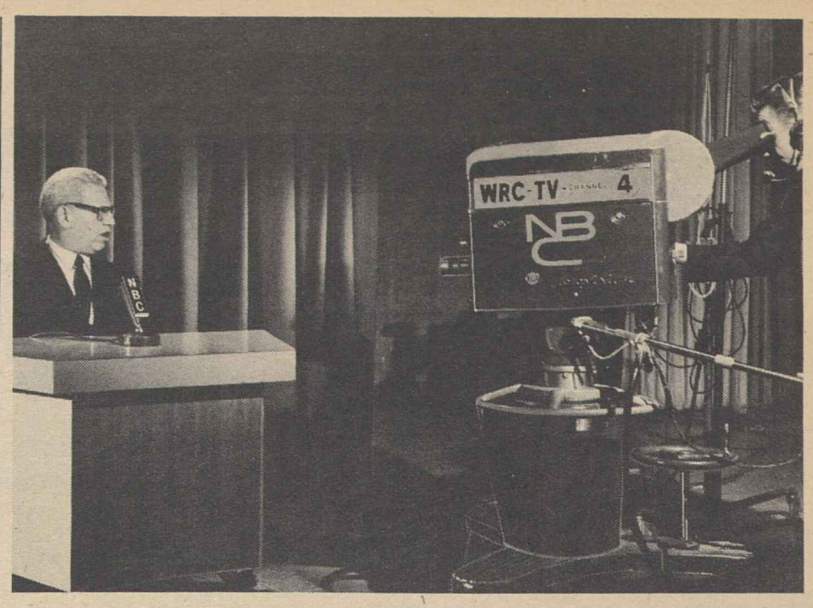


SUPREME COURT JUSTICE Arthur J. Goldberg, who during his years as counsel for the Steelworkers and the former CIO had a long association with the late Philip Murray, is shown during production of a television show based on Murray's life, which will be presented on "The Eternal Light" program over the National Broadcasting network Nov. 17 at 1:30 p.m. (EST). The film is sponsored by the George Meany Foundation in cooperation with the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Study of 1,400 ex-GIs:

History of Mental Ills Found No Bar on Job

THE LONG-ACCEPTED NOTION that persons with a history of mental illness cannot perform on the job was shaken by an extensive study of 1,400 ex-GI's who suffered war-incurred psychiatric disabilities.

On the contrary, the study revealed that:

1—Seven out of every 10 non-hospitalized psychiatrically disabled veterans are working steadily.

2—They are employed in as wide a range of occupations as other employed U.S. males, and on all levels from executives to unskilled laborers.

3—Nine out of every 10 are making a satisfactory or better job adjustment.

The study, made by the Veterans Administration, is the largest, most comprehensive investigation ever conducted into the job adjustment of persons with a background of mental illness ranging from neurosis to psychosis. In submitting the report to Pres. Kennedy, John S. Gleason, Jr., administrator of veterans affairs, said:

"The findings are optimistic—more encouraging than might have been suspected. They demonstrate that a history of mental illness need not be a barrier to successful employment."

The VA report also challenged the popular stereotype that psychiatrically disabled persons are "job-hoppers," "quitters," "malcontents," and "unstable workers." Instead, it revealed they have stable work records. Almost two-thirds of them—62 percent—have been working for their current employer for five or more years, the study showed.

Another notion which the study disputed was that persons who have been mentally ill should be relegated to isolated, out-of-the-way jobs, with few personal contacts.

The study showed that one out of every five veterans with psychiatric disabilities was working in a job where person-to-person relationships played an important part of their duties, such as in managerial, supervisory and foreman jobs, in sales work, or in personal service occupations.

Some other findings included:

Fifty percent told their employers the nature of their disability at the time of hiring. Another 8 percent told their employers later.

When asked how they found their jobs, two out of three of the working veterans said they used the do-it-yourself method.

Pre-job training helped. About 50 percent of the employed veterans received VA educational or vocational training. There is an indication that vocational training contributed to higher job status and greater chance of advancement.

"The majority of the working veterans observed in the study were once rated seriously disabled with mental illnesses," Gleason noted.

"There is a challenge, as well as a promise, in VA findings. They point up the need to intensify rehabilitation efforts of the psychiatrically disabled who have not yet been restored to productive living."

The VA Administrator said he hoped the findings will provide "a powerful weapon in the struggle to win public understanding." There is still "a major job to be done," he said, pointing out that the unemployment rate among those rated for psychosis is almost 55 percent as against 24 percent for those rated for a neurosis.

Commenting on the study, Melvin J. Maas, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped said:

"Another salute to the Veterans Administration for conducting this valuable study—a milestone in the cause of employment equality for the mentally restored.

"Through this study we can see for ourselves that by depriving them of their rightful opportunity to work, we actually deprive ourselves of the service and talents of a valuable and much-needed group of fellow citizens."

From Soup to Nonsense:

New Generation Has No Idea Just How Grim Life Used to Be

By Jane Goodsell

NATURALLY, all parents want their children to realize how soft life is for kids nowadays, and how grim and tough it was back in the days when Mommy and Daddy were young. For those parents who have difficulty remembering their childhood hardships, the following examples may prove helpful:

Life was no bed of roses when I was a kid. Believe me, it was rugged living in a world without:

1. TV dinners.

2. ballpoint pens.

3. spray bottles.

Unlike the pampered kids of today, I had to be self-reliant and stand on my own two feet because:

1. There wasn't any Little League, and us kids had to organize our own baseball games.

2. They didn't teach sex education in schools, and we had to figure things out pretty much for ourselves.

3. We didn't have the sense of togetherness that comes from belonging to a nation-wide fan club or being a card-carrying member of Twixt-Teenies.

My parents were harsh and cruel because:

1. They didn't understand that it was sibling rivalry that made me hit my sister over the head. They thought I was just being ornery.

2. They didn't understand the emotional problems of adolescence, and they thought I was just being ornery.

3. When I got a bad report card, they didn't ask themselves where they'd failed. They blamed *me*.

I know it's hard for modern kids to believe, but I didn't even have:

1. my own private telephone.

2. stretch ski pants.

3. a portable stereophonic record player with a tape recorder attachment.

Deprived as my childhood was, I honestly believe that I learned fortitude and developed my character by:

1. brushing my teeth with a non-electric toothbrush.

2. changing short-play records on my non-automatic phonograph.

3. driving a car with a manual gearshift.

Meany Tells Doherty Dinner:

1,000 Scholarships Yearly Gift of Labor

More than 1,000 college scholarships and grants are being given every year by the AFL-CIO and its unions, "and the number is growing" constantly, Pres. George Meany told 1,500 members of the Letter Carriers at a dinner inaugurating the William C. Doherty Scholarship Fund and noting the 100th anniversary of free city mail delivery.

The dinner combined salutes to Doherty, to the postal service and to the union itself, with participants including Meany, Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, members of the House and Senate and Sir Neville N. Ashenheim, ambassador from Jamaica to the United States.

NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating announced receipt of $6,000 in donations to start the scholarship fund and read a message from Pres. Kennedy calling the institution of free city mail delivery in 1863 "an enormous step forward in the achievement of the freedom of intercourse" in news and ideas and citing the nation's letter carriers as the "necessary agents in this great progressive movement."

Doherty, former NALC president who was named by Kennedy last year as the first U.S. ambassador to Jamaica, said he was "delighted and proud" to learn that proceeds of the affair will be used to maintain the fund bearing his name.

Observing that it would have been appropriate to put the name of a "gracious lady who raised nine children on a letter carrier's salary" on the scholarship fund, Doherty added: "I would have named it after Gertrude Dacey Doherty"—his wife.

In 30 years as a national officer of the NALC, Gronouski said, Doherty "played a central role in building unions of government employes into the influential and responsible organizations they are today."

Meany noted that labor looks on the letter carrier "as a neighbor and friend who performs a remarkably important service, and also as a trade unionist making a contribution to society."

Doherty's appointment as ambassador points up, he said, "the stress we of the AFL-CIO place on labor playing its part in world affairs." The trade union movement, he observed, "is part and parcel of the American community, playing a part in all its problems."

The Doherty Scholarship Fund was authorized by the NALC convention last year. Keating and the executive council set up a scholarship committee which named a selection committee to pick six scholarship winners for the September 1964 college semester. No union member is on the committee.

Doherty told the audience that the idea of delivering mail to homes and stores was conceived in 1862 by Joseph W. Briggs, assistant postmaster at Cleveland, and extended to 49 cities in 1863 by Montgomery Blair, Pres. Lincoln's postmaster general, after Congress passed enabling legislation.

The original salary for carriers remained at $800 a year maximum for 25 years, he recalled. At the NALC organization convention on Aug. 29, 1889, in Milwaukee, he said, delegates set three major goals —an annual wage of $1,200, finally reached 18 years later; a guaranteed wage of $200 for substitute carriers; and voluntary retirement on pension after 20 years of service, the latter not yet achieved.

Noting that letter carriers and their families have not had the economic means to send their children to college, the ambassador to Jamaica said even state universities have been beyond their reach.

"I can speak with some authority," said Doherty, "because when I was a boy in Cincinnati, Ohio, I was forced to leave school and go to work to add my bit to the family income."

The NALC now has determined, he said, that at least some of the children of its members shall "have the educational opportunities their parents were unable to enjoy."

LETTER CARRIERS lit a candle on a birthday cake celebrating birth anniversary of Postmaster Gen. John Gronouski, left, and 100th anniversary of free city mail delivery. Ceremony took place at Washington dinner launching union's new William C. Doherty Scholarship Fund. NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating lights candle with smiling approval of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, right.

Wage Increase Ends Walkout on Seaway

Montreal, Que.—A wage increase of 10 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 1 as part of a three-year, 56-cent package settlement ended a 10-day strike of some 3,800 members of the Longshoremen employed along the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The contract, with the Shipping Federation of Canada, yields 10 cents an hour for each of its three years plus a total of 26 cents in fringe benefits. The hourly rate will be $2.63 by the time the contract expires, according to union and federation estimates.

Utility Union Parley Votes Industry Study

Chicago—The establishment of nuclear power plants, automation, extreme high voltage transmission operations, and the pooling of resources among neighboring power companies "have seriously affected collective bargaining" in the utility industry, Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers told the union's 13th constitutional convention here.

To be fully aware of the effects of the new technology and operational developments upon employes, the 450 delegates approved a resolution to "engage and retain an outside firm of consultants . . . to study the industry in general." The study will cover all facets of the industry affecting labor-management relations, safety, stockholders and consumers.

The convention also passed a constitutional amendment increasing the terms of national officers to four years. The union will continue to hold conventions every two years, but national officers will be elected at alternate conventions. The presently elected officers will serve until May 1967.

All executive officers were reelected, including Pachler as president; Sec.-Treas. Andrew J. McMahon; Vice Pres. William R. Munger and Harold J. Straub, vice president and organization director.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) told the delegates he looks to the labor movement to play a significant role in solving the "three great fundamental political issues facing this country—in fact, facing the whole world" . . . human rights, economic and social progress, and peace.

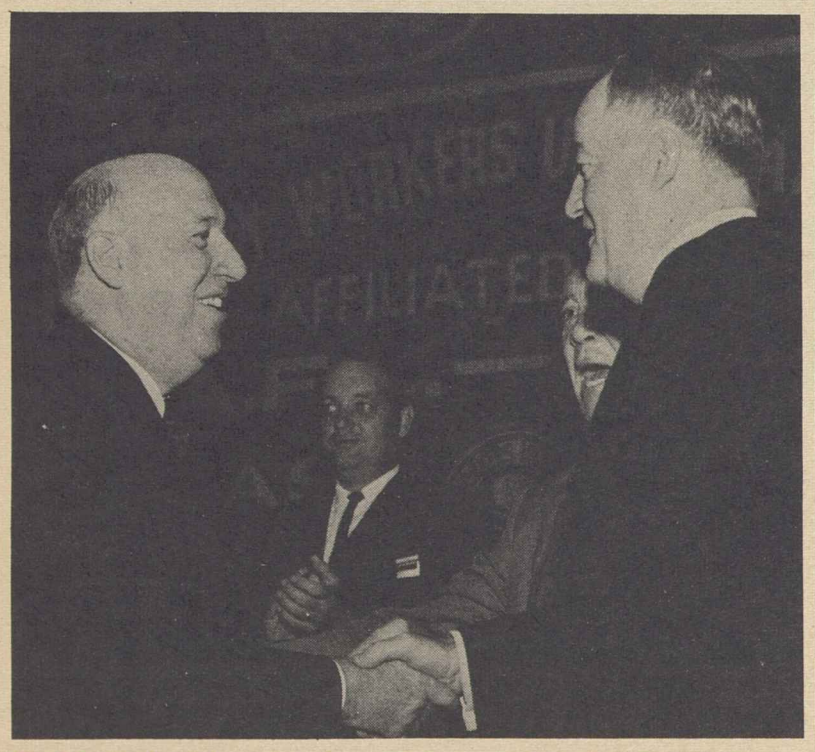
'Most Powerful Force'

"The American labor movement represents the most powerful force of free men and women organized on an economic basis of any group in the world," said Humphrey, and must accept the responsibility to be politically alive, alert and mature.

"If we cannot solve here in America the problems of American citizenship, if we cannot provide equal opportunity for our own people regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin, then how do we expect to offer leadership to a world in which the majority of the people are not Caucasian, are not of our religious faiths, and are not of our color?" he asked.

Much of the deficit in the federal budget, he said, reflects the inadequacies of America in employment, education facilities, and tax program, Humphrey declared, and he urged support of Pres. Kennedy's legislative program in an effort to help progress on the economic and social fronts.

The delegates approved a strong civil rights resolution pledging active support of the national union "to secure full political and social rights for all people," re-emphasized support of the AFL-CIO legislative program, and placed the union on record for stepping up political and legislative activity.



UTILITY WORKERS' Pres. William J. Pachler, left, welcomes Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) to the union's 13th constitutional convention in Chicago. The convention re-elected Pachler for a four-year term, heard Humphrey call on labor to play a more significant role in solving pressing problems of human rights, economic and social progress, and peace.

Telegraphers Pick Hageman As President

Miami Beach, Fla.—E. L. Hageman, head of the Commercial Telegrapers' Western Union Div., was elected president of the CTU without opposition at the union's 30th convention, largest in its history.

Hageman also will continue to lead the Western Union group, having won re-election as president at the division's meeting prior to the convention.

As CTU president, he succeeds W. L. Allen who retired after 22 years in the post and was given a standing ovation by the 256 delegates, plus a number of farewell gifts.

Sec.-Treas. John T. Dowling was unopposed for re-election. Named to two newly created positions were John C. Hemby of Atlanta, as vice president for the U.S., and George R. Pawson of Toronto, as vice president for Canada. The convention also chose members of the international executive board. Terms of office are four years.

The delegates voted to change the frequency of conventions from once every two years to once every four, and set the next session for October 1967 in San Francisco.

Following an address by Wallace Legge, inter-American representative of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., the convention endorsed a proposal that the CTU consider affiliation with that organization. The PTTI is the trade secretariat for free world unions in the communications industry.

A major resolution calling on U.S. members to give active support and participation to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education was backed up by a COPE collection among the delegates.

Roofers Rally to Fight Anti-Union Legislation

New York—Building and construction workers were rallied against a rising tide of anti-labor legislation by Pres. Charles D. Aquadro of the Roofers at the union's 16th triennial convention.

Noting that there are nine bills pending in the U.S. Senate and 16 in the House which aim at hampering labor organizations, Aquadro called for a continuing program of letter-writing to keep lawmakers informed on how workers feel about such measures.

Aquadro singled out a bill sponsored by Rep. Joseph R. Martin (R-Mass.) which would restrict multi-employer bargaining and prohibit two employers from negotiating jointly with one union, as potentially "disastrous" not only for building and construction trades unions, which deal with numerous contractors, but for scores of other unions which bargain with associations representing many employers.

"All of your jointly administered health and welfare and pension funds would go out the window," Aquadro declared. "The permissible areas of joint negotiation would be so vague as to be worthless or put you in danger of committing a criminal act."

He pointed to the recently-formed Business-Industry Political Action Committee in New York in warning that organized labor may be in for a worse beating than it has suffered so far in the area of politics.

Two hundred and seventy delegates cheered when Aquadro called for a drive to organize new construction workers.

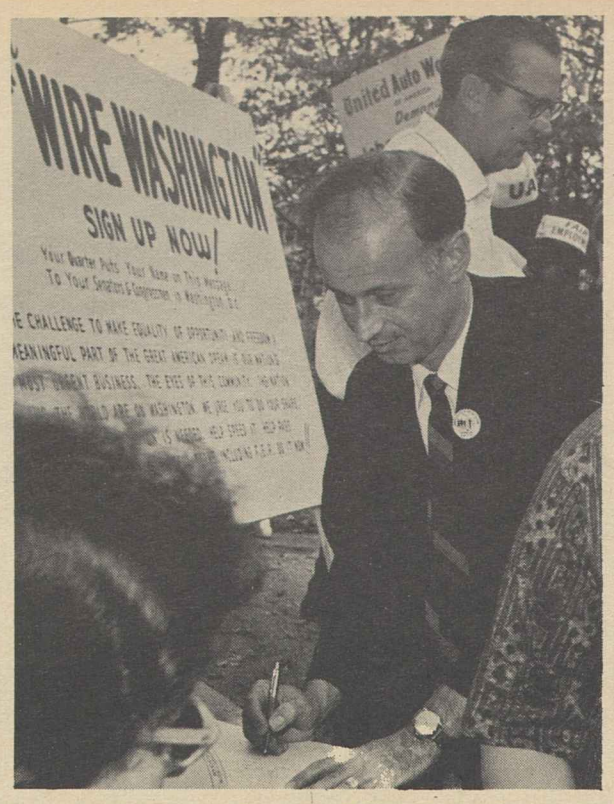
The new member is "basic to our continued existence," he said. He hailed a plan recently adopted by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for a united organizational campaign. He also disclosed that his union had completed most of the work on an apprenticeship and training manual whose publication awaits only details involving built-in non-discrimination provisions.

Delegates acted on 31 resolutions, most of them relating to rights of members on transfer and withdrawal cards, expenses of international organizers and international union officers, and jurisdictional rights of members. They unanimously adopted resolutions calling for an increase in local union per capita payments of from $1.50 to $2 per month and for cooperation with other building and construction trades unions on hiring and apprenticeship training programs.

Suffridge Named To Arts Panel

James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks and an AFL-CIO vice president, will serve on a panel set up by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to explore the future of the performing arts in America.

The panel will consider problems dealing with both the quality and financing of the arts. Its chairman is John D. Rockefeller III. Other members, in addition to Suffridge, are Warner Lawson, dean of Howard University's College of Fine Arts, and Helen M. Thompson, a member of the American Council of Arts & Government.



TELEGRAM URGING federal civil rights legislation is signed by Pres. Al Bilik of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Council, right, at booth set up for participants in the city's freedom march. At left, Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.) reads the telegram in his Capitol Hill office as a Western Union messenger holds the long list of signers.

Labor, Civic Groups:

25,000 in Cincinnati 'March for Freedom'

Cincinnati—With the participation of organized labor, thousands of people paraded on downtown streets here on Oct. 27 in an orderly demonstration for civil rights.

An estimated 25,000 persons, about one-third of them white, took part in a mile-long "march and vote for jobs and freedom."

Sponsored by the Cincinnati Action Committee for Human Rights (CAC) the demonstration filled Government Square and overflowed into side streets.

The CAC is composed of local AFL-CIO Council representatives and representatives of 32 other civic, community, and religious groups, but more than 130 separate organizations took part in the parade.

Among the local unions participating were representatives of the Auto Workers, Clothing Workers, Brewery Workers, Hod Carriers, Laundry Workers, Municipal Workers, Meat Cutters, Pressmen, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Steelworkers, and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The Cincinnati effort to "accelerate progress" was hailed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

In a telegram to Bishop W. E. Crumes, Jr., general chairman of the march, Schnitzler noted that the changing society has "pointed up the need for new solutions" to the problems of the jobless and the underemployed. The "collective efforts" of all segments of the local community," he said, are needed to effectuate remedial action "which will realistically and effectively wipe out the blight of second-class citizenship so long endured by our minority group fellow citizens."

Highlighting the Government Square program was a speech by the Rev. Otis Moss Jr., chairman of CAC and regional director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Co-chairman of CAC is William L. Kircher, assistant regional director of the AFL-CIO.

"We are here," Moss said, "because we know that the Jim Crow who is on the throne in the South is the same Jim Crow who stands behind the throne in the North."

He pledged that Negroes will fight for their rights with "votes, legal action, direct action, and creative love."

"We must create," he continued, "a society where the blackest child in the dirtiest slum can grow up to believe that he can become president of the United States."

Calling the civil rights movement a "righteous revolution," Moss said that words like tolerance, moderation, and patience are roadblocks along the revolutionary roadway.

"Not Tolerance, But Love"

" I recommend not tolerance, but love," he said. "I recommend not moderation, but dedication and implementation. I recommend not patience, but creative impatience."

Kircher pointed out the need for political action, saying:

"As we struggle for rights which we do not now have, it is important to remember the need to use aggressively a basic right that all of us here have—the right of the ballot.

"We have a built-in means of revolution in our system which can occur every time there is a general election. There can be no greater freedom march in this or any other community than the one where every eligible citizen marches to the polls on election day.

"There is a greater need for our political activity today than ever before. How much more can we aid our Negro brothers in the South who are struggling for the right to vote than by intelligently using the right we have already established here?"

Other speakers included Bishop Crumes, who said "We want freedom and we want it today." The cheering, well-dressed crowd also heard the Rev. Richard D. Isler, executive director of the Greater Cincinnati Council of Churches, Clyde W. (Jimmie) Vinegard of the Congress of Racial Equality, Harold K. Goldstein, Jewish Community Relations Committee; William Bowen, NAACP; William R. Schumacher, president of the Catholic Interracial Council; and Rabbi Murray Blackman, of Rockdale Temple.

Wires to Congressmen

The marchers sent a telegram containing almost 1,500 signatures to Cincinnati congressmen and Ohio senators pressing for immediate action on civil rights. In addition, cards were distributed for a voter education project.

The CAC plans to section off the city neighborhood by neighborhood, hire halls, and carry on a continuing educational program.

Tom Connally Dies; Former Texas Senator

Former Sen. Tom Connally, Texas Democrat who headed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during World War II and most of the critical post-war years, died in Washington Oct. 28 at the age of 86.

Elected to Congress as a Woodrow Wilson Democrat in 1917, he served 12 years in the House and 24 years in the Senate.

Connally was a supporter of the United Nations and an architect of the bipartisan foreign policy that marked a clean break on the part of the United States with the isolationism which kept the country out of the League of Nations.

On domestic issues, his record was mixed. He supported most of the early New Deal measures, but in later years frequently aligned himself with the southern conservative bloc. He was co-author of the wartime Smith-Connally Act requiring rank-and-file authorization of strikes in referendums conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The law died with the end of the war.

Corbett, Rockefeller Tangle at Convention

Kiamesha Lake, N. Y.—A resolution defending New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett from a charge of partisanship by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) marked the final session of the state labor body's convention here.

Rockefeller made the charge in addressing the delegates earlier in the day and taking note of Corbett's legislative report criticizing the governor's administration for supporting measures detrimental to labor.

The governor remarked that it was "pretty hard" for him to tell whether Corbett spoke as head of the State AFL-CIO or as a former delegate-at-large to the 1960 Democratic National Convention, or possibly as a candidate for delegate in 1964.

Rockefeller's remarks drew strong protests, following his departure, that he had abused his position as a guest of the State AFL-CIO to attack its president. The censure resolution was adopted at the final session after Corbett spoke in reply.

The resolution declared that having heard Rockefeller and having read the legislative report, which was "necessarily" critical of the state administration's record, the convention "heartily condemns the position taken by the governor and heartily endorses the report of our president and his reply to the governor."

Corbett's report charged that following a New York City hospital strike of July 1962, the Rockefeller administration had used a "meat-ax" approach in legislation granting collective bargaining rights to hospital workers but imposing compulsory arbitration even though "hospital services had continued with little or no discomfort to patients."

Corbett also charged that revisions of the state's unemployment insurance tax formula favored banks, insurance companies and large corporations while imposing new burdens on small and seasonal businesses.

His report said further that the governor had failed to keep a promise to the state labor body to implement proposals of a special committee he had appointed to study abuses in the administration of the state workmen's compensation system.

The governor defended new unemployment insurance laws that eliminate or reduce benefits for certain retired workers who still seek work because of family need, and deprive workers of jobless benefits when an employer designates an economic layoff as "a vacation period."

Rockefeller said this legislation corrected inequities and would help improve the state's business climate.

Other resolutions among the 150 adopted by the delegates called for full civil rights and job opportunities for all citizens, elimination of compulsory arbitration in hospital bargaining, federal standards in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, repeal of the new restrictive amendments to the unemployment insurance laws, and an amendment to the U.S. Constitution spelling out a "bill of rights" for labor.

FTC Clamps Down On Phony Labor Paper

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered a New York tabloid calling itself United Labor Management Press to stop representing itself as an official labor paper in its advertising solicitations.

The FTC's cease and desist order upheld an initial decision by a hearing examiner who found such representations to be "false, misleading and deceptive." It noted that Brondabrooks Publishers, Inc., corporate title of the paper, had failed to appeal from the examiner's decision after filing a notice that it intended to do so.

The order also directs the firm, its officers, Joseph Harrow and Harry Brenner, and its advertising manager, Max Strier, to stop printing unauthorized ads from business and industrial concerns and then seeking to exact payment for them. This practice, the examiner found, subjected companies and individuals "to harassment and unlawful demands for payment of non-existent debts."

United Labor Management Press was called to the attention of New York state and federal authorities by the Intl. Labor Press Association, the organization of publications of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. Since its formation, ILPA has been campaigning to wipe out phony "labor" publications using "boiler room" telephone tactics to harass business firms into buying ads.

ILPA's member publications abide by their own rigid code of ethics in their advertising solicitations.

Noting Harrow's identification as an officer of United Labor Management Press, ILPA Pres. Bernard R. Mullady reminded the FTC that the name "Joe Harrow" had appeared in the records as a staff member of the Trade Union Courier. Some three years ago, the Courier was fined $60,000 by the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia on criminal contempt findings for continuing to represent itself as an official labor paper in violation of a "cease and desist" order.

NLRB Lays Down Rule On Worker Testimony

An employer's request that employes furnish copies of statements they give to National Labor Relations Board agents, and quizzing them about details, is an unfair labor practice, the NLRB has ruled in upholding a charge filed by the Retail Clerks against the W. T. Grant Co. retail chain.

The company opened a new store in Superior, Wis., in 1962 and fired a union sympathizer shortly after she supported the Retail Clerks in organizing efforts. When the union filed an unfair labor practice charge, management asked seven employes, by letter, to let it "study any statement that was made" to the NLRB.

This request and subsequent questioning of the store clerks, the board said, violated NLRB rules and "constituted serious interference" with NLRB processes. The board also ordered the reinstatement of the fired employe.

An employer's request for a copy of a statement which an employe has given to a board agent, the board said in a decision by a three-member panel, is an attempt to engage in the kind of interrogation which is prohibited under the board's rules.

It was immaterial, it observed, that management "requested" rather than "demanded" the statements, or told employes they were under no obligation to comply.

It added that statements "frequently contain information bearing on union attitudes, sympathies and activities" which may not be relevant to an employer's defense to unfair practice charges. It concluded that such statements "must be treated as confidential unless the employe is called to testify" at later proceedings, when the employer may, on proper demand, see the statement.

Approved by House Committee:

Bipartisan Support Given Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

remedy. This is the procedure which Republicans on the House Labor Committee had unsuccessfully sought to write into the FEPC bill.

High Administration sources say they have a firm commitment from House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) for Republican support of the Judiciary Committee bill both in the Rules Committee and on the floor of the House. The Republican pledge of support does not extend to the Senate, where GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has indicated opposition to a public accommodations provision.

Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy publicly praised Halleck and Rep. William M. McCulloch (O.), ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, for their help in bringing out a bipartisan bill. He said the final version is "better" than the Administration's original proposal and "the most effective legislation to deal with the problems as they exist today."

Southerners on the Judiciary Committee played a switching role. Most of them voted for the subcommittee bill, apparently accepting the Administration contention that this would make it more difficult to enact civil rights legislation. Then they voted against the bipartisan bill. One exception was Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), who supported the committee bill.

Report in a Week

It will be at least a week before the Judiciary Committee makes its report, complete with minority and individual views, and the bill formally goes to the Rules Committee. Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) is a foe of civil rights legislation. If Halleck's commitment holds, however, the normal alliance of Republicans and conservative Democrats would be broken, moving the bill to the House floor.

If passed intact, its next hurdle would be the Senate where it faces a southern filibuster.

West Virginia Labor Raises Per Capita Tax

Charleston—Ways of providing more jobs and strengthening the economy held the center of the stage at the fourth convention of the West Virginia AFL-CIO where delegates, present in record numbers, raised the per capita to finance a broadened program.

In a state where unemployment is a continuing major problem, the delegates heard vigorous calls for action sounded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Democratic Senators Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd, and other speakers.

Pres. Miles C. Stanley was reelected by acclamation and Glen Armstrong, state COPE director, was named secretary-treasurer succeeding Benjamin W. Skeen, new West Virginia representative of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

The convention voted to raise the per capita from $1.69 per member per year to $1.92.

Stanley reported to the convention that in the six years since merger of the formerly separate state labor bodies progress has been "consistent and objective" but that further strengthening will determine "the impact of labor's influence in helping to solve" the state's social, economic and political problems."

Recent figures indicate, Stanley said, that unemployment in West Virginia stands at about 50,600 or 8.6 percent of the covered work force, below the 72,000 reported to the 1961 convention, but that the covered work force has dropped from 628,400 to 589,700 in two years, thus adding 41,000 workers to those who "presumably were forced to leave the state" to find employment.

Meany, speaking at a banquet marking the state's centennial year, described unemployment as the nation's greatest unsolved problem. It is "everybody's problem because 93 percent of the market for American-produced goods is right here in America," he declared.

The proposed tax cut bill "can help put more people to work," he said, and an accelerated public works program would be "one of the best investments America can make."

Randolph endorsed an appropriation of $1 billion for public works, and Byrd urged a "good hard look" at the possibility of lowering the Social Security retirement age to 60 or even 55.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for greater economic growth in the state; specified improvements in the state tax system; a state minimum wage of $1 an hour; support for an organizing drive by the Teachers; a state law legalizing the group practice of medicine, and other measures.

Zander Urges Governmental Grievance Plan

Philadelphia—A three-point program intended to establish channels through which public employes can appeal injustices on the job was proposed by Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes in a speech at a meeting of the Intl. Conference on Personnel Administration.

Zander charged that so far as settling employe grievances is concerned, government "has generally fallen far behind private industry." He suggested that:

- Where state mediation laws cover private industry, they also be made available to public employes and employers.
- Where no-strike laws curb the freedom to act of public employes they be amended to provide also for mediation of grievances.
- Legislation be enacted to establish for public employes principles already in effect in private industry—their right to bargain collectively through their unions; the requirement that public employers must bargain with majority unions, and grievance machinery.

"It is time," Zander said, "that public employers benefit from the experience in industry where effective grievance procedure has proved its great value in promoting good relations between employers and employes by means of peaceful settlement of disputes.

"State and local legislative bodies can no longer handle the complex area of employe relations in any detail."

House Committee Bill Spells Out Steps to Outlaw Discrimination

The following are the principal provisions of the bipartisan civil rights bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee:

VOTING RIGHTS

The bill outlaws disqualification because of minor irrelevant errors or omissions in registration applications. It bars registrars from applying higher or more strictly enforced standards for Negro voting applicants than for others in the community. A sixth-grade education is declared to be presumptive evidence of literacy subject to rebuttal evidence. If literacy tests are used, they must be in writing and uniformly graded. Federal courts are directed to expedite hearings and decisions on voting cases.

The voting rights apply only to elections for federal office, but include primary as well as general elections.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Discrimination, including segregation, is prohibited in the following categories of public accommodations:

- Hotels, motels or other establishments providing lodgings to transient guests, except for owner-occupied rooming houses containing not more than five rooms for rent.
- Public eating places, including restaurants, cafeterias, lunch counters and soda fountains.
- Establishments used for exhibitions or entertainment including movie and legitimate theaters, concert halls and sports arenas.

In addition, writing into federal law a constitutional principle proclaimed by the Supreme Court, all forms of discrimination required by state or local law are outlawed, even if the type of discrimination would not be illegal if practiced by an individual proprietor in the absence of any law.

To enforce the public accommodations section of the bill, the Attorney General or any aggrieved person is authorized to seek a federal district court injunction barring continued discrimination. If the violations persist, contempt of court proceedings could be brought.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

The Attorney General is given authority to bring suit to compel desegregation of public schools and public colleges.

In addition, the U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to provide technical assistance, if requested by school boards or other local or state authorities, to prepare and implement desegregation plans. Authority is also given for grants to help train teachers and other school personnel to deal with special educational problems caused by desegregation.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Civil Rights Commission, established in 1957 on a temporary basis, is made permanent and given additional authority it requested to serve as a national clearing house on civil rights information, "including but not limited to the fields of voting, education, housing, employment, use of public facilities, transportation, and the administration of justice."

It is also given an added function, not necessarily related to racial discrimination, of investigating allegations of patterns of fraud in any federal elections.

FEDERALLY AIDED PROGRAMS

Racial discrimination is barred in any program or activity receiving federal assistance "notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any other law." This would in effect repeal the "separate but equal" provision now in the Hill-Burton Act establishing federal grants for hospital construction.

Federal agencies administering federal assistance programs are authorized, but not directed, to cut off federal aid if discriminatory practices continue. An agency ruling is subject to court review.

PUBLIC FACILITIES DESEGREGATION

The Attorney General is authorized to bring suit in the name of the U.S. on behalf of individuals or groups denied full access, because of race, color, religion or national origin, to any public facility owned or operated by or on behalf of a state or municipality.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Employers, employment agencies and unions covered by the law are barred from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, effective one year after enactment.

For the first year after the effective date, employers with 100 or more workers are covered. This drops to 50 or more the second year and thereafter all employers in industries "affecting commerce," with 25 or more workers, are covered.

"Unlawful employment practices," under the bill, include the following:

- Refusal by an employer to hire a person because of race, color, religion or national origin.
- Discrimination, on those grounds, in pay or other conditions or benefits.
- Segregation or classification of employes in a way which deprives any group of employment opportunities.
- Refusal or failure of an employment agency to refer persons to jobs because of their race, religion or origin.
- Exclusion from membership or any other form of discrimination by a union on the basis of race, creed or origin. Specifically prohibited are segregation tending to deprive an individual of employment opportunities and any attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual on these grounds.
- Discrimination in apprenticeship and other training programs, whether operated by employers, by unions or jointly.
- Retaliatory discrimination against any individual by an employer, employment agency or union because of charges, testimony or participation in any investigation or proceeding dealing with alleged violations of civil rights.

The bill establishes a bipartisan, five-member Equal Opportunity Commission with staggered terms, to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission is given broad powers of investigation of complaints, including the power to inspect records.

If discrimination is found, the commission is directed to use an informal approach to seek voluntary agreement to discontinue discriminatory practices. If this approach fails, the commission is authorized to bring a civil suit in a federal district court against the offending party. The court, if it finds the charge sustained, may enjoin the offender from further violations and may require hiring or reinstatement of workers, with back pay if appropriate.

The commission is authorized but not obligated to make an agreement ceding jurisdiction to state or local fair employment agencies which have effective powers.

VOTING STATISTICS

The Census Bureau is directed to compile registration and voting statistics by race, color and national origin in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Civil Rights Commission. Such information could presumably be used as a basis for reducing representation in the House under the 14th Amendment for states which deny the equal right to vote.

AFL-CIO Opposes Cuts:

Foreign Aid Bill Debated in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

the start of the Marshall Plan, has proved "the most important tangible instrument" to "thwart the goals of totalitarian governments."

Answering "those who feel that foreign aid is a giveaway," Biemiller said 80 percent of the aid funds are spent in the United States, providing jobs for several hundred thousand American workers.

"Their interest, and ours," he said, "is that they not be added to the rolls of the unemployed."

Long Session

Senate Majority Mike Mansfield (Mont.) interrupted the slow-paced debate to anounce that this session of Congress will continue until the opening of the second session on Jan. 3—with 23 days of holiday recesses over Veterans Day, the Thanksgiving period and a Christmas vacation from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.

On the other side of the Capitol, the drive of AFL-CIO federal employe unions for a "comparability" pay raise took a big step forward as the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee cleared an omnibus pay bill.

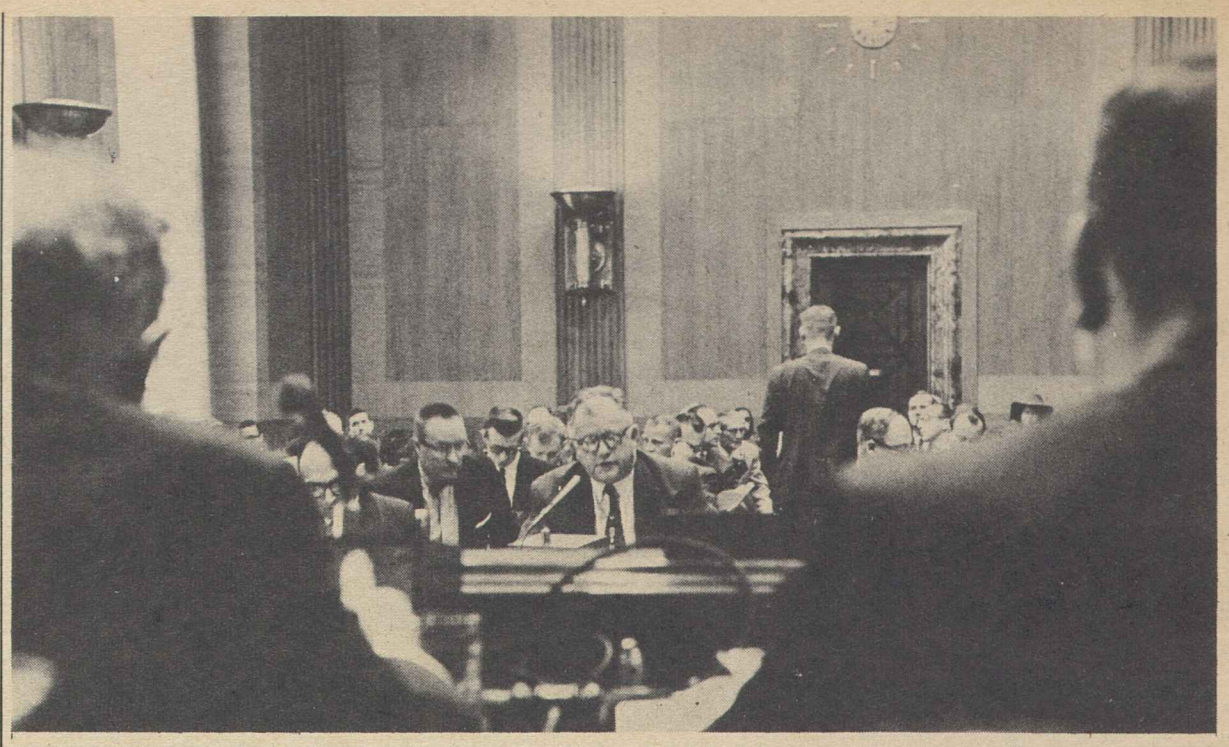
It provides raises of 3 to 22 percent, effective Jan. 1, for nearly 1.8 million annually-paid federal employes. Most postal workers would receive a 6.2 percent boost.

The bill also would increase salaries of congressmen, agency heads and Supreme Court members by $10,000 a year.

With an election year approaching, the reluctance of many members of Congress to vote themselves a pay raise is regarded as the chief obstacle the bill faces. The Administration has strongly urged a hike in present congressional salaries of $22,500, pointing out that it has had the effect of setting a ceiling on top civil service salaries

In other congressional developments:

- The House voted a one-year extension of the labor-opposed bracero program, under which Mexican farm laborers are brought in to work for large growers. The 173-158 vote, with six congressmen voting "present," reversed a House ballot earlier this year.
- The House quickly approved conferences with the Senate on two major aid to education bills—a large-scale college aid bill and a vocational education bill which in the Senate version also extends grants to federally "impacted" areas and continues the National Defense Education Act loan program.
- On a straight party vote, the House Ways & Means Committee approved another temporary increase in the national debt limit to take care of seasonal fluctuations in Treasury receipts. The bill would lift the $309 billion ceiling to $315 billion through next June 30. Unless Congress acts, the ceiling automatically drops to $285 billion on Nov. 30.
- As the Senate Finance Committee continued its hearings on the tax cut bill, GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) indicated Republican support for a move to scrap one of the few "reforms" made by the House in the tax structure—repeal of the present 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. The tax credit presently has the effect of taxing income from stocks and bonds at a lower rate than income from wages.
- The AFL-CIO urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to add $64 million to the House-passed civil defense appropriations. The money, requested by the Administration, is needed to stock shelters with food, medical, radiation and sanitation kits and to maintain civil defense operations and research, the federation said.



ORGANIZED LABOR'S SUPPORT for the Kennedy Administration's program of tax reduction as part of the overall attack on economic slackness was spelled out for the Senate Finance Committee by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, who is shown testifying.

Health Education of Public Seen As Antidote to Medical Quacks

Education of the American public in basic health knowledge emerged by general agreement at the 2nd National Conference on Medical Quackery as the best weapon against medical frauds, worthless food fads and false drug claims that bilk consumers of an estimated billion dollars a year.

"The root of the problem," observed Food & Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick, "is that so many people so often want to believe in the impossible and the incredible. They may need desperately to believe in something and quackery takes advantage of this."

The two-day conference was co-sponsored by the Food & Drug Administration and the American Medical Association as part of a joint drive against quackery in its many forms.

Meanwhile the National Health Federation was holding a rival conference—the First National Congress on Health and Monopoly—with the theme of "preserving a freedom of choice in matters of health."

"Personally, if I like to take two yeast tablets I want no damned bureaucrat breathing his fluoridated breath down my neck," was the way Lowell P. Mason, a former federal trade commissioner, put it in a speech at the Congress. "Freedom of choice is the American heritage."

In practice, the federation's idea of "freedom of choice" means "freedom to promote eccentric, unproved medicines and treatments," Larrick charged at the FDA-AMA meeting.

He described the National Health Federation as "one of a number of so-called health and nutrition organizations which are not all that they seem to be" and noted that it had defended and promoted the outlawed Hoxsey "cure" for internal cancer.

President Fined

In fact, Larrick went on, a number of its leaders are among those whose practices the FDA and the AMA are campaigning against. He reported that Fred J. Hart, founder and president of the federation, was fined $500 last year for violating an injunction against the shipment of 13 electrical devices claimed to be effective in diagnosis and treatment of hundreds of diseases and conditions.

Larrick also noted that the chairman of the board of governors and one of its directors were convicted of misbranding vitamin preparations and a former director is now serving a three-year prison term following his second conviction for promoting a worthless cancer remedy, "Millrue."

Dr. Edward R. Annis, AMA president, in welcoming the 700 participants to the conference, warned that even reputable physicians have unwittingly given support to what he termed "one of the greatest frauds of the 20th Century," the cancer treatment Krebiozen.

This has occurred, he said, when physicians "did not have the heart to refuse a desperate person's request." However, Annis declared, "the physician must remember the consequence of this act" in terms of giving support to useless treatment.

Deputy Postmaster Gen. Sidney W. Bishop told the quackery conference that the nation's growing population of elderly persons represents "a new class of victims" particularly susceptible to mail order medical and nutritional frauds.

Because many older persons have no transportation to stores or medical centers, they have less human contact as "the days grow longer" for them, he observed. "They love to receive mail and become easier prey for the mail order fraud pitch," he said.

Over at the rival meeting, the counter-attack was on. Dr. George W. Crane, psychologist who writes a syndicated newspaper column, proposed the establishment of the "Pan American Medical Association" to promote "friendly rivalry" with the AMA, drawing its membership from the ranks of doctors who are not AMA members, from the AMA itself, and from "related medical specialties" such as dental surgeons, osteopaths, podiatrists, chiropracters, nurses and others.

The FDA reported at the quackery conference that it had recently proceeded against half a dozen kinds of bottled ocean water that hit the market following a newspaper column extolling the benefits of sea water minerals. A spokesman later said Crane had written such a column.

11-2-63

Senate Study Terms Kerr-Mills 'Ineffective, Piecemeal Approach'

(Continued from Page 1)

private insurance, fully meets the needs of the aged.

The subcommittee report that on the contrary Kerr-Mills has been an ineffective substitute was signed by all eight Democratic members. Republican members dissented, charging the report represented "a premature judgment based on inadequate evidence."

Report Praised

The report drew the praise of the National Council of Senior Citizens for its "honesty and thoroughness."

John W. Edelman, acting president of the organization, said it offers "abundant evidence that the strained financial resources of many states make the well-intentioned aims of the Kerr-Mills MAA law impossible of realization as a national program."

"While Kerr-Mills has been proving its inadequacy for three years," Edelman continued, "Congress has failed to enact the vitally necessary program to provide hospital insurance for older Americans through the time-tested social security system."

The chief findings of the Senate subcommittee, a unit of the Senate's Special Committee on the Aging, were that:

- After three years, Kerr-Mills "is still not a national program" and is not likely to become one "in the foreseeable future." Only 28 states and four other jurisdictions have so far put the program into operation, althought all state legislatures have had opportunity to do
- Stringent eligibility tests and "lien type" recovery provisions have severely limited participation. Last July only 148,000 persons—1 percent of all Americans over 65—received MAA benefits.

The committee cited examples showing that in some states the Kerr-Mills "means" tests are so severe some needly individuals could not qualify although they were eligible for state welfare assistance.

- Benefits vary widely from state to state and except for four states having comprehensive programs, they are "nominal, nonexistent or inadequate."

In Kentucky, for example, only six days of hospitalization is provided under the state's Kerr-Mills program. The subcommittee cited a statement by a state official that if hospitalization is required beyond six days, "the care may be paid for by a relative or a charity, or the hospital may discharge [the patient]. We do not know what happens after our responsibility is met."

- Administrative costs remain too high, exceeding 25 percent of benefits in four states and ranging up to 59 percent in Tennessee.
- Distribution of federal funds has been "grossly disproportionate," with a few wealthy states getting "the lion's share." Five states having 32 percent of the aged received 88 percent of the federal MAA grants through last December.
- Congressional intent has been "frustrated" by some states which have transferred nearly 100,000 elderly persons already on other welfare programs to the Kerr-Mills program to reap the advantage of higher federal grants without increasing caseloads.
- The "welfare" aspects of Kerr-Mills, including cumbersome eligibility investigations, have discouraged many aged persons in need of aid from seeking it.

The minority report signed by GOP Senators Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Frank Carlson (Kans.) attacked the majority findings as inconclusive and protested that not enough attention had been given to the growth of voluntary insurance plans

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), filed separate views opposing social security financing of a health care program and outlining his alternative proposal for a federal-state multiple-choice" program for persons whose incomes are below specified levels.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.), who is chairman of the parent Committee on the Aging but not a member of the subcommittee, also filed individual views regretting "the negative tone" of the report and calling for correction of the "weaknesses" revealed by the study. Smathers voted against the original King-Anderson bill when it was defeated, 52-48, last year on the Senate floor.

King-Anderson Bill Hearings Scheduled

The House Ways & Means committee will hold public hearings starting Nov. 18 on the King-Anderson bill embodying the Kennedy Administration's proposals for government-sponsored hospital insurance for the aged financed through the social security system.

Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills said hearings on the labor-backed bill would wind up no later than Nov. 27. He gave no indication that the committee would take action on the measure this year.

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Democrats Retain Posts In Key Off-Year Elections

L. A. Labor Opens '64 Vote Drive

Los Angeles—Organized labor here squared off against California's radical right as it opened its campaign to elect congressmen and state legislators in 1964 who are committed to social progress for the state.

At a $25-a-plate fund-raising dinner for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, more than 1,000 union officials heard Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) call for the re-election of Pres. Kennedy and warn that the same right-wing forces behind the drive for a so-called "right-to-work" law in 1958 have returned to battle with renewed vigor and a huge war chest.

They are active today "to a degree unknown in 1958," Brown declared.

"Their goals are to prevent the creation of stable unions and to deny workers their right to a union contract, adequate wages, reasonable job security and a voice in the rules of employment," he asserted.

While the right wing can be expected to be out "with banners flying in full cry" in the 1964 campaigns, "together we can defeat them," Brown declared.

"I urge you," he said, "to throw the full weight of your energy and influence against those who would turn back the clock of progress."

His plea for a strong political effort by California unions in 1964 was underscored by other speakers, including AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Sec. William J. Bassett of the host Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the State AFL-CIO.

Vote Drive Opens

The dinner at the Hollywood Palladium, staged earlier than usual this year, kicked off what the 450,000-member Los Angeles central body intends as the greatest political effort in its history. Funds from the dinner will help underwrite a mass registration drive and get-out-the vote campaign.

Bassett and Pitts, in their speeches, vowed that California labor would be united as never before in 1964 when labor in the state will have much at stake at the polls.

Biemiller cited major legislative gains achieved since the Kennedy Administration took office. These gains, he said, were made in spite of one of the most conservative Congresses in many years.

He joined Brown in warning that the radical right would raise formidable opposition to progressive candidates and programs.

"They're loaded with money and they're going to use it," he warned.

FUNDS FOR LABOR'S register-and-vote campaign were raised by the Los Angeles County Committee on Political Education at annual dinner addressed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown. Seated, from left, are Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO, Brown, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Standing is Los Angeles COPE Chairman Webb Green.

Margins Trimmed In Major Contests

By Willard Shelton

Democrats won the major contests in scattered off-year elections Nov. 5, some with reduced majorities, as local issues produced shifts of power but mixed results in scores of municipalities across the nation.

There was no detectable national trend in the voting patterns although Republican spokesmen professed satisfaction at gains in some states and communities and Democrats claimed that a GOP effort to capitalize on supposed voter resentment on the civil rights issues had failed to pay off.

The labor-endorsed Democratic nominee for governor of Kentucky, Edward T. Breathitt, won election by a plurality sharply reduced from the normal margins. The Republican nominee, Louis B. Nunn, campaigned vigorously against an executive order against discrimination in state-licensed businesses issued by incumbent Democratic Gov. Bert T. Combs.

Mayor James H. J. Tate, a Democrat, won re-election in Philadelphia by about a 61,000-vote majority, a drop from the 100,000-to-200,000 pluralities of recent years. But powerful assistance to the Republican nominee, James T. McDermott, by GOP Gov. William W. Scranton, failed to produce a change in political control. Pres. Kennedy had staked his prestige by a visit to Philadelphia just before the election and a direct endorsement of Tate.

Shelley Elected

John F. Shelley, a labor-backed eight-term Democratic veteran of the House, won election as mayor of San Francisco. The election is theoretically nonpartisan but incumbent Mayor George Christopher is a Republican frequently mentioned for statewide office.

In New Jersey, Republicans gained control of the lower house of the legislature, which had gone narrowly Democratic when Gov. Richard J. Hughes was elected.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Registrars' Spur Locals In Politics

Organized labor's political efforts have been given increased impetus in some 700 locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the filling of the new local union post of "registrar" authorized by the IBEW's last convention.

The registrar plan was recommended by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan at the union's 27th convention in Montreal last fall with the goal of improving membership effectiveness on the political front.

Pointing out that political education cannot be effective if confined to "a few hectic weeks between Labor Day and Election Day," the IBEW officers called on local presidents to fill the new offices with members possessing the "enthusiasm, knowledge and energy necessary to produce the needed results" on a year-round basis.

Locals which have followed through so far, as party jockeying for the 1964 election campaigns gets into full swing, represent more than half the IBEW's 800,000 members.

The registrars' duties, as set forth by the convention, are to promote the local's program of political education and activity, maintain registration and voting records, and sup-

(Continued on Page 8)

Unemployment Persists, But:

Profits Rocketing To All-Time High

Corporate profits are rocketing to an all-time record high in 1963 with fourth-quarter earnings expected to maintain the sharp jump over 1962 profits racked up earlier this year.

The Wall Street Journal, in its quarterly compilation of profits, declared flatly that they "seem certain to reach a record high for all of 1963," reporting that for the July-September period profits were up 15.2 percent over the same quarter a year ago.

This followed a 15.9 percent increase in the second quarter of the year and led the Journal to predict:

"Out of 15 industries, no less than 11 promise also to exceed their earnings in the fourth quarter."

The Journal's profits report came a few days after the government reported the unemployment rate in October registered 5.5 percent of the labor force and that the nation had completed the sixth successive full year with unemployment of 5 percent or more.

The newspaper found that earnings in the third quarter "held at the record peacetime rate" reached in the second three months of the year and "seems likely to hold at a similar rate in the current quarter."

Second quarter profits at an annual rate had been estimated by the government at $26.8 billion after taxes compared to $24.6 billion for the same quarter in 1962. Similar increases are anticipated for the third and fourth quarters this year.

The Journal predicted that a new profits record will be reached for the year "even if the fourth quarter falls back somewhat from the rates of the preceding quarters" and that profits at an annual rate of $20 billion in the last three months of the year would put the year well over the $24.6 billion record set in 1962.

All of the 32 categories set up by the Journal showed increases in the third quarter of 1963 over 1962 except three where the decline was slight. The steel industry showed a 126.5 percent jump over the same quarter a year ago, airlines registered a 34 percent rise and automotive industry profits were up 21.8 percent.

Rockefeller to Run; Invites Contests

New York—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller formally announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination and challenged other contenders to compete with him in pre-convention party primaries.

The New Hampshire primary in March, first in the nation, provides "an excellent opportunity" for candidates to make known their views without "fence-straddling or double talk," Rockefeller declared.

His statement that he will enter the New Hampshire and other primaries was regarded as a direct challenge to Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz)., considered by some observers the current front-runner in the GOP presidential contest.

'Separate but Equal' Clause Voided In Test of Hill-Burton Hospital Act

Richmond, Va.—The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the "separate but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton Act, which provides some $220 million a year in federal matching grants for construction of hospitals, nursing homes and other medical facilities.

In a 3-2 decision the court upheld an appeal by a group of Negro doctors, dentists and patients who sought an injunction to bar discrimination by two private, non-profit hospitals in Greensboro, N. C., built in part with Hill-Burton funds.

The appeals court reversed the U.S. District Court in Greensboro, which had denied the injunctive relief. The new ruling is subject to appeal by the hospitals to the Supreme Court.

Should the decision stand, it could have broad significance in paving the way for further desegregation suits under other federal grant-in-aid systems, and as a precedent reinforcing the view that where private facilities accept the benefits of federal aid programs they become subject to the Constitution's limitations.

The Negro plaintiffs, with the Justice Dept. intervening on their behalf, complained that discrimination by the hospitals on the basis of race violated the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. They sought injunctions to restrain the hospitals from:

- Denying Negro physicians and dentists the use of staff facilities on the ground of race.
- Refusing to accept Negro patients because of their race.
- Refusing on the basis of race to permit patients to be treated by their own physicians and dentists in the hospitals.

"The threshhold question" Chief

(Continued on Page 8)

The Story of the AFL-CIO:

The Hands That Build America

A special 44-page magazine supplement telling the story of the AFL-CIO as it returns to the city of its birth for the federation's fifth convention will be distributed at the convention as a section of the New York Times of Nov. 17.

The rotogravure supplement contains major articles dealing with the AFL-CIO's objectives, the state of its 131 affiliates and their 60,000 locals, the federation's efforts to build democratic trade unions in the developing nations, its fight for equal rights for all Americans, automation's impact on jobs, labor's role in community services and voter registration drives, and the AFL-CIO's function as "the people's lobby" in pressing for state and federal legislation of benefit to the entire nation.

Single copies of "The Hands That Build America," detailing organized labor's achievements since the early days of the nation, its current programs and problems and its aspirations for the future, are available free. Quantity prices are 10 cents each in lots of less than 1,000 and $75 for lots of 1,000. To obtain additional copies write:

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Unions Ask Civil Aeronautics Board To Void Strike Insurance Program

The Civil Aeronautics Board listened to three sides of the debate over whether the airlines' mutual strike assistance pact violates the public interest and reserved decision.

Six AFL-CIO unions representing airline employes urged the CAB to disapprove the airlines' agreement, a form of strike insurance. They charged that its effect has been to worsen labor relations and to increase the number and severity of strikes.

The seven participating airlines asked the board to uphold a hearing examiner's finding that the agreement is consistent with the public interest.

The CAB's own Bureau of Economic Regulation took a middle position that the original 1958 agreement was proper, but that changes made since then should be disallowed.

In its original form, the agreement required airlines which drew extra business because of a strike against a competitor to rebate its "windfall" profits to the struck company—providing the strike resulted from union rejection of a Presidential Emergency Board recommendation for settlement.

This basic agreement was approved by a 4-1 vote of the CAB in the spring of 1959. However, three of the five present members of the board have been appointed since then and one of the holdovers, G. Joseph Minetti, was the dissenter in the 1959 decision.

Since then the airlines have broadened the agreement to cover all strikes, regardless of cause, and added a provision for an assessment on the participating airlines if the "windfall" rebates did not equal 25 percent of the struck company's normal operating expenses.

This, the CAB's Bureau of Economic Regulation contends, is against the public interest and "constitutes a radical shift in bargaining power of the sort that may lead to union counter-measures immobilizing our air transportation system."

Joining in fighting the entire agreement are the Air Line Pilots, Machinists, Flight Engineers, Railway Clerks, Transport Workers, and Air Line Dispatchers.

The unions' attorney, James L. Highsaw, Jr., told the CAB that the test of the agreement is whether it has had a good or a bad effect on labor relations in the airline industry. He asked that the strike insurance pact be voided because it has "aggravated" union-management relations and has contributed to a "substantial increase" in the number and the duration of strikes.

During the hearings, United Airlines indicated that it will remain a party to the agreement for at least another year, even though the company's president, W. A. Patterson, has criticized it in harsh terms.

United Unhappy

Patterson last spring told a stockholder's meeting that he would recommend to his board of directors that United withdraw from the strike pact because "when you see the labor relations policies of some carriers so opposed to your own, then it's time to take action to protect your own interests."

The agreement, he said, has cost United $8 million in payments to other airlines including strikes over issues that United had already specifically settled with the unions involved.

As the CAB hearings got under way, United was in a dispute with the Machinists over a contract renewal. After a strike vote by the IAM, Pres. Kennedy named an emergency board to make recommendations and hearings were in progress as the CAB proceedings were going on.

A United Airlines executive confirmed to the AFL-CIO News that the company had not served the required 60 day notice for withdrawal from the strike assistance pact by the Nov. 1 deadline, and thus was committed to remain a member through 1964.

The other airlines in the pact are American, Braniff, Continental, Eastern, Northwest, and Trans World.

Talks Continuing At Westinghouse

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. have reached agreement on contract terms for workers in 21 apparatus repair shops but negotiations marked by several strikes were continuing for IBEW units at 40 manufacturing plants.

At one point more than 5,000 workers were out at four locations, the union said, against management insistence on a chain-wide seniority clause. Agreement on a "pattern" wage increase was reached several weeks ago.

The "pattern" settlement called for increases averaging 13.5 cents an hour and improvement in vacation, pension and insurance clauses.

Opportunities Stifled:

Job Lag Stressed By Building Crafts

By Gervase N. Love

New York—A sharp stepup in the nation's economic growth rate as a source of new jobs in which minority group members might share was urged by one speaker after another at the 52d convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. here.

Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) joined in stressing the key role of a burgeoning economy in creating work opportunities open to all qualified applicants.

"We have had an annual unemployment rate of 12 percent since 1957 (about twice the national rate)," Haggerty declared in his keynote speech.

"We have experienced a steadily declining work force in that period. We have today approximately 185,000 building tradesmen unemployed.

"The problem as I see it is one that must be solved by getting our economy moving ahead at a faster pace. Congress must realize the need for a vast public works program not as a stop-gap, but a long-range planned program.

"Such a program would make it practical to expand our apprentice training programs because then we could reasonably expect the trainee to find employment. Unless such action is taken the construction work force will continue to decline each year as productivity increases and automation takes its toll."

In addition, Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the Greater New York City Building & Construction Trades Council, as temporary chairman opening the convention, vigorously defended the city's building trades locals against charges of race bias.

'Year of Upheaval'

"We are not protecting any local union that wants to discriminate," Brennan said. "We want every local to be fair. We want to help them. We want to see that if they want qualified men and can't find them, then we will be able to get them."

He said a screening committee has narrowed down "several thousand" job applicants to "a few hundred" who proved themselves qualified under "a test that was not rigged."

"By this means," he added, "we find that there are many young Negro men who are graduated from high schools, and other schools, who are qualified to come into our ranks, and we hope we can bring them in."

Similarly among Puerto Ricans, he said, although the language barrier is a serious problem the unions are not now able to cope with.

"However, we also want to make it clear that we are not going to have people outside the building trades, outside the labor movement, dictate to us or tell us how to run our union," Brennan said.

Haggerty took sharp issue with a forecast of growth in the construction industry between 1960 and 1970 sent to Congress by the U.S. Labor Dept. under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

The report predicted that 2,387,000 skilled artisans would be needed in 1970, in addition to those remaining from the present work force, to meet the demands of the industry's share of the gross national product.

Haggerty said the department's executive council was "baffled and concerned" by the forecast and had its reliability studied by a committee of international union economists.

This group's "extreme variance" in its conclusions led the department to engage an independent management consultant to undertake a similar study. Copies have been sent to Pres. Kennedy and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, he said.

"Rather than needing 2,387,000 additional journeymen by 1970, our study shows a need of only 456,000," Haggerty told the convention.

"We also do not agree with the government's prediction of an $87.3 billion construction share of the gross national product in 1970. Our figures show only $77 billion plus. We agree that the $87 billion figure would be good, but we feel it is as unrealistic as the manpower needs forecast."

Rockefeller called for a "common effort to accelerate economic growth" to create enough jobs so it won't have to be a matter of 'either-or' a white worker or a Negro worker when a job opens up.

"A full employment economy offers opportunity for all," he asserted, emphasizing that job equality is "an overriding must in making the American dream a reality for everyone." He called for a $10 billion-a-year increase in investment of private capital in new plant or equipment "to create all the jobs we need."

Wagner, welcoming delegates to "your convention in this year of upheaval," called for an "increased tempo" in the economy to help increase employment. He recalled that labor had helped break ground for the civil rights movement and thanked the building trades unions for their aid in assuring opportunities for Negro and Puerto Ricans as both apprentices and journeymen.

"This is a union town," he added, "and so long as I have a voice in its affairs it will be an even better union town."

Both Rockefeller and Wagner touched on the possibility of increased building trades unemployment when construction for the New York World's Fair is completed. Rockefeller said the legislature has authorized $1 billion in guarantees for low-cost and middle-cost housing. Wagner briefly outlined plans for projects of several types, some of which, he said, would require state or federal legislation.

Other opening session speakers included Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept., Pres. Paul Hall of the Maritime Trades Dept., Louis Sherman, Building Trades general counsel, and Jack Zucker, president of the New York City Building Trades Employers Association.

Philadelphia Firemen Reopen Wage Talks

Philadelphia—Negotiations for improved wages in the Philadelphia Fire Dept. were reopened following the successful bid for re-election by Mayor James H. J. Tate. Informational picket lines established earlier by the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters had led to the suspension of 59 members including Pres. James Forbes.

IAFF Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus said the picket lines were disbanded several days before the election after city officials agreed to take another look at the fire fighters' wage structures.

'Good Beginning' Seen:

IUD Sessions Keyed To Organizing Need

By Robert B. Cooney

Labor must make organizing the unorganized "a matter of the highest priority" if workers and consumers are to share in economic abundance, Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared before the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s fifth convention.

In a report to some 300 delegates, Reuther noted that the IUD's coordinated organizing drives have brought some 42,000 additional workers into the union fold.

While this represents "a good beginning" for the drive which has been in full swing for only six months, "we must do more," he declared in his keynote address to the convention.

"Workers and consumers are being shortchanged and are not getting their fair share of the fruits of automation," Reuther asserted. Because of this, he added, labor must raise its sights at the bargaining table and must organize to provide access to the benefits of bargaining for others.

He reported that 25 IUD affiliates have assigned 143 organizers to the coordinated campaigns and the department has added 53 more.

The program was adopted last January by the IUD executive committee, which emphasized that it would be in addition to coordinated organizing campaigns authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and would not conflict with the overall federation program.

Reuther noted that the IUD drives have reached the point where they are averaging either an election a day or the filing of an election petition. He described as a "major gain" the ability of the coordinated approach to resolve jurisdictional problems satisfactorily at the area level.

On the "civil rights revolution," the IUD president's report declared that "all sectors of American life—unions included—must be opened to equal opportunity." But, he said, labor's fight "must be for full employment as well as fair employment."

Labor must continue to fight for a fair employment practices commission with enforcement powers as a key element in a broad civil rights bill, he said.

Reuther's report also called for creation of a national peace planning board since "arms reduction with inspection now has become a possibility." Such a board should include labor, industry, universities and government, he said, and should have authority to develop alternatives to defense spending.

He urged a federal minimum wage of $2 an hour "for every American" to help end a situation in which "the rich have been getting richer and, relatively, the poor have been getting less than their fair share."

Such an increase, plus extension of minimum wage coverage to millions more workers, are "realistic goals" in today's economy, Reuther declared.

He said the effects of soaring productivity too often have been more unemployment instead of added wealth.

"Wage increases at least in line with today's productivity are essential, particularly for workers at the low end of the wage scale," he said.

Reuther called for strong federal policies, including a "consumer-oriented tax cut," to promote greater economic growth and reduce high-level unemployment.

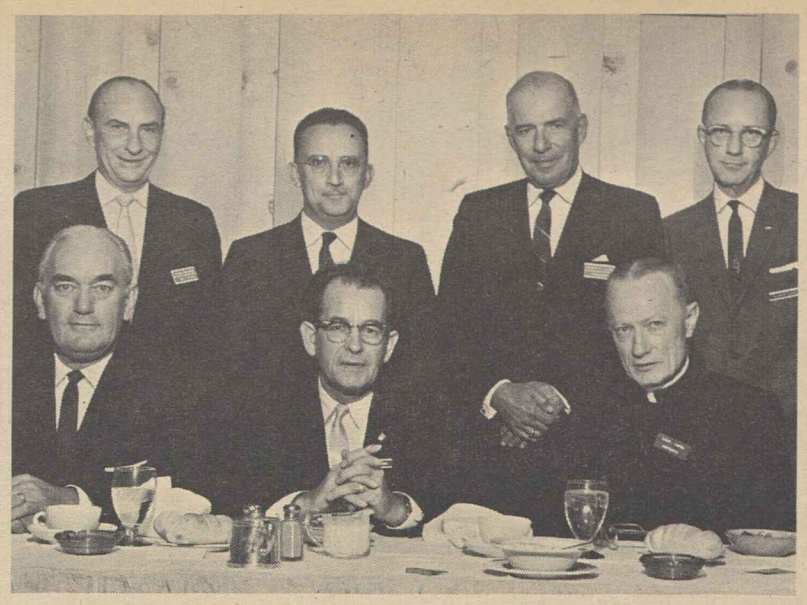
In reciting "America's long list of neglect"—health care for the aged, the classroom shortage, youth unemployment—Reuther said the nation also must face up to the looming problem of leisure. He said labor will study the feasibility of amending the federal wage-hour law to require vacations by law.

Reuther's review of "the economy and the unemployed" called unemployment "the most pressing economic problem confronting the American people and said the greatest obstacle to full employment remained a weakness in general demand.

To overcome this, he urged "a sweeping tax reduction" for low and middle-income groups. He said the lag in negotiated wage increases also cripples a key source of purchasing power. In addition, improved jobless pay and social security programs would modernize these systems and bolster the economy, he said.

In his keynote address, Reuther said the labor and liberal movements must become more united and militant in their legislative and political efforts. He said they should demand of the congressional leadership "a reorganization of the chaotic committee structure."

He said it is "politically insane and morally indefensible" to have hostile southern senators in charge of a committee handling civil rights legislation and a group of fiscal conservatives writing a tax bill.



NINETY CLERGYMEN were guests of the St. Louis AFL-CIO at second annual labor-clergy dinner. Speakers included, left to right: seated, the Rev. George W. Wittmer of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod; Pres. John I. Rollings, Missouri AFL-CIO; Msgr. James R. Hartnett of the Catholic archdiocese; standing, St. Louis AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Oscar A. Ehrhardt; the Rev. William C. Gabler, pastor, St. Paul's United Church of Christ; Pres. Joseph P. Clark of the city central body and AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst.

Montgomery Ward Hit With NLRB Complaint

The National Labor Relations Board has charged Montgomery Ward with violations of the Taft-Hartley Act against the Retail Clerks in a complaint involving a number of company locations throughout the country.

The board alleges that Ward "did interfere with, restrain, and coerce, and is interfering with, restraining, and coercing its employes in the exercise of the rights" guaranteed workers and "thereby did engage in, and is engaging in, unfair labor practices."

The complaint charged that Ward "engaged in a nationwide campaign to induce, solicit, or invite the employes at each of the retail stores or mail order houses" listed in an appendix to reject their certified or recognized collective bargaining representative and "induce said employes to file decertification petitions with the board. . . ."

The company's labor relations representatives, district managers, regional personnel directors, district service managers, store managers, and other agents are charged with engaging in a massive campaign of coercion through speeches and other statements to create employe dissatisfaction with their union with the object of undermining the recognized or certified collective bargaining representative.

Following the speeches, the board charged, store managers, assistant store managers, and other supervisors and agents instigated, aided, and encouraged employes to prepare decertification petitions and to gather signatures for these petitions.

Ward also unlawfully conducted polls of its employes regarding their preference for or against representation by the union in various store locations throughout the United States, the complaint charged.

"Immediately prior to the polling," it said, Ward "promised its employes economic and other benefits, the immediate granting of which was conditioned upon the results of said polling."

Hearings now underway before an NLRB trial examiner, may grow into one of the largest records in recent board history. Pending its final decision, the board has dismissed the decertification petitions encouraged by Ward.

Court Bars Runaway From Unfair Practices

New Bern, N. C.—An order restraining the Evans Mfg. Co., a "runaway" garment firm, from unfair labor practices against Ladies' Garment Worker members has been issued here by U.S. District Judge John D. Larkins, Jr.

The union said the injunction marked the first instance in which the ILGWU has received such preliminary court protection from employer coercion.

The court order forbids the Grifton, N. C. firm recognizing an alleged company union, from entering into a contract with it, from spying on ILGWU meeting and from various other coercive and intimidatory practices.

The National Labor Relations Board petitioned for the injunction after issuing a complaint against the company. The ILGWU charged that the firm, which had a plant in Philadelphia, moved to Grifton in 1959 in violation of an agreement to open a new plant only if its Philadelhia plant was working full force and only if contract terms were reached with the union at the new location.

Morton Shapiro, ILGWU regional director, said the union sent organizers to Grifton last June at the request of Evans Co. employes. The management reacted in a "flagrantly illegal manner," according to Shapiro, by setting up the company union, giving employes time off to solicit members and signing a purported contract with the company union, as well as by espionage and the firing of an ILGWU employe leader.

The union urged a court restraining order so that Evans workers would be free from company interference while the NLRB hears testimony and goes through its decision-making process on unfair labor practice charges.

Judge Larkins refused to issue an order restoring the local union leader to his job but agreed to hear further arguments on the issue Nov. 12.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Mediators Ask New Parleys In CWA Strike

Los Angeles—Nearly 9,000 members of the Communications Workers went into the fourth week of their strike against General Telephone of California as federal mediators sought to re-establish bargaining talks between the company and the union.

R. Parker Sullivan, president of General Telephone of California, reiterated the company's position that its last offer had been made at the bargaining table before the strike began. CWA District Dir. Louis B. Knecht retorted that collective bargaining cannot be conducted on a "take it or leave it" basis.

At issue is the company's refusal to pay wages and working conditions that CWA members have won in other telephone companies. General Telephone subscribers pay the same or higher rates than subscribers of the intermingled Bell System, the CWA said. Wage differentials in top grades range up to $11 a week, the union charged, and lower standards also are maintained in pensions, health insurance and vacations.

Over 1.3 million subscribers in the Greater Los Angeles area are affected.

Construction Scales Rise In 3d Quarter

Wage scales of union building trades workers in the third quarter of 1963 rose by an average of three-tenths of 1 percent over the July 1 averages and were 3.3 percent or 12.9 cents an hour, above the October 1962 wage levels, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The increases raised the average scale for building tradesmen to $4.10 an hour on Oct. 1.

The BLS, in its quarterly survey of seven major crafts in 100 U.S. cities, said electricians' average rates advanced 3.8 cents, plasterers 2 cents, plumbers 1.5 cents, and the other trades one-half cent.

The BLS said the increases affected one of every eight workers surveyed. Scales were increased in 28 cities for electricians, 21 cities for laborers, 20 cities for plumbers, 18 for carpenters, and in at least 8 for the other trades. In computing the changes, rate increases were averaged among all workers in the trade, the bureau pointed out.

USS Thresher Fund Asks Contributions

Contributions are being sought for the USS Thresher Fund, set up in Massachusetts, to provide higher educational assistance to the nearly 200 children left fatherless when the submarine Thresher was lost at sea last Apr. 10.

Beneficiaries will include the children both of Navy personnel and of civilians who went down with the vessel. The fund, which has initial approval of the Internal Revenue Service as a tax-exempt charity, will also be used for relief if enough money is raised.

Contributions may be sent to the USS Thresher Fund, care of the Old Colony Trust Co., PO Box 850, Boston 3, Mass.

Board Submits Report In Pullman Dispute

A presidential emergency board has recommended a gradual reduction in the workmonth for members of the Sleeping Car Porters coupled with a retroactive pay raise of 5.14 cents an hour. The board, however, rejected the union's demands for job stabilization guarantees.

Under the Railway Labor Act, both sides are required to negotiate for 30 days following an emergency board's report. Thereafter, if no agreement is reached, the union is free to strike.

Porters presently work a basic 205-hour month and are paid at straight-time rates for up to 35 hours of overtime before receiving time-and-one-half premium pay.

Under the board's recommendations, the workmonth would drop to 180 hours but only across a 30-month period. It would fall to 195 hours at once, to 190 hours a year later, 185 hours the following year and 180 hours six months after that.

Premium overtime rates would be paid after 10 hours of straight-time overtime.

A 2-cent increase would be retroactive to Feb. 1, 1962 and an additional 3.14 cents retroactive to May 1, 1962. There would be no reduction in the present monthly base pay with the cut in hours.

The union had sought an immediate 173-hour workmonth, the equivalent of a 40-hour week, plus a 25-cent pay raise and guarantee against layoffs. Members had backed this through a strike vote.

Bipartisan Support

EFFECTIVE CIVIL RIGHTS legislation is not a matter for political partisanship. The deeply moral and social questions posed by racial discrimination cut across all party lines. Bias and prejudice based on color, race, religion, national origin or any other presumed difference is a national concern and its elimination must be approached on a national and bipartisan basis.

It is because of the nature of this disease in the body politic that the bipartisan approach in securing adoption of civil rights legislation in the House Judiciary Committee is especially gratifying.

There are honest differences about some of the bill's provisions and language. But the need is for broadly based, effective federal civil rights legislation and the key factor is both Republican and Democratic support in the fight to secure equal rights for all.

The future of civil rights legislation lies in the continuation of bipartisan support as legislation makes its way through the House Rules Committee, to the House floor and ultimately to the Senate.

The national interest is overriding on this issue and must be served rather than the interests of any political party or group.

Running to Stand Still

THE LATEST READING of the nation's economic health is cause for concern. The vigorous glow imparted by record-shattering profits is discounted by the chronic high rate of unemployment, a rate that has not dropped below 5 percent of the labor force for six years.

The skyrocketing profit rate stems from the sharp rise in productivity which in turn is based on the rising impact of automation and new technology. The profit figures are augmented also by an estimated $2 billion in tax relief granted business and industry in the past few years.

That the tax relief granted business and the increase in productivity have not produced sufficient jobs to overcome the recession-style jobless rates is clear. Economic policies to stimulate demand via pumping purchasing power into the economy and programs to solve the problems stemming directly from the structural nature of some of the present unemployment can correct the present imbalance and distortion.

A chronic gnawing at the vitals of the economy in the form of high levels of unemployment must eventually produce the economic illness that we know as recession, an illness that will take the rosy sheen off profits, plunge the nation into unnecessary suffering and despair and vitally affect its role as the leader of the free world.

An accurate diagnosis of the present condition reveals that the economic growth rate of about 4 percent over the past 12 months is deceptive. It is a rate that reflects the economy running to stand still; it is not enough.

The remedies are at hand and the longer they are delayed, the more difficult will be the cure and the restoration of sound health to the economy.

Wage increases to give workers a fair share of the rising productivity, a tax cut concentrated in the low and middle income brackets, a shorter workweek and increased government expenditures for the wide range of needed public services and facilities—these can turn the trick and send the nation down the road to sound and continuing economic health and prosperity.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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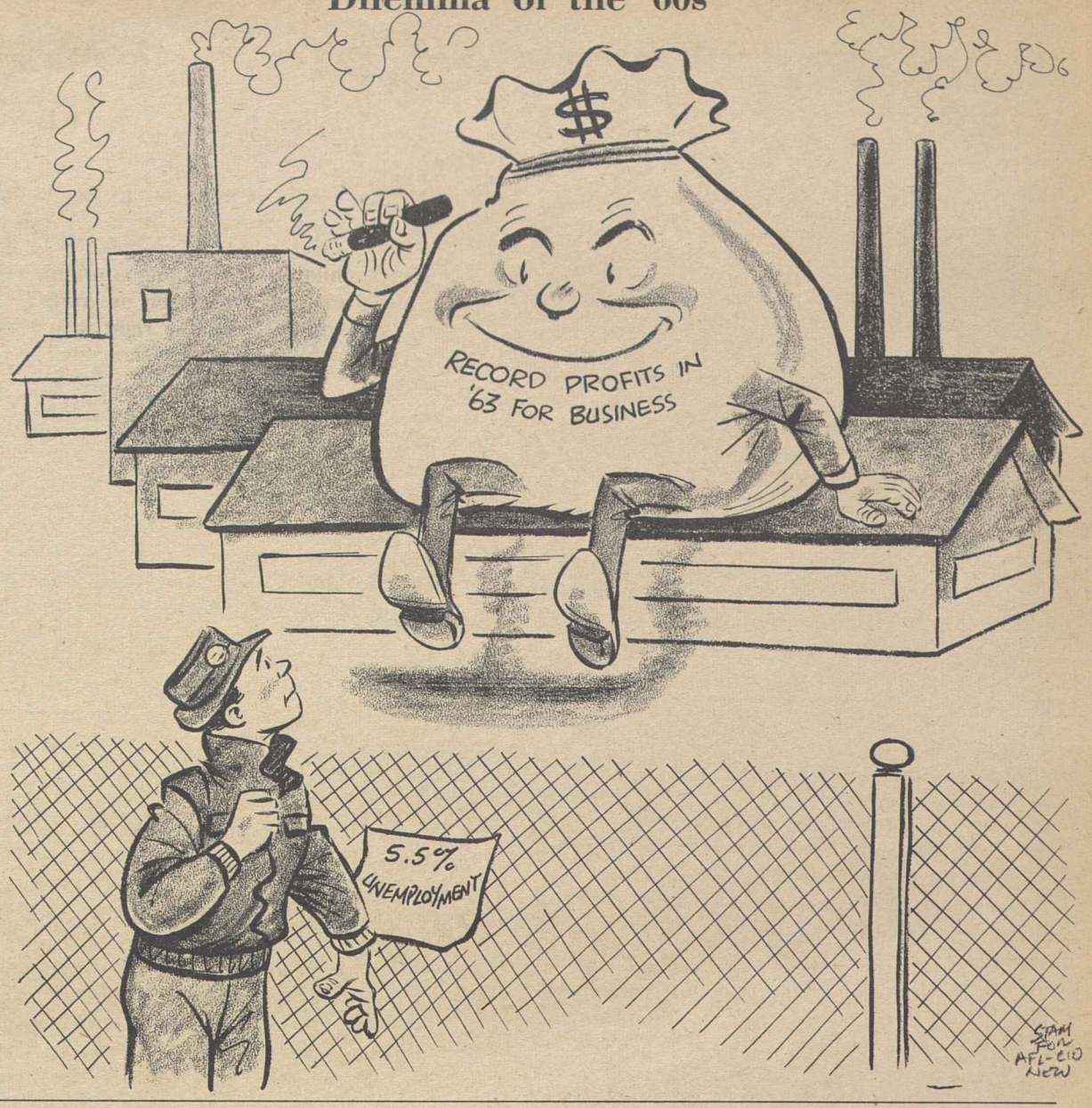
Dilemma of the '60s



Memorial to a Gracious Lady:

We Remember Mrs. Roosevelt Because 'She Was One of Us...'

The AFL-CIO has given a major priority to raising funds for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and has set up a special memorial fund committee to secure an hour's pay or $1 from every union member. Created for this drive is the leaflet "She Was One of Us . . ." from which the following is excerpted.

THROUGHOUT the crowded years of her lifetime, Eleanor Roosevelt was the tireless champion of working men and women, of the poor and underprivileged, of the common man the world over.

Wherever there were people in need—in sweatshop or slum, in settlement house or refugee camp—there you could find Eleanor Roosevelt.

Wherever there were battles to be fought—for minimum wage or social security, on behalf of sharecroppers or migratory workers, against the unspeakable evils of discrimination, segregation or child labor, for the union shop or against spurious "right-to-work" laws—there you could find Eleanor Roosevelt.

And because misery and oppression are global, Eleanor Roosevelt's work was global, too. She was an ardent advocate of the ideals of the United Nations, the architect of its Human Rights program.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said of her: ". . . she regarded every cry of human distress as a personal summons."

Eleanor Roosevelt shared the dreams and hopes of those of us in organized labor. In the tumultuous Thirties while her husband was leading America out of the depths of the Great Depression she was ranging herself on our side, fighting for our right to organize, standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the rest of us in labor's ranks.

But more than that: *She was one of us*—for a quarter-century a dues-paying member of one of the AFL-CIO unions.

She called the labor movement "my movement," and in an address to the AFL-CIO's 1961 convention spoke warmly of our efforts "to keep alive the ideals . . . of really helping people to better conditions, to a better way of life."

A "gracious and compassionate lady," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called her, one who "instinctively understood the problems and aspirations of workers."

Eleanor Roosevelt labored hard and unselfishly in the humanitarian field and her deeds are our legacy. Death has stilled her voice, but we can still hear the echo of her words: ". . . there is so much to do, so many engrossing challenges, so many heartbreaking and pressing needs . . ."

To meet these needs in her memory, we in organized labor have joined our hearts and hands with those of her other friends to establish the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Initiated by Pres. Kennedy, chaired by Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, chartered by Act of Congress, this educational and charitable organization will carry on the work to which Eleanor Roosevelt devoted her life.

In recognition of the vital link between labor and Eleanor Roosevelt, Pres. Kennedy has appointed a number of the AFL-CIO's most prominent leaders to serve on the Foundation's board of trustees, to further its program devoted to:

- human rights.
- underprivileged children.
- cancer research.
- international good will and peace.

THE TRADE UNION movement is enriched by its bittersweet ballads, songs that capture the essence of labor's struggles over the years, songs that speak eloquently of labor's dreams and hopes and lofty ideals.

Soaring above the rest are these hauntingly beautiful words:

"If we could consider each other
A neighbor, a friend and a brother,
It could be a wonderful, wonderful world,
It could be a wonderful world." *

This is labor's way. And it was Eleanor Roosevelt's way, too. So we have a dual responsibility—to ourselves and to her memory—to work toward the goals of a world of peace, freedom, social justice and human brotherhood.

The labor movement has established the AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund and the Executive Council has urged each of us to contribute *one hour's pay* or one dollar to this fund.

It is so little to ask, this one-time gift. It will mean so much—an assurance to the poor, the homeless, the downtrodden, the people who work for a living all over the world that the candle which Eleanor Roosevelt lighted will always burn brightly, a beacon of hope in a dark world.

* "It Could Be A Wonderful World." Lyric by Hy Zaret, Music by Lou Singer © Argosy Music Corp., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Used by permission.

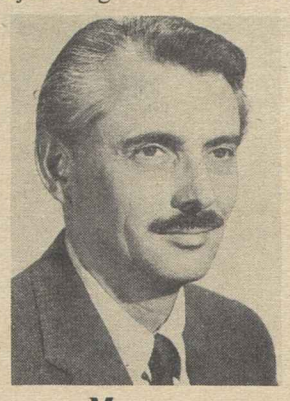
Morgan Says:

Romney, Mormon Church Face Issues of Race, Far Rightists

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THOUGH HIS RATING IS LOW on the totem pole of the pollsters, George Romney, businessman-turned-governor of Michigan, must still be considered as a dark horse for the Republican nomination for president. The odds against this genial, square-jawed gentleman with what might be called the Rotarian-handshake approach to politics, could well be reduced but for the fact that, like John F. Kennedy before him, he has a religious issue hung 'round his neck.



Morgan

Now, halfway through his first two-year term as Michigan's governor, Romney is a devout member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or the Mormon church as it is more commonly known. His parents were Mormons and he was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, where they had fled to escape religious persecution. Paradoxically, Romney's problem now in religion is that his church is accused of formal prejudice against if not persecution of Negro minorities.

As matters now stand, no Negro can achieve priesthood in the Mormon church because, according to its teachings and interpretations of the Bible, the black man is marked "with the curse of Cain," making him, in effect, an inferior person.

In a speech in the legislature at Lansing, Michigan's only Negro state senator, a Democrat from Detroit named Basil Brown, challenged Romney to confirm or deny the "curse of Cain" as Mormon belief. The governor refused. "I didn't run for governor of Michigan," he told reporters, "as a Mormon, I ran as an American citizen."

"The only question is whether I accept the fact that we are all equal as citizens and as children of God, and I accept that without reservation."

Fascinatingly enough, the Mormon church hierarchy shows an increasing tendency to grapple with this thorny issue, perhaps in recognition of the apparent contradiction between the non-discrimination that, say, a George Romney practices in his secular life and the narrower line drawn by some of the church's spiritual teachings. As a significant example, after the NAACP threatened to picket the recent General Conference of the church unless it took some position on the Negro's struggle for equal rights, a top Mormon leader, Hugh B. Brown, spoke out. "We believe," he said, "that all men are the children of the same God and that it is a moral evil for any person or group . . . to deny any human being the right to gainful employment, to full educational opportunity and to every privilege of citizenship."

This did not deal directly with the ban on Negroes in the Mormon priesthood but it was seen as an important liberalizing step. Brown himself is regarded as a Mormon "liberal." At the General Conference he was elevated to the position of first councillor to 90-year-old David O. McKay, president of the church. This promotion may have even broader significance because Brown has been prominently involved in another internal struggle with important political ramifications: an issue that any presidential candidate, Mormon or otherwise, would confront: what to do, if anything, about the radical right.

COINCIDENTALLY, THE ISSUE came to a head in the wake of President Kennedy's September trip to the West. Three nights before the President spoke at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson publicly and emotionally embraced the John Birch Society at a testimonial dinner in Los Angeles for its founder, Robert Welch. Since Benson himself is high in the church—he is one of the 12 Apostles—some took this as a Mormon endorsement of the Birchers, whose ultra-conservatism, if not actual membership, is strongly evident in Utah. Furthermore, Benson's son, Reed, is a "coordinator" for the Birch Society. Moderate Mormons were disturbed and Congressman Ralph Harding, Idaho Democrat and himself a Mormon, boldly denounced Ex-Secretary Benson in a House speech, protested that his views were not official Mormon views.

The church suddenly assigned Ezra Benson to head its European mission, headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany. A spokesman said the appointment had "no significance" in terms of the controversy over Benson's political views.

Whatever Romney's political future, this kind of moderation from his church would be far more helpful to him with the great swath of middle-ground voters, so important to any candidate, than the extremism in which Benson himself persists. Only last Sunday in New Orleans, Benson again embraced Birchism, equated Negro demands for civil rights with the "Communist Conspiracy," and denounced a possible wheat deal with the Soviet Union. With alert if cruel journalistic enterprise, however, ABC's Salt Lake affiliate, KALL, recalled that as Secretary of Agriculture, Benson had favored commerce with the Iron Curtain countries. "I'd trade with the Devil," he said in 1957, "if I got a good deal."

Washington Reports:

FEP Pressed as Vital Need Of Skilled, Unskilled Negroes

NOT ONLY UNSKILLED Negroes but many who are trained and qualified have been unable to find work and are in need of a federal fair employment practices law, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) pointed out on the same program that the Council of Economic Advisers, "in a study made at my request, found that taking the Negro even at the skills he has today and the level of education, if you gave him full opportunity you would add $13 billion to $17 billion a year to the gross national product."

Clark acknowledged that the present high rate of unemployment must be reduced to make a federal fair employment act fully effective.

"What's the use," he asked, "of being able to go into the same restaurant as a white man if you can't get a job to let you pick up the tab when you've had your meal?"

"Unless we can bring the unemployment rate below the present 5 percent, it is going to be a long, hard road to get fair employment practices adequately implemented."

Pennsylvania, Clark's state, and New York, that of Javits, have Fair Employment Practices Commissions. Both said the problem of fair employment cannot be met by state laws alone, since few states in the South have any such legislation and many states have serious loopholes in their laws.

"However," said Clark, "when a state can take care of a case, under the proposed federal law, it would have jurisdiction" allowing effective action.

THE FEDERAL LAW would work like that in New York, Javits said, with efforts made to settle cases without court action.

Opponents of FEPC argue that the courts would be handling nothing but fair employment cases.

"This is just untrue," he added. "This has not been the experience in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California. The courts have not been flooded in any of these states.

"On the contrary, the overwhelmingly large majority of cases have been settled [without court action], and not so many cases have been brought up, relatively speaking, as people might imagine."

Javits said a federal fair employment law will not bring "the golden rule," but "the difference between a situation with FEPC and without it is day and night."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE POLL TAX, long a troublesome issue on the ground that such a tax is an infringement on a citizen's right to vote, remains a troublesome issue. Thirty-six states have ratified a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes in federal elections, but two more are needed for the requisite two-thirds, and there is no certainty that an additional two states will act in time to make the amendment effective for the presidential election in 1964.

In addition, the question of a poll tax for local and state elections is an issue in Virginia and could remain an issue in Texas, subject to the verdict of the voters in a Nov. 9 referendum on repeal.

Only a few of the state legislatures are scheduled to meet in regular sessions next year. Four of them are southern states—Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina—where the legislatures have previously shown no strong push to ratify the amendment. The other states with regular sessions are Arizona and South Dakota, which declined to complete action this year. The Arizona house voted to ratify but the Senate did not, while the South Dakota legislature failed to act in either house.

Sponsor of the proposed amendment was Sen. Spessard L. Holland, a Florida Democrat, who has long opposed poll taxes in principle but believed that they could not be abolished except by constitutional amendment. This was the general doctrine also advanced by other members of Congress from the southern states. As of now, only Florida and Tennessee among the southern states have ratified the proposal; Mississippi has rejected the amendment and the other legislatures have not acted.

* * *

ONLY FIVE STATES now retain the poll tax system as a qualification for voting; the tax has gradually been eroded as an obstacle to voting rights and no doubt other obstacles also will be eroded. The issue of principle, however, should be declared as a matter of the country's self-education.

In Virginia a major battle is developing on whether the legislature will re-enact a poll tax for non-federal elections even though the amendment outlaws the system for federal elections. Gov. Albertis S. Harrison has called a special session of the legislature for Nov. 19 to submit such a proposal. Rep. W. Pat Jennings, a Democrat who does not vote with the state organization controlled by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, is heading a bipartisan drive for repeal.

The confusions invited by a poll tax for state elections, while such a tax in federal elections is outlawed, could be compounded by revisions of the registration laws. Among the devices mentioned by organization Democrats, for example, is a requirement that every citizen be obligated to submit evidence of residence six months before election day—the precise deadline for payment of state poll taxes.

The Virginia League of Women Voters, the Virginia Teachers Association and other groups have joined the Virginia AFL-CIO in denouncing the poll tax. The Jennings group circulated petitions for outright repeal.

* * *

THE SUSPICION is gradually growing among some members of the House and Senate that something must be wrong with the rules if they cannot reach effective decisions on legislative proposals at a faster pace than thus far in 1963.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, the Republican Senate whip, said on the floor that "the archaic rules under which we operate" are to blame for many difficulties. He may have had in mind the fact that the Senate has no rule of germaneness; any member who gets the floor can talk on any issue in the world no matter what the presumption is about the pending business.

The basic problem is more difficult: It is the rule of seniority in both houses that gives powerful committee chairmanships to members merely because they have managed to be elected enough times to become veterans. They may have no sympathy whatsoever with national programs but they become chairmen, and then they use their power to block legislation rather than pass it.

The longer a member serves, the more he develops a tendency to feel a vested interest in his own seniority and the prospects it holds for the future.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES legislation is one of the most important and necessary sections of the civil rights bill pending before Congress, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), left, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Rollcall in House on Bracero Program

Here is the rollcall by which the House voted to extend for one year—until Dec. 31, 1964—the bracero program under which farm laborers are brought in from Mexico to work on U.S. farms. The vote was 173-160. Democrats voted 118-72 against extending the program; Republicans supported the extension, 101-42.

On labor's scorecard a vote against extension was a right vote (R), while a vote in favor was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA

AL Andrews (D)	W
AL Elliott (D)	PR
AL Grant (D)	A
AL Huddleston (D)	R
AL Jones (D)	W
AL Rains (D)	PR
AL Roberts (D)	A
AL Selden	W

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D)	R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R)	W
2. Udall (D)	W
3. Senner (D)	R

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D)	W
2. Mills (D)	A
3. Trimble (D)	W
4. Harris (D)	PW

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R)	W
2. Johnson (D)	W
3. Moss (D)	W
4. Leggett (D)	W
5. Shelley (D)	PR
6. Mailliard (R)	W
7. Cohelan (D)	R
8. Miller (D)	A
9. Edwards (D)	R
10. Gubser (R)	W
11. Younger (R)	W
12. Talcott (R)	W
13. Teague (R)	W
14. Baldwin (R)	W
15. McFall (D)	W
16. Sisk (D)	W
18. Hagen (D)	W
33. Sheppard (D)	W
34. Hanna (D)	W
35. Utt (R)	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	W
37. Van Derlin (D)	W
38. Martin (R)	W

Los Angeles County

17. King (D)	R
19. Holifield (D)	R
20. Smith (R)	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R
22. Corman (D)	R
23. Clawson (R)	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	W
25. Cameron (D)	A
26. Roosevelt (D)	R
27. Burkhalter (D)	R
28. Bell (R)	W
29. Brown (D)	PR
30. Roybal (D)	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D)	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W
3. Chenoweth (R)	W
4. Aspinall (D)	W

CONNECTICUT

AL Grabowski (D)	PR
1. Dadario (D)	R
2. St. Onge (D)	PR
3. Giaimo (D)	R
4. Sibal (R)	R
5. Monagan (D)	R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D)	R

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D)	PW
2. Bennett (D)	R
3. Pepper (D)	A
4. Fascell (D)	W
5. Herlong (D)	PW
6. Rogers (D)	W
7. Haley (D)	W
8. Matthews (D)	W
9. Fuqua (D)	PW
10. Gibbons (D)	R
11. Gurney (R)	W
12. Cramer (R)	W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D)	A
2. Pilcher (D)	PW
3. Forrester (D)	PW
4. Flynt (D)	W
5. Weltner (D)	R
6. Vinson (D)	W
7. Davis (D)	W
8. Tuten (D)	R
9. Landrum (D)	W
10. Stephens (D)	W

HAWAII

AL Gill (D)	R
AL Matsunaga (D)	R

IDAHO

1. White (D)	A
2. Harding (D)	PW

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R)	R
14. Hoffman (R)	PW
15. Reid (R)	PW
16. Anderson (R)	W
17. Arends (R)	W
18. Michel (R)	R
19. McLoskey (R)	W
20. Findley (R)	W
21. Gray (D)	R
22. Springer (R)	W
23. Shipley (D)	PR
24. Price (D)	R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D)	A
2. O'Hara (D)	R
3. Murphy (D)	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	PR
6. O'Brien (D)	A
7. Libonati (D)	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R
9. Finnegan (D)	R
10. Collier (R)	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R
13. Rumsfeld (R)	W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D)	R
2. Halleck (R)	W
3. Brademas (D)	R
4. Adair (R)	PW
5. Roush (D)	R
6. Roudebush (R)	R
7. Bray (R)	R
8. Denton (D)	R
9. Wilson (R)	R
10. Harvey (R)	W
11. Bruce (R)	A

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R)	W
2. Bromwell (R)	W
3. Gross (R)	W
4. Kyl (R)	R
5. Smith (D)	R
6. Hoeven (R)	W
7. Jensen (R)	W

KANSAS

1. Dole (R)	W
2. Avery (R)	W
3. Ellsworth (R)	W
4. Shriver (R)	PW
5. Skubitz (R)	PW

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D)	W
2. Natcher (D)	R
3. Synder (R)	PR
4. Chelf (D)	W
5. Siler (R)	PR
6. Watts (D)	PW
7. Perkins (D)	R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D)	PR
2. Boggs (D)	R
3. Willis (D)	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W
5. Passman (D)	W
6. Morrison (D)	R
7. Thompson (D)	PR
8. Long (D)	PW

MAINE

1. Tupper (R)	R
2. McIntire (R)	W

MARYLAND

AL Sickles (D)	R
1. Morton (R)	W
2. Long (D)	W
3. Garmatz (D)	PR
4. Fallon (D)	PR
5. Lankford (D)	R
6. Mathias (R)	R
7. Friedel (D)	W

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R)	R
2. Boland (D)	R
3. Philbin (D)	R
4. Donohue (D)	PR
5. Morse (R)	R
6. Bates (R)	R
7. Macdonald (D)	PR
8. O'Neill (D)	R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker)	NV
10. Martin (R)	W
11. Burke (D)	R
12. Keith (R)	W

MICHIGAN

AL Staebler (D)	W
2. Meader (R)	W
3. Johansen (R)	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W
5. Ford (R)	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W
7. O'Hara (D)	PW
8. Harvey (R)	W
9. Griffin (R)	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W
11. Knox (R)	W
12. Bennett (R)	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D)	R
13. Diggs (D)	R
14. Ryan (D)	PR
15. Dingell (D)	R
16. Lesinski (D)	A
17. Griffiths (D)	PR

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R)	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W
3. MacGregor (R)	PW
4. Karth (D)	PR
5. Fraser (D)	R
6. Olson (D)	R
7. Langen (R)	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D)	PW
2. Whitten (D)	W
3. Williams (D)	W
4. Winstead (D)	PW
5. Colmer (D)	W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D)	R
2. Curtis (R)	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R
4. Randall (D)	PR
5. Bolling (D)	PR
6. Hull (D)	R
7. Hall (R)	W
8. Ichord (D)	R
9. Cannon (D)	R
10. Jones (D)	W

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D)	R
2. Battin (R)	W

NEBRASKA

1. Beermann (R)	W
2. Cunningham (R)	R
3. Martin (R)	PW

NEVADA

AL Baring (D)	A

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R)	PW
2. Cleveland (R)	R

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R)	R
2. Glenn (R)	R
3. Auchincloss (R)	PW
4. Thompson (D)	PR
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W
6. Dwyer (R)	R
7. Widnall (R)	W
8. Joelson (D)	R
9. Osmers (R)	R
10. Rodino (D)	R
11. Minish (D)	R
12. Wallhauser (R)	R
13. Gallagher (D)	PR
14. Daniels (D)	PR
15. Patten (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D)	R
AL Morris (D)	W

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D)	R
2. Grover (R)	R
3. Derounian (R)	PR
4. Wydler (R)	PR
5. Becker (R)	PR
25. Barry (R)	W
26. Reid (R)	R
27. St. George (R)	R
28. Wharton (R)	W
29. O'Brien (D)	R
30. King (R)	W
31. Kilburn (R)	PW
32. Pirnie (R)	PR
33. Robison (R)	R
34. Riehlman (R)	PR
35. Stratton (D)	R
36. Horton (R)	R
37. Ostertag (R)	R
38. Goodell (R)	W
39. Pillion (R)	W
40. Miller (R)	PR
41. Dulski (D)	R

New York City

6. Halpern (R)	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R
9. Delaney (D)	R
10. Celler (D)	PR
11. Keogh (D)	PR
12. Kelly (D)	PR
13. Multer (D)	PR
14. Rooney (D)	R
15. Carey (D)	R
16. Murphy (D)	R
17. Lindsay (R)	R
18. Powell (D)	R
19. Farbstein (D)	R
20. Ryan (D)	R
21. Healey (D)	R
22. Gilbert (D)	R
23. Buckley (D)	PR
24. Fino (R)	R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D)	PW
2. Fountain (D)	W
3. Henderson (D)	W
4. Cooley (D)	W
5. Scott (D)	PW
6. Kornegay (D)	A
7. Lennon (D)	A
8. Jonas (R)	W
9. Broyhill (R)	W
10. Whitener (D)	W
11. Taylor (D)	PW

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews	W
2. Short (R)	W

OHIO

AL Taft (R)	W
1. Rich (R)	R
2. Clancy (R)	R
3. Schenck (R)	PW
4. McCulloch (R)	W
5. Latta (R)	W
6. Harsha (R)	W
7. Brown (R)	W
8. Betts (R)	W
9. Ashley (D)	R
10. Abele (R)	A
11. Bolton, Oliver (R)	R
12. Devine (R)	R
13. Mosher (R)	R
14. Ayres (R)	PW
15. Secrest (D)	R
16. Bow (R)	PR
17. Ashbrook (R)	A
18. Hays (D)	R
19. Kirwan (D)	R
20. Feighan (D)	R
21. Vanik (D)	R
22. Bolton, Frances (R)	W
23. Minshall (R)	W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R)	W
2. Edmondson (D)	PW
3. Albert (D)	W
4. Steed (D)	W
5. Jarman (D)	W
6. Wickersham (D)	W

OREGON

1. Norblad (R)	W
2. Ullman (D)	PW
3. Green (D)	R
4. Duncan (D)	W

PENNSYLVANA

6. Rhodes (D)	A
7. Milliken (R)	R
8. Curtin (R)	R
9. Dague (R)	W
10. McDade (R)	W
11. Flood (D)	R
12. Whalley (R)	W
13. Schweiker (R)	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R
15. Rooney (D)	R
16. Kunkel (R)	R
17. Schneebeli (R)	W
18. Corbett (R)	W
19. Goodling (R)	W
20. Holland (D)	R
21. Dent (D)	R
22. Saylor (R)	R
23. Vacancy	
24. Weaver (R)	W
25. Clark (D)	R
26. Morgan (D)	R
27. Fulton (R)	W

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D)	R
2. Nix (D)	R
3. Byrne (D)	R
4. Toll (D)	R
5. Green (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D)	R
2. Fogarty (D)	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D)	W
2. Watson (D)	PR
3. Dorn (D)	W
4. Ashmore (D)	PW
5. Hemphill (D)	W
6. McMillan (D)	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R)	W
2. Berry (R)	W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R)	R
2. Baker (R)	PR
3. Brock (R)	W
4. Evins (D)	R
5. Fulton (D)	R
6. Bass (D)	R
7. Murray (D)	PW
8. Everett (D)	W
9. Davis (D)	W

TEXAS

AL Pool (D)	W
1. Patman (D)	W
2. Brooks (D)	R
3. Beckworth (D)	R
4. Roberts (D)	PW
5. Alger (R)	W
6. Teague (D)	W
7. Dowdy (D)	PW
8. Thomas (D)	R
9. Thompson (D)	W
10. Thornberry (D)	PW
11. Poage (D)	W
12. Wright (D)	PW
13. Purcell (D)	W
14. Young (D)	R
15. Kilgore (D)	W
16. Foreman (R)	W
17. Burleson (D)	W
18. Rogers (D)	W
19. Mahon (D)	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R
21. Fisher (D)	W
22. Casey (D)	W

UTAH

1. Burton (R)	PW
2. Lloyd (R)	W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R)	PR

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D)	W
2. Hardy (D)	W
3. Gary (D)	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W
5. Tuck (D)	W
6. Poff (R)	W
7. Marsh (D)	W
8. Smith (D)	W
9. Jennings (D)	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R)	PR
2. Westland (R)	PW
3. Hansen (D)	R
4. May (R)	PW
5. Horan (R)	PW
6. Tollefson (R)	A
7. Stinson (R)	A

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R)	R
2. Staggers (D)	R
3. Slack (D)	R
4. Hechler (D)	R
5. Kee (D)	R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R)	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R
3. Thomson (R)	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R
5. Reuss (D)	R
6. Van Pelt (R)	W
7. Laird (R)	W
8. Byrnes (R)	PW
9. Johnson (D)	R
10. O'Konski (R)	R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R)	W

New Gains or Depression?:

Rising Productivity Points Up Wage Lag

The rapid rise in man-hour output of American workers offers the nation a choice of new highs in living standards or a tailspin toward depression, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, the American Federationist, has declared.

An article in the November issue of the magazine examines the recent sharp increases in productivity, especially among factory production workers, and warns that failure to follow through with proper economic and political decisions may mean "rising unemployment, heightened social tensions and a general weakening of the fabric of American society."

On the other hand, productivity gains could bring bountiful plenty, the economic analysis suggests, if they are accompanied by elimination of the "wage lag" —the margin by which wages have fallen behind the increase in manhour output.

"Wages must increase more rapidly than they have in the past few years without any increase in the overall price levels," the article asserts.

It reminds negotiators in the nation's 150,000 collective bargaining situations that the rapidly rising productivity rate "justifies and even requires higher wage increases than have been occurring in the past several years."

The article, "Soaring Productivity: A Fair Share for Labor," appears as an Economic Review feature of the Federationist and is prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

It notes that over the entire 1947 to 1962 period, factory output per man-hour rose at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent, but for the last two years of the period, productivity in manufacturing jumped 4.2 percent a year and has "continued to climb at a similar rate in 1963."

Moreover, this trend to greater productive efficiency, the analysis observes, has been evident in farming, construction, railroading, retail and wholesale trade and other industries as well as in manufacturing.

Fewer Produce More

What all this means, the analysis states, is that "we can produce as much or even more than before with fewer workers."

"Yet a growing labor force means more people seeking work than ever before," it adds. "Obviously, unless hours of work are shortened, production and sales must grow rapidly enough to make up for the jobs which the growth in productivity would otherwise destroy and to create additional jobs for new workers as well."

But production and sales have not been rising that fast. They have grown only 2.8 percent a year since 1953, the magazine points out, while over the same period the growth in the labor force and in man-hour output have pushed up production capacity at the rate of 4 to 4.5 percent a year.

"The slow growth in demand," the article continues, "is not likely to be reversed, however, unless business shares the benefits of increasing productivity with other groups in society. Consumers are the main source of demand. They purchase about 70 percent of all goods and services we produce. But they are able to do so, for the most part, because of the income they receive from wages and salaries.

Demand Will Lag

"Obviously, if wages fail to rise sufficiently while profits and dividends and other forms of income increase disproportionately, consumer demand for goods and services will lag. Wealth will become concentrated in the hands of those who tend to save much of their income or invest it. And the result, inevitably, will be a further widening of the gap between our ability to produce and our ability to consume."

The AFL-CIO researchers liken the current situation to that of the 1920-29 period, when manhour output rose nearly 32 percent, while the real buying power of factory workers' hourly wages increased less than 15 percent, leaving the "lion's share" of total income in the hands of the wealthy and leading to the great depression of the Thirties.

The nation has failed to apply the lessons of the Twenties, and once again an "economic lopsidedness" is evident, the magazine observes, pointing out that productivity rose 20.2 percent between 1956 and 1962, but that the buying power of workers' hourly wages rose only 15.2 percent over the same period.

Meanwhile, it notes, higher prices and lower unit labor costs as a result of productivity gains have led to an "unprecedented" rise in profit margins which represents "a danger signal which the nation cannot afford to ignore."

Wrong Profits

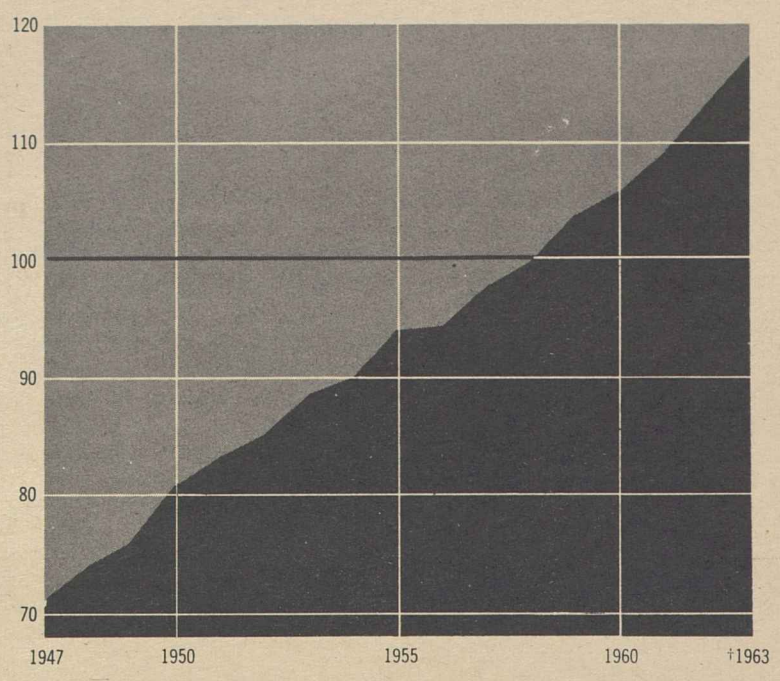
"Record profits based on lagging wages, rising prices and higher profit margins are not the kind of profits which produce and sustain full employment," the article asserts. "They are not the way to generate growth in sales and production. . . .

"To boost sales and avoid still another recession, the wage lag must be eliminated."

This can be achieved, the Federationist suggests, with little or no effect on prices by increasing real wages "at least in line with the recent trend of productivity . . . in the national economy" and by tieing profits to high volume.

Unless the nation corrects the growing imbalance between high productivity gains and low consumption levels, the analysis warns, the rate of unemployment will double by 1970.

To avoid this "grim prospect," it urges "vigorous use of government spending, taxing and other powers" and declares that "there can be little question that the time has come for legislation to reduce the length of the workweek."



* Based on information submitted by a large sample of employers regarding man hours of all persons.

† AFL-CIO estimate.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

Southern Textile Wages Still Trail, TWUA Says

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America said it "welcomes" an announcement by leading southern textile manufacturers of a forthcoming wage increase for production workers but warned that even if all workers get the projected raise, southern textile wages still will lag some $30 a week below average wages in all manufacturing industries.

The warmth of the union's reaction to the reported raises, said TWUA Pres. William Pollock, will depend on the "degree of good faith" with which employers carry out their announced intentions.

Pollock recalled that at the time of the industry's last raise announcement, in March 1962, what was to have been a 5 percent increase averaging 7.5 cents an hour turned out to be a 3.5 percent raise equivalent to 4.5 cents. Many employers either undercut the published figure or failed to give any raises at all, he charged.

"If the (new) wage announcement gets as much action as lip service," Pollock said, "it should give the low-wage economy of the South a badly-needed shot in the arm."

He estimated that a 5 percent raise would increase southern workers' purchasing power by $90 million a year.

Pollock noted that the wage increase announcement contradicted the industry's reply to a TWUA advertisement, published in August, which called on employers to share their profits with workers.

"They said we were talking through our hats," he recalled. "Now, just two months later, it's interesting to find the president of Burlington Industries, for example, declaring that conditions justify wage increases."

Burlington has reported that the last fiscal year was the best in its history. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 28, 1963, profits before taxes were $90.5 million on sales of $1.849 billion. For the preceding fiscal year, the figures were $83.3 million profits on sales of $1.099 billion. Both years were record-breakers for sales as well as profits.

The Burlington chain has been found guilty of numerous unfair labor practices against union employes in National Labor Relations Board cases.

Belanger Wins Sixth Term In Bay State

Springfield, Mass.—J. William Belanger was re-elected over two opponents to a sixth term as president of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO at the 6th annual convention here.

Also returned to office were Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin and Executive Vice Pres. John A. Callahan, who is the state's commissioner of labor and industries. Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe of the Leather Workers was named to the second executive vice presidency. All 31 vice presidents seeking new terms were re-elected.

In a major address Belanger called on Massachusetts labor to continue pressing for a shorter workweek, a more comprehensive system of unemployment insurance, hospital care for the aged through social security, improved educational facilities, a tax system based on ability to pay, and equal rights for all Americans.

"In short," he declared, "we must continue the fight to make our state and nation socially and economically better places in which to live and raise our families."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the delegates of a resurgence of activity among local unions, particularly evident in the rise in voluntary contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in 1962 over the presidential year, 1960. Schnitzler urged continuation of this trend to counter the impact of stiffening opposition to labor's programs.

Among other speakers were Assistant Interior Sec. Kenneth Holum, who discussed the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project; Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies; AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Unions in Wisconsin Push 'Rights for All'

Milwaukee—Action to achieve the full exercise of freedom and human rights for every American was urged at the second biennial Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO.

Delegates from Wisconsin labor bodies approved a resolution urging legislation by Congress and action by local and state governments, the labor movement and individuals "to end the humiliation and injustice suffered by millions of Americans" in voting, employment, housing, and public accomodations.

The struggle for human dignity, the resolution stated, is a "moral struggle which calls upon the total effort of every American citizen who believes in democracy and freedom" for himself; who "realizes that freedom, like peace, is indivisible" and that, unless everyone enjoys full freedom, "no one's freedom is secure."

The labor movement, delegates declared, must accelerate its efforts to "end all forms of segregation and discrimination." Every union affiliate, they resolved, should review its collective bargaining agreements "to assure that no discrimination exists."

Rap Anti-Semitism

The delegates voted "wholehearted support" of federal legislation to empower the Justice Dept. to bring suit against those who deny others their constitutional rights; of a public accomodations law forbidding discrimination at any public facility; of "first-step" desegregation in every public school district, and similar measures.

The conference voted also to condemn anti-semitic practices in Soviet Russia and urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to move speedily to ratify the genocide convention adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

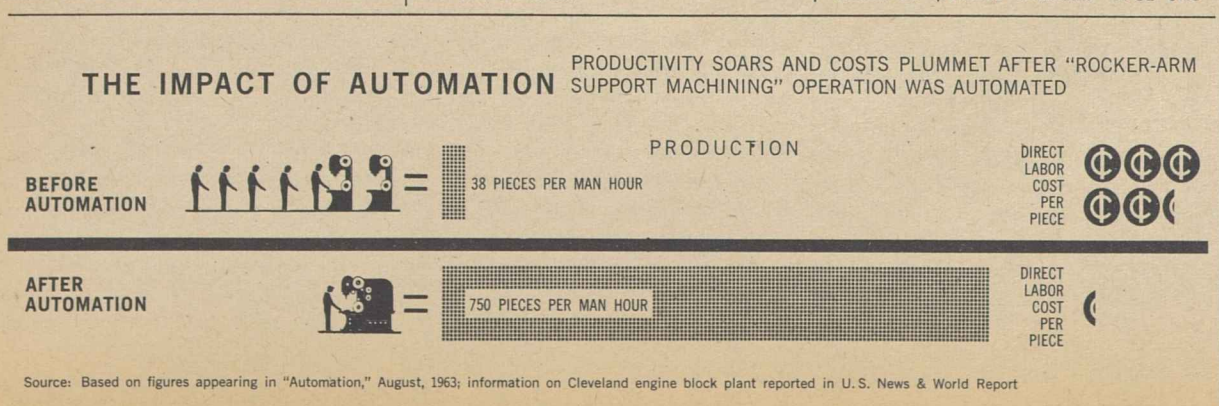
Convention speakers included Gov. John W. Reynolds; Pres. Fred H. Harrington of the University of Wisconsin; Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier; Pres. George A. Haberman and Sec.-Treas. George W. Hall of the state AFL-CIO; James Farmer, national director of CORE; and state Supreme Court Justice Myron L. Gordon.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Boris Shishkin was chairman of the final report meeting on conference workshop discussions.

William Sefton Dies, USWA Organizer

Langenburg, Sask.—William Sefton of Toronto, a Steelworkers organizer since 1942, died of a heart attack while visiting a prospective member here. He was buried in Toronto.

A strong proponent of labor political action, Sefton, who was born in Sudbury, Ont., recently was a vice president of the New Democratic Party in Ontario, and was an unsuccessful NDP candidate for the House of Commons in 1962. Earlier he had been active in the former Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation in 1957 and 1958. He was chairman of the Political Education Committee of the Toronto & District Labor Council.



Source: Based on figures appearing in "Automation," August, 1963; information on Cleveland engine block plant reported in U.S. News & World Report

Senate Action Pending:

$1.2 Billion College Aid Plan Wins House Passage, 258-92

A large-scale college aid bill was only one step short of Pres. Kennedy's desk as the House approved a conference agreement on a three-year $1.2 billion program of federal grants and loans. The vote was a decisive 258-92.

A somewhat closer vote was expected in the Senate, where the issue of federal aid to colleges operated by religious groups stirred controversy. Senate conferees dropped a provision that would have invited a court test on the constitutionality of such aid, holding up the use of federal funds until the courts decided the issue.

The Senate, tied up in a foreign aid battle, also faced a vote on whether to accept a House bill extending the present Mexican farm labor program another year or hold out for major reforms in the bracero program.

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) served notice he will seek approval of the House bill. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to senators, urged that this move be rejected. He termed the House bill "an unfortunate blow to America's most poverty-stricken group of workers," the domestic farm laborers. (See House rollcall on Page 6.)

In its final form, the college aid bill contains these major provisions:

- Federal matching grants totaling $690 million over three years for public and private colleges. Twenty-two percent of the funds would be earmarked for public junior colleges and technical institutions.
- Grants to senior colleges not to exceed one-third of the cost of any single project and used to construct libraries, laboratories, and classrooms for instruction in sciences, engineering, mathematics and modern foreign languages.
- Grants to public junior colleges covering up to 40 percent of construction costs for any type of academic facilities.
- A separate grant program for graduate school construction, totaling $145 million over three years.
- Long-term low-cost loans to public and private colleges to finance up to 75 percent of the cost of construction of academic facilities. The three-year loan authorization would total $360 million.

Meanwhile the Senate continued to chip away at the foreign aid authorization bill despite concessions already made by the Administration.

Seeking to check more drastic reductions, Democratic and Republican leaders agreed to accept a cut of $385 million from the $4.2 billion figure recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The committee bill was itself a reduction of $300 million in the President's request, although $700 million above the authorization voted by the House.

Other Cuts Proposed

The Senate then voted an additional $25 million slash in an amendment offered by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and, by an 86-3 vote, adopted a package proposal by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) which reduced the authorization by a net of $50 million. The Humphrey amendment cut the President's contingency fund, used for emergency situations, by $125 million but added $75 million more to the Alliance for Progress.

Still pending were a number of other amendments to make further cuts in the foreign aid program.

In sharp contrast to previous years, the Senate bill is expected to be considerably closer to the heavily-slashed House bill than to the amount the President has said is needed.

In the civil rights field, the House Judiciary Committee was completing the drafting of its report on the bipartisan civil rights bill it has approved. The next step is the Rules Committee, where it faces an expected delaying attempt by southerners.

House and Senate conferees, including many of the same members who reached quick agreement on the college aid bill, began taking up another education measure, the vocational education bill.

The Senate added to its bill an extension of two popular existing programs—the National Defense Education Act, which provides loans for college students in certain fields, and grants to "impacted" school districts, where there are large numbers of federal civilian and military personnel.

'Separate but Equal' Hospital Aid Banned

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge Simon E. Sobeloff observed in his opinion for the majority, was whether the activities of the defendants—the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital and Wesley Long Community Hospital—"are sufficiently imbued with 'state action' to bring them within the 5th and 14th Amendment prohibitions against racial discrimination."

State Action 'Evident'

The district court had found that discrimination by the hospitals was "clearly established," but granted the hospitals' motion to dismiss the case on the ground that "no state action" was proved.

The appeals court majority, however, ruled that state action was evident in the "large amounts of public funds" given the hospitals for expanding their facilities in accordance with a "state plan" for hospital construction developed under Hill-Burton's terms. The decision noted further that participation in Hill-Burton Act projects brings hospitals "to an elaborate and intricate pattern of governmental regulations, both state and federal . . ."

The decision went on to declare unconstitutional the Hill-Burton Act's exception to a non-discrimination clause where "separate but equal" facilities are provided. The remainder of the act, including its general prohibition against discrimination, stands.

The court said it was mindful of the hospitals' protest that they "are being required to do what the government assured them they would not have to do," but said this left them no worse off than a southern restaurant owner required to desegregate facilities leased from the community, or southern voters who had approved bond issues for segregated schools prior to the Supreme Court decision outlawing such segregation.

Circuit Judges Albert V. Bryan and J. Spencer Bell joined Sobeloff in the decision.

A strong dissent was registered by Judge Clement S. Haynesworth, joined by Judge Herbert S. Boreman.

The minority opinion argued that mere receipt of grants in aid by the hospitals did not establish "state action" and noted that the Hill-Burton Act expressly denies federal officials "any right of supervision or control" over recipient hospitals.

The appeals court's ruling came as the Kennedy Administration was under increasing pressure to eliminate the "separate but equal" clause from Hill-Burton Act agreements for federal grants.

Backed by Labor

At its 1961 convention the AFL-CIO condemned the clause and urged its removal by executive action or legislative amendment to assure that hospital facilities built with Hill-Burton funds "are available without distinction based on race, color or creed."

At its November 1962 meeting, the federation's Executive Council declared that discrimination in hospital admissions and staff appointments is not only a civil rights matter, but imposes "the most serious limitation on the freedom of choice of both patient and physician." The council said it is "essentially a matter of making high quality health services available to all citizens, with assurance of free choice of physician and hospital."

The council voted an initial contribution of $5,000, which was later supplemented, to help a group of Negro doctors in Chicago in a federal court fight to end discrimination by certain hospitals in the city.

Registrar Post Boosts IBEW Political Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

ply the members with information on candidates and pending legislation.

In practice, this requires among other things that he:

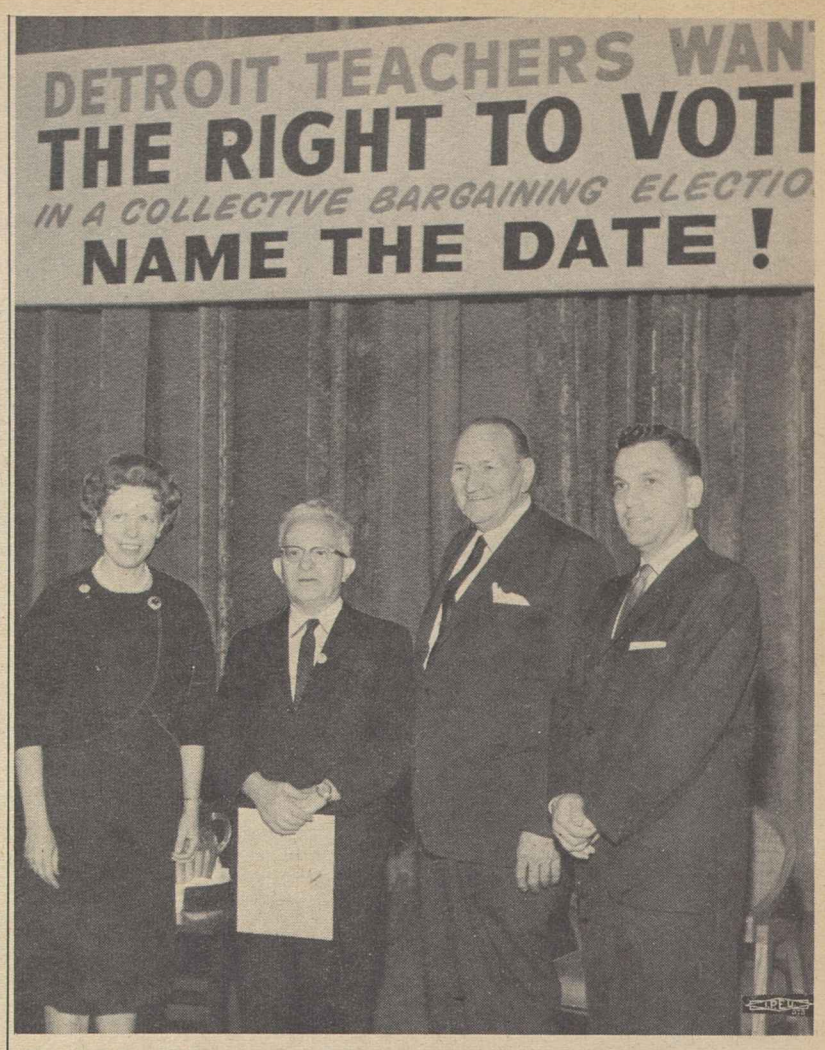
- Represent the local at conferences of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education or any similar body to which the local is affiliated.
- **Assume responsibility for the local's COPE fund-raising drive in cooperation with the financial secretary and his committee members.**
- Head the local's campaign to make sure that every member is registered and qualified to vote, drawing on the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries and COPE's Women's Activities Division for assistance and supplying up-to-date statistics to IBEW headquarters.

Members Informed

Each local union continues to determine its own political program under the convention plan, but once it sets its course, it is the responsibility of the registrar under the supervision of the local president to see that all members are informed.

Each registrar has been supplied with a complete sample kit of COPE informational materials which he may order in quantity to service his local members. He also regularly receives the AFL-CIO News and the COPE Memo to keep informed on national legislative and political issues.

From time-to-time, the IBEW also distributes special newsletters to the registrars dealing with legislative matters.



COLLECTIVE BARGAINING would be good for Detroit schools, pupils and teachers, Pres. Charles Cogen of New York Teachers' local said at rally launching Detroit campaign for bargaining election there. Pres. Mary Ellen Riordan of Detroit Teachers said nearly 70 percent of teaching employes have signed petition calling for election. Left to right: Miss Riordan; Cogen; AFT Pres. Carl Megel and Theodore Sachs, attorney for union.

Democrats Hold Posts In Off-Year Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

The voters also turned down two Hughes-backed bond issue proposals, totaling $750 million, offered as an alternative to a state sales or income tax. In Ohio, a $250 million bond issue supported by Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes was approved.

The Democratic organization in Mississippi turned back the first serious Republican bid for power in nearly a century, electing Paul Johnson as governor over GOP nominee Rubel Phillips, who nevertheless rolled up more than 100,000 votes. Both Johnson and Phillips ran as avowed segregationists and critics of the Kennedy Administration's civil rights program.

Republicans strengthened their position somewhat in Virginia, electing 10 members of the legislature and two members of the city council in Richmond.

Cities Shift

Connecticut municipalities showed Democratic gains while Indiana's smaller cities, including industrial centers, shifted toward the Republicans. The state's largest city, Indianapolis, stayed Democratic.

The possible effects of the civil rights issue in the elections came under sharp study by both political parties.

Pres. Kennedy said in his last pre-election press conference that racial demonstrations in Philadelphia might influence the vote.

Some predominantly white wards which recently have had large Democratic majorities showed a trend toward McDermott while Negro wards gave their usual solid majorities to the Democratic nominee.

In the Kentucky election, the Republican nominee, Nunn, carried rural counties which have been historically Democratic. He suffered a substantial loss in what has become a normally Republican margin in Louisville, where a Republican mayor last year successfully backed an anti-discrimination ordinance. Nunn's plurality in the city was about 4,000 as contrasted to a 23,000 margin for Sen. Thruston B. Morton in 1962.

Kentucky is traditionally Democratic but has been shifting toward a swing state in recent years. It has two Republican U. S. senators, including the liberal Sen. John Sherman Cooper, while the Louisville district elected a conservative Republican to the House in 1962.

The Nunn campaign leaned heavily on attacks on Pres. Kennedy and Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, who he said were "involved" in Gov. Combs' anti-discrimination order. Nunn also assailed the Supreme Court's decision outlawing use of state-ordered prayers in public schools. An anonymous leaflet, widely circulated, featured alleged racial mingling at Democratic campaign meetings.

Folder Available on 'Brotherhood' Film

A two-color promotional folder on the recently-released AFL-CIO film, "In Common Brotherhood," is now available. The folder depicts international activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development covered in the 16mm sound film.

Free of charge, folders can be ordered through the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., for distribution to AFL-CIO affiliates and in the community.

Groups which rent or purchase the film will receive a newly-prepared discussion guide, which includes an introduction for use with the film and questions to promote discussion. Single copies of the guide may be had by writing to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Meany Warns of 'Curse' of Automation

AFL-CIO News

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Kennedy Asks Labor's Aid On Job-Building Programs

Meany Sounds Keynote:

Convention Urged To Awaken Nation

By Saul Miller

New York—Labor's job is to "wake up the nation" to the possibility of economic collapse triggered by the growing "curse" of automation, to mobilize its unified strength behind a positive program for all Americans, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the federation's 5th convention in a definitive keynote address.

That program, he stressed, "must take every possible step to improve the vital purchasing power," including a 35-hour workweek, or less, a "substantially higher" minimum wage, jobs, tax relief and increased government spending for public facilities.

The American system "can go down the drain" on the problem of automation, Meany warned, a problem which is "becoming a real curse in this society" and "could bring us to a national catastrophe." He added:

Labor cannot wait on the basis of a "pious hope" that the problem of automation is "just going to go away" and that we should "just go out on the back porch and look for bluebirds."

Critics Rebuked

Meany's wide-ranging address opening the convention, in the city where the AFL-CIO was born nearly eight years ago, included a stinging review of the "free advice and opinion" coming from "disenchanted liberals," or "disillusioned friends of labor" that the labor movement is "all washed up."

Noting the attacks from these groups that the labor movement has lost its militancy, that collective bargaining is dead, that labor is not doing anything about automation, that it is neglecting its responsibilities in civil rights and that the AFL-CIO should be split to provide inter-union competition, Meany traced the basic inconsistencies of their arguments and said:

"The American trade union movement is a long, long way from outliving its usefulness or achieving its final goals, if any of its goals are ever final . . . we know that we have many serious problems and unfinished business ahead of us . . . and are determined and ready to deal with them."

"I am not troubled too much by the fact that our members today enjoy the highest wages, the best working conditions and the greatest measure of security ever obtained by working people anywhere at any time and I am proud of the fact that this organization, the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, have played a tremendous role in bringing this about.

"I have absolutely no feeling of nostalgia for the days of the great depression, of starvation wages and chronic insecurity . . ."

Meany asserted that there is complete unity at the state and local level, that "we have never had a better condition of unity." He told the delegates that the internal disputes plan adopted at the 1961 convention is "operating fairly and successfully" and has documented the fact that such disputes are "in fact

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A DELEGATE'S BADGE pinned on by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed Pres. Kennedy to the federation's New York convention to the cheers of 4,000 delegates and guests who heard the President ask for labor's help to solve the number one issue of jobs and economic needs.

Says Need For Action Is Urgent

By Willard Shelton

New York—"I came here to ask your help . . . not next year but now," Pres. John F. Kennedy told a cheering throng of 4,000 AFL-CIO convention delegates and guests, to help solve the "number one domestic issue" of jobs and economic needs.

The nation "dare not wait until it is too late" for a tax-cut bill that offers the promise of new jobs to "2 or 3 million" now jobless, the President declared in a wide-ranging speech.

"We urgently need that tax cut as insurance against a recession next year," he solemnly warned.

If we end up with a recession, with 8 or 9 million people out of work, "what then is going to be said about the Leader of the West?" he demanded.

This country "is the keystone in the arch of freedom," he continued. "The forces of freedom are still in the majority around the world because the United States has been willing to bear the burden."

But we can maintain these forces, the President warned, "only if we provide for a growing and buoyant and progressive economy here."

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Executive Council Reports:

'Strength of Labor' Advancing America

New York—The "strength and unity of the labor movement" have been brought to bear on the challenges and problems of the past two "hectic" years in the interest of workers and the "nation as a whole," the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's 5th constitutional convention.

These challenges and problems include high and persistent unemployment, the battle for a shorter workweek, the struggle for civil rights, the radical right attack on the American form of government, the world struggle for peace and freedom and a host of other problems, the council declared in its 385-page report.

Despite these perplexing and critical matters and aware of the pitfalls ahead, the council expressed its confidence in the ultimate success of labor's cause, "a better life for all Americans and for all mankind."

The 29-member council reviewed the two years since the last convention in a report covering 15 major sections. It includes a highlighting of the major areas of concern by Pres. George Meany, a detailed financial report by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, developments in the labor movement and sections on the national economy, international relations, social security, the worker and the community—dealing with education, community services and safety—civil rights, the campaign against the so-called "right-to-work" laws, court and Na-

(Continued on Page 15)

Council Warns of 1964 Pressures From Extreme Right-Wing Forces

New York—The 1964 elections must be fought in the face of new pressures including the rise of extreme right-wing forces as a coherent political force, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention here.

Pointing out that 15 liberal first-term senators must run again, the council said that the results of these elections alone could "have a tremendous impact on the character of the Senate for the next 15 or 20 years."

Twenty-six governors must be elected, 19 of them now Democrats, and there will be state legislative races in all but four states in addition to election of the full membership of the U.S. House, the council noted.

New developments and pressures must be expected in areas other than the rise of the right wing, it declared.

Emphasizing the political organization of right-wing forces, the council noted that more than 1,000 rightist groups are now active with a claimed membership of 4 million and financing that "can be traced back to big business and big industry" to the "cautiously estimated" extent of $10 million in 1961.

Other pressures are observable in related areas that may affect the 1964 elections, the report warned:

- The civil rights crisis and the degree to which a successful solu-

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Index to Stories On Convention

New York — Stories on AFL-CIO's 5th constitutional convention may be located as follows:

Pres. Kennedy's address—Page 1.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote address — Page 1.

Executive Council report—Pages 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention — Page 2.

Union Label & Service Trades Dept. convention — Page 2.

Maritime Trades Dept. convention—Page 3.

Metal Trades Dept. convention—Page 3.

Industrial Union Dept. convention—Page 4.

Int'l. Labor Press Association convention—Page 5.

FORMER PRES. RICHARD J. GRAY of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. administers oath of office to department's newly elected officers and council members. From left, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers; Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; John J. Murphy, Bricklayers; Russell K. Berg, Boiler Makers; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers; Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty; M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters; L. M. Raftery, Painters; John H. Lyons, Jr., Iron Workers; Dept. Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio. Besides Haggerty and Bonadio, all board members are union presidents except Fosco, who is secretary-treasurer of his union.

Jobs Nation's Foremost Problem, Building Trades Convention Told

New York—The major problems of the labor movement are basically those of the nation as a whole, and the greatest is unemployment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 52d convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Five years with joblessness at more than 5 percent of the labor force, he said, has given the country's "number one domestic problem" a role in "the struggle of our country to maintain a free way of life, to make democracy work, to improve the conditions of life and work of the people."

Meany said jobs must be found not only for those now unemployed, but for the 1.3 million new workers who enter the labor market each year and for the uncertain number —"something that cannot be pinpointed"—displaced by automation.

'Getting Worse'

"Industry is moving more and more toward complete mechanization," Meany said. "They are not satisfied with machines to turn out production. They have to have machines that will eliminate the human element entirely. I do not subscribe to this bluebird theory that everything is going to be all right and that this problem will disappear. It will not disappear. There is every indication that it is going to get worse."

The convention adopted a series of resolutions supporting a tax cut for low and middle income persons, urging a reduction in social security retirement age to 60 for men and 57 for women and proposing tightening of specified steps in bargaining relationships with employers.

Resolutions also were approved urging amendments in the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan that would "protect the interests" of the 18 unions affiliated with the department and urged consideration by the federation of any application for readmission by the Teamsters if they apply and reaffiliation is "consistent with the constitution of the AFL-CIO." The Teamsters were expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of corruption of its leadership.

Officers Re-elected

Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty, Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio and all vice presidents were re-elected without opposition at the sessions that heard a number of governmental officials and industry leaders.

Meany paid tribute to Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the Greater New York City Building & Construction Trades Council and those associated with him in meeting civil rights problems. The New York group, he said, has "taken the position that they are for racial equality" and for opening up opportunities to those denied them.

"But they have also taken the position," he added, "that they are not for any preferential treatment and that they do not believe in doing an injustice to a white boy to make up for an injustice that has been visited upon a black boy in the past."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz expressed the belief there would be full acceptance of the "fair employment" principle "if there were in fact full employment."

Problem May Be Misstated

"It may very well be that the present problem is misstated when we put it in terms of racial discrimination," he added. "I have the strong impression that there are very few Americans—some, but very few—who object to working with someone of a different race. It is not that an American worker says, 'I don't want a Negro to get a job working with me.' What he says is, 'I don't want anybody to get my job'."

He warmly commended the department's public stand against discrimination in membership, hiring, referral systems and apprenticeship programs, and called much of the criticism of them "unfair." But, he added:

"I respectfully urge your recognition of what I think are fair protests against the slow rate of progress in implementing the policies which have been adopted, and fair objections to some of the positions which have been taken in defense of the present system."

Wirtz, like Meany and the department, expressed opposition to a quota system. The opening of trades and apprenticeship programs to all alike "in no way implies or warrants reducing the skill levels of the crafts," he said. But where there are apprenticeship lists with no Negro names "because they knew they didn't have a chance, those lists should be opened up," he said.

Haggerty told Wirtz "we appreciate your frankness," and noted that on the question of apprenticeship training regulations "our people have been very much disturbed and angered and hurt by the untrue, by the false and unfounded and unwarranted allegations with respect to this position on non-discrimination."

We do not pretend, said Haggerty, that there is not an occasional violation in this area, but he said, they will be adjusted "rapidly and as good sense dictates in the method which we operate under . . . [an] autonomous system that requires a little intelligent persuasion, some discussions and a little bit of time consumed."

Wirtz defended Labor Dept. estimates of the number of new journeymen the industry will need by 1970 which had been under attack by Haggerty and the executive board of the Building Trades Dept. as being too high. The figures were first prepared in 1959 at the request of the administrative committee of the Construction Industry Joint Committee, he said.

Davis-Bacon Changes Seen

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) predicted enactment of his bill to bring fringe benefits under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Deputy Dir. Joseph M. Rourke of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education told the delegates that "politics may ignore you, but the decisions of Congress and the legislatures . . . affect you every day in the week, 365 days a year."

He asked that each local union consider creating the office of "registration commissioner" to promote voter registration campaigns, and to designate one person to be responsible for COPE work.

Other Speakers

Other speakers were Deputy Assistant Sec. of Defense Stephen N. Shulman, Solicitor Charles Donahue of the Labor Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and John Cosgrove, former AFL-CIO assistant education director and now assistant director of the Office of Emergency Planning in the office of the President.

Speakers from the building industry included Pres. Paul Wechter of the National Contractors Association; Robert L. Higgins, assistant executive vice president of the National Electrical Contractors Association and Chairman William J. Cour of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction industry.

At 51st Convention:

Label Dept. Adopts Expansion Program

New York—Constitutional changes to permit the direct chartering of Union Label & Service Trades Councils by AFL-CIO central labor bodies, and to authorize Women's Auxiliaries to become fraternal affiliates of the Union Label Dept., were approved here by delegates to the best-attended convention in department history—the 51st.

The two changes, along with other actions taken to put more power in the union label drive, may double affiliated membership in the next two years, Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis predicted.

The department, with membership at the highest point in history, heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assert that the union label idea is "still basic to the fundamental philosophy" of the labor movement—the "use of labor's purchasing power as an ingredient without which the economy cannot live."

In supporting wide use of the label, Meany said, "we are supporting the basic philosophy of the trade union movement, and we are also supporting employers who see the wisdom of employing labor at decent wages" and producing goods under union conditions.

"We are an important segment of the American system," he observed, "and we want a fair share of the wealth produced by this system."

The union label, he concluded, "will become more efficient and important as the years go by."

The federation president presented awards to winners of the department's first contest stressing increased use of the union label, shop card, and service button.

Gold Trophy Presented

A golden label trophy for first prize and a $100 savings bond went to Women's Auxiliary 99 of the Rubber Workers in Hartville, O. Meany gave a silver trophy and a bond to a representative of the second prize winner, Blue Water Auxiliary 300 of the Machinists, Port Huron, Mich.

Bronze trophies and $25 bonds were won by the Miscellaneous Auxiliary of the Polk County AFL-CIO, Des Moines, Ia., third prize; Kansas State Council of Auxiliaries, fourth; and Wichita, Kan., Council of Auxiliaries, fifth.

The delegates re-elected Walsh, Lewis, and seven vice presidents for new four-year terms—Joseph P. McCurdy, James A. Suffridge, John O'Hare, Joseph D. Keenan, Arthur P. Gildea, Daniel E. Conway and Anthony J. DeAndrade. They also:

- Approved preliminary plans for the 1964 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show at Louisville, Ky., next May 22-29.
- Designated the next two union label weeks as Sept. 7-13, 1964, and Sept. 6-13, 1965.
- Voted support for members of five unions on strike since Mar. 11, at the Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tenn.

The officers reported the addition of four international unions to department membership, and the formation of 20 new label trades councils and the reinstatement of eight to bring the total of active chapters to 100.

The convention also was addressed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Paul Hall, Seafarers; COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan; New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond Corbett; and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Label Activity on Rise

Schnitzler reported that he has found greater union label activity than at any time in his memory. He also cited numerous contributions to community welfare by labor groups, including these: Philadelphia building tradesmen gave up 10 to 12 weekends to build an orphanage 60 miles away; Des Moines, Ia., trades built a new camp for an Easter Stamp sale group with donated labor, and the Iowa State AFL-CIO raised money to buy the materials; in Spokane, Wash., Barbers give free haircuts every month at a retarded children's home.

Schnitzler in addition noted the work of the Musicians in sponsoring an estimated 1,000 free public concerts out of recording industry trust funds and said all these activities, along with the usual trade union bread-and-butter actions, "represent a challenge to get the union message" to the public.

The delegates voted resolutions of support for the COPE voluntary dollar drive; appreciation to the labor press, particularly the AFL-CIO News and the American Federationist, for reporting label activities; support for the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries; and an invitation to all local unions to join union label councils.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY of the Hartville, O., Rubber Workers won first prize in a nationwide contest for superior achievement sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and the federation's National Auxiliaries. Four other auxiliaries won contest prizes presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the departmental convention in New York. Shown with first prize trophy and $100 savings bond are, from left: Mrs. Marcella Beatty, National Auxiliaries president; Mrs. Eunice Wilson, URW Auxiliary 99, Hartville; Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis; Beatrice Warwood, National Auxiliaries' first vice president; Ida Pickens of Hartville.

Canadian Law 'Unwarranted':

Maritime Trades Blast Trusteeship

New York—A special committee for the preservation of trade union rights was set up by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. convention here to meet problems raised by the Canadian government's legislatively-created trusteeship over five unions in the maritime field.

The convention branded the trusteeship as the "gravest threat to free trade unionism'" in the history of the North American continent. The trusteeship is a "drastic" and "clearly unwarranted" means to deal with a labor-management dispute, the delegates declared, and stated that "we as trade unionists cannot accept this method."

The nine-member committee was instructed to coordinate efforts for the restoration of "the trade union rights of Canadian maritime workers" in these ways:

- Representations to the United Nations and the Intl. Labor Organization on the basis of guarantees of freedom of association.
- An educational program to inform trade unionists and the public of the effect of the trusteeship on Canadian maritime workers.
- "Such economic actions as may be deemed advisable" and "consideration" of selective boycotting.
- Exploration of possible remedies through U.S. action.

The convention also strongly protested government policies that have allowed the shrinking of the U.S. Merchant Marine, including shipyards and American-flag vessels moving on the seas.

The delegates urged Congress to "provide vastly increased appropriations" for ship construction, conversion and repair and to "relax restrictions" that now prevent U.S. shipyards from receiving contracts.

The Soviet Union, at present rates, will have a merchant marine "twice as large as the United States by 1971," although the strength of a nation is inseparably linked to its merchant marine, the convention said.

It also charged that basic policies designed to promote the merchant marine were violated by the device of registry of U.S. owned ships under foreign "flags of convenience," with low-paid crews, which have captured large proportions of ocean-borne commerce. The foreign "flag of convenience," the delegates said, must be opposed in every lawful way.

The convention re-elected Paul Hall as president of the Maritimes Trades Dept. and Peter M. McGavin as executive secretary-treasurer. Some 200 delegates, representing 29 national and international affiliates, attended.

The dispute that ended in the Canadian government trusteeship began as an industrial conflict between the Seafarers and one Canadian company, Hall told the delegates. In 1962 the company broke off a 10-year history of contractual relationships with the SIU on the Great Lakes and hired new employes from the newly-chartered Canadian Maritime Union. The SIU treated this as a lockout and picketed the company's ships. Retaliatory action followed on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Efforts to work out a private trusteeship of Canadian Maritime unions under AFL-CIO and Canadian Labor Congress auspices broke down over the issue of a third impartial trustee and of standards to be applied toward officials of the SIU of Canada, an SIU fact book said.

Hall, who is president of the SIU as well as the Maritime Trades Dept., pointed out that the government trusteeship grants sweeping authority over officers and finances of the union and of its bargaining committees. The trusteeship law provides criminal penalties for interference.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Maritime Trades Dept. delegates that there are natural differences within unions but that our "cardinal principle" is that the trade union movement is free, "not controlled by any outside group."

"When we fight against government control, we don't draw any lines," he said. "We are opposed to it in America, in the Soviet Union, in other countries and in Canada."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who was involved in negotiations between U.S. and Canadian spokesmen seeking to develop the private AFL-CIO-CLC trusteeship, said there was nothing about the issue that could be "improved at this time" by his public discussion of it.

"I think it is a matter of very great concern, but I don't think I can add anything to it," he said.

Wirtz said there have been "problems" involving management and unions in the maritime industry, and that "relationships between various parts of union organizations" have contributed to the "worsening" of the problems.

It has been "completely impossible" for other countries to realize "the kind of interdependence and independence" between government and unions in this country, he said. He and spokesmen of maritime unions had "always felt free" to voice disagreement, Wirtz told the delegates.

Southern Railway Wins Court Test on Firemen

A U.S. district court judge has refused to hold the Southern Railway in contempt of a court order directing it to employ locomotive firemen on all its trains—even though the railroad conceded that the men it had hired were not assigned any duties and were all elderly and inexperienced.

Judge Leonard P. Walsh said he was satisfied with the railroad's explanation that it had hired men over 60 because it would be easier to eliminate them through attrition if a settlement of the rail work rules dispute permitted abolition of jobs.

CANADIAN TRUSTEESHIP legislation received major attention from Pres. Paul Hall of the Maritime Trades Dept. in the opening session of the department's three-day convention in New York. The MTD set up a special committee to handle problems arising from the Canadian legislation.

Metal Trades Vote Per Capita Hike To Spur Major Organizing Drive

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The 51st convention of the Metal Trades Dept., working on an organizing campaign expected to add 100,000 new members to union rolls in the next few months, voted to double the per capita available for organizing and servicing and set its sights on an action program geared to continued expansion.

Having won exclusive recognition for 61,000 federal blue collar workers and with elections scheduled among 40,000 others, the delegates turned their attention to atomic energy and other private business fields. Also they called on Congress to revitalize the merchant marine by a vigorous program of shipbuilding and ship repair, merchant and naval, to keep the U.S. flag on the high seas.

The convention cleared the decks for its stepped-up organizing campaign by raising per capita dues from 1.5 cents to 3 cents per member per month effective Jan. 1.

The delegates cheered a report by Pres. B. A. Gritta that metal trades unions have moved vigorously to take advantage of Pres. Kennedy's executive order of January 1962 permitting federal workers to authorize exclusive recognition for a union, and to benefit through collective bargaining and a signed agreement.

Navy-wide Pact Sought

Gritta reported that most of the 650,000 unorganized "wage board" workers in government service work within the jurisdiction of metal trades unions. He announced that so many Navy workers have joined Metal Trades Dept. unions that the Navy will be asked soon to grant Navy-wide jurisdiction to metal trades councils for blue collar employes at yards and installations.

The convention returned Gritta, Sec.-Treas. Clayton W. Bilderback and nine vice presidents to office.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated department officers for the "zeal and intelligent approach" they showed toward organizing government employes. He recalled that so good a friend as former Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt once expressed the view that collective bargaining had no place in the field of civil service. He said Kennedy's order represents a step forward and a further indication of the "tremendous progress" made by labor over the years.

The convention, calling for increased cooperation between AFL-CIO unions and departments in organizing, also took these actions:

- It called for a 35-hour workweek in government service with no loss in pay to combat unemployment and loss of jobs due to automation.
- It supported hospital care for the aged under social security; a federal minimum wage of $1.50 an hour for all workers; and amendment of the health benefit act to permit federal employes freely to choose qualified doctors.
- It urged greatly increased appropriations for Navy ship construction, and for the building, conversion and repair of merchant ships. It opposed the continuation of "flags of convenience" or runaway fleets.

The convention approved a resolution urging amendments in the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan. It also urged consideration by the federation of any application for readmission by the Teamsters if they apply, and reaffiliation if "consistent with the constitution of the AFL-CIO." The Teamsters were expelled in 1957 on findings of control by corrupt interests.

During the preceding two years, the department added two international unions, to bring its total of affiliates to 22, and chartered 12 new metal trade councils.

Gritta detailed the progress made under the federal employe organizing program but called for changes in the application of the President's order to permit runoff votes in case of ties,

In the atomic energy industry, Gritta said, metal trades local councils and affiliated unions represent a "dominant majority" of the organized workers. But the Atomic Energy Commission continues to allow its contractors to operate government-owned plants without fair and equitable regard for workers.

Besides its stepped-up organizing program, undertaken with the aid of the AFL-CIO and the loan of organizers by affiliated unions and the federation's Dept. of Organization, the department continued to service members in shipyards and the nonferrous metals and other industries, according to Gritta.

He noted the success of a leadership training program calling for three-day institutes for shop stewards and officers at each Navy yard. The second such program will be held Dec. 3-5 at the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers also were convention speakers.

METAL TRADES DEPT. convention delegates, hailing a report by Pres. B. A. Gritta and other officers that 100,000 new members will have been organized by this year's end, doubled the department's per capita dues rate and returned the two top officers and nine vice presidents to office. Pictured are Gritta, left, and Sec.-Treas. Clayton W. Bilderback.

Chairmen Listed For 5th Convention

New York—Following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO 5th convention here:

Resolutions—Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

Education—Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

State and Local Bodies—Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Credentials—Vice Pres. Paul L. Phillips, president of the Papermakers & Paper Workers.

Rules—Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes.

Executive Council Report —Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers.

Appeals—Alex Rose, president of the Hat Workers.

Label—Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

"IF WE ARE GOING TO RAISE our sights at the bargaining table," Pres. Walter P. Reuther tells fifth convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., "then we must raise our sights to organize millions of workers so they may have access to the benefits of collective bargaining." The delegates approved a wide range of resolutions, including such areas as organizing, the economy, civil rights, political action, health care, taxes and minimum wages.

IUD Convention Votes Program For Jobs, Organizing, Bargaining

By Robert B. Cooney

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s fifth convention hammered out a program to promote full employment, spur organizing drives, bolster bargaining and wipe out racial discrimination.

The guest speakers—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sleeping Car Porters' Pres. A. Philip Randolph, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz—emphasized both civil rights and the need to dent unemployment rates.

A large part of the problem of discrimination in employment, he emphasized, "could be wiped away as a vital issue if we had full employment in this country, full employment for all."

On the broader economic and political front, Meany said a breakthrough for labor depends on changing the complexion of Congress and the state legislatures.

"We may have [in 1964] for the first time in this country an open and shut contest between the forces of liberalism and the forces of reaction," he declared.

The best expenditure of labor's energy and money that can be made, Meany said, is to get people registered and then to help turn out the vote. I look forward to a great period of activity on the part of COPE," he said.

Randolph told the 300 delegates that America is "in the midst of a full dress civil rights revolution."

"These great masses of black people are rising because they want to be free," he declared. "They want to be free men in a free country. They will never rest until they are fully free."

Meany told the convention that labor will "continue to fight" for civil rights legislation which goes further than the original Kennedy Administration proposal. But, he stressed, labor would not contribute to an impasse which might produce no bill at all.

Randolph said that just as labor's path was "strewn with blood and tears," the current revolution must not be expected to be "meticulously beautiful." He told the delegates:

"Negroes have suffered too long, too much and too sharply. An issue is either right or wrong. . . . They are working towards one end—the abolition of racial bias . . . and they are working for the abolition of this thing in every area of American life."

Wirtz told the delegates the Administration is not content with the present job picture and that "there is no justification whatsoever in this society and this economy for an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent" nor even for 4 percent.

"The problem of growth and the necessity of growth come first so far as the priorities are concerned," he added.

The next step in promoting equal job opportunity will be to deal with the "fall-out from discrimination"—the need to build motivation in young people, he said.

Unemployment and poverty and ignorance are linked as an inheritance of slums and inadequate schooling, Wirtz declared, with some 11 million children growing up in families with less than $3,000 a year in income.

The Administration's plan for persuading school drop-outs to return has fallen far short of expectations, the secretary said. Of 600,000 youngsters dropping out of school earlier in 1963, some 75,000 were persuaded to go back in September. Of the returnees, only one of 10 will still be in school next January, he added.

It was worth it, Wirtz said, to salvage even up to 10,000 out of 600,000 futures but the problem requires a more basic approach—"a declaration of war" on ignorance, poverty and unemployment.

In a series of actions, the IUD delegates urged:

- A full employment program which would include democratic economic planning, liberal fiscal and monetary policies, formulation of an expanding wage policy by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, improved manpower planning, public works expansion and new social legislation.
- A civil rights offensive—by unions to wipe out bias, end segregated locals and open up apprenticeships; by Congress to enact legislation with an enforceable fair employment provision and Justice Dept. power to protect constitutional rights; by the executive branch to extend the housing order and to create a Community Relations Service.
- Senate improvements in the tax bill passed by the House to bolster its benefits for middle and lower-income families and to eliminate the corporate tax cut.
- Extension and expansion in the IUD of the multi-union organizing approach with fuller participation by affiliates.
- Establishment by the IUD of a collective bargaining services section, unifying several existing functions, as an aid to affiliates in coordinating their negotiations.

In other resolutions, the delegates called for a step-up in voter registration and political action drives; a national health program; a total world pact to ban nuclear tests of all kinds; federal legislation to permit situs picketing; a federal minimum wage of $2 an hour and double time for overtime.

UAW Safety Expert Named to Labor Dept.

An industrial safety expert with the United Automobile Workers for the past six years, F. A. Van Atta, has been appointed deputy director in the Dept. of Labor's Office of Occupational Safety.

Van Atta will also head the offices safety programming and research activities and represent the department on committees and boards dealing with worker health and safety.

Segregated Locals Down To a 'Hard Core'—Meany

New York—Only about 170 of the more than 60,000 local unions in the AFL-CIO and its affiliates are still segregated, Pres. George Meany told a press conference here.

"These are the hard core," he said, "and are going to be difficult to merge. In most of the 170, it is the Negro local that refuses to merge."

In reply to a query, Meany said he was "sure we have pockets at the local level of people who do not believe the Negro is entitled to equal treatment," despite the policies of the international unions. Apprenticeship programs should be opened to all who have the qualifications and who apply, he said.

Meany also welcomed the entrance of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (N. Y.) into the race for the Republican nomination for president.

"The more candidates the better," he observed "especially when you get candidates of different points of view."

Care for Aged:

Health Experts Back Social Security Plan

A group of prominent public and private medical care experts has concluded a year-long study by recommending health care for the aged through social security and issuing a new proposal embodying the social security approach.

The National Committee on Health Care of the Aged called for hospitalization and nursing home care to be financed through social security, with other medical expenses to be borne by private insurance carried by the senior citizen.

Headed by Arthur Flemming, former health, education and welfare secretary, the committee is made up of medical educators, hospital directors and representatives of private prepaid medical care programs. It includes another former HEW secretary, Marion B. Folsom.

The recommendations of the special committee—which was formed at the suggestion of Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.)—will be available for consideration when the House Ways & Means Committee opens hearings on the King-Anderson bill next week.

Pres. Kennedy told his Thursday press conference that the committee's report, being constructive and bipartisan in nature, offered a good deal of hope. Later, after a meeting with Javits, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and the committee, he indicated a belief that the report would move Congress to enact "this badly needed legislation."

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, termed the report a "real contribution to the public understanding of health care for the aged which is still very much with us." He indicated that the AFL-CIO was "pleased" by the report's recommendation of the social security method for basic institutional health care.

The report was also viewed as indicating a growing shift away from limiting government participation to public assistance programs, such as Kerr-Mills.

Sherman Act Waiver Asked

The committee held that the Kerr-Mills program should be continued to provide assistance to those whose needs go beyond the social security financed program, but there should be a shift in emphasis in government action from relief measures to social insurance.

The committee proposal for social security payment of institutional care is kept separate from doctor care and non-institutional medical services to be provided by private programs.

The committee recommended that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act be waived to enable private health insurance companies to band together to offer identical provisions and rates, under federal charter.

In any joint insurance venture, Flemming stated, "no company or group should be allowed to participate except on a non-profit basis." Such action, he indicated, would enable the private health insurance companies to be free of the heavy burden of the aged and enable them to do a better and more profitable job among the younger age groups.

Specifically, the committee's social-security-paid proposals differ from the King-Anderson bill in several degrees.

King-Anderson would provide a choice of up to 45 days of hospital care with no deductible, up to 90 days with the patient paying $10 a day for the first nine days, or up to 180 days with the patient paying all costs for the first 2.5 days; up to 180 days in a nursing home; outpatient diagnostic services, including x-ray and laboratory costs in excess of the first $20 of costs; and home health services, including nursing care up to 240 days in one year.

The committee proposal would eliminate payments by the citizen, but would provide for hospital stays of 70-90 days or a combination of hospital-nursing home time equal to the cost of 70-90 days in a hospital. The unusually lengthy hospital stay of elder citizens has generally been pointed to as a key problem, but the committee held that only one in 10 aged citizens remains in a hospital longer than 30 days.

The committee proposal would also eliminate the out-patient diagnostic service.

While it did not make a specific estimate of cost in its report, Flemming felt the cost of the proposal would be a shade higher than King-Anderson, which would require higher Social Security taxes equal to one-fourth of 1 percent of an individual's first $5,200 of income to be paid by both workers and employers.

Labor Builds Program Of Community Services

New York—Labor continued to expand its community services program during the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention, the federation's Executive Council reported here.

The report stressed the "two-way street of cooperation" between the trade union movement and community social service agencies.

Union members, the council noted, "give and give generously to support voluntary social work services" and contribute approximately one-third of the $520 million raised annually through United Fund and Community Chest campaigns across the nation.

Of "key importance," it said, is the role of the 128 full-time AFL-CIO community services representatives. They help union members with problems, they recruit trade unionists for service on the boards and committees of local agencies, and they coordinate labor's fund-raising efforts.

Equally significant, the report noted, is the volunteer work of thousands of union officers and members who participate actively in community activities, as scout leaders, hospital aides, youth club workers, Red Cross volunteers, disaster workers and solicitors in local United Fund campaigns.

The 1962 national community services conference explored in depth the inadequacies of existing public welfare programs and labor's goals to improve them.

This year's conference dealt with the use of leisure and brought together spokesmen from recreation, the arts, government, education and public service, the report noted.

Listing other programs and activities of the past two years, the council concluded:

"Much has been accomplished; more will be done as the community services program enters to ever larger degrees into the mainstream of the American labor movement."

Meany Hails Improvement:

Labor Press Role Examined by ILPA

New York—The function of trade union publications in the civil rights, foreign policy and political fields was the central theme of the Intl. Labor Press Association convention here.

In workshop sessions, in a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in discussions on the floor, editors of the nation's labor press dealt with the rise of radical right-wing political pressures, the work of the AFL-CIO in civil rights, and the historic interest of American labor in assisting free trade union movements in other countries.

White House Conference

A White House conference for labor editors was announced for next February by Pierre Salinger, press secretary to Pres. Kennedy.

The conference will cover domestic and economic issues but will also include background information across the field of the national interest including foreign policy, Salinger said, and the editors will be briefed by top officials.

The convention elected Leon Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers publication, Justice, as its president for next year, succeeding Bernard Mullady of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Kenneth Fiester of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations was re-elected secretary-treasurer and one new vice president and executive council member, Richard Strunsky, was chosen. Fourteen council members were re-elected. Strunsky is editor of 32B, publication of the big New York City local of the Building Service Employes.

In other sessions, the convention:

- Approved a recommendation for employment of a full-time field secretary for two years, to stimulate creation of new labor newspapers and advise existing ones.
- Decided to ask the AFL-CIO Executive Council to select a special topic each year for the ILPA journalistic awards.
- Praised the work of the New Jersey Labor Press Council in its regional seminars at Rutgers University and suggested that ILPA promote similar conferences elsewhere.
- Approved a subcommittee to study complaints about advertising soliciting methods of the Union News, publication of Jewelry Workers Local 225 of New York.

Meany Notes Improvement

Meany noted a "tremendous improvement" in the labor press and urged the editors to make themselves effective in two major areas, foreign policy and civil rights.

Recounting the long-term interest of American unions in assisting free labor movements in other lands, Meany pointed out that we never expect to "collect any dues" from union members elsewhere but that our interest "has a certain amount of selfishness in it."

Things have happened that make the world "a much smaller place," he pointed out. The advocacy of withdrawal from the United Nations, he said, is "a theory of isolationism," and "it could not result in anything other than disaster for us."

In the civil rights field, the AFL-CIO president stressed that labor press editors could often be particularly effective in local areas, where the federation is placing its major emphasis. A special task force is encouraging local labor movements to "take the lead" in stimulating communitywide rights programs, he said.

Workshop sessions presented Walter G. Davis and Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, who are members of the civil rights task force for local communities, and Wesley McCune on the mounting activity of political right-wingers.

McCune, director of Group Research, Inc., in Washington, warned that extremist right-wingers, who are both anti-labor and anti-liberal in the legislative field, plan a major drive in the 1964 elections.

Right Growing Stronger

They are growing stronger and more aggressive, he said, and are backed by ample financial support. He estimated they would have at their disposal next year some $20 million—"more than will be spent" by the Republican and Democratic National Committees put together.

In a third workshop panel Prof. Philip A. Taft of Brown University reviewed the history and significance of the labor movement in the context of present-day attacks.

Salinger in his speech told the labor editors that the so-called "managed news" issue raised against the Administration is a "smoke screen for politicians."

The issue is "access to news," he said, and there is greater access to news from policy-makers, greater freedom to reporters to get background information in major policy fields, than in the past 20 years.

The charge that news can be "managed" is an insult to the 1,500 competent reporters who cover Washington affairs, he said, and to the government officials who are as anxious as they to inform the public.

Union Bank Fetes Council At Luncheon

New York—A luncheon sponsored by the Amalgamated Bank of New York in honor of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was one of the features of a series of pre-convention activities here.

The luncheon was "unique," Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers explained, "because ordinarily banks are not in the habit of toasting organized labor." But, he added, the Amalgamated Bank "is not typical—it is a labor bank, the first and only labor bank in New York City."

Potofsky added that the bank, created by the union 40 years ago, "is dedicated to serve the labor movement and the community." In four decades its reserves have grown to more than $100 million.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the bank's successful record of achievement, and described it as "further evidence of the foresight of Sidney Hillman," the union's first president.

He praised the union for its effectiveness in holding down the interest rate on personal loans to wage earners in the New York area, and for its role in counseling unions on investment policies.

Meany noted the AFL-CIO had set up a Dept. of Investment to help unions manage their investment funds. He emphasized his belief that union investments in government-guaranteed mortgages provide both safety and a means of helping slum-clearing, home-building programs.

The AFL-CIO president said the Amalgamated Bank "was set up with a purpose—for service to workers they can get nowhere else. And it has been succesful."

TOP WINNERS in the Intl. Labor Press Association contest in the overall editorial excellence category were Clifford Scottin, editor of Canadian Labor, which won in the magazine category, and Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist, outstanding publication in the newspaper class.

Annual ILPA Awards Cite Union Publications

New York—The Machinist, weekly newspaper of the Machinists, and Canadian Labor, monthly magazine of the Canadian Labor Congress, won first place in their respective categories in the annual contest for trade union publications sponsored by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

The publications ranked first in editorial excellence among international union journals. These awards, and some 50 first prizes in other categories, were announced here at the ILPA convention. The judging was done by the Nieman Fellows of Harvard University.

The top award among publications of state and local central bodies and similar organizations went to the Service Union Reporter, monthly newspaper of the California State Council of Building Service Employes. The best local newspaper was judged to be the Hotel-Bar-Restaurant Review produced monthly by Local 705 of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Detroit. Best local magazine was Hotel & Club Voice, monthly publication of New York Local 6 of the hotel union.

A special award for a series of articles on the daily press was presented to Ray W. Taylor, editor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, by the ILPA executive council.

The winners:

International publications: editorial excellence, newspaper format, the Machinist; magazine format, Canadian Labor; best front page, newspaper format, ICAW Union News; magazine format, Firemen & Oilers Journal; best single editorial, Catering Industry Employe; best original cartoon, Seafarers Log; best feature article, RWDSU Record; best regular special column, Allied Industrial Worker; best original photograph, ILGWU Justice.

State and central bodies publications: editorial excellence, newspaper format, Service Union Reporter; best front page, Oregon Labor Press; best single editorial, Oregon Labor Press; best feature article, Lansing Labor News; best regular column, Service Union Reporter; best community project, Toledo Union Journal; best original photograph, Detroit Labor News.

Local union publications: editorial excellence, newspaper format, Hotel-Bar-Restaurant Review; magazine format, Hotel & Club Voice; best front page, newspaper format, the 65er and Local 880 News & Views (tie); magazine format, 1199 Drug News; best single editorial, Dining Room Employe; best original cartoon, Equity; best feature article, the 65er; best regular column, Dining Room Employe; best community project, Hotel & Club Voice; best original photograph, 32B.

Jump Shown In Net Worth Of AFL-CIO

New York—The net worth of the AFL-CIO increased by $258,116 in the two-year period ended June 30, 1963, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in a report transmitted by the Executive Council to the convention here.

Financial statements certified to by Main & Co., certified public accountants, said the general fund net worth increased from $5.27 million to $5.528 million during the period, the result of an excess of income over expenses.

In the report, Schnitzler listed total assets of $7.525 million, a decrease of $450,000 over the period ended June 30, 1961; and total liabilities of $1.997 million, down $708,000 in the two-year period.

Also certified by Main & Co. were reports of the trustees of the AFL-CIO organizers' pension plan. the AFL-CIO staff retirement plan and the Executive Council's financial report of the AFL-CIO Intl. Free Labor Fund.

IAM Welfare Fund Pays Out $2 Million

St. Louis—A total of $2,076,741 in benefits was distributed by the Welfare Association of Machinists Dist. 9 during the fiscal year ending June 30, at an operating cost of 2.11 percent, according to the annual report.

The plan covers more than 13,000 Dist. 9 members plus their dependents and has paid out more than $18.4 million in the 14 years of its existence. The full cost is borne by employers with whom the union has contracts. Payments have been at the rate of $14.50 per member per month since July 1, 1959.

Disputes Plan Shows Value Of Mediation

New York—The internal disputes machinery established by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention has demonstrated the value of mediation in settling disputes between unions, the Executive Council reported to the federation's 5th convention here.

Noting that nearly 69 percent of the 222 cases filed under the disputes article since Jan. 1, 1962, have been settled in mediation, the council said a similar proportion of settlements is expected for the cases still in mediation.

Disputes mediation has been handled by a panel of 60 leaders of affiliated unions, with David L. Cole as impartial umpire in cases referred to him. The council noted that of the 222 cases filed, 126 have been settled in mediation; 29 are still in mediation; 58 were decided by the umpire, who also issued five fact-finding reports, and four cases are pending.

During the operation of the plan, three unions were found in noncompliance and sanctions required by the plan were put into effect. One union, the Bookbinders, placed itself in compliance and sanctions were removed, the council reported. Sanctions are in effect against the National Maritime Union and the Journeyman Stonecutters.

The effectiveness of the internal disputes plan is attributable, the report noted, "to a high degree of cooperation among federation affiliates in settling cases at the mediation level, and the high degree of competency" of the mediators. Many cases were settled on an informal basis after discussions by the parties with Pres. George Meany's office, the council said.

The Executive Council subcommittee received 21 appeals from the umpire's determinations, of which 19 were denied, one withdrawn and one referred to the council. The subcommittee also received 14 complaints of noncompliance with the umpire's decisions. It achieved compliance in six cases, found noncompliance in four, with four cases still pending.

Report Urges Affiliation with Central Bodies

New York—The failure of many local unions to affiliate with appropriate state and local central bodies is a continuing problem, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported here.

Observing that central bodies have primary responsibility in the fields of legislation, political action and community relations, the council said non-affiliation of local unions is a problem "on which officers of the central bodies, who are carrying heavy responsibilities, feel very strongly.

"They feel," the report said, "that the unaffiliated local unions are shirking their responsibility and are 'free riders' on the backs of the other locals."

Noting that the 1961 AFL-CIO convention called on all affiliated unions to "take such action as may be needed to mandate their local unions to affiliate with the central bodies" and to pay per capita tax on their full membership, the report said too little progress has been made. "The basic strength is still not fully mobilized," the council said.

The AFL-CIO's Coordinator of State & Central Bodies, Stanton Smith, is planning a new survey to determine which locals are not afliated so that a concerted effort "can be made again to solve this vexing problem," the report said.

DRASTIC ACTION TO DISCOURAGE COUPS was proposed by representatives to recent inter-American conference of unions in Venezuela, here addressed by Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). Listening to Jauregui are Venezuelan unionists, left to right, Juan G. Herrera, president of the National Federation of Construction Workers; Bernardo Perez Salinas, secretary of international affairs for the Venezuelan Confederation of Workers (CTV); Jose Gonzalez Navarro, president of CTV; Jauregui; Augusto Malave Villalba, CTV general secretary, and Armando Gonzalez, of the National Federation of Campesinos.

Chicago Parley Asks Letters on Rights Bill

Chicago—Strong support for pending federal civil rights legislation and equally vigorous efforts at state and local levels were urged at the 9th Labor Conference on Civil Rights, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago and endorsed by the Chicago AFL-CIO.

More than 600 delegates were urged to write representatives and senators in behalf of the civil rights bill voted by the House Judiciary Committee. Workshops stressed the need for similar civil rights demands in legislatures, as well as need for establishment of community education programs to improve the human relations climate.

The conference noted that the fight for equal rights also had to be waged against the hate campaigns of the right wing extremists.

With primary attention focused on the bipartisan bill voted by the House Judiciary Committee, Joseph F. Dolan, assistant U.S. deputy attorney general, termed the measure "effective, tough and realistic."

It can reach the floor of the House this month and be passed, he predicted.

"Then it will test the ability of the Senate to come to grips and cope with our most serious domestic problem," he added.

If the Senate delays action, he stated, "we will suffer a national tragedy of incalculable dimensions."

The conference's individual civil rights trophy was awarded Vice Pres. Angelo DeSoto of Steelworkers Local 65, co-chairman of the local's civil rights committee, for initiating a special program to aid minority group members of the union.

Chicago Dining Room Employes Local 25, formed by the recent merger of Waiters Alliance Local 25 and Federated Hotel Local 356. won the local union trophy.

A joint civil rights scroll honored Willis A. Thomas, secretary of Dining Room Employes Local 25, and the late Thomas Rogan, secretary-treasurer of the Waiters Alliance before merger of the unions.

Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, represented the federation. Morris Bialis, member of the Chicago AFL-CIO executive board and vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, presided at the one-day conference.

NLRB Award Tied to Pact OnAutomation

The National Labor Relations Board has made two jurisdictional awards of work on the basis of a collective bargaining agreement between the unaffiliated West Coast Longshore union and the Pacific Maritime Association, an employers' group.

The effect of the decision was to rule out the use of dockside cranes furnished by a company employing members of the Operating Engineers and manned by IUOE members.

A strike by the longshoremen—the ILWU—in 1960 over the use of the contracted cranes to unload a ship of the American Mail Line sent the dispute to the NLRB. Before the case came to a decision, the company, which first asserted its right to use a contracted crane crew, switched and agreed that the work should go to ILWU members. The second case, although involving a different company, centered on the same issues.

The NLRB, in a 4-0 decision, said it viewed the controversy against the background of the agreement between the ILWU and the employers dealing with automation on the West Coast waterfront.

"The parties are now living under that agreement," it commented, "and urge us to honor their agreement as interpreted by them and their arbitrator. In the circumstances here presented, we have decided to do so."

Michael Komaroff Dies, Conducted Ford Vote

Los Angeles—Michael Komaroff, a veteran arbitrator and a member of the industrial relations faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, died suddenly at San Francisco on Nov. 10. He was 54.

He was a former employe of the National Labor Relations Board and conducted the historic Ford Motor Co. representation election in 1941. Later he served for a number of years as impartial umpire for the Auto Workers and the North American Aviation Co. He was a brother of Mrs. Myra Wolfgang, a vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and secretary-treasurer of Detroit Local 705.

ORIT Parley Fights Coups Of Extremists

Caracas, Venezuela—A program for discouraging the "recurrence of coups" in Latin America and for advancing social and economic progress has been adopted by a conference of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

Representatives of democratic labor unions in the Western Hemisphere concluded deliberations by calling upon all sectors of society to consolidate their forces against the seizures of power by extremist groups.

In a "Declaration of Caracas," ORIT noted that democratic forces have been weakened by both Communists and the extreme rightists and urged that specific steps be taken to discourage further coups by denying recognition to such governments.

The conference was led by ORIT Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui and hosted by the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor. Ernest Lee, executive assistant to the director of international affairs, represented the AFL-CIO.

Wirtz Hails Labor Record On Missiles

Labor peace prevails in the nation's missile and space programs, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported to the White House, with every program "either on time or ahead of schedule."

Wirtz, who serves as chairman of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission, reported a total of only 62 work stoppages in the program in the year ending last June 1. Of this total, 24 were so brief they were not counted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Lost time due to work stoppages amounted to eight-tenths of one percent of all worktime.

The 62 work stoppages, Wirtz said, compares to the 160 stoppages the year before and to 207 in the year before Kennedy created the two-year-old body.

"Delays in the completion of American's missile and space programs because of labor disputes have been virtually eliminated," the report said. "Every program is either on time or ahead of schedule."

Credit was given mainly to a voluntary approach through 24 regional committees and to "the conviction that the national interest was paramount."

Intl. Affairs Director:

Michael Ross Dies After Long Illness

Michael Ross, director of international affairs for the AFL-CIO, died Nov. 9 at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D. C. He had been hospitalized for about a week, before which he had kept to his home for several months because of poor health. He was 65.

In a telegram to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said it was "with deep sadness that we learned of Mike's death."

"He was a warm and fine man and he served the trade union movement with distinction and dedication," they said. "Throughout the years he worked in the international labor field, Mike demonstrated a true belief in democracy, human dignity and freedom. He will be sorely missed by the democratic unions of all the free countries, by his colleagues in the AFL-CIO and by all who enjoyed his friendship. You and your daughter have our deepest sympathy."

Ross was born in England in 1898 and served in the British Army in World War I. After the war he studied economics in England, joined the Labor Party, traveled throughout Europe and wrote for a number of British publications.

Coming to the United States in 1932, he lived and studied in Philadelphia for several years. In 1936-37 he served on the staff of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee under the late Sen. Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin. In 1938 he became research director of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and in 1943 became the IUSWA's Washington representative. During World War II he represented the union on a number of committees established by government agencies dealing with the war effort, notably the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission and National War Labor Board.

In 1945, he was appointed by the late Philip Murray to serve as first director of international affairs for the former CIO. From 1953 to 1955 he was the CIO representative in Europe and served as liaison man to the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva and to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels.

After the AFL-CIO merger he became associate director of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs and was appointed its director by Meany on Jan. 1, 1958.

Ross was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Advisory Committee of the Export-Import Bank, and the board of the Foundation on Youth & Student Affairs.

He is survived by his widow, who resides in Washington; his daughter, Miss Mary Ross of Baltimore; and by two sisters and a brother in England. The body was to be cremated and there will be no funeral.

MICHAEL ROSS

Florida Railroad Balks At Rehiring Workers

Pres. Kennedy has appointed an Emergency Board to recommend settlement terms for the Florida East Railway Coast strike, but the railroad has refused to lay off its newly-hired strikebreakers in order to restore to their jobs 1,400 striking "non-operating" employes and 600 train crew members who respected the picket lines.

Under the Railway Labor Act, appointment of a Presidential Emergency Board requires restoration of the conditions existing prior to the dispute.

As interpreted by Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, this means that the 2,000 union members must be given the jobs they held before Jan. 23, when the strike began.

The non-op unions walked out when the railroad refused to grant the same 10.28 cent hourly wage increase awarded workers on all other major railroads in 1962. The company later notified its operating employes that it was imposing unilateral work rules changes sought by the railroad industry in the still-unresolved work rules dispute now before a special arbitration board. It was forced by a court order earlier this year to cancel that action, but recently issued a new notice of rules changes.

If the railroad persists in its refusal to rehire most of the pre-strike workers, the government would presumably seek a court order forcing compliance, O'Neill indicated.

G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and spokesman for the non-operating unions in the dispute, said the unions will call off the strike "as soon as we receive assurances that all employes who held seniority on Jan. 22, 1963, will be restored to service with all rights unimpaired."

The issue of strikebreaker replacements hired before an emergency board was established has never arisen before since in the past such boards have been set up either before a scheduled strike or within a few days after a shutdown.

Company Refuses

A company official, R. W. Wyckoff, was quoted in the Wall Street Journal as declaring that the company will not displace any of the 700 non-union workers it hired after the strike began.

To fill the remaining jobs, he said, "we intend to advertise and give the employes who went on strike the same opportunity to get the jobs as other applicants."

Earlier in the strike, the unions had accepted proposals by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and a special three-man panel to submit the dispute to arbitration. The company refused to arbitrate.

$3.7 Billion Ceiling Set:

Senate Votes Out Battered Aid Bill

The Senate voted to set a $3.7 billion ceiling on new foreign aid spending after three weeks of hacking and whittling at Pres. Kennedy's budget request and the recommendations of its own Foreign Relations Committee. The battered bill was passed, 63-17.

Kennedy, who had sought to take the steam out of congressional budget-cutters by voluntarily reducing his original $4.9 billion budget estimate to $4.5 billion, had voiced dismay at the harm done to the nation's foreign policy goals by the budget cuts and a series of restrictive amendments.

"This is the worst attack on foreign aid that we have seen since the beginning of the Marshall Plan," he told a news conference.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee which approved a $4.2 billion bill, commented bitterly as the Senate neared the final passage vote: "The bill has been emasculated now to the point of non-recognition."

The House earlier had made even heavier slashes, cutting the total authorization to $3.5 billion. But it had been expected that the Senate, as in past years, would restore the bulk of the cuts and a conference committee would then split the difference.

The AFL-CIO urged approval of the Senate committee bill "without change," declaring that it provided the "absolute minimum" needed to assure "the growth of freedom" in the world.

Instead the Senate made one cut after another, forcing concessions from the leadership and then overpowering the core of foreign aid supporters to achieve further reductions.

The final figure which will come out of a House-Senate conference will merely set a ceiling on expenditures. A new round of budget-cutting is expected on the appropriation bill providing the funds.

There was one spot of encouragement for the Administration in the foreign policy area. The House voted to authorize expansion of the Peace Corps from the present 6,700 volunteers to 11,300 next year. Beating back three budget-cutting amendments, it authorized $102 million in new appropriations, an increase of $43 million over last year's spending.

In his news conference, Kennedy expressed impatience with the slow pace of Senate Finance Committee hearings on tax cut legislation and warned that the nation's economy "will suffer" if final action is long delayed.

Prodding Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), who has said that his committee will continue to hear witnesses until mid-December before going into closed session to consider the tax bill, Kennedy declared:

"It would seem to me that it might be possible to end those hearings and bring the matter to the floor of the Senate before the end of the year."

Otherwise, the President noted, the Senate will be tied up in a "very long debate" over the civil rights bill early next year, which might hold up action on taxes.

The President again emphasized that "both these bills"—tax and civil rights legislation—"should be passed."

Auto Workers Teams Visit African Nations

New York—A 10-man delegation from the Auto Workers is en route to Africa to establish direct relationships with democratic trade union groups and that continent.

Headed by Victor Reuther, director of the UAW Dept. of Intl. Affairs, the group will divide into three teams and cover 11 African countries, as well as visit Cyprus and Israel.

The group hopes to determine means, in conjunction with the international labor movement, to encourage and strengthen the growth of free trade unions in Africa.

FRONT COVER of a 44-page New York Times magazine supplement telling the story of the AFL-CIO carries out the title theme, "The Hands That Build America." The supplement will be distributed during the AFL-CIO convention in New York as part of the Times' Sunday edition, Nov. 17. It will also be distributed with the paper's West Coast edition, Nov. 18, and with the international edition, Nov. 25. Single copies are available free from the Pamphlet Div. of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications. Quantity prices are 10 cents each in lots of less than 1,000 and $75 for lots of 1,000.

Horseshoers Update 78-Year Constitution

Houston, Tex.—The Journeymen Horseshoers revised and updated their constitution at the union's biennial convention to meet requirements of modern working conditions and labor legislation.

This was the first major overhaul of the constitution in the 78-year history of the 300-member union, one of the smallest internationals in the AFL-CIO. Twenty-four delegates and officers attended the five-day convention.

The union resolved to redouble its organizing efforts among horseshoers who attend to the foot comfort of show, farm and riding stable horses and pets. Most of the present members work at racetracks in the United States and Canada. Only local 23 in Texas, a non-racing state, is made up of so-called "saddle-horse" platers.

To facilitate organizing, the union will lower its $200 initiation fee and $7.50 monthly dues for saddle-horse tradesmen. This will be worked out at a forthcoming executive board meeting.

The Horseshoers also resolved to continue a legal fight against Canadian and Maryland trainers who are seeking court action to halt the union's boycott against Canadian trainers.

The trainers are appealing a recent decision by a federal judge at Baltimore who held that the Horseshoers are employes, not independent contractors, within the meaning of federal labor laws.

The convention elected a whole slate of new officers. Fred Webb, who had been secretary-treasurer, defeated incumbent George Miller for the presidency. Both are of Hot Springs, Ark.

Other new officers are Jimmy Lane, Arcadia, Calif., first vice president; Elmer Campbell, Miami, Fla., second vice president; D. B. Brady, Houston, third vice president; and Bob Coons, Pittsburgh, Ill., secretary-treasurer.

High Court Denies Hutcheson Hearing

The U.S. Supreme Court has denied a hearing to Carpenters' Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson on a 1960 conviction for contempt of Congress.

The high court let stand rulings by lower courts that Hutcheson improperly refused to answer a series of questions on land dealings in Indiana posed by the Senate's Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Hutcheson had protested that the matter was then before the Indiana courts, which subsequently found no evidence of wrongdoing.

Wide Impact Seen in L-G Challenge Of Musicians' Per Capita Balloting

By David L. Perlman

New York—The Musicians have appealed a far-reaching federal district court decision invalidating a method of convention voting used by many unions—a rollcall ballot in which delegates cast votes equal to the membership of the local unions they represent.

Immediate effect of the ruling by Judge Richard H. Levet was to void a per capita dues increase adopted at the AFM convention last June by a rollcall vote of 158,069 to 113,742. The increase—from $2.10 to $6 a year—was to have gone into effect Jan. 1, 1964.

The wider impact on the labor movement was pointed up by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an affidavit submitted to the district court. Meany strongly supported the Musicians' claim that the method of voting—prescribed by the AFM constitution—was both legal and democratic.

To invalidate the per capita voting system, he warned, "would be disastrous to a substantial number of international labor unions whose constitutional procedures would thereby be invalidated and would violate democratic principles."

Declaring that "the AFL-CIO has been vitally interested in promoting democracy in its constituent unions," Meany told the court that the rollcall procedure followed by the AFM "clearly furthers intraunion democracy."

Judge Levet held that the provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act requiring approval of a dues increase by "majority vote of the delegates voting at a regular convention" is "clearly mandatory." It is beside the point, he said, whether the voting method used at the AFM convention was equally or even "more democratic' than the method prescribed by Congress.

In a brief filed with the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, the Musicians challenged this interpretation.

Union attorneys said the term "majority vote" used in the Landrum-Griffin Act "is broad enough to encompass a system under which delegates' votes are weighted in accordance with the members they represent" and does not require a "one-vote-per-delegate" procedure.

The lower court's interpretation, the union brief asserted, would have enabled delegates representing only 27 percent of the AFM's membership to control the union's convention, since the maximum number of delegates a local could send was three.

Citing congressional hearings on Landrum-Griffin, the union contended that "surely it was never intended that the rights of members" under their union's constitution could be "destroyed" by allowing "delegates representing a minority of the members to frustrate the will of the majority of the members."

It would require "a fantastic distortion" of the law to reach such a conclusion, the AFM contended.

If per capita rollcall voting were banned and the Musicians desired to provide representation at conventions based on the size of locals, starting with one delegate for each local having 200 members or less, "its conventions would have to be attended by over 13,000 delegates," the union brief declared, "as contrasted with the present number of approximately 1,200 delegates."

The cost of such a convention would be over $3 million, the AFM said, "and would make the holding of a convention impractical as well as prohibitive in cost."

The suit was brought by a group of members of New York Local 802, represented by Attorney Godfrey P. Schmidt. Some members of the group had also been plaintiffs in an earlier suit which resulted in the invalidation of a tax on the earnings of traveling musicians, which formerly had been a major source of revenue for the AFM and its locals. The per capita increase was recommended by the union's executive board as a substitute form of revenue.

Although the district court decision did not pass on a challenge raised by the plaintiffs to the fact that some 26,000 AFM members pay dues to two or more local unions—and thus had more than one vote—the union rebutted that point in its brief to the appellate court.

Each local of which they were a member would be required to pay per capita to the international union based on their membership, the union pointed out, and per capita payments are the traditional method for determining membership in good standing.

In any event, the AFM noted, the total of duplicate memberships was considerably less than the 44,000 vote plurality for the dues hike.

The Immutable Goals

THE AFL-CIO OPENED its fifth convention in the city of its birth facing the crisis of jobs and unemployment as a united movement. In the words of Pres. Meany in the Executive Council's report to the convention, "Today in the U.S., labor unity is an immutable fact."

In the eight years since Dec. 5, 1955, the AFL-CIO has survived a host of premature obituary notices, attacks from the reactionary right and the equally reactionary left, and the efforts of the handful of corrupt elements to insinuate themselves into the labor movement.

The inherent strength of the trade union movement has repelled and repulsed these assaults, and labor has gone about the basic job of gaining for American workers a fair share of the wealth they help produce and building a better society in the democratic tradition of social justice.

It is this strength, this ability not only to survive the assaults of enemies and critics but to move forward, that is the hallmark of the AFL-CIO as it opened its convention sessions.

★ ★ ★

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has moved forward in significant areas since the last convention. It has broadened and strengthened its civil rights machinery, and progress toward the goal of equal rights for all and the approach to the end of discrimination in the labor movement has been sharply accelerated.

Internal disputes have been reduced to insignificant proportions and the machinery adopted in 1961 is working successfully. In Pres. Meany's words "for all practical purposes, the so-called 'insoluble problem' has been solved."

There are differences within the labor movement but they are essentially differences of emphasis and approach and tactics, not the basic strategy or the objectives and the goals. There is wide agreement and solid support in the never-ending struggle for bread, peace and freedom.

★ ★ ★

THE STRUGGLE is to preserve and build the nation's economic strength, to solve the problem of chronic unemployment in a period of automation and an explosively growing labor force.

The struggle is to defeat the forces of reaction organized under the banner of the radical right, which would weaken the foundations of American democracy.

The struggle is to help build strong, free unions in the new nations of the world, to help preserve these nations in freedom and throw back the never-ending threat of Communist totalitarianism.

In these struggles the labor movement is strong and united. It is in these areas—the bread of economic security and a decent standard of living, the freedom of a strong democratic society with equal rights for all, the peace of a world striving to control nuclear power and its threat of destruction—that the unity of the labor movement counts.

"We in the AFL-CIO are determined that America will not fail," Pres. Meany told the convention, that there will be jobs for all, equality for all in a free world.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Convention Agenda

Gus Tyler Warns:

'New Leftism' Snipes at Labor, Challenges Liberal Coalition

The following is excerpted from an an article by Gus Tyler, "The New Challenge to Liberalism," appearing in the November 1963 issue of the American Federationist.

AMERICAN LIBERALISM faces a dual challenge: the first, and most serious, from a newly invigorated conservative coalition; the second, from a "new" leftist critique that damns labor's existence in order to save its soul. To counter both requires a liberal coalition that will effectively unite the unions, the civil rights movement and progressive-minded intellectuals.

The liberal strategy also falls into two phases: win the next presidential election and move ahead to win majorities in state and federal legislatures. To do the latter—win legislative majorities—will require more than votes. Court action—probably Supreme Court action—will be required to democratize the legislative bodies so the voice of the voting majorities may be properly heard. But to win elections—whether for the presidency or the legislatures—requires a third and basic element: an effective liberal coalition.

The dominant leadership in the various groups that compose this coalition recognize the need for a political alliance. Yet there is a real danger that this coalition will be disrupted, even impaired, by a small though highly publicized coterie of liberal intellectuals who are making a career out of fostering friction and schism among the great liberal movements. They propose a split in labor as a means of invigorating the unions; they see a Negro assault on organized labor as a prime means to invigorate the civil rights movement; they see in a return to the radical formulas of the 1930s a pattern for behavior in the 1960s.

This new "leftism," with its accent on the negative, is the "enemy within" the liberal coalition.

Some of this "new" critique reflects a general malaise among certain intellectuals who become angry with mass movements if the latter do not, in school-child fashion, follow the teacher. Some of it reflects a sense of guilt on the part of brief sojourners in the labor movement who justify their AWOL by denouncing either the old general or the old cause. Some of it is a kind of reactionary radicalism that tries to rediscover the kicks of youth by reciting old cliches in new jargonese.

But most of it derives from plain ignorance—a state to which most intellectuals, especially those least informed, will rarely own up.

The spokesmen of the "new" critique devote their talent to penning obituary notices for collective bargaining. They feel that automation has given labor its coup de grace. They argue that "the system of collective bargaining, which has operated successfully since the passage of the Wagner Act 28 years ago in 1935, has proved less and less adequate for the solution of some basic problems now faced by unions and management." Projecting this trend, they argue that with more and more automation, collective bargaining will mean less and less.

THIS IS A MOTH-EATEN LINE of reasoning dated circa 1930s and was just as inaccurate then as it is now. In the depth of the great depression, a few radical sectarians insisted the union no longer had a function as a collective bargaining agency since unemployed workers cannot bargain against a non-existent employer.

Hence the unions had better forget about the piddling business of dollars and cents contracts and turn to the more meaningful business of seizing power for a social revolution. This is basically the line of reasoning of the "new" critique, with the word "automation" replacing "unemployement" and with a vague "call for action" replacing the now unfashionable "revolution."

In forming a liberal coalition, the intellectuals can play a pivotal role. As economists, they can shape broad programs. As students of inter-group relations, they can counsel towards the end of prejudice. As educators, they can raise up new generations of inspired and instructed young people to play their energetic part in progressive social movements. As researchers and propagandists, they can enlighten the nation politically. As viewers of the total society they can interpret labor to the civil rights movement and interpret the civil rights movement to labor.

The bulk of the liberal intellectual community plays precisely this role. To the "new" leftists, however, such responsible thinkers are servants of the Establishments, Uncle Toms, the kept brains of the unions, to be read out of the intellectual community while the negativists take over and proclaim themselves the voice of intelligence.

For all these forces—labor, civil rights and liberal intellectual—the time for decision is close, as close as the next national election. Conservatism is moving in for the kill. Its one best hope is a divided liberalism.

For the liberal, the one best hope now—as always—lies in unity, unity in the immediate future around "jobs and freedom."

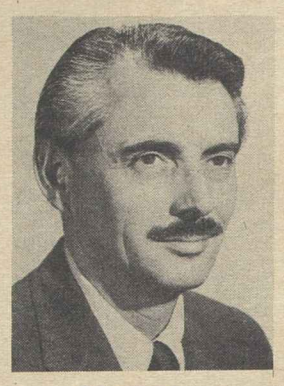
Morgan Says:

University Campus Ideal Spot For Taking a Look at Reality

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS to clear the cobwebs from the attic of a Washington ivory tower and clean its begrimed and foggy windows is to get out of town and onto the premises of some college or university. Here reality and unreality collide or, to be more precise, here is where the "practical" life of the workaday world is caught with all its crudities and its inevitable decisions of compromise in the spotlight of idealism, and vice versa.



Morgan

Over a weekend I was fortunate enough to visit two such institutions, Shaw University in Raleigh, a Baptist school for Negroes founded in the year Lincoln was shot, and the University of North Carolina in neighboring Chapel Hill, which over the years has earned an enviable reputation for academic liberalism. The atmosphere on both campuses crackled with eagerness and the restless tension of impatience.

As one might expect, there was an atmosphere of serious, even intense, dedication at Shaw. Struggling along on its all-too-modest endowments, the peeling paint of its old and shabby classrooms reflecting society's neglect and the speciousness of that now exploded myth of "separate but equal" facilities, the university, nevertheless, was almost quiveringly alert to the issue of civil rights.

Shaw students were in the vanguard of sit-in demonstrations and they seem to be beginning to take pride in the fact that they have been fighting not only their own but democracy's battle. Their minds were full of other questions.

It was on the larger campus at Chapel Hill, however, that the interplay of the practical and the ideal was most vivid. University life, of course, revolves in a kind of ivory tower of its own which is more valuable to society than most of us are apt to realize because from the tower, if there is any intellectual strength to the structure at all, a searchlight is beamed outward, constantly scanning the nation's sense of values.

The university is more than mildy convulsed at present over a so-called gag law sneaked through the closing days of the legislature prohibiting known or suspected Communists from speaking on the campus of any state-supported school in North Carolina. The controversy, however, goes far beyond the issue of freedom of speech and, in microcosm, shows the power structures of our society at work, the tensions they build up between principle and practicality and the compromises that emerge.

HERE IS A HARD CORE of semi-rural conservatism in the legislature, suspicious of "academic freedom," determined with a partially vindictive "papa-knows best" attitude to tell those smart-alec university people where to head in and motivated too by an obviously sincere desire to protect what they are likely to refer to as "Americanism."

Here is a young, vigorous governor, a New Frontier lawyer type named Terry Sanford, the only governor in the union with no veto power, trying to undo the legislature's hasty damage without, as it were, making a federal case of it.

Here is an enlightened, hard-working administrative hierarchy of the university, or multiversity as California's Clark Kerr calls the multiple structure of a state's higher education, caught between the caution of the politicians and the impatience of students and faculty.

Eventually the problem will be solved, hopefully with positive results but with some high ideals undoubtedly dented in the process. Here the function of a university along the lines, as Pres. Kerr describes them, of "disseminating and examining the eternal truths" emerges with powerful importance.

How authentic, a conscientious teacher will ask, is an "Americanism" whose politicians, while demanding a kind of peerless citizenship from others, permit themselves to defy their own state constitutions rather than fairly reapportion legislative districts? Or to defy the federal constitution's protection of civil rights for Negroes? Their private answers are likely to be "well, we've got to get re-elected of course, and you can't legislate a man's convictions."

You can send him to war, though, and tell him he's fighting for democracy. A young professor startled a Chapel Hill bull session by saying he had killed a man over free speech, the issue embodied in the state's gag law. "I was in World War II," he said. "They handed me a gun and told me to kill the enemy and I did, thinking it was over the issue of freedom and other ideals this country stands for, which I believe in."

The bull session was shocked into murmurs of "yes but" protest.

"Yes but," the professor said, "looking at the issue that way sort of makes you stop and think, doesn't it?"

Washington Reports:

Senate Party Leaders Disagree On Tax, Civil Rights Schedule

SENATE MAJORITY Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), declared that a $10.5 billion tax cut would mean $30 billion in purchasing power to "create jobs, modernize industry, and forestall the possibility of a depression, which has seemed to occur about every 44 months . . . since the end of World War II."

Mansfield was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on some 700 radio stations, with Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.).

With 160 witnesses scheduled and the need for time to digest the testimony, mark up the bill and consider amendments, Dirksen said "we'll be not only into the Christmas season but even beyond."

Mansfield was more optimistic and said the leadership still hopes both the tax bill and a civil rights bill will pass at an early date.

"If we fail to pass one or the other," he added, "we will immediately take that one up at the beginning of the second session. I expect to be here right straight through until noon Jan. 3, 1964, when we have to adjourn, but if we are here that long, it is my intention to adjourn at that time, but immediately to convene the second session."

Dirksen said he expected the "main trouble' over the civil rights package will be on Title 2 dealing with public accommodations, and predicted "it will be difficult to pass, to say the least."

"The Democrats alone cannot pass a civil rights bill," Mansfield said. "If there is to be a civil rights bill, it will be because of strong Republican support . . . My belief is that outside of (public accommodations) we could expect strong Republican support."

HE SAID PRESENT PLANS are for "extended debate, but not too extended since I do not plan to hold night sessions."

"I do not believe the Senate is a circus," he said. "I intend to uphold the decorum and the prestige of the body. My guess at the moment, subject to change, is that two to three weeks' debate ought to be enough. Then I will move to invoke cloture; if we fail . . . by a fairly close vote, then we'll continue for another week or so and again try to invoke cloture."

The chances for cloture are "fair," he said.

Dirksen said that there are a number of reforms in the tax bill which "certainly are not offensive or objectionable," although some of them can be expected to receive "a good deal of attention."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SUPREME COURT is at the point of spelling out the ground rules under which state legislatures must operate in distributing political power among rural, urban and suburban voters.

The court uncorked an explosion of activity—legislative and judicial—when it ruled in the spring of 1962, in a Tennessee case, that federal courts had authority to rule on complaints by city voters that rural minorities were unfairly depriving them of representation in the legislatures. Briefs have been filed and oral arguments held.

All the Supreme Court said then was that the federal courts had jurisdiction over such cases, and, as Justice Brennan wrote in the majority opinion, that lower court judges could frame decrees to try to meet the equities.

The state legislative system in Tennessee, the court ruled, gave such disproportionate power to rural voters and members that city voters were deprived of equal protection of the laws—the warranty of the 14th Amendment. Justice Brennan's opinion said, in effect, that lower court judges should seek to devise remedies and let them be sent up to the Supreme Court to be tested.

This 1922 decision was treated, generally, as an extraordinary reversal of a "long-standing rule" that courts would not enter the "political thicket." In fact, it was not a reversal at all, as Justice Brennan emphasized; in 1946 the court had reached an identical conclusion in an Illinois case involving congressional districts by a 4-to-3 margin, but the late Justice Rutledge, the decisive man in the case, chose for his own reasons not to implement the judgment at that time.

* * *

THE IMPACT of the decision, nevertheless, has been overwhelming.

In state after state, suits were filed in state and federal courts attacking either the state legislative districts or the congressional districts. Legislatures tried hastily to revamp their procedures, in one area or the other or both, to meet the threat that the high court might throw out the old procedures as unconstitutional.

The evil of the old procedure can be stated simply: The states have failed or refused to redraw legislative districts to take account of population shifts from farm to city and from city to surburb. City voters were cheated of equal representation.

The evil overlapped into the area of the U.S. House of Representatives because state legislatures, under rural and small-town control, failed or refused to redraft congressional districts.

The New York Times expert in court issues, Anthony Lewis, quoted a Times correspondent in Tennessee as reporting: "The rural bloc has demonstrated that it will seek every means of avoiding compliance—of cheating, even by a few seats—in an effort to preserve as much of its authority as possible."

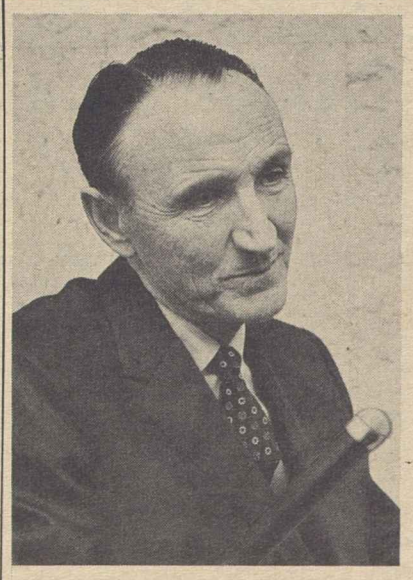
* * *

THE MULTIPLICITY of decisions and legislative gestures since the 1962 high court ruling can cause confusion. In essence the practical questions are these:

- Can state legislatures district themselves so as to preserve rural domination—"to cheat, even by a few seats"—or must they distribute power to voters on the basis of "one man, one vote"?
- Can one house of a legislature be based on population, the other on area, as in the "federal system" giving two senators to each state? Some state and lower federal courts have ruled yes, some no.
- Even if a state legislature must be based on both houses on the principle of equality in voting—"one man, one vote"—do the courts have power to regulate state apportionment of U.S. House members according to same principle?

These are the issues now before the Supreme Court, to be decided in specific cases.

Court decisions may backfire against the supposed victors (for example, population weight now is in the swollen suburban areas, thought to be conservative, not in central cities). But the issue of equality in voting is at the heart of many other things, and the Supreme Court's decisions in the specific cases will be markers along the way.



THE SENATE WILL PASS both the tax cut and civil rights bills at an early date, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), left, predicted on the AFL-CIO radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) expressed doubt, however, that the Senate would reach a vote on the tax bill until next year.

How to Buy:

The High Cost of Gambling: Only the Syndicate Gets Rich

By Sidney Margolius

(Second of two articles on how professional gamblers exploit moderate-income workers.)

YOU WOULD NOT DREAM of inviting a gang of hoods into your home, and especially not the Mafia or Cosa Nostra. You would be only too aware of the threat to your family and your possessions.

Yet every $2 bet on a horse, every quarter on the "numbers," has become an invitation to the most ruthless criminals to seize control of your community, and sometimes the place where you work, reporter Fred J. Cook has warned.

Professionally-controlled gambling is so profitable that the crime syndicates now dominate most of the "action," as they call it, in local communities. When the syndicates move in, they seek to corrupt not only the cop on the beat but in a number of proven cases have been able to control elected officials.

In the long run you never can beat the gambling syndicates' odds. Previously we showed that the professional gamblers have a margin of 15 to 80 percent against you. Even in legal parimutuel gambling at racetracks permitted in many states, the track and the state between them may take 20 percent.

Many habitual horse players spend much time trying to make a science of betting, and studying form sheets and newspapers' selections. But even the professional handicappers admit it is impossible to advise a winning system.

One of the most popular handicappers, Fred Keats, said, "Any horseplayer who thinks he can beat the horses by following a handicapper's daily selection is in for a surprise. If I could beat them consistently why would I have been giving them away for a weekly paycheck the last 53 years?"

Ernest Blanche, a government statistician, showed that even such relatively-conservative systems as betting only on favored horses is doomed to failure. He analyzed the results of 256 races and found that if you had bet on the favorite to win in each race, you would have lost money. If you had bet on each favorite to at least "place" (come in second), you would have lost even more. If you had bet on each to "show" (at least come in third), as 73 percent of the favorites did, you still would have ended with less than your original stake.

One of the most loaded forms of gambling is the "numbers" game, sometimes called the "poor man's stock market." Of 1,000 bettors who pay a dime each, or a total of $100, on the average one wins, but only $54. In some cities, the ruling syndicates pay out only 400 to 500 to 1, or, $40 to $50 of every $100 they collect.

BETTING ON SPORTS EVENTS has become widespread in recent years, with an estimated 10 million people betting on football and baseball pools and basketball games. Increasingly, sports betting has come under control of professional syndicates.

The odds often are quoted as the number of points by which the favored team is expected to win. But whichever side you take, the bookmaker puts up only $5 against your $6. If the betting is especially heavy on one side, the "point spread" may be further juggled to favor the bookmaker.

In areas where bingo is played illegally, the promoters are believed to return only 50 percent of the proceeds. In legalized bingo, where adequately supervised, the odds have been reduced somewhat but still are stacked more heavily than many people assume. The reports of the New York State Bingo Control Commission indicate that operators still keep 34 percent of the proceeds. The odds still are 3 to 2; 66 cents back for the average dollar bet.

Slot machines are supposed to be illegal in all but five states, but government men still discover them on raids. The "slots" have the most-ruthless odds of any kind of gambling. They usually are adjusted to return only 20 to 60 percent of the coins played, Blanche reports. Even when the machine is adjusted for a relatively-generous payout, the jackpot combination appears only once in about 4,000 spins.

Sweepstakes and lottery tickets, or payments for them, may not be sent legally through the mails. But tickets often are smuggled into the country. We have had tickets sold here for everything from the Irish sweepstakes to a new one in the Republic of Haiti.

The odds against winning are staggering. In the Irish Sweepstakes, only 40 percent of the proceeds are earmarked for prizes (some authorities say less). The ticket-buyer's chance of winning the top award is 1 in 305,000; of drawing a horse that places first, second or third, 1 in 101,666, and of even drawing a horse listed as a possible starter, 1 in 3470, John Scarne, a noted gambling expert, has warned.

Dice and card games also often are operated by professional syndicates. If run honestly, gambling-house odds may take 6 percent of the bets, according to one authority. But Blanche warns that the honesty of professional dice and card games cannot be taken for granted. Dice can be controlled by the use of metal-loaded dice and magnetized tables.

Many amateurs want the excitement of tossing the dice. But the odds are always slightly against the tosser, Blanche points out. The odds against tossing the hoped-for 7 or 11 on the first throw are 9 to 2.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

A Few Thoughts That Seemed Like Good Ideas at the Time

By Jane Goodsell

"**NOW, LET'S ALL** promise to follow the dentist's advice to brush our teeth for a full three minutes in an up-and-down motion after every meal. Okay?"

* * *

"I've just bought a new dictionary, and every time I come across a word I don't know, I'm going to look it up right away before I forget it."

* * *

"That dog is entirely the children's responsibility. It's up to them to take care of him, and I'm not going to lift a finger to help."

* * *

"I'm giving up best sellers and whodunits and, from now on, I'm going to read only worthwhile literature. I'm starting with Plato, and working my way straight through the Great Books course."

* * *

"Memory is a matter of training, and I'm going to make a real effort to concentrate on people's names when I'm introduced to them."

* * *

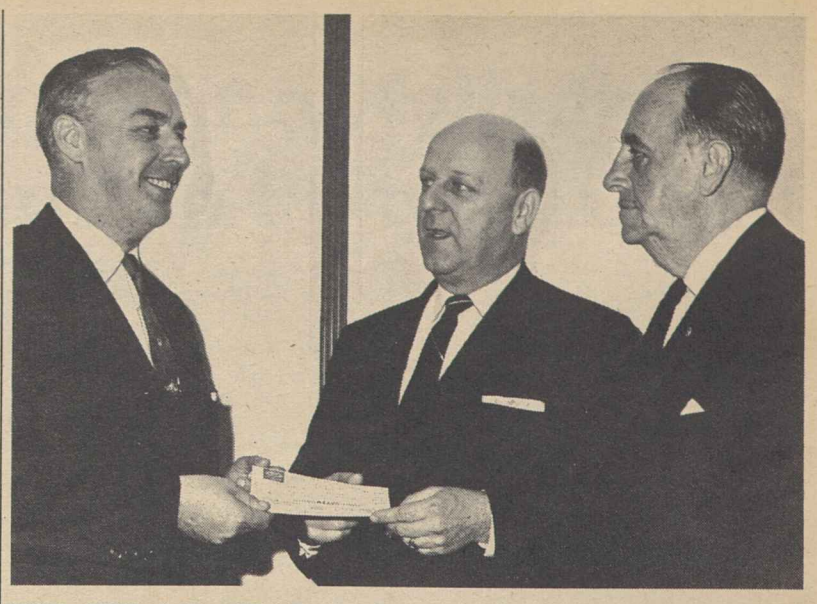
"I'm going to get up at 6:30 every morning and tune in on that marvelous course in advanced mathematics on the educational TV channel."

* * *

"No more store-bought salad fixings for us! We're planting a vegetable garden in the backyard, and it's going to be great, picking our own lettuce and radishes and tomatoes. Boy, oh boy, I can hardly wait to sink my teeth into that sweet corn! We'll set a pot of water boiling on the stove, and then dash out to the yard to pick a dozen or so ears fresh off the vine and mmmmm!"

* * *

"Why don't we form a group to get together for lunch once a week, and swear a solemn pact to converse entirely in French?"



FOR THE 16th YEAR the Brewery Workers made a grant of $1,200 to the National Society for Crippled Children & Adults, with Sec.-Treas. Arthur R. Gildea (center) shown presenting the check to Sumner G. Whittier (left), executive director of the society, as Joseph E. Brady, the union's legislative director, looks on.

Stevenson A Symbol:

UN's Success Draws Wrath of Right Wing

THE VIRULENT ATTACK on UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson by Texan right wing extremists has served to highlight a growing violent mood among American right wingers. Stevenson was spat upon, a placard—whether deliberately aimed or not—hit him on the head, his speech was interrupted by catcalls and derision.

The incident also served to highlight a pathological hatred among right wingers of the United Nations. The Birchites have made a career out of opposition to the UN. All sorts of weird political cults have voiced their hatred of such UN bodies as UNICEF, the United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund, which has become part of the American "trick or treat" Halloween tradition.

Why this hatred for the UN? Is it because the UN has been a failure?

The United Nations is now observing its 18th anniversary. By the time the old League of Nations had reached its 18th anniversary, it was virtually dead. It had failed to stop Fascist aggression in Ethiopia. It had failed to halt the Nazi re-armament in Germany. It had failed to prevent Japanese onslaughts against the Chinese. It had failed to support the Spanish Republic against the Falange and it had failed to stop the beginning of the Soviet Union's expansion into Eastern Europe.

The UN, on the other hand, has had 18 years of extraordinary success in helping to prevent what—on more than one occasion—might easily have been a third world war.

During these 18 years powerful revolutionary currents have hit virtually every corner of the world. Without the UN, it is safe to say that chaos would have swept many nations at the end of World War II, making them easy targets for Communist subversion. Vast colonial empires collapsed in Asia and Africa; scores of new nations, ill-prepared for independent, democratic life, have emerged with the UN their only common meeting ground.

THROUGH ALL THIS, how have the interests of the United States fared? It is difficult, if not impossible, to find the UN as a body voting against the United States in any major controversy that has risen during the past 18 years. The U.S. position was supported in Iran in the early days of the founding of the UN. It was supported in Korea. It was supported in the Congo. It has been supported repeatedly in rejection of Communist China as a UN member.

It is true that Khrushchev used a UN table on which to beat his shoe and that Castro used the UN as a sounding board for one of his vitriolic speeches. But what did it avail either of them? Neither Khrushchev nor Castro could swing the UN to his side.

Basically, such opposition to the UN as has developed in the United States has come from men and women who want to see the United States return to the isolation of bygone days; who want to see the power of the federal government fractionalized in the name of states' rights; who hate the kind of social progress and reform that is taking place in our own country and is the mark of the UN in the work of its specialized agencies.

It is here that the line between supporters of the UN and its haters can be drawn. Not merely is the quarrel over isolationism. It is also over the whole gamut of social change and progress. Organized workers recognized this. The AFL-CIO is an ardent supporter of the UN and its works. So is labor, in the democratic world, through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Unions.

The UN, in many ways, has become a symbol of the deep crevass that is separating the extreme right wing movement and the rest of the American people and for that matter, most of the rest of the world.

It is an American tragedy that this difference in viewpoint more and more is being expressed in such un-American ways as abuse, physical violence and charges of "communism" against such men as Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren. (PAI)

World Conquest Still Goal:

Soviet's Co-Existence Policy Viewed as Device to Gain Time

New York—Premier Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence "aims at eliminating, and not co-existing with, the free world," the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in its report on international affairs.

"He needs more time for reorganizing the Soviet Communist Party and remedying the gross defects of the Soviet economy," the council advised delegates to the 5th AFL-CIO convention.

"He needs more time for settling his serious fight with Mao-Tse-tung. He wants more time to develop the most effective strategy for maximum Soviet exploitation of the divisive political trends . . . and the disarray in the western camp resulting from the difficulties over the Common Market."

The Soviet leader is not likely to make significant concessions nor will he move away "from the basic aim of Communist world conquest," the council asserted, lest the Chinese Communists and their supporters "might exploit them for weakening the international supremacy" of the Russian party.

As it is, the council noted, the "myth of monolithic Communist unity" has been "deeply scarred" by the Sino-Soviet rift, and while the Kremlin's position in the Communist world is still dominant, "Khrushchev has already been weakened in his relations with the satellites."

"The Moscow-Peiping conflict once again reveals the great contradiction inherent in world communism," the council observed. "As a totalitarian ideology, it cannot long tolerate differences within its own fold. As a worldwide subversive movement bent on domination, it cannot long permit the existence of democracies anywhere. Yet the very modernization which the Communists seek tends to provide better soil for the growth of the love of freedom which persists everywhere. This process gives rise to difficulties and dangers which menace the totalitarian system."

The report covered a wide range of topics that reflected the Executive Council's continuing attention to world affairs.

It supported the stand of Pres. Kennedy and his Administration in Cuba and West Berlin and reemphasized its earlier statement that U.S. capacity "to deter and defeat" Communist aggression is the "decisive force" that preserves peace and safeguards independent countries from Red subversion.

It reiterated its call for strengthened Atlantic unity and termed it "unfortunate" that "the strength of the western democracies should be sapped by disarray" at a time when the Reds are "beset by difficulties and divisions."

Support was given to adequate foreign aid funds and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's dissent from the majority report of the Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World (Clay committee), which called for a cut in funds.

The Executive Council again pledged moral and material backing to the "emerging trade unions" in the developing nations and called for the liberation of countries still under the yoke of colonialism.

It hailed the labor-backed Alliance for Progress for its efforts to develop economic and political stability in Latin America and estimated that some 37 million people have benefited from it to date. Some countries, it pointed out, have submitted programs calling for AFL-CIO "economic involvement."

Renewed support was given the United Nations as an instrument for preserving peace but the council expressed regret that it did not use its "moral authority and prestige" to bring the Soviet Union to task for its "flagrant violation" of UN decisions on Hungary.

The report welcomed the reorganization of the central leadership and administration of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its "resulting improvement," and reported that the outlook for operations of the Solidarity Fund is favorable.

It briefly reviewed activities of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, pointing out that stepped-up Communist activities—particularly in the labor movement—have increased the need for counter-moves by ORIT and for special organization and education projects for which AFL-CIO personnel have been supplied.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has had "remarkable success," the report noted, with 151 union leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean area having completed courses since the school was opened in June.

The Executive Council called the past year "perhaps the most difficult" in the history of the Intl. Labor Organization because of major political issues growing from "the understandable determination of the newly independent countries, especially in Africa, for vigorous action" on matters affecting them.

The Soviet bloc, seeking to exploit the "legitimate aspirations" of the African nations, has sought to convert the ILO into a tool for promotion of Communist political aims, the report said. However, it recalled, the Reds failed to force adjournment of the 1963 conference when the African and Asian nations walked out in a dispute over the ouster of the South African apartheid regime. Despite "heated political issues," the ILO has continued to make progress in advancing the welfare of workers, the council said.

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM under the Manpower Development & Training Act to develop demonstration projects for training handicapped persons was announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz (left) at a meeting with Dr. Stafford L. Warren (center), special assistant to the President for mental retardation, and Dr. Gunnar Dybwad. The development work will be done by the National Association for Retarded Children, at whose Washington convention the project approval was announced.

School Crisis Seen In Federal Aid Delay

New York—The nation's educational crisis has worsened during the past two years despite stepped-up efforts by states and communities to improve schools and attract qualified teachers, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention here.

The council put the blame on the continued failure of Congress to enact a full-scale federal aid to education program.

Classroom construction is proceeding at the "high" rate of 70,000 a year, yet more than half the states report a larger shortage of classrooms in 1962 than in 1961, the council said.

There have been "substantial increases" in average teacher salaries — "yet the improvements have not been enough to meet the shortage of qualified teachers."

A greater portion of the national income is going to education, "yet many of the states which are making the greatest effort are far below national averages in their per pupil educational expenditures."

The report stressed that with inadequate state and local tax sources and sharp differences in state resources, "the federal government is the only agency which can effectively equalize educational opportunity throughout the nation."

Vocational Training Worst

Perhaps the most serious shortage in schooling, the report noted, is in the field of vocational education, which is "barely scratching the surface" of the problem of training millions of young people for trades and industry.

"Meaningful vocational education," the council pointed out, requires expensive equipment and teaching facilities. "Yet only 1.5 percent of the nation's school budget goes for vocational education with about one-fifth of that small amount coming from the federal government."

Commenting on vocational education proposals made by the Kennedy Administration and embodied in somewhat different bills passed by the House and Senate, the council said:

"The greater flexibility proposed in the legislation represents a welcome realization that the whole structure of vocational education must be reshaped in terms of the needs of present-day industry."

Looking to the future, the report noted that by 1970 there will be 8 million more school-age children than in 1962, "placing further strains upon already overcrowded and understaffed schools."

The report warned also that "unless something is done soon, the next education disaster area will be the college campus. The increasing birth rate of the 1940's is just about to hit the institutions of higher learning."

There is "compelling" evidence, too, of the need for federal aid to eradicate illiteracy and semi-literacy among adults. This, the report noted, "has been a drag on manpower training and re-training programs."

In a related area, the report urged a step-up in apprenticeship programs, noting that there is "a growing demand for skilled workers and a shrinking demand for unskilled workers."

It called on government, employers and unions to strive for expansion and improvement of apprentice programs.

Reporting on the AFL-CIO college scholarship program, the council noted that in addition to the direct benefits, it has "also encouraged many affiliated organizations to establish scholarship programs of their own."

Trade Adjustment Administration Criticized as 'Overly Stringent'

New York—AFL-CIO protests against "overly stringent administration" of the adjustment assistance feature of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 were renewed by the Executive Council in a report to the convention and coupled with a warning that the program "must be meaningfully implemented."

Since the act is effective through 1967, its full effects will not be known until then, the council pointed out, but "meanwhile, administrative problems cause concern.

The report recalled that labor support for the act last year was conditioned upon inclusion of adjustment assistance sections to help workers and industries injured by imports. In testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee, the Executive Council continued, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized that organized labor would be compelled to oppose the bill if it were reported out without adjustment assistance. This feature was included in the measure that became law.

2-Way Protection

The protection applies in two ways:

- If the U.S. Tariff Commission finds injury under a so-called escape clause to an industry, the President may raise tariffs, impose quotas, and provide that firms and groups of workers may ask the secretaries of commerce and labor "for a finding of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance."
- A single firm or group of workers may petition the Tariff Commission for a finding of injury; if injury is found, benefits become available to help workers and their firm to adjust to new problems.

Applications for adjustment benefits for workers in three AFL-CIO affiliates have been rejected by the Tariff Commission, the council observed.

"For workers," the Executive Council explained, "these benefits include weekly payments equal to 65 percent of the worker's average weekly wage or 65 percent of the average manufacturing wage, whichever is less; relocation allowances, retraining and extended benefit periods for workers in retraining and for workers over 60 years of age. All of these benefits are higher than those available under other programs and are financed through federal payments."

The council reminded the delegates that last August it warned that unless the "rigid interpretation," of the law is ended, the AFL-CIO "will be compelled to insist on amendment of the statute to prevent future misinterpretations of congressional intent and administrative avoidance of adjustment assistance to workers."

While international fair labor standards that AFL-CIO had urged were not included in the final version of the act, the council said, the Senate Finance Committee's report on the bill "would imply the necessity for considering them."

The report noted a 22-nation long-term agreement under which cotton textiles and articles made from them are subjected to "voluntary restraints" in an effort to avoid market disruption which the U.S. has suffered in such soft goods industries as cottons and textiles. Efforts to reach a similar pact for woolen products are continuing under the auspices of GATT.

The Executive Council also reported AFL-CIO support for extension of the Export-Import Bank Act as a help to promoting foreign trade. A compromise of disagreements over financing methods, the report said, "permits the bank to function effectively and foster more trade, with additional lending and guaranty funds, but delayed congressional decisions on new financing."

Investment Advice Stresses Safety

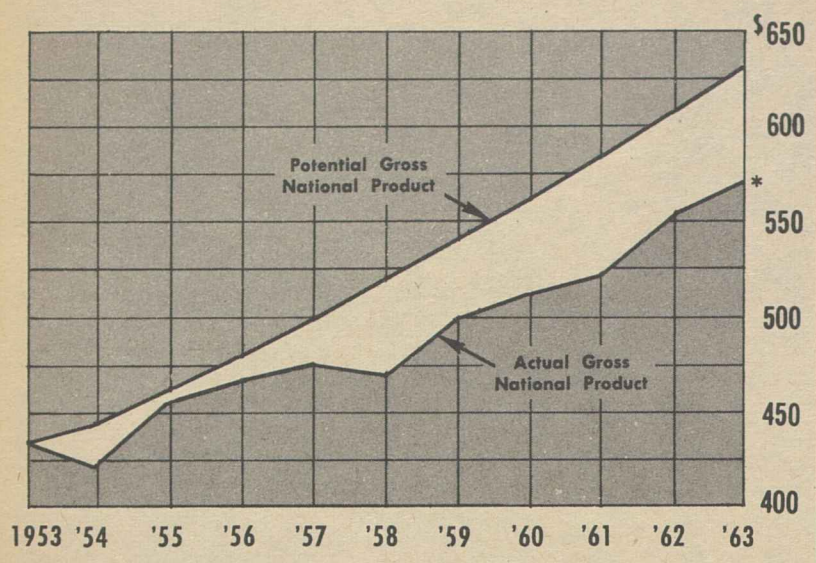
New York—Maximum safety of principal and avoidance of speculative activities guide the investment policies of the AFL-CIO Investment Dept., the Executive Council reported here at the convention.

A primary goal of the department, set up to offer advice and assistance to affiliates on the prudent investment of funds, is to encourage affiliated unions to invest a portion of their reserves through financing federally insured or guaranteed mortgage loans on homes and apartments, the council said.

The growth of reserve funds requires alert supervision by union officials performing their responsibilities as custodians of union funds or as trustees of welfare and retirement programs, the report pointed out. It added that the facilities of the department can be helpful to all affiliates with current investment problems.

GROWING GAP BETWEEN ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL NATIONAL PRODUCTION

In Billions—1962 Dollars



*AFL-CIO estimate

SOURCE: Council of Economic Advisors and AFL-CIO Research Department

Right-Wing Push Seen For State 'Work' Laws

New York—Efforts to outlaw union shop agreements through so-called "right-to-work" laws have intensified since the last AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council reported.

The council attributed this resurgence to an alliance between anti-union business groups and the radical right movement.

Wyoming was cited as a case in point. A rightist-dominated Republican Party won firm control of the legislature and promptly enacted a "right-to-work" law, marking the first time since 1958 that a state had used Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act to ban the union shop.

A similar alliance is evident in Oklahoma, where a petition for a constitutional amendment prohibiting union shop agreements is pending before the State Supreme Court, the council said.

In most states where "work" forces have mounted active campaigns, they have been rebuffed by legislatures, under both Democratic and Republican control, the report noted.

In Maine, after the 1961 legislature defeated a "right-to-work" bill, the sponsors launched a petition campaign to force the issue to a referendum, but were unable to collect the required number of signatures. A bill introduced in the 1963 legislative session was killed by overwhelming majorities in both houses.

New Mexico was again a major target of a "right-to-work" drive and a bill passed the Senate, but was twice defeated in the House. Legislation was also introduced in Idaho, Vermont and Connecticut but made no headway. In Kansas, an enabling act providing for enforcement of the state's constitutional "work" provision was killed in the final days of the legislative session. The defeated bill also would have imposed additional restrictive labor legislation.

New drives against the union shop are under way in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, where state "right-to-work" committees have been formed, the council noted.

"The efforts and activities of the ultra-right wing are increasingly evident, particularly in the sparsely settled non-industrial states of the Rocky Mountain," the report said. "The success of their effort in Wyoming is an indication of what could happen in other states."

The report related the effort of labor and its friends in fighting the "right-to-work" groups.

An Executive Council subcommittee and an AFL-CIO staff committee have been assigned to the campaign against "right-to-work" laws in cooperation with state labor federations and local central bodies.

A citizens' group, the National Council for Industrial Peace, has played a major role in alerting public opinion to the threat to good labor-management relations posed by the "work" forces.

The Machinists, through their film, "Anatomy of a Lie," the council reported, have effectively refuted "vicious propaganda" in the anti-labor film, "And Women Must Weep," produced by the National Right to Work Committee and widely used by anti-union employers during organizing campaigns.

Active participation by all international unions and state and local central bodies in the fight against "right-to-work" laws is "increasingly important," the council report concluded.

Executive Council Reports:

'Massive National Effort' Urged to Restore Economy

New York—"A massive national effort" is needed immediately to restore the American economy's health and penetrate the problem of persistent high unemployment, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its report to the convention.

The council noted that in the seven years between 1963 and 1970, nearly 30 million new jobs must be created to accommodate the rapidly growing labor force, compensate for labor displacement by automation, and wipe out current joblessness, which has exceeded 5 percent for each month of the last six years.

In the face of this need, "nothing less than a series of bold and positive government actions" is required, the council declared in its report on the economic situation.

"Job-creating measures are the nation's top priority requirement," the report asserted.

Specifically it called for:

- An immediate $10 billion tax cut, concentrated among low-income and moderate-income taxpayers who would quickly spread it through the economy in consumer purchases, lifting total national production by $20-$30 billion within about two years and adding as many as 2 million more jobs.
- "Increasing federal outlays" for needed public works, which would result directly and indirectly in 150,000 to 200,000 jobs for every $1 billion in added government investment.
- Reversal of the "tight money" policy instituted by the Federal Reserve Board in mid-1963, which may push up the entire structure of interest rates and endanger the domestic economy by discouraging expansion of demand for goods, services and manpower while promising "little, if any," improvement in the nation's balance of payments problem.
- An expansionary wage policy that will lift the buying power of real earnings in line with soaring productivity "to strengthen consumer markets and boost consumer sales."

"If the buying power of wages fails to advance along with the economy's increasing productive efficiency," the report declared, "it will be most difficult to achieve full employment and impossible to maintain it."

- A "more rapid pace" of reduction in work time, shorter workweeks, more holidays, longer vacations, to spread job opportunities in the face of surging automation and accelerating growth of the labor force. The council noted that it has urged Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to cut the standard workweek and require penalty pay of double time for all work beyond 35 hours.

"Reduced working hours may not be the best way to create jobs," the report observed. "But cuts in standard working time, with no reduction in take-home pay, can and will spread employment opportunities."

- A national manpower policy "as an essential supplement" to expansionary fiscal, wage and monetary measures, to assist people and communities in adjusting "to the disruptions of rapidly changing technology."

Proposed Policy Detailed

This policy, the report said, should include among other things a new approach to worker retraining oriented to national rather than strictly local needs, development of the public employment service into a truly nationwide instrument, improvement of the area redevelopment program to attack specific labor market problems, government relocation allowances to help jobless workers match their skills to available job opportunities, federal legislation to end job discrimination against Negroes and other minorities, an educational system geared to the needs of a growing population in the midst of a technological revolution, and a system of federal standards assuring adequate unemployment insurance to tide workers over between jobs.

In addition to these prime needs, the council observed, further steps are necessary to reduce poverty and increase demands for goods and housing.

"The Fair Labor Standards Act should be amended to extend the minimum wage law's coverage to millions of low-wage workers who are not now protected," the report said.

"Hospital insurance, under the social security system, should be provided to retired older people. . . .

"Retirement benefits under social security should be improved to provide retired people with adequate incomes in their old age.

"A greatly increased program of low-rent public housing is needed for low-income families, many of whom now live in slums.

"Educational opportunities, including opportunities for higher education, should be improved to provide children of low-income families with a fair chance of advancement."

At the root of the nation's economic difficulties, which have produced "10 years of recurring recessions," the council observed, has been a "continuing lack of balance" between capacity to produce and lagging demand on the consumer and government levels.

Contributing to this gap, the report said, is a "basic contradiction" in national economic policies "all through the past decade." This has been evident, it continued, in government policies that, on the one hand, promote greater productive capacity through such measures as stepped-up depreciation allowances and investment tax credits, and on the other hand suppress the expansion of demand through restrictive fiscal and monetary policies.

"The resulting idle productive capacity, in turn, has discouraged business from a continuing rise of investment in new plant and equipment despite substantial and increasing flows of cash to corporations," the council observed.

It suggested that a major factor in this contradiction has been fear of the deficit in the U.S. balance of international payments, just as in the mid-1950s fear of "mythical pressures from non-existent inflationary shortages" were used to justify restrictive policies.

Problem 'Exaggerated'

While suggesting a number of steps the government should take to curb the outflow of U.S. investment dollars, the council nevertheless declared that the balance of payments problem has been "grossly exaggerated" and emphasized:

"It is not accidental that the balance of payments difficulty, which began in 1958, has been associated with persistent slack and rising unemployment in the American economy. Only a rapidly growing economy can provide the basis for a long-run solution of the difficulty. The strength of the dollar depends, in the final analysis, on the strength and growth of the American economy."

If the economy fails to show strength and growth, and continues its failure to utilize growing productive potential, the council warned, the result will be "mounting unemployment and increasing social disruptions from those whom society places in the role of jobless outcasts."

"It will also mean," the report continued, "the persistent loss of vast opportunities to improve America's education and health facilities, renew urban areas and reduce the poverty that prevails among one-fifth of the nation's families.

"This gap of under-employed productive potential—resulting from rising unemployment and short-time work, as well as idle plants and machines—is the deficit that should concern America most. This is the deficit that must be met quickly, to prevent a polarization of American society between those who are fortunate enough to have full-time employment and rising incomes and a growing group of unemployed and low-wage part-time workers."

Job Security Advances Stressed in Bargaining

New York—Significant union gains in collective bargaining over the past two years were marked by emphasis on job security as well as wage increases, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention.

The council noted that "the vitality and flexibility" of collective bargaining revealed itself in changing approaches to negotiations and in terms of settlement, especially in industries hard hit by unemployment.

A number of major settlements, it observed, gave special stress to workweek cuts, longer vacations, additional supplemental unemployment benefits, severance pay, production sharing payments, and improved health, welfare and pension plans.

Despite these adjustments and the fact that in 1962 total strike idleness reached its third lowest postwar level, the council recalled that "organized labor was faced with public and congressional onslaughts against this traditional union weapon for ultimate enforcement of its legitimate demands."

The report said, however, that while proposals were made in a number of industries to limit or even abolish the right to strike, "a more positive note" was sounded by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, which reported to the President that:

"Collective bargaining is an essential element of economic democracy. . . . By free collective bargaining, we mean the opportunity for labor and management to work out their own problems and to arrive at voluntary agreement concerning them. All members of this committee are convinced that free collective bargaining should constitute the primary procedure by which the essential terms and conditions of employment shall be determined. Indeed, this is today as it has been for at least a quarter-century, our declared national policy."

The council pointed to these general features of varying collective bargaining situations across the country during the last two years:

- Wage increases averaged about 3 percent a year, but these were partially offset by cost-of-living rises of 1 percent a year and their effect on the economy was mitigated by high unemployment and part-time work schedules in many industries.
- Hours reduction and longer vacations received major attention and resulted in 13-week vacations for senior employes every five years in some agreements.
- Production sharing and progress sharing plans were negotiated in steel and auto industries with a view toward more equitably distributing the gains from increased productivity.
- Negotiated adjustments to the impact of technological change included such provisions as improved supplemental unemployment benefits, retraining programs, severance pay, unemployment pools and early retirement.

September Stoppages Set New Postwar Low

September set another low post war record for time lost and number of workers affected by work stoppages, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said 550 strikes or lockouts involved 155,000 workers for 11 hundredths of one percent of working time—the lowest level for the month since September 1944.

For the first nine months of the year, the ratio of time lost to time worked was 16 hundredths of 1 percent, the second lowest level since the end of World War II, according to the report.

Council Notes Gains, But:

Labor-Backed Bills Still Awaiting Action

New York—Congress has made a start on programs to provide jobs for the unemployed and advance the nation's welfare, but major portions of labor's legislative program are still awaiting action, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its report to the federation's fifth convention here.

Reviewing the congressional record of the past two years, the council took note of these accomplishments:

- Enactment of the Manpower Development & Training Act last year, "vigorously supported" by the AFL-CIO. The report warned, however, that the program faces "annihilation" unless the law is amended to eliminate the need for state matching funds next year.
- The accelerated public works program, financed with an $850 million appropriation, which has put thousands of people to work on useful projects in areas of heavy unemployment. This program, the council said, should be extended and expanded for another year.
- Congressional passage, climaxing a long campaign, of a labor-backed equal pay for women law which includes a guarantee that wages of male workers will not be reduced in order to achieve "equality" of wages for equal work.
- Approval by Congress of a proposal to build the world's biggest electric generating plant powered by atomic energy, using waste steam from the Atomic Energy Commission's plutonium reactor in Hanford, Wash.
- Strengthening of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act by providing criminal penalties, urged by the AFL-CIO, for kickbacks, conflict-of-interest payments and embezzlement.
- Legislation assuring better and safer prescription drugs, based on investigations of a Senate subcommittee headed by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).
- Passage of a federal pay raise law which established the principal of annual salary review to bring and keep government pay scales up to the level of private industry for "comparable" work.

On the unfinished business list, of course, are the two big bills now before Congress—the tax cut bill, which has passed the House, and civil rights legislation.

The council report traced the progress of both measures in detail, and recounted the unsuccessful attempt to break a southern filibuster last year which blocked Senate action on a literacy test voting bill, and the failure of the Senate this year to change its rules to make it easier to limit debate.

Truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging bills have not yet been able to get out of Senate committees, the council report noted.

The House Labor Committee endorsed an AFL-CIO-supported bill to include fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act and it is currently before the Rules Committee.

A group of bills to help migratory farm workers and their families passed the Senate; the House has yet to act.

The council report noted that the constitutional amendment to eliminate poll tax requirements in federal elections which Congress passed in 1962, has been ratified by 36 states—only two short of the number needed for enactment.

In another area of constitutional proposals, the council expressed concern at the progress through legislatures of what have been labeled the "disunity amendments."

These propose to change the method of amending the federal constitution, eliminating the role of Congress; take away from federal courts power to consider suits challenging the apportionment of legislatures, and establish a Court of the Union which would have authority to overrule the Supreme Court in cases dealing with federal-state relations.

All AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies should be aware of the "dangers" in these amendments and should "oppose them with their full strength," the Executive Council said.

MORE THAN 1,000 union craftsmen worked to complete New York State Maritime College's new $3 million dormitory and recreational center at Fort Schuyler, in the Bronx, in time for dedication ceremony. Shown at ceremony are cadets in training, alumni and guests before 650-student hall. The college is affiliated with the State University of New York, has its own training ship, the Empire State IV, at its own East River dock.

Local Centrals Number 773; 50 in States

New York—Fifty state central bodies and 773 local central bodies were under AFL-CIO charter as of June 30, the Executive Council reported to the federation convention.

During the previous two years, the report said, 10 local central bodies were chartered, 22 were disbanded and 51 were involved in mergers which resulted in 28 local central organizations.

The council also reported that as of June 30 the AFL-CIO had 299 directly-affiliated local unions with total membership of 62,000. This reflected a decline of 61 locals and 9,000 members since the 1961 report.

Over the two-year period, the council said, 20 directly affiliated locals with a membership of 11,293 became affiliates of international unions; 19 merged into a single direct affiliate; 22 with a total of 985 members were disbanded, and six with a total of 2,364 members had their charters revoked.

Fourteen new locals received direct AFL-CIO charters over the two years, the report said.

'Regressive' Trend Seen in State Taxes

New York—State legislatures have continued to put the burden of higher taxes on "families least able to pay," the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

In contrast to the federal government's tax policy, most states get the bulk of their revenue from "regressive" sales taxes, selective levies on cigaret and gasoline sales, and property taxes.

"Progressive taxes levied on the incomes of individuals and businesses in relation to their ability to pay" represent only a minor source of revenue, the council asserted.

The Executive Council noted that state and local governments finance two-thirds of the civilian public services in the United States, with the bulk of the federal government's expenditures related to defense. It is "increasingly urgent," the council said, that unions press for "a greater use of progressive taxes by the states."

In other areas of state legislative activity, the Executive Council took note of gains made in the fields of minimum wages, anti-discrimination policies, collective bargaining rights and anti-strikebreaker laws.

During 1962 Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island all raised statutory minimum wages from the previous $1 level to $1.25, in two steps. Alaska adopted an escalator provision establishing its minimum wage, previously $1.50 an hour, at "50 cents an hour greater than the prevailing federal minimum," the council reported.

In 1963 sessions, New Mexico raised its statutory minimum from 75 cents to 80 cents an hour for general employment and from 65 to 70 cents for service occupations, and North Carolina raised its rate from 75 to 85 cents an hour, effective Jan. 1, 1964. Idaho boosted its minimum from 75 cents to $1, and Nevada raised its rate from $1 to $1.15 in two steps.

The Executive Council also reported:

- Enforceable fair employment legislation was enacted in Vermont and Hawaii and Indiana's fair employment act was strengthened by providing enforcement procedure. Iowa prohibited discrimination by employers or unions, with criminal penalties but without administrative procedure for enforcement. Maine and New York specifically banned discrimination in apprenticeship programs.
- Collective bargaining rights for various groups of public employes were extended through laws passed in Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Oregon and Connecticut. However, a Georgia law passed in 1962 prohibited strikes by state employes and made it unlawful for any person to influence a state employe to strike.
- Laws curbing the use of professional strikebreakers were enacted or strengthened in Michigan, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaii and Rhode Island.

Commercial, Blue Cross Plans Fail To Meet Health Needs, Council Says

New York—Commercial health insurance and Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans have proven inadequate to meet or finance the health needs of the nation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

In its report to the federation's biennial convention, the council said the opposition of the American Medical Association and AMA-supported state laws hold back the needed expansion of prepaid group health plans.

The council recommended that affiliated unions seek to write into their contracts provisions for a "free choice" of health plans for employes which would permit them to choose comprehensive pre-payment plans over standard group insurance programs.

For the nation's senior citizens, the council declared, the King-Anderson bill providing hospital care financed through the social security system remains "the soundest, most equitable method of meeting this problem."

The council lashed the AMA for attempting "to confuse the public" and distort the facts on social security health care.

Terming racial bias in health services a "scandal," the council noted a Negro death rate from tuberculosis triple that of whites, and an infant mortality rate twice as great for Negro babies as for white babies.

The worst problem is in hospital care, the report said. This involves segregated hospitals, segregated facilities within a hospital and the denial of staff privileges to Negro doctors.

The council urged a multi-pronged attack on the "separate but equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, under which many of the discriminatory policies developed. This clause was recently held unconstitutional by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The report noted that medical trends have led to an increase in group practice plans—from 459 groups in 1951 to 1,400 groups in 1962—even against the opposition of state and county medical societies.

The AMA has come to accept prepayment and group practice but fights their merger, the report noted. Therefore, such operations as the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, Group Health Association in Washington, D. C., Community Health Association in Detroit, Kaiser Foundation plans on the West Coast and others which pay doctors by salary or by capitation represent a challenge to the AMA's economic control of health care, the council observed.

Its report also discussed the social security program, public assistance, the public employment service, jobless pay, workmen's compensation and the growth of pension funds.

Merger Talks Launched By OCAW and ICWU

Denver—Six-man committees representing the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Intl. Chemical Workers Union charged with attempting to work out an agreement to merge the two unions held their first meeting here.

The committees are headed by Pres. O. A. Knight for the OCAW and ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell. Further meetings will be held under a resolution passed by delegates to the OCAW convention in August proposing a specific method of negotiating toward unification.

Decision Upholds Hoffa Indictment

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to consider the claim of Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa that he was improperly indicted on charges of jury tampering in Tennessee.

The high court's brief order let stand the rulings of lower courts that this issue should not be raised at this point. Hoffa's claim that the grand jury's selection excluded Negroes, Catholics, Jews, manual laborers and union members could be properly raised on appeal if Hoffa is convicted, according to the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The way thus is cleared for the Nashville trial.

In Chicago, meanwhile, U.S. District Court Judge Richard B. Austin refused a Hoffa appeal for immediate trial or dismissal of charges that he fraudently conspired to obtain $20 million in loans from the union's pension fund. The judge set Feb. 3 for trial to begin.

Membership Put At 12.407 Million

New York—Affiliated unions paid per capita dues to the AFL-CIO on an average membership of 12.407 million for the two years ending Aug. 31 according to a report by Sec.-Treas William F. Schnitzler.

The report lists the paid membership of all federation-affiliated unions for the year 1955 and for two-year periods ending in 1957, 1959, 1961 and 1963, not counting the unions expelled in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests.

The totals listed were 12.305 million in 1955, 12.751 million in 1957, 12.671 million in 1959 and 12.482 million two years ago.

JAPANESE LABOR REPORTERS interview AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, seated left, following a luncheon in their honor by the AFL-CIO in Washington. The reporters, who cover labor news for more than 10 million readers in Japan, are studying the complexities of American labor and industrial relations. Samuel Amico, standing in rear, is escort officer for the U.S. Labor Dept., sponsors of the tour.

AFL-CIO's 'Organizing Mission' Stressed as 'Never Ending Task'

New York—The full resources of the "mainstream of American labor" must be devoted to meeting the challenge presented by the organizing mission of the trade union movement, the federation's Executive Council reported here.

"With every year," the council said, "the organizing mission assumes greater importance. To fulfill that mission is a never ending task and an ever present challenge."

Calling for an all-out effort to change the laws and procedures which permit employers to intervene harmfully in representation elections, the report said that, while unions explore more effective ways to assist each other in organizing and collective bargaining, "organizations specializing in anti-union techniques have mushroomed and prospered as employers turned to them for professional assistance."

Pointing out that the American work force has an unorganized potential of 29 million, the council said union success in Los Angeles and other areas have provoked sharp reaction and "today it is not the exception but the rule for the employer to wage an all-out campaign against his workers when they show interest in forming a union" for collective bargaining purposes.

For this reason, the council reported, "unions today must devote more time, more resources, more thought to campaigns than ever before," with special emphasis on the white collar and technical work force.

Greater Effort Needed

It is clear, it added, that "organizing among any group of employes . . . requires greater concentration and effective application of organizing resources."

Statistics of the National Labor Relations Board verify the statement that unions are stepping up their organizing activities, with 7,355 representation elections conducted in fiscal 1962, the greatest number of such elections in any year since passage of the Wagner Act, the report said. It added that unions won 59 percent of these elections, a 3 percent increase over the preceding year.

The effort of the NLRB, its chairman and its new general counsel to "restore NLRB to its proper role as a neutral agency, and to its proper goal of promoting collective bargaining as a necessary and desirable means of fostering good labor-management relations" has, the report said," played a definite part in the slight improvement in the total organizing picture."

This effort has provoked sharp attacks on the board, the council noted, by "professional reactionaries, the sharpness of whose response merely confirms the pro-management bias that marked the board during the previous national Administration."

The present board has been trying to apply to the "free speech" area of the labor law the standard of whether an employer's acts detract from free choice the council observed. In that regard, it has set aside elections in which violently anti-union films were shown to employes during union organizing campaigns.

'Union Busters Busy'

"This nationwide anti-union campaign continues," the council said, with "the union busters busy shaping means to improve their own tactics."

The report notes that, as a move toward coordinated organizing spreads, AFL-CIO central bodies are taking part as a natural outcome of the program initiated by federation Organizing Dir. John W. Livingston, and of area organizing conferences held under joint AFL-CIO regional director and central body sponsorship.

A recent development was a four-state conference on organizing in Dallas, Tex., sponsored jointly by the Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas state central bodies, the report observed.

Unions must improve their organizing position among the growing ranks of white collar workers, the council urged, and "continually re-examine their organizing programs and policies if they are to develop the appeal" that will bring this group into the union movement in greater numbers.

The white collar work world is clearly a necessary area for union effort, the council reported. It noted also that southern workers, in growing numbers, are "beginning to perceive that union membership is a necessary part of industrial society."

Council Previews Election:

Rise of Radical Right Seen Factor in '64

(Continued from Page 1)

tion can be reached by election day.

● The rise of the Republican Party in the South.

"There are no gimmicks or magic formulas for winning elections," the council said, and labor must play its role by expanding and refining techniques that have proved effective when applied with hard work in the past.

The 1964 campaign began for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education "the Wednesday following the 1962 elections," the council said.

Register-Vote Drives Set

There will be coordinated registration-and-vote campaigns in the large metropolitan areas "in which most of our members live," including the growing suburban areas that reapportionment is giving new significance.

Observing that the 1962 register-and-vote drive gained measurably because of an early start—February of that year as compared to August 1960—the council nevertheless warned that "the big city problem is not yet solved."

Registration drives in all major cities except Detroit and Philadelphia "were disappointing—notably in Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland and St. Louis," it reported.

There were notable registration gains in many areas, and these vitally affected the 1962 election results, the council observed. One effect was to check 1962 losses in the House, it said, holding Democratic losses to four seats intead of a freely-predicted 20 to 40 seats.

The best-organized COPE registration drive "cannot stem an avalanche" such as occurred with right-wing successes in the Mountain States, but it can make the difference in the usual close election, the council said.

Successful major city campaigns depend on good ward and precinct organization, reasonable registration procedures, and the "involvement of the entire community in one concerted effort."

The AFL-CIO for years has hoped "that the emergence of a two-party system in the South would give the voters a true choice based on issues," the council said.

But while the Republican southern vote jumped in 1962 by 1.5 million (244 percent), GOP candidates "were generally on the far right wing" while "all but a few courageous Democrats jostled for a position to the right" of the Republicans.

On the civil rights issue, the council said, "the time has passed when any thoughtful American should expect to manipulate (it) for political gain." The stresses of change may still "produce pockets of irrational and unpredictable political reaction in all sections of the nation," it observed.

Of the 15 liberal senators facing election contests at the end of their first terms ("the class of '58"), the council said that re-election would "start them up committee ladders to positions of importance" and give them the benefits of "a natural law of politics which tends to lengthen the tenure of senators who survive the obstancle of election to a second term."

There will be senatorial elections in 12 states in which the right wing is particularly active, involving nine seats now held by Democrats, three held by Republicans, the council observed.

Some of the states were "fertile territory" for the radical right in 1962, "particuarly in less populous states where they captured control or increased reactionary membership in state legislatures, often almost by default," the report warned.

NLRB Termed 'Moderate, Impartial' In Contrast to 'Eisenhower Board'

New York—Employer attacks on the National Labor Relations Board's "new" majority, appointed by Pres. Kennedy, must be judged in relation to the "anti-labor record" of the former Eisenhower board, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention here.

The Eisenhower board "was defeated in the Supreme Court" in "more than 80 percent of major cases" taken there by unions in the board's last year, the report observed.

The present board is "moderate and impartial," the council said, although having to make "sensible and constitutional interpretations" in cases arising from "the complex and often poorly drafted" Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.

Labor "often disagrees" with the board's decisions in important cases, particularly in the secondary boycott and "hot cargo" fields, but "respects the board's effort to promote a fair and workable system" of collective bargaining, it said.

The council's report on court decisions and the application of the Landrum-Griffin Act cited these key observations:

● Supreme Court decisions during the past two years have involved basic questions on the enforcement of collective bargaining contracts, including such issues as union and employer suits against each other in state and federal courts. Many questions in this area remain undecided.

● In another decision the high court knocked out the Missouri public utility seizure law, the King-Thompson Act, as in conflict with the federal law's guarantee of the right to strike.

● In a Railway Labor Act case the court ruled that an "objecting" member can challenge expenditure of dues under a union-shop clause "for political purposes," as distinguished from services "germane to collective bargaining," but did not "try to draw a precise line" between these types of expenditures.

● The high court in a decision unfavorable to maritime unions ruled that the NLRB could not assert jurisdiction over union picketing of "runaway" ships—merchant ships flying foreign "flags of convenience" and manned by foreign crews—even though U.S. interests own and manage the ships and use them in U.S. foreign trade. State courts can, therefore, enjoin such picketing.

● The court ruled in two cases that unions need not prove an employer intended "bad faith" conduct against workers engaged in strikes or bargaining. If the employer's conduct is discriminatory, that is sufficient to sustain an NLRB decision holding him guilty of unfair practices.

The report noted that the NLRB has modified its approach to so-called employer "free speech" during union representation campaigns and looks at the "total context" of an employer's counter-campaign instead of isolated instances.

It also noted that the NLRB "has moved in several ways to make its remedies more meaningful" to victims of employer unfair practices, including an award of interest on backpay obligations and the use of federal court injunctions to protect workers pending decisions on NLRB proceedings.

The Landrum-Griffin Act's so-called "bill of rights" section has produced "slow pace" lawsuits, the council observed, confirming labor's view that the section was "unnecessary."

CWA Contract Wins Pay Hike In Long Lines

New York—A new contract providing wage increases and improved fringe benefits has been negotiated for 22,000 workers of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's Long Lines Dept. by the Communications Workers.

The agreement covers workers in 43 states and the District of Columbia.

Wage increases of $2 to $4 per week for operators and $2 to $8 per week for plant personnel are provided, with two wage reopeners during the 38 months of the contract's life.

The contract increases benefits under a medical expense plan, reduces the employes' contribution for group life coverage, improves the vacation plan and provides pension increases.

The company is also required to pay one-fourth of the premium cost for a basic medical plan, increasing this to one-half of the cost during the life of the contract.

CWA officials said they expected membership ratification "because it is a very good contract."

Acceptance of the contract requires a majority of those voting in the entire department and would be binding upon all long lines locals.

The nationwide mail referendum is being carried out by the American Arbitration Association, which must submit a vote tally to the union in time for it to report acceptance or rejection to the company by Dec. 10.

Council Sees Labor Strengthening U.S.

Struggle for Jobs, Rights, Peace Advances Goals of Entire Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Labor Relations Board decisions, and national and state legislation, and reports of headquarters departments and trade and industrial union departments.

Meany, summarizing the key economic, political and international developments, declared that the issue of "jobs for all" is the primary task facing the labor movement and that the convention will be asked to give its "full weight of endorsement" to the campaign for a 35-hour workweek with no reduction in pay.

"Chronic unemployment is a formula for national suicide and for the loss of freedom everywhere," Meany stated, adding that the solution of this problem would help meet the challenge to America not only abroad but also at home, where the current "peaceful revolution" for civil rights is entwined in the struggle for job opportunities.

Full employment can be achieved, Meany said, through satisfying the nation's need for schools, housing, hospitals and other public facilities and services and by reducing the workweek to absorb the jobless and those entering the labor market. The convention must devise "a broader and more effective drive," he stressed, although some gains had been made in the past few years.

The AFL-CIO president also reported a need to offset the intensive efforts of the "militant, well-financed force of extreme rightists" by expanding the register and vote campaign. America's social gains and democratic institutions under attack by organizations such as the John Birch Society, can be protected only by increasing the participation of all citizens in the electoral process, he said.

As to the 88th Congress, Meany declared it was too early to make an assessment while the current session is under way but that the

Within the federation, Meany reported the success of the internal disputes machinery, noting that "the so-called insoluble problem had been solved." Since the 1961 convention, 222 dispute cases have been handled and 126 were settled by mediation, 58 by determinations of the impartial umpire and in only five cases have sanctions been imposed.

Schnitzler reported that the AFL-CIO is sustaining its financial position despite a slight dip in per capita membership. He noted that the net worth of the AFL-CIO increased by $258,116 over the past two years. Membership of AFL-CIO affiliates based on per capita payments declined by about 75,000 to 12,407,000.

Priority to Drives

In the section on the labor movement, the report noted that the "highest priority" is being given to organizing drives, particularly in the white collar field and in areas selected for concentrated efforts by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. In Los Angeles, the first area chosen, about 12,000 members had been organized by last July. The campaign started in January and the results have been encouraging enough to warrant a similar approach in the Baltimore-Washington area and in several other locations.

In the 22 months since the last report, AFL-CIO unions have won 4,797 elections out of 8,906 contests for a 54 percent record and have won bargaining rights for 336,800 workers. More than 2 million new members were added to AFL-CIO rolls in the past seven years, but total membership has remained virtually unchanged because of losses to automation, general unemployment and related factors, the report said.

The section on the national economy stressed that the government must put more money into the spending stream of the American economy to achieve full employment. A tax cut of $10 billion would be an immediate step in this direction, the council said.

The growth of unemployment during "10 years of recurring recessions" has not been halted, the report said, in part because government efforts to expand the demand for goods and services have been insufficient.

The council report urged "expansionary measures" to achieve and maintain full employment and urged the President to call an annual economic conference of the major groups in the economy to help achieve "maximum utilization of the economy's potential to produce."

For Stronger NATO

In its report on international relations, the council noted that the Russians and Chinese have utilized the "era of coexistence" to expand their Communist empires and called for continued support of the democratic nations of Western Europe and the maintenance of a stronger NATO force.

The council said the recently established American Institute for Free Labor Development has met with "remarkable success" and noted that it is creating educational centers throughout Latin America to train democratic trade unionists and to help resist the rising tide of military juntas.

In the area of social security, the report criticized the three-year-old Kerr-Mills Act as a failure in providing medical care for the aged and called again for hospital care for the aged through social security.

Unemployment compensation programs must be overhauled to provide for the longterm jobless and state workmen's compensation laws are totally unable to cope with modern occupational problems such as radiation illness, the report said.

The council drew attention to the nation's task of educating 26 million youngsters entering the labor market in the next 10 years and the great need for vocational training.

In a section on civil rights the council expressed satisfaction with AFL-CIO compliance procedures developed in the 1961 convention. At the national level the council declared that "hard-core resistance is crumbling" in the fight for voting rights, housing, jobs and public accommodations. It pledged the labor movement to continue "a major concerted effort to press the drive" for civil rights "to full realization."

On the "right-to-work" front, the report noted that anti-union forces are teaming up with extreme right-wing elements to seek new "work" laws. The first such law in five years was passed in Wyoming this year, but unions and aroused citizens groups defeated right-wing efforts in a number of other states.

The AFL-CIO will seek to alert the nation to the threat from the radical right, the report noted in a section on political activities. There are about 1,000 right-wing groups active in the country, the council said, and a trio of constitutional amendments has been introduced into legislatures, with as many as 15 states adopting one of the amendments designed to undermine the authority of the federal government and place control in the hands of rurally-dominated state legislatures.

The Committee on Political Education, the council said, poses "a liberal counterforce to the new wave of ultra conservatism battering at the foundations of our most cherished institutions."

In a survey of national and state legislation, the report ranged over 50 national issues on which the AFL-CIO has taken positions and testified before Congress.

Dealing with labor and the law, the report said that two-thirds of the important legal decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court over the past two years have been favorable to labor but that many important issues involving the agency shop and the Landrum-Griffin Act remain to be resolved.

The remaining two sections of the report cover the operations of the AFL-CIO's 13 headquarters departments and various constitutional departments. The reports of the trade and industrial union departments were prepared separately and incorporated into the Executive Council report and transmitted to the convention without approval or disapproval.

THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE for freedom is symbolized in the illustrated Hagadah, which contains the Jewish Passover service, presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), right, and Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary. The presentation was made at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the George Meany Foundation of the seminary's Herbert Lehman Institute of Ethics.

Unions 'Leading Force' In Civil Rights Thrust

New York—The year 1963 will go down in American history as "the year of the big forward thrust in the advancement of civil rights," and the labor movement has been "a leading force" in that drive, the Executive Council declared in its report to the AFL-CIO convention here.

The council noted that labor's role in the nation's drive for equal justice, equal opportunity and equal rights for all had been reinforced by "a forthright and vigorous" mandate from the 1961 AFL-CIO convention.

Instrumental in carrying out that mandate, it said, have been the reconstituted and expanded Standing Committee on Civil Rights, headed by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and the special five-man committee under the chairmanship of Pres. George Meany appointed last July to carry labor's civil rights struggle into the nation's major cities.

On the legislative front, the council observed, the federation mobilized strong labor support for enactment of an equal employment opportunities act, binding on unions as well as employers, and for the entire civil rights program of Pres. Kennedy now before Congress.

But the AFL-CIO's "central civil rights effort" in the past two years, the report said, "was to eliminate the remaining pockets of discrimination in trade unions' own ranks and to win communitywide support for social and economic justice for everyone regardless of religion, nationality or the color of one's skin."

Developments Listed

It cited these major developments and trends among others:

- Prompt action by affiliates to resolve the "relatively low number of complaints" of discrimination brought to the attention of the Standing Committee on Civil Rights.
- Amendment of a number of collective bargaining contracts as directed by the last convention to end separate lines of seniority based on race, and in some cases the filing of complaints against employers with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.
- Mergers of segregated locals in 21 international unions, three of which reached 100 percent elimination of segregation among their members. This brought to 106 the number of AFL-CIO affiliates with no segregated locals, and negotiations toward this goal are continuing in the remaining 24.
- Success of a number of state central bodies in the South in breaking down racial barriers in hotels through their insistence on completely desegregated facilities for their meetings, in accordance with a directive by Meany.
- Close liaison between the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and the President's Committee in an effort to promote full compliance with the President's executive order dealing with equal job opportunity under federal contracts.
- A four-point program adopted by the presidents of the 18 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. designed to end discrimination in admission to membership, job referrals and apprenticeship training.

AFL-CIO Return to New York Hailed by Rockefeller, Wagner

New York—This nation has no need for so-called "right-to-work" laws, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R-N. Y.) told the AFL-CIO convention here in a welcoming speech.

Like New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner who spoke earlier, Rockefeller described himself as a friend of labor and said he will "fight any effort to alter the historic position" of the state Republican Party on a "work" law. He will also "fight to assure that the national Republican platform next year again declares my party in opposition" to a federal right-to-work law "and that its candidate, whoever he may be, shall live by this commitment," he said.

Wagner welcomed the convention to the city where the 1955 AFL-CIO merger convention was held—a "labor town which values and respects not just labor, but organized labor."

New York City is a place where labor "participates in government, gets a fair hearing and a fair shake from the city government," the mayor said, and labor "can be proud as it looks back on its achievements." In some states, he remarked, as a "reward" for its accomplishments, labor's return is a right-to-work law sponsored by "hatchetmen who are your friends on Labor Day but are not around" when other help is needed.

Instead of a reactionary movement against labor, we need to return to the spirit of "the law of which I am proud—the Wagner Act," he said. The Mayor's father, the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner, Sr., was the sponsor of the act.

Rockefeller told the convention "I believe in the American labor movement" and the "American dream," and "I do not believe the labor movement has had its day."

"I most emphatically oppose" those of the far right or far left who would destroy the free labor movement," he said.

Making his appearance shortly atfer declaring himself publicly as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Rockefeller declared the country's first order of business "must be to create jobs—20 million new jobs in the next five years." An essential first step, he observed, is "the enactment of properly designed tax reductions, combined with strict expenditure control."

On so-called "right-to-work" laws, Rockefeller said the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively is the law of the land and of New York State.

"When a union is legally certified as a bargaining agent under the law, it means it has won a majority of the workers. It then bargains—as is required by law—on behalf of all employes in the bargaining unit.

"I do not call this compulsory unionism. I call this the American tradition of majority rule after freedom of choice."

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Edward P. Morgan
AND THE NEWS
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY — 7 P.M. E.S.T.
ABC

Meany Warns of 'Curse' of Automation

Calls on Convention To 'Wake up Nation'

(Continued from Page 1)

a very minor or fringe aberration in the trade union movement."

He pointed to the progress—"not enough" but substantial progress—in the field of civil rights, the special labor task force working at the community level and the drive to wipe out the areas of discrimination in the trade union movement. "We have to lead this fight," he stressed, and labor's past record shows "we are able and willing to lead the fight."

In the international field, the federation president praised Pres. Kennedy for his "patience and persistence" in negotiating with the Communist bloc while stressing vigilance and strength. Meany assailed those who indulge in "wishful thinking" on negotiations with the Communists as well as those "prisoners of panic and pessimism" who would paralyze American foreign policy for fear of negotiation.

'Unreal' Viewpoint

"We must reject this viewpoint as utterly unreal in fact and completely false in its estimate and evaluation," said Meany, tracing the course of world events and declaring that the international balance sheet today "is not food for pessimism and panic."

On the question of organizing, Meany touched on both the difficulties and the coordinated programs worked out in Los Angeles and being inaugurated in the Baltimore-Washington area. The Los Angeles project, he said, "is not a howling success if we are going to count numbers, but it is moving forward and I am delighted with the cooperation we are getting there."

He reviewed the role of the AFL-CIO in the world labor field, noting its strong support for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its schools in Asia, East and West Africa, and soon in Mexico. He described the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development which has grown to nine branch schools training over 1,500 Latin American trade union leaders and supporting Alliance for Progress projects.

Jobs Still Key Issue

Domestically, he emphasized strongly, the number one problem is jobs and the continued failure of the economy to provide employment for those willing and able to work. Even the official jobless rate, above 5 percent for more than six years, doesn't tell the entire story. If all elements are included, the rate is closer to 8 percent of the work force, he said.

Unless the job problem is solved, Meany warned, "it will seriously jeopardize our leadership" of the free world.

The question of unemployment, he commented, always goes back to the question of purchasing power—"if it lags, our economy lags." Part of the answer, he said, is the minimum wage. The present $1.25 an hour is "a disgrace . . . it is impossible to live on in any part of the country." He added:

"This convention without question should declare for a higher, a substantially higher, wage and start a campaign to work for it."

Turning to automation, the federation president asserted that "there is no possible way out of this dilemma but the shorter workweek. The question is how short that workweek will eventually be."

Every big corporation in America, he noted, is "in a mad race to produce more and more with less and less labor without any feeling as to what it may mean to the whole national economy. The fact that they're reducing purchasing power in their own plants doesn't seem to bother them because they feel if they produce cheaper they will get customers some other place."

Meany warned jobs are being eliminated at the rate of "tens of thousands a month" and that competent experts are predicting that in a few years "all the production we need will be furnished by less than 25 percent of the manpower we have."

It was in the context of these critical problems that Meany put the "disillusioned friends of labor" to a close and biting examination. He noted it was a small group in terms of "membership" but that its "productivity is amazing"; that for authority and support they "simply rely on one another" in producing "the myths and fallacies" for public consumption.

Reviewing "some of the symptoms of our fatal illness," Meany noted:

- They tell us there are not enough strikes, that labor has lost its militancy and on the other hand that there are too many strikes that endanger the public and therefore strikes are out and should be replaced with compulsory arbitration.
- They say collective bargaining has been too successful and that union members are now middle class and no longer interested in burning social problems and on the other hand that collective bargaining is dead and cannot cope with present-day problems.
- They say labor is permitting too much joblessness from automation which is undermining labor's strength but then declare that there is not enough unemployment be- of union featherbedding.
- They claim unions neglect responsibilities in the field of civil rights but never have "an unkind word" about the powerful employers who are largely responsible for widespread discrimination in employment. On the other hand they say labor is "stupid" to be active in civil rights because it is handicapping organizing activities in the South.
- They say labor is too divided and its energies dissipated by internal bickering and then also claim there is too much unity, that an authentic split is needed to provide competition.

Meany commented: "I have some sympathy for the economic needs of the writers of these cracks. As the saying goes they must publish or perish. It's just unfortunate that they chose the wrong alternative."

THE JAM-PACKED BALLROOM at the Americana Hotel in New York was the scene of the opening of the AFL-CIO's 5th convention and Pres. George Meany's keynote address declaring that labor's job is to "wake up the nation" to the possibility of economic collapse with a positive program to boost purchasing power, including a shorter week and a "substantially higher" minimum wage.

Kennedy Asks Labor for Help 'Now' To Win Job-Creating Tax Program

(Continued from Page 1)

"The whole economic climate" is already affected, he declared, by the 4 million people out of work, by a rate of joblessness in the 1963 "year of prosperity", as "high as it was in 1954, a year of recession."

"That is why I think this issue of economic security, of jobs, is the basic issue, and I wish we would get everybody talking about it," the President declared.

In an immediate response, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Kennedy that the convention was "deeply grateful" for his message and the "sense of urgency" conveyed about his legislative program.

"Nothing I could say would embellish it," Meany declared, adding that the President said what needed to be said "about the problem as we see it."

Labor will do everything in its power, he pledged, "to help solve the problems in the days to come."

Kennedy came to the convention just one day after he had acknowledged in a White House press conference that his proposed tax cut bill and the pending civil rights bill might not pass during this session of Congress.

In what has been described as almost a "sit-down strike" by powerful and hostile committee chairmen, great sections of the Administration's—and labor's—legislative program are delayed if not stalled on dead center.

The President hit hard at the "powerful and articulate" enemies of his program. "They talk loudly of deficits and socialism," he said. "They are campaigning on a platform of so-called individual initiative. But they do not have a single constructive job-creating program of their own—and they oppose the efforts that we are making."

He was almost brutally candid in his description of the burden and sweep of the problem of joblessness.

We are still riding the wave of a long period of stepped-up economic activity that has jumped national production at a fast pace, put to work 2.5 million people, led to higher profits and wages—yet we have 5.5 percent jobless, he told the delegates.

"Productivity goes up so fast, so many millions come into the labor market, that unless we have the most extraordinary economic progress in the history of the country, we cannot possibly make a dent in the 5.5 percent jobless figure."

His audience at the AFL-CIO convention, "more than anyone," knows how much the country still must do, he said. The four million jobless "hanging over the labor market" make it difficult "for labor at the bargaining table to speak with force."

Some consider civil rights the number one issue, Kennedy acknowledged, and he agreed the nation "needs the passage of our bill if we are to fulfill our constitutional obligations." But, he continued:

Jobs First Need

"No one gains from a fair employment program if there is no employment to be had. No one gains by being admitted to a lunch counter if he has no money to spend. No one thinks much of the right to own a good home and to sleep in a good hotel or go to the theater if he has no work and no money."

Others may place education as the number one issue, the President said, and it is true that the nation "must improve its education." But "what concerns me almost more than anything else is the statistic that there will be eight million young boys and girls coming into the labor market in the '60s who have not graduated from high school."

"Where are they going to find jobs? Which of your unions is going to be able to put them to work, eight million of them?" he asked. "The best schools, the best teachers, the best books—all these are of no avail if there are no jobs."

The President acknowledged that "there are those who oppose" the tax cut bill, the youth employment bill, "who oppose more money for depressed areas and job retraining and other public needs."

But there were those who opposed all the efforts which were made during the '30s, under Pres. Roosevelt and in the administration of Pres. Truman, he pointed out. He pointed also to the sharp differences between the 1945-1963 period and the 20 years following the First World War, when the country had "staggered" through "an 11-year depression, a 2-year depression, 8 years of stagnation on the farms."

"It is no accident" that since 1945 "this country has steadily increased in wealth and strength . . . It didn't just merely happen," he said.

"It is because of the steps that were taken in the '30s to lay the foundations for progress in the '40s and '50s and '60s," he declared.

"It is our obligation in the 1960s to do those things in Congress and in the various states which will make it possible for others in the 1970s and 1980s to continue to live in prosperity."

We can "take real pride" in our job capacity and our economic activity "only when they are underwriting to the fullest extent" the programs "to improve our schools, to rebuild our cities, to counsel our youth, to assure our health, to care for our aged and infirm," he declared.

We need "hospital care for our older citizens" and "the facts are known" although the House Ways & Means Committee is opening hearings on the King-Anderson bill to establish such hospital care under the social security system, he continued.

"I cannot tell whether we are going to get this legislation before Chirstmas, but I believe that this Congress will not go home next summer to the people without passing this bill. I think we should stay there until we do," he said.

11-16-63

President Hails AFL-CIO As Spur to Nation's Gains

New York—"I express my appreciation to the AFL-CIO which, in the 1960s, is attempting to do what its fathers did in the 1930s in supporting a program of progress for this country of ours," Pres. Kennedy told the convention.

The AFL-CIO, he said, "can take pride in the actions it has taken, pride in the stand it has made, pride in the things it has done, not only for the American labor movement, but for the United States as a whole."

Citing Abraham Lincoln's 100-year-old comment "all that serves labor serves the nation," the President hailed the actions taken by the AFL-CIO "under the leadership of Mr. Meany, both at home and abroad, to strengthen the U.S., to support assistance to those who are trying to be free, to make it possible in this hemisphere for labor organizations to be organized so that wealth can be more fairly distributed."

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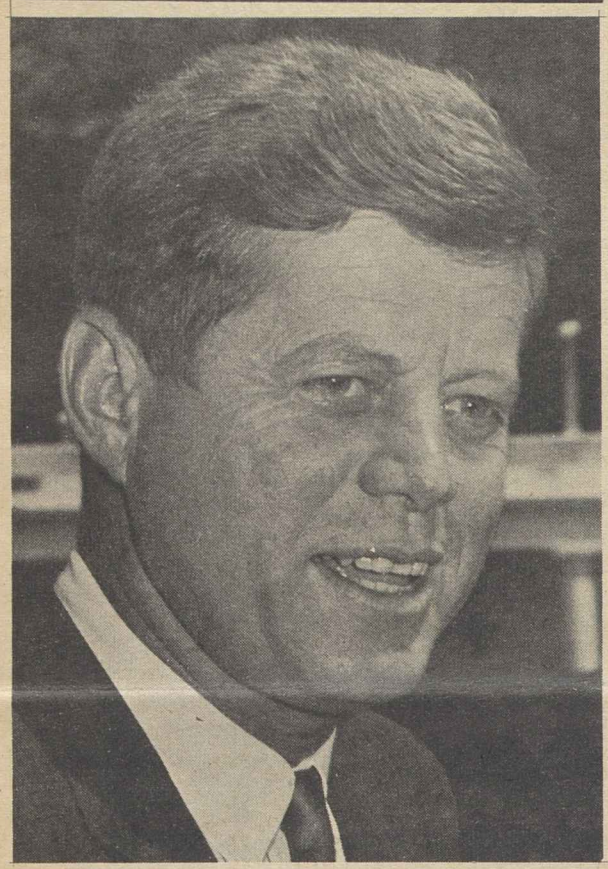
AFL-CIO Mourns Kennedy, Pledges Support to Johnson



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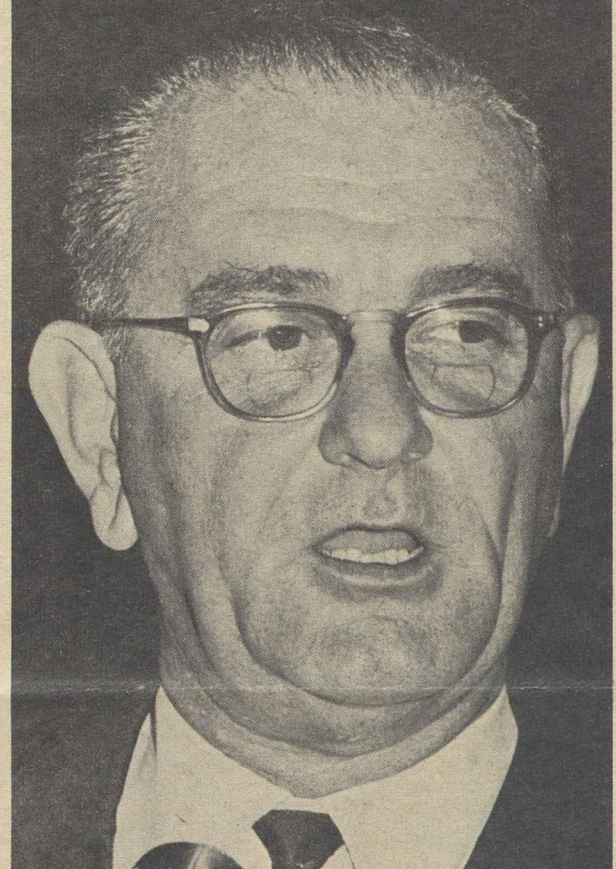

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Texan Becomes 36th President

The AFL-CIO pledged its "full support" to the nation's new president, Lyndon Baines Johnson, as it mourned the death by assassination of Pres. Kennedy, declaring that "history is certain to regard him as one of our greatest presidents."

Federation Pres. George Meany wired a pledge of support to Johnson, the nation's 36th chief executive, immediately after the death of Pres. Kennedy in Dallas and Johnson's taking of the oath of office.

"In this hour of almost inexpressible grief," Meany said in his telegram, "on behalf of the AFL-CIO I want to express to you our full support as you undertake the grave duties of the presidency."

"We are confident that you will carry on the work of John F. Kennedy, which is of such tremendous importance not only to the people of America but to all the free world," his message said.

"In that mission and in your efforts to meet the many problems that will arise from our domestic and international responsibilities, you will have our complete backing and our prayers."

In a telegram to Mrs. Kennedy, Meany said, "No words can express our shock and grief."

"The President was a great man, and history is certain to regard him as one of our greatest Presidents," Meany said.

"He was a warm friend of all the working people of America and only a week ago it was our great honor and privilege to show him in person the warmth and affection in which we held him," the AFL-CIO president continued.

"To you and your children go the heartfelt sympathy of millions of workers who admired and loved your husband and who were the beneficiaries of his wisdom and courage and devotion to freedom. We shall always miss him."

Johnson, elected Vice President with Kennedy in the 1960 campaign, was sworn in as President by U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes at the Dallas Airport just before flying to Washington to assume the burdens of his office.

"This is a sad time for all people," the new President said. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed."

"For me it is a deep personal tragedy. I know the world shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy and her family bear. I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask your help—and God's."

The new President, Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally were traveling together in a frankly political tour of the state, which gave its electoral college votes to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket

(Continued on Page 16)

Delegates Focus on 1964:

Convention Charts Program To Press Nation Forward

By Saul Miller

New York—The AFL-CIO emerged from its 5th convention here united in its determination to press forward with a program designed to provide economic security, freedom and equal rights for all Americans.

The convention focused its sights on the critical year 1964, the growing complex of economic and social problems, and the challenge to democracy by the radical right, and came up with a wide-ranging program keyed to the needs of all citizens, union members and non-members alike. **(See Index Page 2).**

The 970 delegates, who in five days passed on 253 resolutions and heard a dozen speakers, underscored their conviction that the solution to many of the nation's problems required decisions in the White House, in Congress and in the state legislatures by giving a top priority to a massive register-and-vote campaign next year.

Refuting charges by "friends" and critics that labor is in stagnation and disruption, the convention voiced faith and confidence in its leadership and broke new ground in mapping a program to meet the issue of chronic unemployment and job displacement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, re-elected to a fifth term with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and supported by a re-elected Executive Council, articulated the theme of the resolutions and the speeches when he said:

"We are the conscience of America. If the little people of America are to have a better life, we have to do the job."

Meany had told the convention earlier that labor's job is to "wake up the nation" to the possibilities of economic collapse, and the delegates tackled the task of putting to-

(Continued on Page 3)

Full 'Freedom, Equality' Stressed as Rights Goal

By John M. Barry

New York—A wide-ranging civil rights resolution rededicating the trade union movement "to the cause of freedom and equality for all Americans" was adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO convention in a special order of business.

The convention set twin courses for organized labor in the struggle to achieve full justice in every sphere of national life for the American Negro and other racial minorities:

First, the resolution declared, "we must set our own house in order, removing the last vestiges of racial discrimination from within the ranks of the AFL-CIO."

Secondly, it continued, "we must cooperate with our neighbors in the general community to assure every American the full rights of citizenship."

Action on the resolution followed a stirring appeal by AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 15)

15-Point Plan Adopted To End Jobs 'Lethargy'

New York—A 15-point program designed to arouse the nation from economic lethargy and bring it to "sustained full employment," was adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

"No simple cure-all, easy panacea or one-shot gimmick" can heal the ills that have kept more than 5 percent of the American work force unemployed for six years, the convention declared.

"A comprehensive and massive job-creating effort is required without delay," rationally fitting together separate actions needed on many fronts "into a coherent program . . . commensurate with the dimensions of the problems we confront," the resolution on the national economy emphasized.

To direct this program—which would include among other things the $11 billion tax cut proposed by the Kennedy Administration, a shorter workweek, a $2 minimum hourly wage and expanded coverage—the convention called for creation of a national planning agency, involving the democratic participation of all elements of the population.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany observed that the resolution

(Continued on Page 5)

THE MESSAGE IS CLEAR in this fashion show produced by the Ladies' Garment Workers for the National Auxiliaries of AFL-CIO unions. The large audience reviewed the latest in dresses, evening wear, swimsuits and sleepwear and was urged to "look for the union label."

$400,000 Libel Suit Hits AMA; Steel Unionist Charges 'Fraud'

New York—A Steelworkers' official, with the full backing of his union, has sued the American Medical Association for $400,000 in damages, charging that its American Medical Political Action Committee libeled him by distributing a fraudulent recording purporting to present his voice and depicting him "as a tough-talking bully and extortionist."

Paul Normile, a member of the USWA executive board and director of the union's Dist. 16 in Allegheny County, Pa., also asked that the AMA and AMPAC be enjoined from further distribution of the record and be required to destroy all copies of it.

Normile declared in an affidavit filed with the suit that not only was the voice on the recording not his, but that he had never made the speech attributed to him or any speech of a similar nature.

He seeks $100,000 in compensatory damages on the libel count, a like amount for invasion of privacy and $200,000 in punitive damages.

Filing of the suit in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D. C., was announced to AFL-CIO convention delegates by Pres. George Meany.

Meany Charges Fraud

Meany labeled the AMPAC recording "an absolute fraud." He noted that AMPAC, the AMA's counterpart of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, had been formed as part of the medical organization's bitter fight to prevent the enactment of a hospital insurance program for the aged financed under social security.

"The AMA has a perfect right to oppose the King-Anderson bill, which we are supporting," Meany said, "or they have a perfect right to oppose any plan that we may support, but they do not have a right, in my book, to forgery or fraud."

At a news conference, a tape of the AMPAC recording and another presenting Normile's actual voice were played for reporters and Normile was present in person to answer their questions.

"It takes no expert to recognize that this purported speech of an executive board member of our union is an electronic fabrication," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald declared. "It smacks strongly of the photographic fakery practiced years ago."

USWA Counsel David E. Feller, who is representing Normile in the case, said the AMPAC recording had been played to groups of doctors and other persons to portray Normile and other representatives of organized labor unfavorably and to encourage physicians to contribute funds to AMA's campaign against old-age social security hospital insurance.

The complaint notes that the AMPAC recording, titled "AMPAC brings you the voice of COPE," is attached to a booklet describing the plastic record as "a transcription of a meeting held early in 1963 by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) in Allegheny County, Pa," and listing the speaker as "Paul Normile, COPE chairman of the Allegheny Labor Council and director of Dist. 16, United Steel Workers."

The booklet states that the transcription was obtained from "a COPE member" who opposes COPE's "high-pressure" methods.

Threats on Disc

The record reproduces a speech by a person introduced as Normile who addresses "brother COPE leaders of Dist. 16" and announces that "our kick-in tab for '63 is 146,000 bucks . . . a buck for each USW rank-and-filer in the Allegheny County Labor Council. No ifs, ands or buts."

The complaint charges that the record portrays Normile as a "tough-talking bully who uses strong-arm tactics to obtain money to 'knock out' the 'docs' and to promote the medicare bill." The person introduced as Normile, the complaint states, is heard directing USWA representatives "to threaten workers with 'the graveyard shift' if they refuse to 'kick in.'"

In his affidavit declaring that he had never made the speech nor any such speech, Normile stated that he had "certainly never authorized or given permission for such use of my name by AMA, AMPAC or anyone else."

"The imputation to me of the statements contained in this record has had, and will continue to have, the most adverse consequences for me, my reputation, my official career, and my state of mind," Normile said.

"Particularly disturbing is the attribution to me of remarks authorizing, approving, indeed urging that employes be coerced into making political contributions, even to the extent of threatening interference with their employment rights; and the depiction of me as a tough-talking bully who uses 'strong-arm' tactics to get his way. Such tactics are offensive to me, as they are to all the officials I respect in the labor movement."

At the news conference, McDonald observed that not only did the voice, inflections and choice of words reveal the person on the record not to be Normile, but a number of other false notes were apparent in the content.

He said that while Normile actually was COPE chairman for the County Labor Council—lending credibility to the record—there are no "COPE leaders" in USWA Dist. 16 because the Steelworkers have retained the title "Political Action Committee"—PAC—for the organization that solicits voluntary political contributions within the union.

Another example, he said, is the use of the term "shop steward," a phrase foreign to the nomenclature of the steel union, which has "grievance committeemen" instead.

AMPAC Figures Off

As for the reference to 146,000 USWA members in Allegheny County, Normile said the actual figure is closer to 90,000, some 52,000 of whom are in locals affiliated with the County Labor Council and only 24,000 of whom are in USWA Dist. 16.

"I wish we were fortunate enough to collect a (COPE) dollar from every member, but we are not," McDonald observed. He said the best union has been able to do in COPE collections is 20 to 25 percent.

Feller said that when the existence of the AMPAC record became known, a USWA staff representative in Dist. 16, George Radulovich, personally obtained three copies of it and a tape by requesting them at AMPAC's national headquarters in Chicago.

He also reported that at least one union official, Burt Beck, publicity director of the Clothing Workers, had received a copy in the mail from the AMA. Both Radulovich and Beck have signed affidavits that accompany the complaint.

Convention Affirms Union Label Ruling

New York—A policy decision by the AFL-CIO Executive Council that all affiliated unions have a right to use their own label was affirmed by the convention. The action was opposed in a speech by Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union.

Delegates adopted a recommendation by the Resolutions Committee for non-concurrence in a resolution introduced by ITU delegates.

No Reason for Delay:

'First Priority' Asked For King-Anderson

New York—"There is no conceivable reason for further delay" in enactment of a health care program for the elderly as part of the Social Security system, the AFL-CIO convention here declared.

The convention called for a number of improvements in the social security structure, but stressed that "first priority" should be given to passage of the King-Anderson Hospital Insurance bill.

For six years, the resolution noted, labor has been urging Congress to remove "the most serious threat" to the economic security of American families—"the unpredictable high-cost illness of the elderly." The resolution added:

"For six years, Congress has failed to come to grips with the problem. Every substitute—reliance on private insurance schemes and the shabby substitute of public charity offered by the Kerr-Mills Act—has been tried. The problem is still with us."

A 14-month study by the National Committee on Health Care of the Aged was praised by the convention as indicating "how social security and private insurance can complement each other" in meeting the problem of financing health care. The committee's recommendations, the convention said, should be given careful consideration by the House Ways & Means Committee, now conducting health care hearings.

The convention also endorsed these other improvements in social security benefits:

Other Proposals

- Expansion of disability insurance to cover temporary as well as permanent disability.
- Raising the taxable wage base for computing social security benefits from the present $4,800 limit to at least double that amount. This, the resolution said, "would permit an increase of 67 percent in the maximum benefit and provide additional revenue to the system to finance other needed improvements."
- Inclusion of earnings from tips for social security tax and benefit purposes. Present exclusion of income from tips deprives more than a million workers of full benefits, the resolution pointed out.

The convention considered a number of resolutions dealing with proposals to reduce the retirement age and directed a study by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security of "the many economic and social factors which relate to the issue of the retirement age." The staff study and recommendations will be referred to the Executive Council.

While age 65 "has been considered the normal age of eligibility for retirement on pensions for many decades," the report noted, the figure is "arbitrary" and "its appropriateness is subject always to reevaluation in the light of changing circumstances."

The report cautioned, however, that a lowered retirement age can't be regarded as a "panacea" for economic problems and that "alternative methods of reducing the total working time must also be taken into account."

In a separate resolution, the convention called for a major expansion of programs and facilities to cope with mental illness, described as "America's No. 1 health problem."

It praised the government's program for comprehensive community mental health centers, built and financed with federal funds, and expressed regret that Congress limited the program by denying federal funds for the initial staffing.

In a resolution dealing with vocation rehabilitation, the AFL-CIO urged that both the federal government and the states provide more funds for public programs to improve and expand training of handicapped workers.

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Convention Charts Program for Nation

Jobs, Rights, Politics Receive Major Emphasis at Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

gether a program to prevent a "national catastrophe."

Wage-Hour Drive Set

They voted unanimously to open a major drive for a $2 minimum hourly wage and extension of coverage of the Wage-Hour law to 16 million low-paid workers presently exempt.

They shouted approval of a resolution to cut the workweek to 35 hours and set up a standard of double-time for overtime.

They voiced strong support for a 15-point economic program, including the minimum wage and workweek elements, that would lift the nation out of economic lethargy and bring it to "sustained full employment." Included was a call for passage of Kennedy's $11 billion tax cut and stepped-up public spending to increase critically-needed consumer purchasing power.

In the second of three major problem areas, the delegates dedicated the full resources and strength of the trade union movement to "the cause of freedom and equality for all Americans" by "removing the last vestiges of racial discrimination from within the ranks of the AFL-CIO" and working in the "general community to assure every American the full rights of citizenship."

The resolution on civil rights, strongest ever adopted by any labor organization, followed a stirring appeal by Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph to strengthen labor's historic alliance with Negroes in their fight for full equality.

In the third area, the convention stressed as never before the need for intensified political education and action to stem anti-labor, anti-liberal forces in the 1964 elections. The federation's General Board, meeting to deal with how best to meet the political issues of 1964, concluded that greater effort and fuller utilization of trade union manpower was the key to the success of the campaign next year.

Western Unity Urged

In the international arena, the delegates made it clear that the "disarray" in the Western Alliance cannot be tolerated if the free world is to defeat the thrust of Communist totalitarianism and they called on the U.S. to "spare no effort to resolve the present disputes among the allies and to build an ever more effective and powerful western unity."

On internal problems, the convention took a close look at organizing the unorganized and called on all unions to provide more funds and manpower in coordinated programs to help complete "the major unfinished task of American labor."

The delegates vowed to press for wage and salary increases for those already organized to give workers a "fair share" of the economy's productive power and to help bolster the nation's economic growth.

And in face of the success of the two-year-old internal disputes plan, they voted to ask the Executive Council to consider proposed changes contained in resolutions and gave it the job also of securing relief for all affiliates from court decisions on situs picketing.

Guests from All Parts of World

Guests at the convention included some 300 trade unionists from all over the globe and 86 theological students and teachers representing all major faiths.

Working in long sessions in the ballroom of the Americana Hotel, before the television cameras, microphones and reporters from the world's news media, the convention demonstrated once again why the term "people's lobby" applies to the AFL-CIO.

A sampling of the resolutions adopted call for:

- A massive federal investment in education because America's schools are in a state of crisis.
- Enactment without delay of a hospital care program for the elderly as part of the Social Security System.
- A Youth Employment Act to ease the harsh impact of unemployment on teenagers.
- Action to protect the consumer through passage of "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" bills.
- Major improvements in the unemployment insurance programs.
- A federal workmen's compensation law because the states have not met their responsibilities.
- Apportionment of state legislatures and congressional districts on the basis of "one man, one vote."

And there were many, many more, touching on every facet on American life. Many required further study and were referred to the Executive Council. The council set up four two-man teams to examine the proposals and make recommendations to the next council meeting scheduled for Feb. 18 in Miami Beach, Fla.

RETURNED TO OFFICE by acclamation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accepts return of gavel from Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who had presided temporarily during the election.

Disputes Plan Changes Go to Council for Study

New York—A variety of amendments to the Internal Disputes Plan were referred to the Executive Council for further consideration by the 5th AFL-CIO convention.

The convention approved without debate a report of the Constitution Committee, headed by Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, calling for creation of a special subcommittee of the council specifically to develop language clarifying the intent of Sec. 3 of Art. XXI of the federation's constitution, which sets out the disputes plan. The section deals with established work relationships.

The committee recommended that the new group, to be appointed by Pres. George Meany, "should devote its attention to the problem of new work sites for the purpose of protecting established work relationships at such sites and to a clarification of the meaning and application of the requirement that work must have been 'customarily performed' by members of a particular union in order to establish a 'work relationship.'"

It urged a report to the Executive Council at the earliest possible date of "agreed-upon language for adoption as a policy resolution of the council which would be in the nature of a rulemaking interpretation so as to meet these problems in a manner consistent with the objectives of Art. XXI."

Resolutions to amend the plan were introduced by the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Metal Trades Dept., Maritime Trades Dept., Utility Workers and Sheet Metal Workers.

The convention approved also the Constitution Committee's recommendation that a resolution presented by the Pulp, Sulphite Workers on the handling of disputes between local unions of AFL-CIO affiliates in Canada be referred to the Executive Council with the understanding that the council "is empowered to waive the application of the disputes machinery of Art. XXI in the case of disputes between Canadian locals, branches or lodges of AFL-CIO affiliates when and if the Canadian Labor Congress adopts a plan for settlement of internal disputes similar to that contained in Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO constitution."

A resolution to increase the convention voting strength of state and city central bodies with affiliated membership in excess of 50,000 was rejected, as was a proposal to eliminate completely the Internal Disputes Plan from the constitution.

The Internal Disputes Plan was adopted at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention in Miami and from Jan. 1, 1962, through Sept. 30, 1963, handled 222 cases of which nearly 69 percent were settled by mediation.

Service Corps Gets Delegates' Support

New York—The AFL-CIO convention declared its support of the proposed National Service Corps, a service agency patterned after the Peace Corps, creation of which has been recommended by Pres. Kennedy.

An NSC would enable Americans to take part "in the fight against poverty" by working with American Indians, among migrant workers and their families and in big city slums, the resolution declared.

It said the NSC would allow selected men and women to work under local direction with professional personnel and partime volunteers. It also said the proposed NSC would not duplicate existing programs and would not displace local workers.

McCarran Act Revision Backed

New York—Legislation calling for "ultimate abolition" of the national quota system on immigration was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO convention, which endorsed legislation introduced by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.).

Present immigration policy, said the resolution, is "discriminatory, unscientific and un-American" insofar as it provides arbitrary quotas favoring one portion of Europe over the rest of the world.

The Hart-Celler bills would be "a valuable first step" in carrying out AFL-CIO policy adopted at its founding convention calling for reform of the McCarran-Walter Act, delegates declared.

Radical Right Branded As Enemy of Freedom

New York—The radical right is concerned with "promoting reaction and not with defeating communism," the AFL-CIO convention declared, and "the John Birch Society, the White Citizens Councils and their ilk are communism's strongest allies."

The convention in a resolution on civil liberties and internal security warned that freedom is under attack from both the radical right and the radical left. The "tiny but fanatical Communist Party" in the U.S., the convention said, is chiefly important as a recruiting ground for "spies and traitors" and can be handled by effective security measures.

But the AFL-CIO "flatly rejects" the notion that the way to fight communism "is to jettison individual liberties . . . and to adopt the very tactics which make communism abhorrent to those who believe in human freedom," the convention said.

The resolutions sharply rejected the doctrine that turning back the clock on social progress and reducing the powers and tax revenues of the federal government is the way to defeat the radical left. It specified as examples recent proposals to abolish the income tax and emasculate the American constitutional system by giving state legislatures the power to rewrite the constitution and perpetuate rural, minority control over those legislatures.

'Nefarious' Amendments

The intent of the three proposed constitutional amendments pushed through some legislatures is "nefarious," the resolution declared, and "their consequences would be disastrous."

The Supreme Court has become a principal target of right-wing extremists because it "often stood forth as a courageous and vigilant protector of traditional American liberties and freedoms" at a time when "hysterical reaction was riding high in the congress."

"The AFL-CIO commends the Supreme Court for its continued stalwart defense of individual civil liberties," the convention declared.

The Administration "has shown more respect for civil liberties," the convention said, "than its predecessor," but added "it has had little in the way of an affirmative program to expand and protect civil liberties as it has civil rights."

Noting that the Administration has revised personnel security programs to give accused persons limited rights, the resolution added that "those rights are still unnecessary restricted" and that the industrial security program "is applied far beyond the needs of security," although there is a greater concern for "according fair treatment."

Wiretapping Curbs Sought

The convention had reservations also on the Administration's wiretapping proposals, terming them "overbalanced in the direction of facilitating police investigations at the cost of personal privacy."

The AFL-CIO believes that wiretapping by state and local police, as well as by private persons, "should be absolutely banned" and that federal agents should be allowed to wiretap only in cases of "espionage, treason and kidnapping" and only pursuant to a court order in each case, it declared.

The Administration's proposal for compelling testimony regarding violations of certain sections of the Taft-Hartley Act was similarly termed overbalanced toward prosecution at the expense of undercutting the privilege against self-incrimination.

340 in Press Cover Convention

New York — A total of 340 press, radio and television reporters, announcers and cameramen covered the 5th AFL-CIO convention, bringing the proceedings to the nation and the world.

Western Union reported more than 295,000 words were filed over its wires from the convention press room. Thousands more were carried on every major radio and television network. The deliberations were broadcast and distributed around the globe by Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and the U.S. Information Agency.

RESOLUTIONS AT AFL-CIO convention went through a committee headed by Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, left, chairman, and Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, right, secretary. Harrison is chief executive of the Railway Clerks. McDonald is Steelworkers' president.

Higher Jobless Benefits Pressed as 'Imperative'

New York—It is "imperative" that both Congress and state legislatures make major improvements in the unemployment insurance program, the AFL-CIO declared here.

Largely because of inadequate state laws, the federation said, "unemployment insurance is replacing only one out of every $5" of lost wages, and 30 percent of the jobless either cannot qualify for benefits or have exhausted their entitlement.

The convention also expressed concern at the fact that 14 states have cut back benefits during the past two years.

Every effort should be made, the convention said, to seek passage of the McCarthy-King bill providing federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation.

State laws, the resolution declared, should include:

- Coverage of all employes "except those in the most casual jobs," including single-employe firms and public employes. Low-wage earners should not be required to show longer employment than higher-wage earners to prove their attachment to the labor force.
- Computation of maximum benefits at 67 percent of average weekly wages, "stated as a percentage rather than a dollar amount to prevent erosion of the benefit" as wage levels change.
- Extension of benefits to at least 52 weeks through a combined state-federal program.
- Lessened disqualification penalties, except for fraud, so as not to exceed four weeks.
- Increased taxable wage bases to improve the financing of the program, coupled with either elimination or modification of the experience rating system which allows some employers to escape payment of taxes. The goal of financing, the convention said, "should be to underwrite an adequate benefit program, not to keep taxes low in state competition for industrial development."

The convention report noted that most states which raised maximum benefits in recent years merely restored the relationship to wages that existed a few years before, "leaving almost untouched the big decline in weekly wage protection that has occurred since 1939."

Federal Benefits Urged To Aid Injured Workers

New York—A federal workmen's compensation law was urged by the AFL-CIO convention because "the states have not met their responsibilities."

Reciting a long list of "shortcomings" of existing state legislation, the AFL-CIO called on the Administration to sponsor and support a federal workmen's compensation law or, short of this, federal minimum standards for state programs.

In a related resolution, the convention urged uniform nationwide standards dealing with occupational health and safety "so that workers will have the kind of protection they deserve."

Among the workmen's compensation standards all state laws should meet, the delegates said, are these:

- Compulsory coverage, with no exemptions for establishments with a minimum number of employes.
- Coverage of agricultural workers in the same manner as other employes.
- Benefit levels high enough "to maintain a decent standard of living for injured workers" with a ceiling "not less than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage."
- Reciprocity of benefit rights between jurisdictions.
- Longer time limits for filing claims for occupational disease.
- Full statutory coverage of all occupational disease, including diseases caused by radiation.
- Full medical coverage, free choice of qualified physician, and authority to the workmen's compensation agency to supervise medical care.
- An exclusive state compensation fund, with administration by a state agency rather than the courts.
- Benefits for the totally disabled for the full period of disability.
- An appeals board with no administrative responsibility, with judicial review only on points of law.

The convention took note of pressure for legislation to reduce social security disability benefits if the recipient also receives workmen's compensation benefits.

"There is nothing inherently wrong in allowing a worker to receive more than one benefit if he had incurred a risk covered by more than one program," the AFL-CIO said.

The convention called on all affiliates to "actively oppose" legislation to reduce federal social security benefits by the amount of workmen's compensation received.

Business Leader Voices Concern:

Automation Job Loss Held Immediate, Human Problem

New York—A maker of automation equipment told AFL-CIO convention delegates that the new technology is destroying jobs every week by the thousands and that this and other human problems it poses "are at least as serious for business as they are for labor."

John I. Snyder, Jr., chairman and president of U.S. Industries, Inc., expressed the belief that automation "is necessary for this nation today if we are to produce and sell goods in the face of world competition" and that ultimately it can do "greater good" for man by relieving him of much of the drudgery he had had to perform.

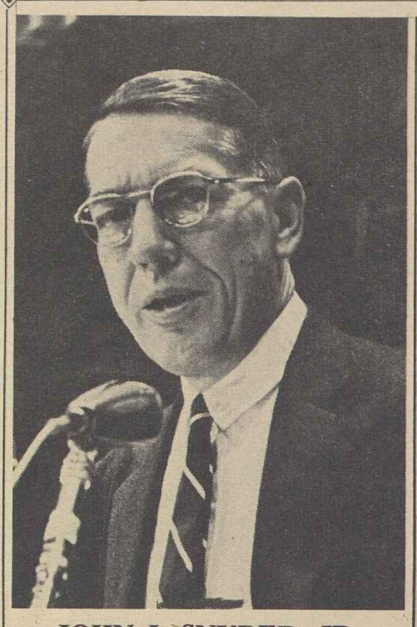
"However," he declared, "I also believe it is in the best interests of all businessmen to work hard to solve the very real and immediate human problems that automation is creating.

"I want to sell the automation machines my company makes, and if our economy turns sour, if the unemployment problem is not solved, I will have difficulty selling them."

He urged "a greater degree of wholehearted cooperation" among labor, industry and government in the search for answers to the ills of automation, and cited as an example the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, of which he and Machinists' Pres. Al J. Hayes are co-chairmen.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a response to Snyder's speech, declared that the federation stands willing to work with all groups "in the closest possible harmony" to produce a solution to the nation's job needs.

Meany had introduced the industrialist as "the rare exception in business" for his belief that workers who lose their jobs to automation should not be "the sacrificial lambs of the balance of society which benefits. . . . He believes that unless we deal effectively with all of the adverse by-products of technological advance—including unemployment and all of its ramifications—that automation may well defeat itself."



JOHN I. SNYDER, JR.

'Total Solutions' Conditional

Part of the answer to automation, Snyder suggested, may lie in a tax cut, in imaginative collective bargaining and in a shorter workweek, but "total solutions' to unemployment, he went on, "are going to depend on total planning directed toward two major ends: first, the creation of new industries in this country; and second, the creation of new markets for our products."

As an example, he said, if the shorter workweek becomes a reality it will lead to new leisure-time industries that in turn will produce more jobs. Other new industries, new consumer products and services, he continued, may well lie in the thousands of industrial secrets locked in Defense Dept. files that could be released without endangering national security.

New Market Study

As for new markets, Snyder called for a study in depth of the needs of developing nations and an effort to become true "partners in progress" with them.

While some of the suggestions may not prove out, he observed, "they are examples of the far-out thinking that I am convinced is required if we are ever to solve the unemployment problem as we have it today, as well as some of the other mammoth problems which exist all around us on the globe."

The nation, he said, must overcome a "deep sedation" flowing from what he called "the fallacies of automation."

The first of these, he said, is the belief that automation is really not going to eliminate many jobs, whereas the facts show that it has been a major factor in wiping out upwards of 40,000 jobs a week.

"Automation is putting a hell of a lot of people out of work this year, and will continue to do so, increasingly, for a long time to come," Snyder predicted.

The belief that it will create a compensating number of jobs is another fallacy, he observed, declaring that if automation did require an operating and maintenance force as large as the force it displaces, "it would not make economic sense to automate."

'Rational' Training Plan, More Jobs Seen Urgent

New York—The nation needs a rational manpower policy, the AFL-CIO convention declared, but this goal is thwarted as long as high-level unemployment wastes the resources which current limited training programs are trying to develop.

A resolution on manpower policy and retraining called such legislation as area redevelopment, manpower development and training, and the trade expansion law all steps in the right direction.

But, it made clear, these individual programs do not constitute a rational approach in a national economy in which, "like the ebb and flow of the tides, industries come and go as technological progress reaps its reward and at the same time takes its toll of people and communities."

Progress has been made, the resolution said, but "above all else there must be a massive increase in the number of job opportunities in order to develop effective programs to aid in the ability of workers to adapt to changing conditions."

The resolution urged:

- That the Secretary of Labor strengthen the operation of the newly-created Manpower Administration within his agency.
- That Congress adopt pending amendments to improve the Manpower Development and Training Act, provide also for basic education for workers needing it and act favorably on a pending bill to provide relocation allowances and boost training allowances for jobless workers.
- That the manpower administrator run the retraining program as a national operation rather than as a series of local programs and recognize that today's job market overruns community boundaries.
- That the Secretary of Labor and the manpower administrator place priority on upgrading of workers already on a payroll and that Congress amend the law to provide incentives for on-the-job training programs.
- That top manpower officials recognize the need for a truly national public employment service and shape the employment service toward that end, and that the President require government contractors to list all job openings, outside of union-management arrangements, with the U.S. Employment Service.
- That the President and Congress recognize the impact of government spending on the economy and develop a program of adjustment aid to workers adversely affected by changed patterns of contracting.

970 Delegates Attend Convention

New York—The work of the AFL-CIO's 5th convention was handled by 970 delegates who met in committee and convention sessions for five days and disposed of 253 resolutions and a series of committee reports.

The delegates represented 127 national and international unions, six constitutional departments, 45 state bodies, 212 city and county bodies, 29 directly affiliated local unions and two fraternal organizations.

Delegates Hail Equal Pay Law For Women

New York—Enactment of the Equal Pay for Women law earlier this year was hailed by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution calling for "realistic enforcement" of its provisions and passage of additional state laws to protect women not covered by the federal statute.

The convention also voted a strong endorsement of the report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women and called on the AFL-CIO affiliates to help implement it.

Other sections of the resolution:

- Urged additional federal funds for child care facilities.
- Asked liberalized income tax deductions for child care expenses incurred by working mothers.
- Emphasized the need for "maximum extension of coverage" of the federal wage-hour law.
- Opposed the so-called Equal Rights Amendment to the constitution "because of the destructive impact it would have on labor standards laws for women."
- Urged "renewed efforts by AFL-CIO affiliates to enroll women workers" and "greater recognition of women in union affairs."

'Time for Sharp Cut':

35-Hour Workweek Urged as Standard

New York—The AFL-CIO's goal of a 35-hour workweek without reduction of take-home pay was reaffirmed by its 5th convention here, which called on Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to cut the maximum workweek and provide double-time pay for overtime.

"The time has now come," the convention said, "to sharply reduce hours of work in order to spread job opportunities. Chronically high levels of unemployment can no longer be tolerated."

The convention resolution described the economic problems that have made this "the decade of unemployment" in these terms:

"America's ability to produce is increasing at an unprecedented rate. But much of her manpower, machines and factories stand idle because potential consumers lack purchasing power."

While pressing for the "positive, bold and expansionary" measures needed to solve this problem, organized labor has an obligation to its members to explore other paths to full employment, the resolution said.

One such path, it declared, is the reduction of working hours without reduction in take-home pay.

The convention pointed out that the problem of unemployment is compounded by the tendency of employers to resort to overtime for existing labor forces rather than hiring additional workers. This practice should be curbed by requiring extra compensation for overtime work, the resolution said.

It urged pursuit of these objectives as a "high priority" on bargaining and legislative fronts and congratulated unions which already have succeeded in cutting work hours.

The convention suggested that negotiations toward reduced working time can proceed in many directions, including the shorter workweek, more holidays, longer vacations, earlier retirement, sabbatical leaves, and strict overtime controls in periods of joblessness.

Dir. Al Whitehouse of Steelworkers Dist. 25 said the three-month vacation plans negotiated by the union over the past two years in basic steel, aluminum and the container industries mean "at least 50,000 new jobs now, and that's just a starter."

He predicted that further reduction in working hours would come in the major industries, "not for moonlighting or to get another fringe benefit, but because we believe it is basic to the economy and the good of the U.S."

The resolution instructed AFL-CIO officers to provide "all possible staff assistance" to affiliates seeking help in negotiating hours reductions.

It urged Congress to:

- Extend the scope and depth of the hours-of-work study by the select House Subcommittee on Labor to provide a sound basis for legislation cutting standard working time.
- Explore proposals for automatic and flexible adjustment of the basic workweek under FLSA to maintain full employment "in the face of continuing technological change and fluctuations in demand."

ATTENTIVE DELEGATES, reinforced by standees, follow a high point in the proceedings of the AFL-CIO's 5th convention in the Americana Hotel, New York

AFL-CIO Leaders Win Unanimous Re-Election

New York—The executive officers and members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council were unanimously re-elected for a two-year term in the closing actions of the federation's 5th convention here.

George Meany was given an ovation as AFL-CIO Pres. A. Philip Randolph, presiding at the elections, announced his selection for a fifth term. Meany has been president of the AFL-CIO since its founding Dec. 5, 1955, and before that was president of the former AFL. **(See Editorial Page 8.)**

Elected with Meany was Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who has served as the AFL-CIO's only secretary-treasurer since its creation.

The 27 vice presidents and members of the Executive Council were elected in a group on the nomination of Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

Meany was nominated by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, of which the AFL-CIO president is a member. The nomination was seconded by Pres. Raymond Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO, which Meany led for many years as president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Schnitzler was nominated by Pres. Daniel A. Conway of the Bakery Workers, of which Schnitzler is a former president. The seconding action came from Pres. Vincent Murphy of the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

Elected to the council were:

Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, David Dubinsky, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, Joseph Curran, Maurice A. Hutcheson, A. J. Hayes, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, O. A. Knight, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann, L. M. Raftery, Paul Hall, Herman D. Kenin and John J. Grogan.

Hall, Kenin and Grogan were elected for the first time. They had been named to vacancies since the last convention.

At a meeting of the new council immediately following the convention, the following were re-elected to the Executive Committee:

Pres. Meany, Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler, and Vice Presidents Reuther, Harrison, Carey, Bates, McDonald and Dubinsky.

The executive committee will meet on the first Tuesday of every odd-numbered month starting in January.

The executive council holds quarterly meetings, usually in February, May, August and November.

Federal Inspection Asked for All Meat

NEW YORK—Federal meat inspection should be extended to cover all meat and meat products of processors engaged in interstate commerce, the AFL-CIO convention said. At present, 20 percent of the nation's meat supply is not subject to federal inspection.

Job Needs, Economic Planning Stressed in 15-Point Program

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed unemployment as the nation's Number One problem and "indicated the need for complete cooperation between all segments of American society to solve this problem."

He pledged the willingness of the federation's officers and Executive Council "to meet with the business organizations of this country, who must certainly be concerned, in an attempt to find a solution."

A number of the convention's major economic policy recommendations embodied in the resolution also were treated in separate measures. The "over-all wrap-up," in the words of Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, represented an effort "to tie together all of the separate elements that go into the basic question of how does America get itself back to work."

"We have to reach ahead," he declared, "and we have to raise our sights . . . to develop new concepts in new approaches to deal with new problems, and to realize new opportunities."

New Mechanisms Needed

Reuther, who headed the subcommittee which produced the resolution and is chairman of the federation's Committee on Economic Policy, cited the example of the European democracies which "have freed themselves of a lot of ancient, obsolete myths" and have established "a mechanism by which they can achieve a measure of rational democratic planning."

"They have understood that you can have public planning for people compatible with private planning for profits," he declared.

Vice Pres. Paul Hall, head of the Seafarers, praised the resolution for pointing up contradictions and inconsistences in the nation's economic policies, among which he cited the "hullabaloo" over tax cuts to inject dollars into the spending stream while at the same time "we are tightening up money and making it even more difficult to obtain."

J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington (D. C.) AFL-CIO, also voiced support for the resolution and criticism of the Federal Reserve Board's action in mid-1963 to raise interest rates. He went on to urge the President to rally the people "to pressure the Congress to get this stagnated economy moving."

Reversal of the FRB's increase in the rediscount rate to 3.5 percent was a major point of the convention's economic program.

"America needs an expansionary monetary policy—an ample and growing money supply and relatively low interest rates—to stimulate economic activities," the resolution declared, adding that membership on the governing and advisory bodies of the federal reserve system, "now dominated by bankers and big businessmen," should be opened to all major sectors of American society, including trade unionists.

Specifics of Resolution

In addition to the national planning agency and expansionary monetary policies, the resolution specifically called for:

- Increased federal spending for public works, including a $2 billion extension of the public works acceleration act through 1964, stepped-up low-rent housing programs, and expanded programs of aid for housing, urban redevelopment, community facilities, mass transit, health facilities, and development and conservation of natural resources.
- Prompt enactment of the Administration's $11 billion tax cut proposal with amendments to concentrate its benefits among low and moderate-income taxpayers.
- Enactment of a youth employment opportunities program to provide "meaningful work for young people, 16 to 21 years of age" in conservation and public service.
- "A faster pace of increases in wages and fringe benefits . . . to broaden and strengthen the mass markets that are essential for an economy whose ability to produce more goods and services, more efficiently, is growing rapidly."
- An increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour and expansion of coverage to the 16 million non-supervisory workers now exempt "to lift the buying power of low-income families."
- A cut in standard working hours, with a 35-hour week as the goal, and payment of double-time for overtime "to spread job opportunities in this period of rapidly advancing productivity, accelerating growth of the labor force and intolerably high unemployment."
- Additional federal standards to extend the duration and raise the level of benefits to unemployed workers, with the federal government supplying supplemental benefits at this duration and level over the interim period.
- A national manpower policy "to assist working people and communities to adjust to the disruptions of rapidly changing technology," including an effective nationwide U.S. Employment Service, a genuine retraining program to upgrade the skills of the work force, an effective program to rehabilitate the economic health of chronically distressed industrial communities, adequate systems of vocational and general education, and federal relocation allowances to assist unemployed workers who wish to move to areas of job opportunities.
- Appointment by the President of a commission on automation and creation of a technological clearing house to gather information on technical changes, actual and planned, and their impact on the economy.
- An "all-out war on the shameful persistence of poverty" among 20 percent of America's families, including such specific measures as a higher minimum wage and expanded coverage, higher social security benefits with a reduced retirement age and old-age hospital insurance, improved unemployment compensation, adequate assistance payments to economically distressed families, expansion of low-rent public housing, and adequate opportunities for the education, including higher education, of low-income families.
- Measures to solve the international balance of payments problem, within the context of expansionary domestic policies to eliminate the economy's slack and sustain full employment.

Convention Hails FEC Rail Strikers

New York—Striking employes of the Florida East Coast Railway were hailed for their "gallant struggle against the greatest odds" in a convention resolution which urged AFL-CIO affiliates to extend them all assistance possible. The railroad's non-operating employes struck Jan. 23 and operating workers have respected their picket lines.

In a related resolution, the convention noted that the Alfred I. duPont estate, which has financial control of the railroad and other important Florida enterprises, is exempt from the Bank Holding Company Act through a loophole in the law.

The convention urged Congress to close this loophole, which enables the estate to exercise "immense and unjustified industrial, financial and political power" in Florida.

GENERAL BOARD OF AFL-CIO hears a report from COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan at a meeting keyed to an all-out register-and-vote drive for the 1964 elections.

General Board Session Stresses Voting Drive

New York—An all-out 1964 register-and-vote drive keyed to full utilization of trade union manpower emerged as the major theme of the AFL-CIO General Board meeting here.

The 167-member body reviewed the record of the 1960 and 1962 register-and-vote campaigns and reached a general consensus that a greater effort is needed in 1964. Special emphasis was placed on the need for a fulltime officer assigned to political activity in every union and a person in every local union to implement the program.

The convention had approved earlier a resolution calling on each local union to appoint a person responsible for registering the unregistered and getting out the vote on election day.

At the meeting of the board—composed of a general officer of each AFL-CIO affiliate, the Executive Council and an officer of each constitutional department—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of Roy L. Reuther as national director of the federation's 1964 register-and-vote campaign.

Reuther, who will serve within the AFL-CIO Committee for Political Education (COPE), directed the 1962 campaign. Administrative assistant to the president of the Auto Workers and director of the UAW Legislative Dept., Reuther will be on leave of absence during his AFL-CIO service.

The board heard a review of the current status of COPE activities from National Dir. Alexander Barkian, and a rundown on the registration and voting patterns of the 1960 and 1962 campaigns from Reuther.

It heard an appeal from Meany for each union to put the necessary manpower to work to assure the greatest possible number of eligible voters and the largest turnout of voters.

The register-and-vote campaign is to be financed by a voluntary 5-cents-per-member assessment voted by the Executive Council in October.

The campaign will direct its major attention to the registration of trade union members and their families, including activity in states and congressional districts considered marginal or likely to change political complexion in the election.

In addition to mobilizing manpower, it will seek reform of state and local laws now making it difficult to register. These include poll taxes, discriminatory literacy tests, limited hours for registration and unreasonable residence requirements as well as changes in permanent registration laws to prevent unnecessary dropping of voters from the poll lists.

The sense of the discussion at the board meeting was that the labor movement is being challenged on the political front by those who would weaken or destroy it and that labor must fight back by insuring the greatest possible participation in political decision-making.

The best single weapon that labor has in this struggle, the discussion indicated, is manpower enlisted on the side of citizenship.

'Redoubled' Support Pledged Union Label

New York—The AFL-CIO pledged to "redouble its support" of the union label program in a resolution adopted by the federation's 5th convention here as the "sometimes silent picket lines or almost hidden organizers which can bring thousands of non-union workers into the fold of organized labor."

The resolution also reaffirmed the fullest support of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and backed the union label programs conducted by individual affiliates.

The union label, the shop card, the store card and the service button "are the symbols which rally the vast purchasing power of union people and their families and friends and tell the unfair employer that we will not buy his products or patronize his services," the resolution said.

Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the convention's Label Committee, told the delegates that the union label "represents one of labor's mightest weapons, its own power as consumers." AFL-CIO members and their families, said Potofsky, spend more than a quarter of all the money spent for consumer goods in the U.S.

The convention also adopted resolutions:

- Inviting all affiliates to take part in the 1964 AFL-CIO union-industries show to be held in Louisville, Ky., May 22-27, 1964.
- Designated Sept. 7-13, 1964, and Sept. 6-12, 1965, as Union Label Week for those years and called on all union members to observe the week in honor of the union label, shop and store card.

Labor Backs Equal Rights In Balloting

New York—Calling for equality of citizenship at the polls, the AFL-CIO convention demanded an end to "malapportioned state legislatures and congressional districts" which deny fair representation to people who live in urban areas.

In the absence of corrective legislative action, "Americans have the right to expect relief from the federal courts," the convention declared. A series of significant apportionment cases was being argued before the Supreme Court while the convention was in session.

The rural minority—some 30 percent of the population—still controls most state legislatures and has disapportionate influence in the U.S. House of Representatives, the resolution noted.

This, it declared, is because "one form of malapportionment feeds another . . . it is the rurally-dominated state legislatures which have control over the apportionment of congressional districts."

The convention endorsed a bill by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) which would require congressional districts to be "of reasonably equal population and of compact boundaries."

It criticized inadequate "token" legislative redistricting following the Supreme Court's 1962 reapportionment decision and declared:

"Only through congressional action, presidential leadership, enlightened court decisions and public demand can truly representative apportionment become a reality, with every citizen possessing equal strength at the ballot box and in the voting booth. Only when the concept of one man, one vote is fully observed will democracy be fully achieved."

Federal Act Urged On Strikebreakers

New York—A federal law barring the use of imported strikebreakers during a labor dispute was urged by the AFL-CIO convention "to protect the citizens of the U.S. from goons, racketeers and other unsavory characters."

The resolution urged also a continuation of the campaign seeking similar laws in states and municipalities. A drive by the printing and related trades has resulted in the passage of citizens' job protection laws by 10 states and 28 municipalities.

The proposed federal statute would make it illegal to recruit, import, train or hire professional strikebreakers.

16 Million Need Coverage:

$2-an-Hour Urged As Wage Floor

New York—A $2-an-hour federal minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and extension of coverage to 16 million low-paid workers presently exempt were urged by the AFL-CIO convention as a major plank in the federation's economic platform.

"Of immediate priority," the convention resolution declared, "is the extension of coverage to hotel, motel, restaurant, laundry, cleaning and hospital employes and to workers employed in so-called 'small' logging operations."

"The present unfair exemptions from the act should be removed so that all workers are accorded the safeguards of the law," the resolution said.

It labeled the present $1.25 minimum wage for workers in interstate commerce "inadequate," and pointed out that even this amount has been postponed until 1965 for workers newly covered by the act's 1961 amendments.

The convention observed that the $2 minimum the AFL-CIO proposes would still leave affected workers far short of the $6,000 a year needed "to maintain a family at a minimum standard of health and decency." It would, however, represent a step in this direction, the resolution said.

"Many of the millions of workers who are denied the safeguards of the act are forced to live in poverty," the convention asserted. "They and their families receive an utterly inadequate share of the great wealth and opportunities of American society. Most of these are unorganized and therefore are not aided by collective bargaining.

States' Record Poor

"What is more, with few exceptions the states have demonstrated conclusively that they are unwilling or unable to provide adequate minimum wage and maximum hour protection for the millions of workers who are not protected by the federal law."

The convention called for substantial increases in existing wage minimums under state laws and their immediate adoption in states which have not as yet done so.

It also urged "particular attention" to the need for wage floors and hours ceilings to protect farm workers and those in agricultural processing.

The minimum wage rates applying to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the resolution said, should be raised rapidly to achieve parity with mainland minimums and "assure a healthy development of the economies of the (islands) and a decent standard of living for their workers."

Auxiliaries Offer Aid To Trade Union Causes

New York—The AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, responding to an invitation by the federation convention, moved here to mobilize the "wives, daughters, sisters and mothers" of workers into an effective feminine task force working alongside their men in labor causes.

Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director of the Auxiliaries, reported to the convention that the women of labor represent a "vast potential" that has barely been tapped. Delegates agreed they could serve as volunteers for community services, union label and consumer education, political and legislative service and traditional "works of mercy" in aiding strikers on picket lines and in soup kitchens.

A resolution called the auxiliaries the "most significant single group" in promoting union goods and services and the "key to the success of our political efforts" by their "dedicated volunteer services" to labor's register-and-vote campaigns.

The new executive council, inducted by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, includes Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, new president; Mrs. Gertrude Gray, first vice president; Mrs. Elda Luebbert, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Beatrice Weiland, past president and new vice president; and six other vice presidents. All will serve two years.

The Auxiliaries called attention to a recent letter by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to all affiliates in which Meany asked for creation of auxiliaries in every union and their affiliation with the national group.

Convention speakers included Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor; Sec.-Treas. John Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Dame Anne Godwin of the British Trades Union Congress; John E. Cosgrove of the U.S. Office of Emergency Planning; and Don Ellinger, of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency & Youth Crime. Herbert Heasley of the U.S. Treasury Dept. presented a citation to the Auxiliaries and Mrs. Beatty for aiding the savings bond drive.

Senior Citizen Centers Given Labor Support

New York—Local central labor bodies should take the lead in promoting pre-retirement information programs, senior citizen centers and other services for the aging and aged, the AFL-CIO convention said here.

A resolution observed that labor, through collective bargaining and legislative action, seeks for the older worker an assured retirement income, prepaid health care and low-cost housing.

But many workers enter retirement unprepared to live on reduced income, unable to cope with leisure time, and feeling useless to the community, the resolution noted.

To enable the retired worker to gain a sense of personal worth, to make creative use of his earned leisure and to play a community role, the resolution said, central bodies should work with local unions and community health and welfare agencies to provide a variety of services.

These would include pre-retirement information courses, counseling and referral services, meeting places, opportunities for voluntary work visits to homebound retirees.

The resolution said unions should rely on existing agencies and work with other community groups in creating new services. It said central bodies should stress the creation of information programs and senior citizen centers, either on a union or community basis.

Full Employment Key Goal:

Wirtz Says 'Lethargy' Is Ending On 'Intolerable' Jobless Rate

New York—Americans are awakening from six years of "lethargy" towards the nation's "intolerable" level of joblessness, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the AFL-CIO convention here.

The nation now realizes, Wirtz said, that full employment is essential to meet other pressing problems, including racial discrimination, juvenile delinquency and the need to upgrade education and job training. Declaring that "half measures are not going to work," he attacked the "timid" and the "negativists" who oppose full employment programs with "fright phrases" such as "inflation," "government interference" and "unbalanced budgets."

The American people must demand "an all-out commitment" to full employment as "a first order of business," he declared, "with the clear understanding that anybody who gets in the way is going to get run over."

Wirtz praised the AFL-CIO for having been instrumental in bringing about a new "sense of urgency" towards the "monotonous" monthly unemployment statistics which "have long since lost whatever shock potential they may once have had."

He noted that "the uninvited guests at this convention" are the "robots—mechanical men that work at wages which wouldn't feed a family." The major labor disputes of recent years, he stressed, have developed "in large part because of men's fears that if machines take the jobs they now have, there won't be other jobs to go to."

Lack of jobs has been "an important precipitating cause of the Negro revolt, especially in the North," Wirtz pointed out. And "fear of unemployment," he emphasized, "makes too many people oppose in practice what they accept in principle about equality of opportunity . . . they are afraid that equal employment rights will mean more competition for their own jobs."

Juvenile delinquency is "in large part the fallout from unemployment," he said.

"Boys are not worse than they used to be," he added. "It is just that more of them haven't anything to do . . . There is no short cut to full employment of youth without full employment of the entire work force."

'Cruel Delusions'

The Manpower Development & Training Act "is a landmark in social legislation," Wirtz declared, but "training programs will be cruel delusions if there are no jobs at the end of them."

He reiterated the Administration's opposition to a statutory reduction of the workweek as a "half-measure" which, he contended, does not meet the "central facts" in the unemployment problem:

Labor's Contribution

The secretary spoke feelingly of the trade union movement's contribution "to freedom and to human dignity in this country and in the world."

"I have been reading those books and those articles about the decline and fall of labor unions in America," he told the delegates.

"It is my very clear impression that the 'corpse' is more alive than the pallbearers."

In the resolutions before the convention, Wirtz said, are found "a proud and magnificent statement of the authentic American purpose—not just for American labor; for America."

"Here is American labor serving notice that it will do battle with the irresponsible extremists on the right just as it did battle so successfully before with irresponsible extremists on the left," he continued.

'People Are Important'

"Here is American labor insisting that people are important enough to see that there is provision for meeting their medical needs when their work is done.

"Here is proper insistence that unemployment insurance protection be brought up to date, that standards be established by a rule of reason instead of by pressures bordering on human exploitation.

"Here is strong expression of the good sense that the minimum wage protection be extended to those who need it most and must be at meaningful levels.

"Here, perhaps most significantly, is labor's reassuring proclamation that it considers freedom's residence as not this country alone but . . . all the world."

FEDERATION Pres. George Meany and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz as latter is presented to convention for major speech.

Mediation Chief Urges 'Mature' Bargaining

New York—The need for "sophisticated and mature collective bargaining" and for unions with enlightened leadership has never been greater, Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service told the AFL-CIO's 5th convention.

Speaking for 240 mediators involved actively in more than 7,000 disputes a year, Simkin decried the "prophets of doom" who say the organizing surge in the 30's and early 40's was the high-water mark for American unions, that the subsequent "very substantial improvement in wages and working conditions has almost milked the cow dry" and that little can be done in the future.

The implication, he observed, is that unions might just as well go out of business and leave any remaining problems in the hands of management.

It has also been suggested, Simkin noted, "that labor leadership is addicted to middle-age spread and is hanging on to the institution of collective bargaining for personal job security reasons."

Union leaders are not flawless, he said, but the institution of collective bargaining has "potentials that can result in achievements more realistically significant," though perhaps less glamorous, than any of the past.

"Nor can we trust management to produce these achievements by unilateral action," he said. "Instead, the need for industrial democracy, in the form of really sophisticated and mature collective bargaining, has never been greater."

The mediation chief cited the fact that for four consecutive years the nation has had a consistently low record for time lost by strikes and lockouts.

This "exceptionally good record is a tribute to your leadership," he said, adding that "the occasional failure of collective bargaining promotes public hysteria that is not justified by the record."

Over all, the institution of collective bargaining is "doing a better job today than would be performed by most of its critics" if they had the power to decide rather than to criticize, Simkin said.

The future of the bargaining process, he added, probably lies in the field of continuing consultation and communication throughout the term of a labor agreement.

As evidence of this "new bargaining maturity" he listed new agreements recently achieved by union and management in steel, autos, electrical manufacturing, aerospace, maritime and numerous scattered small plants.

Expanded Drive Voted To Defend Union Shop

New York—Warning that so-called "right-to-work" laws "threaten the prosperity of the nation and the very fabric of a democratic society," the AFL-CIO pledged to fight "more vigorously than ever" all attempts to outlaw the union shop.

The convention called on Congress to repeal Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which gives states "the unprecedented right to preempt the jurisdiction of federal law with respect to union security."

The "right-to-work" campaign is the successor to the open shop drive launched by the National Association of Manufacturers in the early years of the century and the so-called "American plan" of the 1920s, the resolution noted.

Like its predecessors, the objective of the "work" campaign is "destructive of unions," the convention said.

Anti-union employer groups which waged the earlier union-busting drives have a new ally in the "right-to-work" campaign, the convention pointed out—the "radical right" organizations.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the subcommittee set up by the federation's Executive Council to combat "work" laws, stressed the need for unions to do a more effective job of informing their members "what is behind the activities of those who sponsor 'right-to-work' laws."

There are still some, Beirne said, who are under the impression that "right-to-work" is a law "to give a job to some of the 5.6 percent of our working population who are unemployed."

Message of Hate

Beirne warned that the National Right to Work Committee, "financed and sponsored by those who want to render labor unions impotent, has been getting great funds" to spread a "message of hate and distrust."

The resolution pointed out that per capita income, average hourly wages and labor standards "in virtually every case" is lowest in states which ban the union shop.

The drive for such laws is backed by "the nation's most notoriously anti-union employers," the convention noted, and in some cases its sponsors have openly admitted that one of its purposes is to "weaken unions at the collective bargaining table."

In the counter-attack on "right-to-work," the convention said, labor should "continue and expand the effort to enlist in this campaign all fair-minded citizens.

Labor Pledges Major Battle In Oklahoma 'R-T-W' Election

New York—The AFL-CIO will give "full support" to its Oklahoma affiliate in a major drive to defeat a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment at the polls, Federation Pres. George Meany announced here.

He expressed disappointment that an Oklahoma State Supreme court referee has ruled there were insufficient "improprieties" to invalidate the petition filed by "right-to-work" promoters. If the court upholds its referee, a proposition to outlaw union shop agreements will be placed on a statewide referendum ballot. The decision on when to submit the issue to the voters will be up to Gov. Henry Bellmon (R).

Meany condemned the "right-to-work" drive as "a fraud from start to finish." He declared:

"Here is a movement that pretends to call for the 'liberations' of workers from the 'dictatorships' of unions. Yet in Oklahoma, and everywhere else, those who put up the money for 'right-to-work,' and promote it most vigorously, are employers with long records of bitter opposition to trade unionism, including strikebreaking, lockouts and other union-busting tactics.

"Moreover, this so-called 'right-to-work' proposal has made the most headway where union membership is smallest. It has become law in only one state where union members make up a substantial part of the wage-earning population.

"If 'right-to-work' is a way of 'liberating' union members," Meany asked, "why is there no sign of it in states like New York and Michigan?"

The "answer," Meany said, is that "it is a total fraud, and we are determined to expose and eliminate it wherever it appears."

Oklahoma has been a primary target of the National Right to Work Committee and the Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism set up two years ago by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

After the Oklahoma legislature refused to enact a law banning union shop agreements, the "right-to-work" forces launched a massive petition campaign early in 1962 and, using paid solicitors, submitted 212,000 signatures—nearly 77,000 more than the number required to compel a referendum issue.

During a year-and-a-half of bitterly contested hearings, labor and a citizens' group fighting "right-to-work" produced a mass of evidence of faked signatures, misrepresentation of the nature of the petition, signatures solicited by employers, and signatures which did not match names on voter registration lists. In all, some 104,000 names were challenged.

Under Oklahoma law, a referendum proposal must be approved by a majority of the persons voting in the general election on which it appears on the ballot. Thus if the question appeared on the ballot in the November 1964 election, the "silent vote" of those ignoring the referendum question would in effect count against it.

Council Aid Asked In Situs Picketing

New York — The AFL-CIO Executive Council was directed by the convention here "to seek relief for all affected affiliates from the decisions of the Supreme Court" in situs picketing cases.

Attempts to secure legislation in Congress to allow common situs picketing have been stalled for the past two sessions.

The Conscience of America

GEORGE MEANY, moments after his election to a fifth term as president of the AFL-CIO, told the delegates the AFL-CIO is "the conscience of America—if the little people of America are to have a better life, we have to do the job."

His eloquent address perhaps best sums up the eight-year history of the AFL-CIO and the federation's 5th convention. Here are some excerpts:

"In a free society, one of the things we enjoy is the right to differ with one another, and when you look at this organization, 130 national unions, 13 million members scattered all over this great country, different ethnic backgrounds, every color, every creed, with all types of industrial and mechanical backgrounds, it would be very, very unusual if there were not some differences.

"But the things that hold us together, the things we believe in, the dedication that we have to this movement and to the country, they are far more important than any differences, and will always continue to be more important, no matter how these differences may be blown up by those who really do not understand what keeps this movement going and what is back of it.

"I would like to say to you that in that building in Washington we have the finest type of American citizens who are devoted to this trade union movement, and when I move around to various committees and meet with various agencies of government, bump up against the captains of industry and their representatives, I am completely convinced that in every single field of endeavor we not only have men that can match the best that the government has, the best that industry has, but we have men that out-shine them.

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"LET ME SAY TO YOU quite frankly, if the American trade union movement does not carry the ball to move this country toward a better economy, to keep it in the forefront of the free world, to see to it that it discharges its obligations as the leader of the free world—if we don't do it, the NAM won't do it. The Chamber of Commerce won't do it.

"We are the conscience of America. If the little people of America are to have a better life, we have to do the job.

"I look back over the years when labor was a tiny minority. It was perhaps considered an oppressed minority. But still through organization and through the genius of the early pioneers we were able to lead this country to a better life.

"In every factory in this country there is a protection for workers, protection from injury, protection from disease, protection from the economic effects of injury on the job, protection for health. All of these things are on the statute books and they all bear the label of the American trade union movement. They were not put there by any group of politicians sitting in a smoke-filled room, nor were they put there by the board chairmen who meet in Wall Street now and then. They were put there by the trade union movement.

"When we look for further improvements, they have to come from this organization. I happen to believe that this organization as it is presently constituted, with the men on the Executive Council, with the men who lead the important unions and the small unions and the large unions in this federation, that we are set up in a way that we can make a continuing contribution to the welfare and advancement of life here in the United States of America and also at the same time make some contribution to workers in other parts of the world toward a better life."

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Here We Come!

Pres. Kennedy's Last Message to Labor:

4 Million People Without Jobs Nation's 'Number One Issue'

Just one week before his death, Pres. Kennedy addressed the AFL-CIO convention. Following are excerpts from his last message to the American labor movement—an eloquent appeal for programs to build a strong, prosperous America:

FOUR MILLION PEOPLE are out of work. All of the people who opposed the efforts we are making to try to improve the economic climate of the United States, who talked to us so long about socialism and deficits and all the rest, should look at that figure.

Four million people out of work. And judging from last summer's statistics, three times that many have experienced some unemployment. And that hanging over the labor market makes it more difficult for those of you who speak for labor at the bargaining table to speak with force.

When there are so many people out of work it affects the whole economic climate. That is why I think that this issue of economic security, of jobs, is the basic issue facing the United States in 1963, and I wish we could get everybody talking about it. A quarter of the people we are talking about are out of work 15 weeks or longer and their families feel it.

This is a year of prosperity, of record prosperity. Nineteen fifty-four was a year of recession. Yet our unemployment rate is as high today as it was in 1954.

Last year's loss of manhours in terms of those willing but unable to find full time work was a staggering 1 billion workdays lost, equivalent to shutting down the entire country for three weeks with no pay. That is an intolerable waste.

It is not so recognized by everyone. There are those who oppose the tax cut, the Youth Employment bill, who oppose more money for depressed areas and job retraining, and other public needs. And they are powerful and articulate. They are campaigning on a platform of so-called individual initiative. They talk loudly of deficits and socialism, but they do not have a single constructive job-creating program of their own.

There are those who support our effort for jobs but say it isn't the Number One Issue. Some may say that civil rights is the Number One issue. This nation needs the passage of our bill, if we are to fulfill our constitutional obligations, but no one gains from a fair employment program bill if there is no employment to be had; no one gains by being admitted to a lunch counter if he has no money to spend; no one gains from attending a better school if he doesn't have a job after graduation. No one thinks much of the right to own a good home and to sleep in a good hotel or go to the theater if he has no work and no money.

The civil rights legislation is important. But to make that legislation effective we need jobs in the United States. Some may say that the Number One domestic issue is education, and this nation must improve its education. What concerns me almost more than anything is the statistic that there will be 8 million young boys and girls coming into the labor market in the '60s who have not graduated from high school.

Where are they going to find jobs? Which of your unions is going to be able to put them to work, 8 million of them? But the best schools, the best teachers, the best books—all these are of no avail if there are no jobs.

THE OUT-OF-WORK college graduate is just as much out of work as a school drop-out. The family beset by unemployment cannot send a child to college. It may even encourage him to drop out of high school to find a job which he will not keep. Education is a key to the growth of this country. We must educate our children as our most valuable resource. We must make it possible for those who have talent to go to college, but only if those who are educated can find a job.

If jobs are the most important domestic issue that this country faces, then clearly no single step can now be more important in sustaining the economy of the United States than the passage of our tax bill. This will help consumer markets and build investment demand and build business incentives and, therefore, provide jobs for a total addition to the economy in the next months of nearly $30 billion.

We dare not wait for this tax cut until it is too late, as perhaps some would have. This nation's period of peacetime expansion before the downturn comes leading to a recession, on the average, has lasted 28 months, since 1920, and 32 months since the end of the second world war. Today we are already in our 33rd month of economic expansion, and we urgently need that tax cut as insurance against a recession next year, and we need that cut where it will do the most good, and the benefits mostly will go to those 2 or 3 million people who will, out of that bill, find new jobs. But tax cuts are not enough and jobs are not enough, and higher earnings and greater growth and record prosperity are not enough unless used to sustain a better society.

Meany Tells Convention:

Critics' Obituaries Premature, Unions Still Alive and Kicking

The following is excerpted from the keynote speech to the fifth AFL-CIO convention by federation Pres. George Meany.

AS THIS CONVENTION opens, you have before you, as in the past, a detailed report of our experience since the last convention—and a quantity of resolutions proposed for the future guidance of the AFL-CIO.

In essence, they respond to the questions faced by every delegate to every AFL-CIO convention. How are we doing and where do we go from here?

In our search for the answers, we have been favored in recent years with a stream of free advice and opinion graciously extended to us by a new school of critics—sometimes termed the "disenchanted liberals" or "disillusioned friends of labor."

The distinguishing feature of the members of this group is their friendship and association, past or present, with trade union aims and ideals.

Some profess significant trade union backgrounds, during some past golden age of idealism and innocence. Others have sought to establish —retroactively—some other basis for a reputation for devotion and service to the cause of the underprivileged.

While the membership of this group appears to be small, its productivity is amazing. The unlimited variations that can easily be played on their basic theme eliminate the need for careful thought or tiresome research.

FOR AUTHORITY and support, they simply rely upon one another—one writes an article, another develops it into a pamphlet, the former expands the pamphlet into a book, and the latter then writes a favorable book review—praising the experience, background and insight of the author —rather oddly describing him, of course, as a "disenchanted liberal" or "disillusioned champion of labor." In this way myths and fallacies are born, planted in the public mind and echoed in the editorial pages of the daily press.

What do these expert "friends of labor" report as to how the trade union movement is doing?

I regret to have to tell you that we are all washed up. We are dead, but we are just not smart enough to lie down and wait for the undertaker. Let me give you a few excerpts, as I understand them, from the obituary notices —some of the symptoms of our fatal illness as seen by these disillusioned friends of ours. If you happen to notice any small inconsistencies in these reports as to the causes of our impending demise, don't let it bother you.

Now, they tell us that there are not enough strikes. They say we lost our trade union militancy because our members are too contented with their present conditions and are no longer willing to sustain strike improvements. Then, a short time later the same individual in this case tells us that there are too many strikes, and that in addition strikes in certain industries seriously endanger the general public. Just think of that, and they say we have been too militant in our negotiations with newspapers, railroads, airlines, building contractors, stevedoring companies, ship owners, et cetera and et cetera. The strike weapon is therefore out of style and requires replacement with more up-to-date innovation such as compulsory arbitration.

Then they say collective bargaining has just been too successful. They say our unions have achieved so many gains for their members in wages, conditions and security that they have acquired a middle class, bourgeois outlook and are no longer interested in burning social problems. They long for the good old days. Trade union success to them is just no fun at all. Then they come on and say that collective bargaining is an obsolete failure.

ONE WRITER very comfortably ensconced in the parlor car of a foundation gravy train describes collective bargaining as old and worn out at the age of 28. This intelligence that collective bargaining is only 28 years old will no doubt come as a shock to many delegates here.

Then they say that there is too much—we are permitting too much unemployment from automation. They say our strength is being undermined by the loss of jobs, members and bargaining powers as the result of rapid technological changes with robots casting workers on the slag heap without adequate protection through the collective bargaining process. Then in the very next breath they say there is not enough unemployment from automation. They say our efforts to protect the livelihoods of men who have devoted their careers to a company, industry or trade, constitute inexcusable featherbedding, delaying the realization of the great economic and social blessings of automation.

THEN THEY SAY we neglect our responsibilities in the field of civil rights. Those who never have an unkind word to say about the powerful employers of this country, who are largely responsible for widespread discrimination in employment, seem to derive a perverse delight from senseless attacks made upon the most effective and consistent advocate of civil rights over the years, the American trade union movement.

Then they say we are stupid to be so active in the field of civil rights. They say our campaign for strong civil rights legislation and other actions in support of the legitimate aspirations of minority groups have severely handicapped our organizing activities, particularly in the South where organization is most needed.

Then they say we are too divided. They say our energies and resources have been dissipated by internal bickering and inter-union jurisdictional disputes, and right after that they say we are too united. They say, and they feel this is true, some of them, that an authentic split in our ranks might be the impetus for a surge of new dynamic activity.

Let's see just where we would be headed if we heeded their advice as to our future course. Since collective bargaining and strikes are obsolete, presumably we would have to find an outlet for our renewed zeal and militancy, our renewed dynamism before a government-appointed labor court or compulsory arbitration panel.

We would have to surrender our traditional position in behalf of free trade unionism and freedom of association, irrespective of national boundaries, wherever it might disturb the politicians and government officials of another country, even one whose economy is inter-meshed with ours, so we were advised by a friendly labor editorialist who frequently deplores the declining militancy of American labor, and who recently informed the public that the AFL-CIO has no right to express views on the seizure of trade unions by a government other than our own.

IF DIVISION in inter-union competition is the key to a surge of new activity as these outside friends suggest, why stop at a division into two parts? Would not four, five, or six competing federations be that much more invigorating and energizing? I am sure the Birchers and other anti-union groups would like to very much.

Then, of course, to really shake up the complacency of our officers and members, it would be wonderful if we could find some way to get back to that great golden age of the 1930's, back to the sitdown strikes, the soup lines, the apple stands, the eviction notices, the county poorhouses, 40-cents-an-hour wage, and all the other happy features of those wonderful years.

I am frank to admit that I am not troubled too much by the fact that our members today enjoy the highest wages, best working conditions and greatest measure of security ever obtained by working people anywhere, and I am proud of the fact that this organization, the AFL-CIO, and its affiliates have played a tremendous role in bringing this about.

I have absolutely no feeling of nostalgia for the days of the great depression, of starvation wages and chronic insecurity, and I am positive that the American trade union movement is a long, long way from outliving its usefulness or achieving its final goals if any of its goals are ever final. We all know that we are not perfect. Our organization is not perfect. It is a human institution.

We know that we have many serious problems and much unfinished business ahead of us. We recognize these problems and are determined and ready to deal with them.

Hour's Pay or $1 Asked For Mrs. FDR Memorial

New York—The 13 million members who make up the AFL-CIO were strongly urged to contribute one hour's pay or $1 to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation to insure its work "toward a world of peace, freedom and social justice—those goals that were jointly shared by Eleanor Roosevelt and the trade union movement she loved."

The call for all-out support of the foundation through the AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund Committee came in a convention resolution mourning Mrs. Roosevelt's death and memorializing her involvement in labor activities and the causes to which labor is dedicated.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Joseph D. Keenan, the latter chairman of the federation's fund-raising committee, strongly urged the delegates to insure the success of the drive by involving every union member.

Meany commented that Mrs. Roosevelt "was a friend of workers from her earliest days," noting her activities in the Women's Trade Union League in the 1920s. Reuther pointed to her role as an active trade unionist as a member of the Newspaper Guild and said she was "a living symbol of the values to which the labor movement is committed."

Keenan said that every effort has been made to help affiliates conduct the campaign and that two persons have been specifically assigned to help make it a complete success.

Legion Head Backs Labor's Job Goals

New York—America should build a healthy economy at home and "seize the initiative" abroad through a "peaceful confrontation" with communism, National Commander Daniel F. Foley of the American Legion told the AFL-CIO convention here.

"We of the Legion are in accord with the thinking of organized labor that a strong and healty economy, providing conditions of maximum employment, is most essential," Foley said to the delegates.

"With conditions of near full employment, there is less likelihood of unrest and discontent among our people . . . conditions under which people are most susceptible to exploitation by Communists and Communist front groups in our midst."

And in a period of cold war, he continued, "a healthy national economy has significant international implications."

Foley interpreted the Soviet Union's willingness to sign the limited test ban treaty, its large wheat purchases and Premier Khrushchev's conflicting announcements on the moon race as evidence "that the Soviet economy is in trouble and presently is in no position either to continue nuclear testing or to compete in a race to the moon."

If this is a period in which the Soviet Union is trying to buy time, he said, then "America cannot afford to nap."

Foley said it should be "a challenge to America and to our free world allies to seize the initiative in the conflict of ideologies."

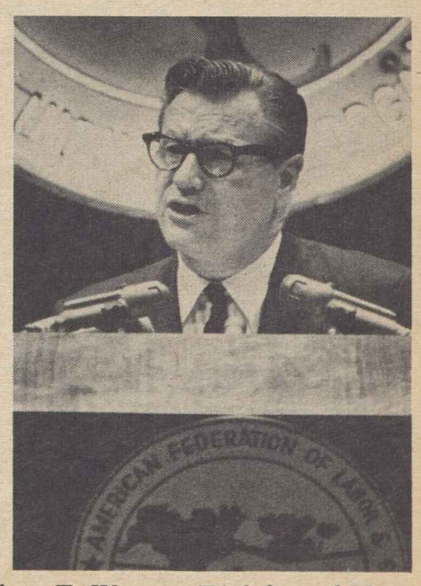
"We have everything going for us in this matter of peaceful confrontation," he declared, "and we should have no qualms over bringing free world methods of doing business into direct contrast with the methods of communism whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself."

He pointed out that the postwar period has witnessed the emergence of a greater number of independent nations than any other comparable period of history—independence encouraged or granted by free world nations. In contrast, he added, once free men and nations—Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechslovakia, China and Cuba—"have been ground under the heel of international communism."

"The suppression of man's desire to be free versus the support of freedom is a basic element of peaceful confrontation," Foley said.

Another area of "peaceful confrontation" can be found in the field of education, Foley continued, with freedom of access to all knowledge contrasted with an ideologically-controlled education. Freedom of religion is still another area of contrast, he said.

The nature of support of the United Nations is still another case, Foley said, with free world nations seeking to utilize the UN to promote "peace with honor" while the Soviets and Communist-bloc nations have obstructed UN policies and used the UN as a propaganda forum.



NEW YORK CITY'S Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) left, and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller greeted delegates to the convention on opening day.

Danger Seen In Forced Arbitration

New York—Labor's "unalterable opposition to compulsory arbitration"—on the railroads or in any other industry—was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates expressed "profound fear" that Congress, in directing arbitration of key issues in the railroad work rules dispute, "has given management an incentive not to bargain."

They adopted a resolution suggesting that Congress consider if it would "serve the public interest to nationalize this industry," which has been "deemed so essential to the safety, health and welfare of the nation that employes, by law, were denied the right to strike."

The arbitration law, the resolution declared, was enacted after rail management spokesmen announced "they would force a nationwide crisis unless the unions submitted to their demands for unilateral control of manning issues and work assignments."

In other resolutions dealing with railroad problems, the convention:

- Called for a moratorium on railroad mergers pending legislation to limit mergers to "conditions which permit adequate safeguards for the public and the nation's long-range transportation needs."
- Urged an "intensive investigation" by Congress of railroad finances. The resolution noted that while many railroads have been pleading "poverty" as justification for curtailing services, corporation financial reports "differ markedly from these claims." The convention urged the Senate to approve a bill sponsored by 21 senators to establish a select committee to carry on such an investigation.
- Called attention to the "seriousness" of unemployment in the industry—elimination of 500,000 jobs in the past 10 years—and pledged support to efforts of rail unions to stabilize employment in the industry.
- Commended the rail unions for their efforts to improve safety conditions "despite the lack of cooperation of management." The convention pledged the AFL-CIO to "do all in its power to help attain the legislative and administrative reforms . . . needed to halt the needless maiming and slaughter which is occurring along railroad tracks throughout the nation."

In speaking for adoption of the resolution on compulsory arbitration, M. W. Hampton of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen sharply criticized press coverage of the work rules dispute. He said the press dealt only with the railroad demands and paid no attention to union proposals for improved conditions.

Pres. Charles Luna of the Trainmen warned the delegates that if compulsory arbitration can be imposed on one union, it can be imposed on any union. Earlier, at a news conference, he announced that his union "will undertake programs of public education to alert the American people to the dangers of compulsory arbitration."

Bracero Bill Stand Unrecorded: Baring

Rep. Walter S. Baring (D-Nev.), who was listed as absent in the House roll call vote on extension of the bracero program, has said that something went awry with his request that he be paired against the bill.

In Geneva as a U.S. delegate to the Intl. Lead-Zinc, Tungsten Workshop at the time the vote was taken, Baring said he would have cast his ballot against the measure had he been present and that it is "too bad my wish to be paired against the bill was not recorded."

Record on Missile Sites Praised as 'Near-Perfect'

New York—Special tribute to labor for its "complete cooperation" with the work of the Missile Sites Labor Commission was paid by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The record is "as close to perfect as can be expected in a society of free human beings," he told the AFL-CIO convention in recalling that at a time when some congressmen were crying for restrictive legislation in 1961, labor gave the government a voluntary no-strike pledge.

The commission was established and since then, local missile site committees headed by federal mediators have resolved most disputes without resorting to commission decisions. This could not have been, Simken said, without the "able and resourceful leadership" of many of the "men who are in this room today."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who addressed the convention earlier, said a report filed recently with the White House showed a record of only one man-day lost because of labor disputes out of every 1,288 days worked from June 1962 to June 1963. That works out to less than one hundredth of 1 percent of potential working time.

86 Theological Students Guests of Convention

New York—Eighty-six theological students and teachers from Protestant, Jewish and Catholic seminaries in northeastern states were guests of the AFL-CIO convention here and held question-and-answer meetings after attending convention sessions.

Most of the seminarians attended a conference sponsored by the Religion & Labor Council of America. Ten students from the Catholic Maryknoll Seminary, arriving later, were given a separate briefing and convention visit.

Union Leaders Speak

Conference speakers included Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Dr. Cameron Hall of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Conference chairmen were John G. Ramsay, the Rev. Roy McCorkle and the Rev. Charles C. Webber of the Religion & Labor Council.

Reuther said American religious leaders have a "special responsibility to help motivate people" to work for a better international order. Unions must act to help develop a world in which people will be adequately fed, clothed and housed and encouraged to demonstrate their genuine brotherhood, he asserted.

Randolph said the church must seek to "give enrichment to the life of labor, to give it hope and faith to move forward in a society where the individual man can be free."

From 16 Schools

The seminarians attend the Andover-Newton Theological School; Boston University School of Theology; Crozer Theological Seminary; Drew Theological School; Episcopal Theology Seminary of Cambridge, Mass.; General Theological Seminary; Gordon Divinity School; Hartford Seminary Foundation; Harvard Divinity School; Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Lutheran Theological Seminary of Philadelphia; Princeton Theological Seminary; St. Lawrence University Theological School; Union Theological Seminary; Yale University Divinity School, and Maryknoll.

Policy Reaffirmed On Expelled Unions

New York—The AFL-CIO convention here reaffirmed the federation's 1961 stand that readmission of the Teamsters and other former affiliates must be conditioned on their "complete observance" of all provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution and its "rules, laws, standards and policies."

Picking up the substantive clause of the 1961 resolution, the convention instructed the Executive Council to "give consideration" to any application for reaffiliation from an expelled union in the light of existing AFL-CIO policies and the "current situation" within the applicant union.

The council is authorized to proceed with reaffiliation if this can be accomplished "under conditions that will fully protect the rights of all affiliates" and assure adherence to basic AFL-CIO principles.

Invitation Repeated

Commenting on the resolution, as adopted in 1961 and again this year, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described it as an "invitation."

"We have invited these people to make application under the constitution," he said. "They haven't made it to date. If, as and when they do make it, I am quite sure the Executive Council will give it absolutely fair and sincere consideration."

Noting that a "question of personality" had been raised but without mentioning Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa by name, Meany said:

One-Sided Invectives

"I don't know this man, have had no association with him and the personal invectives that you hear are all from one side."

Hoffa's "insults" do not bother him, Meany said, but "I do resent a little bit" the Teamster president's statements that Meany had never conducted a strike.

His own union, the Plumbers & Pipefitters, had no need to picket when it struck, he said, but as president of the former New York State Federation of Labor he had advocated and conducted a strike by some 2,000 WPA workers against the government to preserve union wage standards.

Furthermore, Meany said, "we won the strike.

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests.

To Bolster Economy:

Bigger Wage Hikes Urged in Bargaining

New York—Higher wages are needed to bolster the nation's economic growth and can be granted without price increases, the AFL-CIO convention declared in a statement on labor's collective bargaining goals.

"We will press for wage and salary increases," the delegates affirmed, "because rising worker incomes are the essential underpinning of consumer buying power, on which the well-being of the entire economy ultimately must depend."

The workers' share of the national income "has declined in recent years as wages have lagged behind productivity," the convention said, while "profits have soared to record levels."

Labor's drive for a reduction of working hours will continue to be carried on at the bargaining table as well as in the legislative halls, the resolution emphasized. In addition to seeking cuts in the workweek, negotiators will seek "improved vacations, holidays and other increases in paid leisure time."

The trade union movement will continue to seek "improved health and welfare plans, better pensions, new programs for guaranteeing employment, training programs and more adequate supplemental unemployment benefits," the resolution declared. All of these, it said, will "advance the security and well-being of workers."

High unemployment and rapid technological changes which throw workers out of their jobs have placed a "heavy burden" on collective bargaining, the convention noted, and many of these problems can't be resolved at the bargaining table.

In the face of such "grave problems," the convention declared, "collective bargaining has been demonstrating its strength, vitality and flexibility." Union and management negotiators have often come up with "new solutions" for problems arising in various industries.

The convention hailed the extension of bargaining agreements to large groups of federal, state and local employes and to such groups as hospital employes and school teachers.

'Fair Share' Sought

For all wage and salary earners, the resolution said, labor's collective bargaining goals are to give workers "a fair share" of the economy's productive power, to protect the rights of workers on the job, "and to enhance human dignity in this complex and rapidly changing economy."

The convention cited with "pride" the accomplishment of unions in bringing about better working and living standards. But it declared that "much greater advances are needed and are attainable."

"Our task," the delegates asserted, "is to get the entire economy and all of its sectors to function responsibly."

Central Body Affiliation Urged for All Locals

New York—Full membership of all local unions in state and local central bodies, strongly urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a personal appeal to delegates, received convention endorsement here.

Reaffirming an action taken at the 1961 convention, the delegates adopted a report of the Committee on State & Local Central Bodies.

The committee reported that although progress has been made toward affiliation of locals, the "goal of a fully mobilized labor movement at state and local levels is still far from attained, with far too many local unions remaining outside these official branches of the AFL-CIO."

The resolution urged all national and international unions to encourage their local unions to "affiliate and to pay per capita tax on their full membership so the full strength of the AFL-CIO may be mobilized for the important tasks ahead."

Central bodies were commended for their efforts to implement AFL-CIO policies and programs, and for their assistance to affiliated unions. In virtually every state they have been active in fighting so-called "right-to-work" laws, have campaigned for passage or improvement of minimum wage, unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, and have helped organize the unorganized, the report said.

To implement all of the programs and objectives of the labor movement and to "fully mobilize and strengthen the hand" of state and local central bodies, the committee emphasized the need for full affiliation and cooperation by every AFL-CIO union.

Meany told the convention that "much of the beneficial legislation we have at the national level was initiated at the state level" and recalled that William Green, late president of the former AFL, introduced a workmen's compensation bill in the Ohio Senate which later became law in that state and led to similar laws in Wisconsin and New York.

Passing a law is merely the first step, Meany said, pointing out that such legislation may be repealed or made ineffective by refusal of legislators to vote funds for enforcement.

"We need continual action at the state and local levels if we are to get the benefit of the total overall work" of the labor movement, he said.

In this way and only in this way, he added, "can we make the work of our great organization completely effective and of importance" in every area.

Patton Greets Labor For 'Farm Families'

New York — Greetings from "750,000 farm families in this country who believe in organized labor" were brought to the AFL-CIO convention by Farmers Union Pres. James Patton.

Patton was introduced to the AFL-CIO convention by Pres. George Meany as "an old friend" of the labor movement. The veteran farm leader was recently named co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, a citizens' group carrying on a nationwide fight against so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Convention Sets Goal:

Expanded, Unified Organizing 'Major Task' Facing Labor

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—Full use of AFL-CIO resources in meeting labor's greatest challenge—the organization of the unorganized—was pledged by convention action here.

The delegates, reviewing past successes in the light of present opportunities, declared that:

- Organizing the unorganized workers of the United States is still the major unfinished task of the American labor movement.
- All affiliates should "critically examine" their organizing efforts to determine if they are fulfilling their responsibilities to members and other workers.
- National and international unions should participate "wholeheartedly" with more men, money and resources in coordinated organizing programs undertaken by the AFL-CIO to "bring the greatest possible concentration of organizing impact" in strategic areas.

Recognizing that only through "total commitment to meeting the organizing challenge can the promise of American labor be realized," the AFL-CIO renewed the decision made at its founding convention to provide a "realistic appraisal of the obstacles, imaginative planning, and full use of our resources."

Pres. George Meany and delegates from various affiliates emphasized the need for unified and continuous action in Los Angeles, where 28,000 new members have been enrolled by an organizing coalition of 54 unions; in the Baltimore-Washington area, where a coordinated drive has just got underway; and in other areas.

Dir. of Organization John Livingston, calling for still "better cooperation and teamwork" of unions, said the most critical shortage is in the field of manpower.

Even in Los Angeles, he said, the result was "only half what it would be if all participating unions came up with their full manpower" of staff organizers.

The committee marked up a Los Angeles record of 126 victories to 117 losses in elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board but, Livingston pointed out, the greatest percentage gains were made in two organizing areas—service trades and government workers.

There is no need for unions to interrupt their organizing campaigns in disputes over jurisdiction, Livingston told the convention. There is "enough for everybody," and unions must put additional men and money into their campaigns or "you'll find yourselves getting weaker" on both organizing and legislative fronts, he said.

Meany said that soon after the AFL-CIO merger, the federation found it could not involve itself in organizing campaigns where unions did not agree on jurisdiction. In the last 12 months, he noted, there has been a "significant breakthrough on organizing," and also in relations between unions.

The change took place, he told the convention, after the Executive Council drew up an organizing plan and decided, because of the extreme cost of a simultaneous organizing program, to put it into effect in one area at a time, as in Los Angeles and Washington-Baltimore.

"This is a voluntary plan," he observed, "decided upon by a subcommittee representing all trades and crafts."

In "target" plants where as many as six unions might claim jurisdiction, he said, the campaign proceeded on the basis of allocating the plant to the union which seemed to have the best chance for success.

George Hardy of the Building Service Employes recalled that unions in the Los Angeles area—the "most anti-labor area on the West Coast"—had been losing members over a five-year period and that the coordinated campaign there has reversed the trend and resulted in closer cooperation with the Committee on Political Education.

Attacks on Organizers

Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of the Textile Workers Union of America reported on attacks on union organizers by mobs in the Southeast, and harassment by police and deputy sheriffs. Specifying such towns as Hartwell, Ellijay and Fitzgerald, Ga., and Sylacauga, La., he charged that the civil rights of union members were violated and that labor's protest should be strong. Administration of federal labor-management law has been improved, he noted, but "more needs to be done."

The plight of low-paid workers was cited by several speakers, including Pres. Russell R. Crowell of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union, who said that many in Baltimore are working for less than 50 cents an hour, that such wages prevail in most other major cities and that these workers "urgently need help."

The resolution reported that since the AFL-CIO merger, some 2 million workers have been brought into contract coverage through organizing activities by AFL-CIO unions. In the 21-month period following the 1961 convention, AFL-CIO unions took part in 8,482 representation elections and won 4,620, establishing bargaining rights for 324,000 workers.

Net membership gain has been small because of automation and the diminishing share of the total work force represented by blue collar workers.

Taft-Hartley, L-G Acts Seen 'Barrier' to Growth

New York—The Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley Acts "present the major barriers to the growth of union membership," the AFL-CIO convention declared, and prevent the "full exercise" by workers of "their right to bargain collectively with their employers."

The delegates adopted a resolution renewing the AFL-CIO call for Congress to review the two acts and "to correct the most unnecessary, burdensome, unworkable or unfair provisions."

The resolution pointed to "16 years of unhappy experience" under Taft-Hartley which have been compounded by the "inequalities and unnecessary burdens placed upon the American trade union movement by the Landrum-Griffin Act."

The National Labor Relations Board, the resolution said, "now seeks to interpret and administer with impartiality and even-handed justice a complex and unfair code of labor-management conduct." The fault does not lie with the board, it added "but with the law it must administer."

The resolution noted that the so-called "bill of rights" section of Landrum-Griffin "has operated largely to invite frivolous, unwarranted, costly and harassing litigation" and that provisions relating to union elections have kept the Dept. of Labor "busy running around the country searching union records" because of complaints made by disappointed office seekers or discontented members.

The convention pointed out that under the original Wagner Act, and for 12 years afterwards, "the labor movement enjoyed an ever-increasing rate of growth."

"This rate of growth was halted, however, with the passage of Taft-Hartley and its offspring, the so-called 'right-to-work' laws permitted under Sec. 14B, and for the past decade the percentage of organized workers in the nation's total labor force has been gradually declining," it went on.

"Since 1959, a further contributing factor to this decline has been Landrum-Griffin. Today these two federal laws present the major barriers to the growth of union membership in this country and to the full exercise and enjoyment by workers of their right to bargain collectively with their employers."

The resolution declared that the bonding provision of L-G "has unnecessarily increased bonding costs and has provided surety companies with a windfall in the form of increased premium payments for a risk that experience over the last four years has proved to be inconsequential."

AFL-CIO is presented an award by American Cancer Society for aid in raising research funds, spreading information of importance of frequent cancer checks. former Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania makes the award to Pres. Meany.

'Runaway' Shipping Hit at Convention

New York — Labor went on record at the AFL-CIO convention as "determined to oppose" the continued diversion of ocean-going trade to ships flying so-called "flags of convenience."

The convention also approved a resolution calling for an expanded U.S. shipbuilding program and urged Congress to set up a construction program to modernize America's naval and merchant marine fleets.

AMERICAN LABOR was honored at the AFL-CIO convention by citations presented by the Dept. of Defense and the Red Cross. In top photo, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accepts, on behalf of the federation, the Defense Dept.'s meritorious award, presented by Deputy Assistant Sec. Stephen N. Shulman. Below, a certificate of appreciation is presented by American Red Cross Pres. E. Roland Harriman.

64 National Affiliates Hit Full COPE Goals

New York—COPE awards to 64 national unions which met their quotas in raising voluntary dollar donations for the AFL-CIO political education program were presented at the convention by Dir. Alexander Barkan of the Committee on Political Education.

Eighteen of the unions have perfect records, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted, for meeting their quota for the eight years that awards have been made.

They are the Asbestos Workers, Brewery Workers, Communications Workers, Elevator Constructors, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Glass Blowers, Flint Glass Workers, Lathers, National Maritime Union, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Photo Engravers, Pulp Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, American Radio Association, Rubber Workers, Theatrical Stage Employes, Stereotypers, Textile Workers Union of America, and Typographical Union.

Other winners were:

Seven-year awards: Horse Shoers, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Plasterers & Cement Masons, and Steelworkers.

Six-year winners: Distillery Workers, Hatters, and Plate Printers.

Five-year awards: Auto workers, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Roofers, Tobacco Workers, and Transport Workers.

Four-year awards: Operating Engineers, Hosiery Workers, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Siderographers, and Broadcast Employes & Technicians.

Three-year winners: Chemical Workers, Newspaper Guild, Packinghouse Workers, Sleeping Car Porters, and Upholsterers.

Two-year winners: Coopers, Furniture Workers, Window Glass Cutters, Insurance Workers, Mechanics Educational Society, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Retail Clerks, Seafarers, United Shoe Workers, United Stone & Allied Products Workers, and Street & Electric Railway Employes.

One-year awards: Bricklayers, Brick & Clay Workers, Clothing Workers, Commercial Telegraphers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Jewelry Workers, Leather Workers, Marine Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Transport Service Employes, Utility Workers, and Meat Cutters.

Passing of Ross, McDevitt Mourned

New York — The 5th AFL-CIO convention mourned the death of two top staff directors in adopting a resolution noting the passing this year of James L. McDevitt, national director of the Committee for Political Education, and Michael Ross, director of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Pres. George Meany reviewed their careers and their "tremendous contribution" to the labor movement.

Of McDevitt, Meany commented: "I cannot say too much in tribute to this very, very wonderful trade unionist who made such a fine contribution in this particular field."

Of Ross he said: "The work that he did was a great contribution to this organization's prestige and standing in the field of international labor."

PRESIDENTS OF TWO UNIONS whose members are currently voting on a merger referendum confer with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation convention. At left is Pres. William J. Hall, of the affiliated Photo Engravers; at right, Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the unaffiliated Lithographers. Meany said ratification would be "a major contribution to labor unity."

Tariff Agency Assailed On 'Adjustment' Policy

New York—Amendment of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will be necessary if proper administration of the law's protections for workers and domestic industries is not forthcoming from the tariff commission, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

A resolution on international trade recalled that labor's support of the act was based on its inclusion of adequate assistance for workers and businesses hurt by increased imports and declared that its continued support for liberal trade "depends on the fulfillment of this premise."

The resolution restated labor's view that expanding trade "is an essential ingredient for a strong United States in a strong free world."

It pointed out, however, that the Tariff Commission's administration had made the trade adjustment features "meaningless" and that the commission's narrow interpretations had rejected the petitions of the three AFL-CIO unions which so far have sought relief.

"Trade policy does not exist in a vacuum," the resolution declared. "The United States exports only about 4 percent of its total product. Both exports and imports create jobs. While trade expansion is vital to U.S. economic health, an effective trade policy cannot ignore the importance of full employment at home.

"A fully-employed domestic economy is essential to the national interest and the successful progress of liberal trade. It is unrealistic to expect the United States to turn its major efforts toward 4 percent of the economy while 96 percent is operating at less than full use."

The resolution urged either Administrative action or congressional amendments to make trade adjustment assistance effective and declared that the nation "cannot afford to wait" until the end of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade, starting next year, "to find out whether this program is working."

It called for U.S. efforts "in every possible way" to promote international fair labor standards "not only to protect American workers against unfair competition, but also to assure workers in other countries a fair share of the increased returns resulting from expanded trade."

The resolution also recommended:

- Hard bargaining on the part of the Administration in the forthcoming GATT negotiations to lower tariffs and remove restrictions on as many items as possible, reserving sensitive items and those covered by special programs.
- Government and private action to expand exports without short-changing domestic needs.
- Multilateral international agreements, similar to the cotton textile agreement, to relieve problems of market disruption involving such items as wool and other textile and apparel products.
- An end to the unfair competition to which some U.S. industries are subject through the export of raw materials, such as cotton, at prices below the domestic price.
- U.S. efforts to remove trade barriers other than tariffs.

Delegates Urge Development Of Resources

New York—A "firm, decisive, modern" natural resources policy to end waste and lay the basis for economic growth and full employment was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

In a resolution on "natural resources, minerals and atomic energy," the delegates said the government has fallen short on its resource policy despite evidence it sensed "the urgency" of problems and proposed partial remedies.

The federal government must end years of waste, duplication and policy conflict by reorganizing and unifying its resource policies, the convention urged, so that the nation could undertake new river basin development programs along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The resolution said federal leadership should guide the development of the power supply and transmission, step up its attack on the water pollution problem, act to control air pollution and the control of pesticides, establish a wilderness system and formulate a national outdoor recreational policy.

On atomic energy, a speed-up in developing low-cost nuclear power was urged with strong safeguards against radiation dangers.

In Foreign Policy Resolution:

Major U. S. Effort Asked To Strengthen Allied Unity

By Robert B. Cooney

New York—The AFL-CIO convention, expressing concern over "disarray" in the Western Alliance, has called on the United States to "spare no effort to resolve the present disputes among the allies and to built an ever more effective and powerful western community."

"In spite of the limited test ban treaty," the resolution said, "the world has yet to witness any real relaxation of tension (in the cold war) and can ill afford bickering, distrust and dissension among the members of the Atlantic Community."

The resolution said the U.S. should encourage the European nations to open the Common Market to Great Britain and other democratic nations and move towards developing a collective political entity.

In a series of other actions on the international scene, the convention called for freedom of information and travel; urged tension-ridden Middle East nations to arrange a three-year truce on their disputes; denounced Soviet government anti-semitism; criticized repression in South Africa, Algeria and the Congo; urged the completion of national independence in Africa and supported a strengthened Intl. Labor Organization.

On the Western Alliance, the resolution observed that the long trend towards an integrated Europe has been endangered by discord among the Allies.

"The disarray in the Western Alliance," the resolution said, "has been brought about largely by the fact that European integration has been halted through the refusal of the European Economic Community to admit Great Britain as a member, by a trend to transform the Common Market into a closed, inward-looking and protectionist organization and by the determination of the French government to follow, in many respects, a policy of 'going it alone'."

Disunity Deplored

Allied disunity has manifested itself in disagreement over the strategy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, friction over trade between the U.S. and Europe, withdrawal of the French fleet from NATO control, divergent views on the war in Vietnam, contradictory trade policies with Communist nations, differences over United Nations' policies, the resolution noted.

The AFL-CIO "views with concern" this situation, the convention said, and added:

"We fervently hope that our government will spare no effort to resolve the present disputes among the allies and to build an evermore effective and powerful western community."

In view of the lack of Soviet guarantees on West Berlin, U.S. armed strength in Germany must be maintained, the resolution said, adding that "our Allies should make a more adequate contribution to the cost of the collective [NATO] defense" and in terms of conventional forces. It said also that "Western Europe should assume a fairer and larger share of the [foreign] aid load."

On other international problems, the convention:

- Urged "peaceful relations between nations" through full compliance with Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This provides that "everyone has the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas" through all media and regardless of frontiers.
- Called for a three-year moratorium among nations of the Middle East "on all border strife and transgressions." This period could be utilized, the resolution said, for developing joint action "to overcome illiteracy, illness and poverty." The U.S. should grant economic and other aid only to those nations honoring such a truce.
- Demanded an end to Soviet "persecution and discrimination against the Jewish people.
- Protested the repression of trade union rights in various areas, singling out "the savage apartheid system" in South Africa, the crackdown on union organizing in Algeria and imprisonment of "the courageous, loyal trade union leadership" in Leopoldville in the Congo.
- Pledged "staunch support" of the ILO and called on the U.S. to make available "adequate funds" to support its work.

Emerging Peoples Seek Change Now, Becu Says

New York—"Peaceful stagnation is no longer possible; it is either peaceful revolution or violent chaos" in the newly-emerging nations, declared Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Becu told the AFL-CIO convention that free world labor "has gladly accepted its role as part of the vast movement for the political and economic emancipation of the developing countries."

The ICFTU, which represents 57 million members in 108 nations, has received "massive support' from American labor to aid in "the task of wiping out the starvation, poverty and illiteracy in which two-thirds of mankind still lives," he acknowledged.

"The masses in Africa, Asia and Latin America have been awakened to their situation and are struggling as never before to improve it," he declared. But he added his warning that they have no more time to wait, and that "peaceful revolution or violent chaos" are the alternatives.

Sec. Gen. Arturo Jauregui, of ORIT, the Inter-American regional arm of the ICFTU, also warned that the choice in the social revolutions of Latin America is whether they will be democratic or totalitarian.

The aim of ORIT and U.S. labor is the building of "strong and vigorous free trade unions, capable of meeting the challenge posed by a democratic society and of stopping the totalitarian forces of the right and left from using the political crisis in some of our countries to impose their rule," he said.

Jauregui praised, as an example, "the heroic struggle" of workers in British Guiana against the attempt of Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan to put the unions under state control. There have been setbacks, he said, in the form of military coups against democratic and constitutional government.

Criticizing the Alliance for Progress as lacking a dynamic policy capable of transforming social and economic systems, he urged that unions must insist on a direct voice in the planning of national programs, a role he said is becoming recognized.

The convention commended the ICFTU for its accomplishments and pledged "vigorous support of its policies and action." The resolution termed the ICFTU "a staunch defender of the cause of freedom, democracy and human rights against military dictatorship and all forms of totalitarianism—be it communism, fascism or falangism."

Another resolution urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to give "prompt and serious consideration" to applying for affiliation with the appropriate international trade secretariats, pointing out that the ICFTU has focused attention on "the internationalization of the world economy."

Runaway shops, the resolution said, "now travel worldwide with destinations on all the world's continents," and it is necessary for free unions dealing with international corporations to coordinate their bargaining efforts and exchange of information through the trade secretariats.

Becu reviewed the activities of the ICFTU in identifying organized labor with the self-determination aims of the colonial masses in inspiring a coming United Nations conference on trade and development, in helping to plant the seeds of free trade unionism in the emerging nations.

Becu said the ICFTU is consolidating its efforts in the newer nations, though some setbacks had been suffered in Africa where, aside from "vicious" Communist campaigns, certain governments have talked of suppressing unions on the pretext they represent a minority too much better off than the mass of peasants.

The solution, he said, is to raise the standards of the peasants, and unions can lead in this by helping to build up the countries.

Council Pledges Aid to Porters

New York—The Sleeping Car Porters can count on "the full and unstinting backing of the AFL-CIO" if they are forced to strike to win demands for a 40-hour workweek and the hourly pay raise given last year to other groups of railroad workers.

The federation's Executive Council, meeting here following the AFL-CIO convention, said it was "a national disgrace" that a presidential emergency board did not recommend a 40-hour week for the porters. The board recommended a slight reduction in working hours, but cut in half the 10.28-cent wage increase given other unions.

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks declared that if the Sleeping Car Porters are compelled to strike, "all railroad workers will rally to their support and observe their picket lines."

The Executive Council statement noted that Pullman porters now work a basic 205-hour month, the equivalent of a 48-hour week, and are paid at straight time for the first 35 hours a month beyond that.

Most other unions are pressing for a 35-hour week and many contracts call for even less, and the plight of the Sleeping Car Porters is an intolerable offense against justice, the council said.

While working "excessive hours," the council noted, the number of porters has been reduced from 14,000 during the 1940s to less than 4,000 today.

"If a strike becomes necessary, it will have the full and unstinting backing of the AFL-CIO and all its affiliated bodies; and it will be carried on until it is won. In this area, as in others, there is no place for a double standard in America."

State Dept. Official Hails Labor Role:

Aid Program Balks Reds in New Nations

New York—America's "unprecedented program" of foreign aid has paid off to the extent that "not one of the new nations created since the end of the second world war has chosen communism as a way of life and government," Harlan Cleveland, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, declared in an address to the AFL-CIO convention.

Yet for all this success, said Cleveland, speaking the day before Senate passage of this year's battered aid bill, "even though we know better, we are still tackling 20-year problems with 5-year plans based on 2-year personnel working with 1-year appropriations."

HARLAN CLEVELAND

"That wasn't good enough even in the 1950s," he asserted. "It is not nearly good enough for the '60s."

Cleveland congratulated the American labor movement for holding to "the refreshing notion that instead of nibbling the foreign aid program to death, we should turn our talents to improving it . . . the beautifully simple proposition that this would serve the basic interests of the United States of America."

Trade unionists, he noted, have played a significant role in the success of U.S. foreign policy—as participants in the AFL-CIO's own international affairs program, as members of the government staff that made the Marshall Plan effective, and as labor attaches in U.S. embassies, especially in developing nations whose leadership emerged from the labor movement.

"Many a foreign door has been opened in recent years by a union card in the hand of an American trade unionist," he declared.

Over the years, Cleveland recalled, U.S. aid has been used to help weak nations "on the periphery of the Communist world" build up their defenses, shore up their economies and maintain political stability.

It has been increasingly focused, he continued, on economic and social development, "especially to help grow trained people . . . people who can learn to manage the public and agricultural extension services, the banks and factores and transportation networks, and institutions for land reform and tax reform, the schools and post offices, budget bureaus and foreign ministries and all the rest of what it takes to run a modern society."

"We have been doing all this," he said, "as part of what George Meany has called the long-term cost of frustrating those who would bury democracy, and of 'reinforcing our own strength by supporting around us a community of resolute, prospering, free world societies.'

"And who in his right mind would expect this job to be finished in a decade or two? What man in touch with reality would expect this gigantic operation to be carried out with no errors and with no waste anywhere?

"Yet the debate on the foreign aid bill this year [has been] full of the sounds of weariness, impatience, anxiety and depression—of frustration because the job has not been finished or has been tarnished with error, delay or disappointment here and there from time to time."

Congress Hit on Cut In Foreign Aid Bill

New York — "We deeply regret the failure of Congress" on the foreign aid authorization bill, the AFL-CIO convention said, and called for an end to "bickering" on the issue.

Foreign aid is still needed, the resolution pointed out, to strengthen many nations against Communist subversion and aggression and to help them fight poverty, disease and illiteracy. Administration proposals are "vital for our national security" and "sound and reasonable," it said.

"We have followed with growing concern, disappointment and dismay the protracted and often petty debate in Congress," it added. "The bickering has tarnished the image of the U.S. as a generous and understanding friend of less fortunate peoples."

Strengthened 'Latin Alliance' Policy Urged

New York—Strengthening of the Alliance for Progress to help democratic governments in Latin America survive attacks from both the left and the right was called for by the AFL-CIO convention.

"It is [the] condition of political strife and upheaval, fiscal insanity and backward labor-management relations," said the delegates in a resolution, "that seriously hampers the Alliance for Progress from achieving its objectives."

Communists are using every means, including terrorism, to subvert the progress of democratic institutions and governments, the resolution said. And, it added, traditionally reactionary forces are using the Communist threat to attack democratic regimes and thereby perpetuate their "iron-fisted" control over workers and the national economies.

Leaders of the United States and the democratic governments of the hemisphere must therefore "redouble the efforts of the Alliance for Progess," the convention said.

It commended the recent meeting of the Inter-American Economic & Social Council at Sao Paulo, Brazil, for creating a labor advisory committee to assure labor a role in alliance planning. The resolution said the AFL-CIO also would urge "instant, effective and coordinated sanctions" against future governments violating the precepts of the alliance.

The resolution in addition commended the American Institute for Free Labor Development "for its dynamic and effective work to promote labor education and social progress in Latin America."

FRATERNAL DELEGATES from Great Britain and Canada were feted at a special luncheon during a respite from AFL-CIO convention sessions. Shown with Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (right), they are, from left, Gen. Sec. Harry Douglas, British Iron & Steel Trades Confederation; Dame Anne Godwin, general secretary, Clerical & Administrative Workers' Union, and Joe Morris, executive vice president, Canadian Labor Congress.

Boycott Urged to End Apartheid

New York—"Every action short of war" should be employed to force South Africa to abolish apartheid, the AFL-CIO convention declared here.

A resolution backed boycott efforts of New York Longshoremen and called on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Transportworkers' Federation to convene a conference of dockers and seamen to consider a global boycott against South Africa.

In addition, the resolution said, the U.S. government should give active support in the United Nations to a selective boycott of petroleum products shipments to South Africa, as recommended by a UN special committee on apartheid. South Africa imports two-thirds of the petroleum it needs, it was noted.

The boycott actions were urged in a resolution on "the remaining struggles for national freedom in Africa."

The resolutions also called on the U.S. and the UN "to act energetically to hasten the end" of colonialist regimes in the Portuguese territories and the Rhodesias.

"South Africa stands as a 'menace' to peace and stability in Africa because it has the strongest and most developed economy, with its own armaments industry and military machine," the resolution said. The political and racial character of apartheid provides fertile soil, it added, for a takeover of nationalist movements by totalitarian forces, as shown by Communist efforts to infiltrate the African National Congress.

The resolution declared:

"The time has come to employ every action short of war to force the South African government to respond to what is certainly the will of international public opinion."

Labor supports efforts to expel South Africa from the UN, the delegates said, but this would be insufficient and therefore boycotts are required.

The "outrageous practices" of South Africa are matched to a great degree in Portuguese territories, the resolution added, citing forced labor, oppressive taxation, low wages, bad health conditions, brutual police repression and denial of basic human rights.

Role for Labor Advised In Economic Planning

New York—Organized labor must have a direct voice in economic planning or it will find that difficulties invariably will be met through an attempted clamp-down on wages, a fraternal delegate from Great Britain told the AFL-CIO convention.

Harry Douglas, general secretary of the British Iron & Steel Trades Confederation, described labor's participation on the Iron & Steel Board of Great Britain and the labor, management and consumer representation on the National Economic Development Council.

Dame Anne Godwin, general secretary of the Clerical & Administrative Workers' Union and past president of the Trades Union Congress, and Joe Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, also spoke as fraternal delegates.

Douglas said that British union spokesmen have shown they can help carry the responsibility of planning. They decided, he said, they were not going to allow British employers to fix the arrangement in the economy and, "immediately difficulties arise, turn around and say that unless the workers stopped getting so much money we shall have inflation. There are factors in the economy which causes inflation other than the workers."

Dame Godwin urged that organized labor approach the education problem in its broadest sense so as "to evolve the whole human being."

Educating the whole person enables that person to play a role in the community and especially through the labor movement, she said. If the education system narrowly creates scientists and technicians or merely retrains the miner and typist, she warned, the labor movement may find itself without appeal to "this great army of white collar workers (and) white overall workers."

Dame Godwin said the TUC speaks for an increasing number of non-manual workers, with 1.25 million already in the fold. She said the non-manual worker no longer considers union membership odd.

She also stressed the need to unionize working women in the industrialized nations and to aid "those women in the underdeveloped countries who work not as an expression of their emancipation but as an expression of their bondage." These women must be freed of the burden of poverty and ancient customs, she added.

Morris told the convention that the long tradition of cooperation and common action between Canadian and American labor represented a force powerful enough to overcome problems underlying "our current difficulties."

Alluding to the differences over the maritime union trusteeship in Canada, Morris urged "patient and private negotiation and explanation" within the family of labor.

The maritime situation must be considered against the background of an upsurge in recent years of nationalism and self-determination. he said. Canadian unionists feel "we must retain the power to make decisions—right or wrong—which affect us and the welfare and progress of those whom we represent," he added.

Douglas emphasized labor's role in national economic planning. He said labor too often has found it has elected a government of its choice and the government then is faced with "a financial dictatorship which defies it."

The new NEDC, he said, includes six union leaders, six employers, consumers and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Those affected by major decisions can now take part in making the decisions, he said, and they know "that unless the economy is planned, the economy is going to fail."

Rhaidhri Roberts, joint secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, told the delegates that Irish labor also faces problems of unemployment and manpower development. Though Ireland is still divided politically, he said, the labor movement has been unified. This unity, he added, enables labor to take a more active role in economic and social progress.

Delegates Oppose Mass Transit Bill

New York — Opposition to a mass transit bill approved by the House Commerce Committee was voiced by the AFL-CIO convention, unless it is amended to protect the job, bargaining and benefit rights of employes. The Senate-passed bill contains these safeguards, the convention noted.

Step-up Urged In Programs of Labor Schools

New York—An expansion and growth of workers' education programs to instruct the new generation of members and to further labor's goals was urged by the AFL-CIO convention here.

Workers' education has become an increasingly important activity of the labor movement, with an "impressive growth" in the past two years, said the resolution adopted by the delegates. Some international unions have broken ground with new programs, others have expanded theirs and an increasing number of state universities are offering labor extension programs, the resolution noted.

The convention action commended "those affiliated unions and central bodies which have conducted a rich variety of educational activity." It urged "expansion and growth of workers' education, especially in those unions which have not yet undertaken educational activity."

The resolution also called on unions to develop programs to enable members to make constructive use of increased leisure; urged creation of education committees in each local and state central body and, where possible, of education departments in state central bodies.

It urged the closest possible working relationship between unions and university labor extension programs.

The convention instructed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education to continue to aid affiliates in planning, developing and conducting education programs and to work with university labor education programs to achieve the greatest potential value of their efforts.

Bargaining Rights Asked For Teachers

New York—The AFL-CIO has called on state legislatures to guarantee to teachers and other public employes the right to unions of their own choosing.

"Collective bargaining is not simply a way in which teachers can win higher salaries and greater financial security," said the resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention. "It makes it possible for teachers to work with the school system rather than for it."

The resolution reported by the Committee on Education, discussing the issue of teacher organization, asserted that "unmanageable classroom size, inadequate school housing and increasing clerical duties for teachers are a few of the problems which can be better solved through collective bargaining."

The convention praised as a "most dramatic accomplishment" the achievement of recognition by the United Federation of Teachers in New York City but pointed out that this right remains an "urgent need" in most school systems.

"Every state should remove any possible doubt as to the right of teachers to engage in collective bargaining," the resolution declared, "by enacting legislation specifically guaranteeing this right" and setting up "workable procedures" for them to exercise it.

James Sala Joins AFL-CIO Field Staff

Appointment of James Sala of Baltimore as a member of the AFL-CIO field staff has been announced by the Dept. of Organization. Sala, a member of the Government Employes and the Auto Workers, will serve as a division coordinator for the Baltimore-Washington Organizing Committee.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY presents an "old friend", the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai E. Stevenson, to AFL-CIO convention delegates. Stevenson also spoke at dinner honoring Pres. William Pachler of Utility Workers, with proceeds going to the AFL-CIO Committee for the UN.

U.S. Civil Rights Eyed By World—Stevenson

New York—The issue of civil rights "affects our prestige, our leadership in the councils of the world," U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson said during the AFL-CIO convention here.

The occasion was a dinner honoring Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers, the proceeds of which went to benefit the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations.

Stevenson, who heads the U.S. delegation to the UN, said that delegates from African countries "can and do distinguish between that discrimination in America which conflicts with official government policy and that which, like apartheid in South America, is government policy."

"They know that our government," the diplomat said, "is deeply committed to a course of action that is as courageous as it is far-seeing, and they know that in the open society that is the U.S. every step of the battle will be witnessed by the world."

They also note our shortcomings, Stevenson said, adding:

"Until that day arrives when intent gives way to accomplishment, when every man can receive an education, qualify for a job, be a union member, live where he wants—in short, when the only qualifications for the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness will be his personal qualifications as a man—then and only then will the voice with which we speak in the United Nations be completely clear. Only then will our national conscience be clear."

The ambassador told his labor audience, which also included as guests chiefs of UN missions from African, Asian and Latin American countries, that labor, "perhaps more than any other organized group in America," has the potential to help secure passage of the civil rights bill now before Congress.

Meany, honorary chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations, described the testimonial to Pachler as "a richly deserved tribute." The AFL-CIO leader said that labor's establishment of a UN "friendship" office across the street from the UN building in this city was in keeping with its long-time involvement in international affairs and particularly its struggle against totalitarianism.

"Labor is always the first victim of a dictatorship," he said, "and it is this which causes American labor to be allied with workers throughout the world. Perhaps it is intelligent selfishness but when we use our material resources, we feel we are making a contribution to the welfare of our great country."

The AFL-CIO Committee for the UN and "labor's friendship office" are names used interchangeably. Organized with approval of the AFL-CIO Executive Council by the New York City Central Labor Council, the office serves UN delegates, particularly those with a trade union background, as a bridge in meeting trade unionists in the metropolitan area. The committee is headed by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., as chairman, and includes New York labor officials. It is financed by the national AFL-CIO and by local New York unions.

The dinner proceeds were estimated by Michael Sampson, business manager of Utility Workers Local 1-2, at $20,000. Sampson was toastmaster. Other speakers included AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and James B. Carey and Joseph Fisher, former UWUA President.

Wide Community Work Urged on All Unions

New York—The AFL-CIO convention called for the creation of community services departments and full-time staffs throughout the labor movement to strengthen America's communities "in the area of health, welfare and recreation."

The delegates adopted a wide range of other resolutions dealing with community services and problems of public welfare, consumer counseling, blood banks, aid to the handicapped, fund raising, and labor representation on agency boards.

The resolution on community services urged all affiliates to set up community services departments with full-time staff. It said state and city central bodies should create such committees with full-time staff wherever possible. Local unions were urged to establish community committees.

Also encouraged were a variety of programs and activities—equitable labor representation on the boards of public and voluntary agencies; a stronger labor role in policy and program planning; a labor role in civil defense and disaster relief; a labor role in planning health, welfare and recreational services to meet social problems.

In other resolutions, the delegates:

- Lashed "punitive" public welfare rules in the District of Columbia which bar aid to needy families.
- Called on all state and local central bodies to learn more about community agencies, seek top-level participation and develop competent labor representatives.
- Urged the consolidation of voluntary fund raising efforts.
- Demanded an end to "means test" fee charging by voluntary agencies, with the exception of minimal fees, pointing out that union members contribute substantial sums to support such agencies in the first place.
- Expressed alarm at the "malnutrition and hunger" suffered by millions and urged nationwide expansion of the Administration's food stamp program.
- Pledged labor's continued support of non-profit, voluntary blood banks and called for a national program of blood-banking. Support of the American and International Red Cross also was reaffirmed.

Crisis in Education:

$20 Billion U.S. Aid Sought for Schools

New York—There must be a massive federal investment in education, the AFL-CIO convention declared here, saying that "America's schools are in a state of crisis."

The labor movement "is committed to the need for quality education for all American young people," a convention resolution said, "wherever their homes may be, however rich or poor their parents, whatever their race or nationality."

Toward this goal of quality education, the AFL-CIO urged a wide range of actions: $20 billion in federal aid for school construction; higher salaries for teachers; free public schooling through junior college; compulsory schooling until age 18; expanded adult education; a speed-up in school desegregation; federal loans and other aid for non-public schools; bargaining rights for teachers.

"There is no question that money spent for education is not a social cost but an essential form of investment in economic growth," the convention said, adding that the "magnitude" of the "state of crisis" in the schools is "little understood."

On classroom construction, the resolution said a bare minimum of $4 billion is needed to build 66,000 classrooms to meet the overflow of present pupils and bring class size down to a maximum of 30. Another 51,400 classrooms are needed to replace those which are combustible and otherwise obsolete. To build all 880,000 classrooms the nation needs at maximum would cost over $30 billion.

A $20 billion program for classroom construction could be amortized over a period of years and "it is a cost which the economy can well afford," the resolution added.

The resolution noted that federal funds under defense education, impacted areas and vocational education programs have been going to segregated school systems. It maintained U.S. funds should be withheld from all communities which defy the Supreme Court's school desegration decisions.

On the church-state obstacle, the resolution said that "non-public elementary and secondary schools should receive as much assistance as is constitutionally possible," urging loans and wider aid through the national defense education act.

On teacher salaries, the resolution said an additional expenditure of about $2 billion a year would be required to raise teachers to an average of $8,000 a year.

It noted that the income of teachers has lagged behind that of most other professional workers, with one of every seven teachers leaving his job at the end of the year.

The resolution stressed the need to modernize and expand vocational education.

It noted legislation passed in both houses of Congress but subject to conference committee agreement would expand skill training opportunities and be in accord with labor's belief "that all young people, regardless of race, must have equal access to job training under vocational education and under the apprenticeship programs.

Goal 14 Years of Free Schooling

On higher education, the resolution said the time has come to make available 14 years of free schooling for all young people, with junior colleges and federal scholarship provided so that children of lower income families may expect further education to the extent of their ability.

The resolution called for a variety of adult education programs to reduce the burden of illiteracy. Public libraries are in a "deplorable" state, the resolution said, urging aid to expand such facilities.

It also outlined the standards and principles which labor believes are basic to "quality education for all American young people." These included teacher qualifications, bargaining rights for teachers and democratically-run schools, a flexible educational program to meet a variety of student needs.

Beirne Cites Unionists' Role As Citizens

New York—Trade unionists are "citizens first" and the proof lies in their community service, Joseph Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, told the AFL-CIO convention.

Beirne said organized labor has 155 people working fulltime for community benefit in 98 cities and towns. In addition, some 75,000 union members serve on boards and committees of health and welfare agencies, and another 65,000 union members provide home counseling service, he reported.

He pointed out that during 1962-63, labor raised $175 million among AFL-CIO members for united funds and councils. This represented about 34 cents of every voluntary dollar collected in the health and welfare field, he noted. AFL-CIO members contributed 35 percent of all the voluntary blood donated to the Red Cross, he added.

On civil rights, Beirne said, organized labor is "exclusively responsible" for preventing the expulsion of the Urban League from United Fund campaigns in many southern states.

The community service of union members, he said, includes providing millions of dollars in strike assistance, in raising millions for disaster aid, in building summer camps for children, in sponsoring and running Boy and Girl Scout clubs and many other activities.

Civil Rights Action Program Adopted

Labor Steps Up Drive For Freedom, Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph to strengthen labor's historic alliance with Negroes in their fight for full equality.

"The labor movement traditionally has been the only haven for the dispossed, the despised, the neglected, the downtrodden and the poor," Randolph declared. "We must pledge our lives to the social revolution which will bring all of them into labor's crusading fold—into the pale of dignity and economic well-being."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the president of the Sleeping Car Porters for "a very moving, intelligent address on a subject that he has been leading for many years."

Meany also reported on the progress of the special taskforce committee established last July under his leadership to carry the civil rights struggle into the nation's major cities through broadly-based community action groups.

In the short span of the task force's existence, he reported, it has worked out plans with central bodies to spur community action in Cincinnati, Boston, Washington, Milwaukee, Oakland, San Francisco, Denver, Houston, and a number of other cities. The response from central bodies, he said, has been such that the committee plans to double the AFL-CIO staff assigned to the community projects.

Community Action Spurred

Discussing the resolution then before the convention, Meany declared his confidence "that we can do a good job in this field."

"I don't know of any time where I have seen the American trade union movement, right down to the grass roots level, more conscious and more awake on this particular problem," he said. "But we have got to do it; we have got to do it from a trade union point of view."

A mood of determination was reflected in the repeated pleas of speakers supporting the resolution, urging delegates to go back to their home cities and put the program to work.

Among the speakers during the debate—all of whom endorsed the resolution—were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, reporting as chairman of the Standing Committee on Civil Rights; Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a member of the special taskforce committee; Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan; Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh; Vice Pres. Cleveland Robinson of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Vice Pres. Frank Evans of the Allied Industrial Workers; Leo Smith, Civil Rights Committee chairman of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO; Mary Callahan, IUE executive board member; Matthew Guinan, executive vice president of the Transport Workers, and Herrick S. Roth, president of the Colorado AFL-CIO.

Standing Committee Review

Schnitzler presented a comprehensive review of the activities of the Standing Committee on Civil Rights since the 1961 convention, including the substance of the Executive Council's report to the convention on the progress in eliminating segregated locals, negotiating non-discrimination clauses in union contracts and winning enactment of state and community anti-discrimination legislation.

"We haven't done all that we should have done," Schnitzler observed, but by "harnessing all of your good will, your efforts, we can move on and do the total job that our resolution calls for."

The resolution urged prompt enactment of the omnibus civil rights bill of the House Judiciary committee as "the strongest civil rights measure ever to be reported by a committee of Congress."

Expressing the hope that it will be strengthened in its public accommodations section and in the enforcement powers of the equal employment opportunity commission it would establish, the convention nevertheless declared that the bill "would go far toward achieving the goal of equality."

In other major points, the resolution:

- Called on all affiliates to establish vigorous civil rights programs of their own, to review the practices of their locals to see that all members are fairly represented.
- Called on affiliates "to give their vigorous support" to civil rights legislation in Congress and to state and community legislation to guarantee fair employment practices, fair housing and equal access to public accommodations.
- Called for federal action to wipe out discrimination in hospitals and other health facilities built with federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act.
- Urged the U.S. Employment Service to carry forward its program of eliminating discrimination in employment office operations.
- Pledged to enlist the practical cooperation of all affiliates in the efforts of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to remove and prevent discrimination in government jobs and under government contracts.
- Urged the establishment of apprenticeship information centers in every community to facilitate access to training for all qualified applicants.
- Reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's civil rights compliance procedure, adopted at its 1961 convention, to establish machinery for dealing with complaints of discrimination by unions or employers and urged that it be widely publicized "to bring it within the reach of anyone who may be aggrieved."
- Endorsed the special task force and called on affiliates to give their full cooperation in its efforts to promote communitywide civil rights action.

A motion was made to add Randolph's speech to the resolution as a preamble and to incorporate its specific recommendations into the body of the resolution. It was turned down by the delegates, however, rather than send the measure back to committee for further drafting.

Meany remarked that Randolph's proposals will "be given consideration by the officers of the federation and by the Executive Council."

Reuther declared that the nation found itself in the midst of two parallel but separate revolutions—the "great social revolution of civil rights" and a technological revolution—which demand a common solution.

Reuther Cites Need of Jobs

"We should not get ourselves boxed in where the discussion will be whether a black American walks the streets unemployed or a white American walks the streets unemployed," he asserted. "The position of the labor movement has got to be that there must be a job for every American, whether he is white or black or brown or yellow, because there is no other answer."

CONGRATULATIONS FOR a stirring address leading the convention's civil rights discussion are extended to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph by Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, as Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Jacob S. Potofsky join in the standing ovation given Randolph by the delegates.

Randolph Urges Strengthening Historic Negro-Labor Alliance

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, opening the convention's special order of business on civil rights, issued a forceful appeal for strengthening the historic alliance between Negroes and the labor movement in the interests of both.

The Negro looks to the labor movement, Randolph said, for help in escaping from the "economic crisis" that has caught him up. This crisis, he said, finds "the mass of black Americans . . . in the same relative economic position they occupied in the depth of the great depression."

Two out of three Negro families subsist on less than $4,000 a year, the president of the Sleeping Car Porters observed, and the gap between Negro and white median incomes and between Negro and white unemployment rates is widening.

"Thus," Randolph said, "the Negro worker finds that despite progress toward social and political equality, his relative economic position is deteriorating or stagnating.

"The desperation and frustration that this paradoxical situation engenders is responsible for much of the militance and impatience of the current civil rights revolution. And that militance will not abate. For long ago—during reconstruction—the Negro learned the cruel lesson that social and political freedom cannot be sustained in the midst of economic insecurity and exploitation.

"Freedom requires a material foundation.

"Our recent civil rights gains are based largely on the economic progress the Negro Registered, with labor's help, in the 1940s and early 1950s. We are fearful that these gains will be wiped out by the stagnation that has characterized the Negro community since 1953."

Negroes an 'Under-Class'

Randolph said that automation's destruction of tens of thousands of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs to which Negroes have traditionally been relegated has trapped the unemployed Negro worker in what the Swedish economist, Gunnar Myrdal, has described as a vast "under-class" in American society—the "pariahs, the exiles, the untouchables of our economy."

"The Negro's protest today," he continued, "is but the first rumblings of the 'under-class.' As the Negro has taken to the streets, so will the unemployed of all races take to the streets. To discuss the civil rights revolution is therefore to write the agenda of labor's unfinished revolution. The labor movement cannot ignore this under-class. It cannot degenerate into a mere protective association, insulating the 'haves' from the 'have-nots' in the working class.

"And so the Negro looks to the labor movement to lead the struggle for full employment now.

"We cannot accept economic policies which envision 4.5 percent chronic unemployment by 1980, when current trends indicate that most of that 4.5 percent may be black. We certainly need a tax cut, but even more, we need a massive federal works program to put all Americans back to work at decent wages.

"We need higher minimum wages. We need a massive federally-administered training program to prepare unskilled and semi-skilled workers for the new jobs that the coming decade will bring. These are among the most important planks of the March on Washington movement."

Randolph deplored what he saw as signs of strain in the Negro-labor alliance and declared:

"Any alienation of the Negro from organized labor, any breakdown of the natural alliance between the Negro and labor, can only encourage the reactionary currents in American political and cultural life. . . .

Strong Alliance Urged

"The reactionary coalition which denies us medicare, old-age security, higher minimum wages, and other social needs—and which at this very moment is blocking both civil rights and tax-cut legislation—this coalition can be smashed only by a strong Negro-labor alliance, which rests on a new faith and confidence on the part of Negro workers in the AFL-CIO."

He praised the establishment by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of a special task force on civil rights, of which he is a member, and urged "vigorous support" for it so that "its influence will be felt in every city in the country."

He urged the delegates to give "resounding approval" to the convention civil rights resolution and then to go forth and implement it—"its letter and its spirit"—in every city and town across the country.

300 Foreign Unionists Guests of Convention

New York—Some 300 trade unionists from all over the world attended the AFL-CIO's 5th convention, but one invited guest failed to show.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates he had received this cable:

"Still in jail. Stop. If liberated, will arrive the 14th. If not, sorry. Alphonse Kithima."

Meany explained that Kithima, general secretary of the National Union of Workers of Leopoldville, Congo, was jailed because of union activities.

The union leaders and delegations who did attend, however, were introduced to their American brothers and sisters. Their interest in learning about the role of American labor was recognized with breakfast and luncheon sessions during which they had free-wheeling discussions with officials of local and national unions, free world labor bodies and city and federal governments.

The special programs set up for the visitors were made possible through upwards of $5,000 in contributions from unions.

There were 110 visitors from Latin America, plus another 40 students from the American Institute for Free Labor Development. They hailed from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, Jamaica, Peru and Panama.

Other visitors represented Japan, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Cyprus, Singapore, the Philippines, Israel, Congo, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Tunisia, Ireland and Australia.

Labor Pledges Full Support to Johnson

Kennedy is Mourned As Great President

(Continued from Page 1)

by a narrow margin in 1960, as Kennedy was struck down by gunfire.

Kennedy and Connally were riding together in the rear seat of a top-down presidential limousine in the Dallas streets as the assassin fired. Connally, who was wounded, remained in the hospital in a serious but not critical condition. Johnson, in a car behind Kennedy's, was not harmed.

Kennedy died within half an hour of the assault.

Addressed Convention 7 Days Ago

As Meany indicated in his telegram to Mrs. Kennedy, the 46-year-old President had made his last speech to a labor group just seven days before he was killed, addressing the AFL-CIO convention in New York.

He was strongly backed by labor in 1960 when he won the presidency by a most narrow majority over the Republican nominee, former Vice Pres. Nixon.

To the AFL-CIO convention, the late President spoke jestingly of his "landslide" triumph, and acknowledged that the delegates "may have had something to do with" building his slim 116,000 plurality.

In his less than three years as President, Kennedy had pushed Congress for many legislative programs which the AFL-CIO strongly supported—in the fields of civil rights, jobs, social security, education, housing, and tax reduction.

In May of 1961 he signed a new minimum wage bill that, for the first time since the original law was enacted in 1938, raised the minimum and at the same time extended protection of the act to millions of workers not previously covered.

To the convention delegates he seemed grimly serious as he spoke of the nation's 4 million unemployed, the jobless rate of 5.5 percent, and bluntly said that the country's "number one domestic issue" was jobs and economic needs.

Ranging over the accomplishments of his young Administration, he pointed out that the nation was riding the crest of a burst of economic activity, but that our rate of joblessness "in a year of prosperity" was no lower than it had been nine years earlier "in a year of depression."

On his domestic program, Kennedy told the delegates, "I came here to ask your help—not next year but now."

Citing the position of the U.S. as leader of the west, he urgently pushed for enactment of his tax-cut and other domestic measures that have remained hung up in Congress nearly 11 months.

"The forces of freedom are still in the majority around the world because the U.S. has been willing to bear the burden" of leadership in the cold war for 18 years, he told the delegates.

We can maintain the burden, he warned, "only if we provide for a growing and buoyant and progressive economy here."

Johnson Held Key Civil Rights Role

Johnson, the nation's new President, served a long apprenticeship as a member of the House, the Senate and then as Senate Democratic leader before he was personally chosen by Kennedy at the Democratic National Convention in 1960 as his vice presidential running mate. He served nearly 12 years in the House and 12 years in the Senate.

In his two years and 10 months as Vice President, Johnson turned his attention increasingly to the field of civil rights. He operated as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, pushing both industry and labor to give full implementation to principles of equality in this job field.

Although a Texan, Johnson as majority leader had been able to persuade the Senate in 1957 and 1960 to pass the first civil rights measures cleared through Congress in more than 90 years. They were conceded to be inadequate in guaranteeing voting rights, but they placed Congress on record as sensing the need of reform.

In more recent months he has traveled the country speaking almost continually on civil rights issues. At Gettysburg, Pa., last Memorial Day, he spoke out most bluntly.

"The Negro remains in bondage to the color of his skin" and of his fellow Americans he "asks justice," he said.

Registrar for Each Local Urged to Aid Vote Drive

New York—"Nominations are now open for the office of registrar."

These words are likely to be heard in thousands of union halls as the result of a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

It recommended that affiliates "consider establishing in every local union a post of registrar," or a comparable position, either elective or appointive. The registrar's duty would be to make every effort to see to it "that all members of the union exercise their full rights as citizens by registering and voting in all elections."

MODEL OF workers' housing project in Mexico impressed Pres. Kennedy during his visit to the AFL-CIO convention a week before his death. The AFL-CIO and its affiliates are advancing mortgage funds for the project under an Alliance for Progress program. Shown with Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany are William C. Doherty, Jr., left, and Capt. Robert Clay, right, from the social projects department of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Stepped-Up Political Effort by Labor Urged to Meet Far Right Challenge

By Willard Shelton

New York—National and local unions were called to intensified political activity here with a warning that the political battles of 1964 may involve an "outright confrontation" between liberal elements and a highpowered combination of anti-labor and anti-liberal groups.

Three new anti-liberal political groups have emerged since the 1961 AFL-CIO convention, delegates to the sessions of the 5th convention here noted in a resolution urging greater union effort. They are:

- The American Medical Association, entered in the political arena "full force" and through its political arm, AMPAC, "giving substantial financial aid to ultra-conservative candidates and building an effective political apparatus."
- The National Association of Manufacturers, which "has fathered the business-industry political action committee (BIPAC) in behalf of reactionary candidates."
- The forces of right-wing ultra-conservatism, which have "turned to political action as an outlet for energies and spites" and are now "zeroed in on progressive senators from the Rocky Mountain and western states . . . and are concentrating, as well, in marginal congressional districts."

Labor has no alternative to increased political action and education, the convention declared, because in the face of the challenge "the alternative is political failure, which we cannot and will not accept." The convention said:

- There must be more effective educational campaigns, to inform union members of voting records of members of Congress and "provide factual evidence of their convictions and attitudes."
- Labor's registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns, "successful in the past" particularly in some areas, "must be more successful in the future."

The convention had suggestions for each branch of the labor movement.

National and international unions were urged to "accept the responsibility" of a quota in voluntary contributions to COPE and to promote the voluntary dollar drive "with every resource available."

National affiliates were urged also to write into their constitutions provisions for a full-time political registrar in each local to encourage registration and voting by members and their families.

'No Alternative'

They were urged to name at least one full-time staff member to work with locals in building effective COPE campaigns.

Local unions were urged to appoint political committees to coordinate programs with area COPE groups.

In a new venture, the convention authorized the national director of COPE, Al Barkan, to initiate state-level COPE operating committees to meet regularly to implement state political programs.

State and local central bodies were urged to work with and maintain liaison with "allies and potential allies of labor in the community," such as "senior citizens' groups, minority groups, friendly farm organizations."

If right-wingers have a presidential candidate "with whom they share a concert of views," the delegates said, they can be expected to rally around him with enthusiasm.

There would thus be an "outright confrontation between liberal elements and ultra-reactionaries committed to erasing all the social welfare progress of the past 30 years."

11-23-63

Congressional Reform Called Major Necessity

New York—Congress is attempting to meet complex present-day problems with a "horse-and-buggy legislative mechanism," the AFL-CIO convention declared, and called on the Senate and House to give "immediate and intensive" consideration to revision of rules and customs.

The need for modernized rules is so urgent that "congressional reform is an appropriate issue in the 1964 campaign," the delegates said, adding that candidates should be asked their attitude toward rule changes to create a "truly democratic and efficient instrumentality working in the public interest."

Chief among the difficulties faced by Congress is its "cardinal concern" for the seniority system which rewards the elders with power and prerogatives, a convention resolution noted. The effect is to give a majority of committee chairmanships to Senators and House members from rural areas, who can easily win re-election and are hostile to the needs of cities where most Americans live.

The unlimited debate principle of the Senate, which allows a minority to block action on major bills subject only to a cloture vote by two-thirds of the senators on a rollcall, is cited as an "anachronism."

The power of the House Rules Committee to "pass judgment on the work of all [legislative] committees" has often "held up and killed" bills that would have passed could they have been brought to a vote, the convention observed.

Liberals in Congress and eminent observers elsewhere have long proposed certain basic reforms, the convention said, and urged their approval:

- Revision of the Senate debate rule to allow cloture by a majority.
- Adoption of a rule of "germaneness" in the Senate to require all speeches to be "relevant to the bill under debate."
- Revival of the "21-day rule" in the House, under which a legislative committee chairman can call up a committee-approved measure if the Rules Committee fails to act within that period.
- Adoption of uniform rules for regular committee meetings, with a majority given power to overrule a chairman's personal agenda of what he will allow discussed.
- Adoption of a rule for "timely" action by committees on Administration proposals.

Labor Vows to Achieve Kennedy's Goals

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Johnson Calls on Congress To Pass Kennedy Program

President Gets Pledge Of Support

By Saul Miller

The labor movement has pledged its "unstinting devotion to the building of the world" of which John F. Kennedy dreamed — "a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men."

The working people of the world, "the voiceless millions bowed with grief" at his death, have lost a leader, champion and friend, the AFL-CIO declared.

But "this grieving nation," the federation's Executive Council said, has been bequeathed a program, a practical dream, whose fulfillment will be the lasting monument to the leader who conceived it."

The council, meeting in emergency session in Washington, pledged to Pres. Lyndon Johnson "on behalf of millions of American workers and their families . . . our complete backing in the dark and dangerous days that lie ahead."

It called on Congress to remain in session "and pass the program that our martyred President proposed," declaring there could be no more "fitting memorial" than to go on "with the business of the republic with a new sense of urgency."

Leaders Asked to Act

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany transmitted to the majority and minority leaders of both houses of Congress the request of the council, noting in his letters that "the Congress, it seems to us, owes it to the new President and to the nation to fulfill its constitutional role in this tragic hour."

The council said the nation and the world "are fortunate" to have

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PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON addresses joint session of Congress shortly after assuming the reins of government. Behind him are House Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.) and Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), president pro tem of the Senate.

Court Contest Due:

Arbiters Give Rails Power to End Jobs

By David L. Perlman

An arbitration board set up by Congress has awarded railroads the right to eliminate—primarily through attrition—tens of thousands of jobs.

Labor members of the arbitration panel sharply dissented and at least two—possibly all five—of the operating unions will challenge the decision in federal court.

Still ahead for both unions and management is a renewal of negotiations on major work rules issues which Congress did not submit to the seven-member arbitration panel. These include management demands for changes in the wage structure and the right to combine the duties of road and yard crews, plus union proposals for improved overtime pay and wage and work guarantees.

If a settlement of these issues is not reached by Feb. 24, either party will be free to act unless Congress passes new legislation.

The arbitration decision was written by the three neutral members—Chairman Ralph T. Seward, Benjamin Aaron and James J. Healy—and concurred in by the two management representatives. Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and Vice Pres. Ray H. McDonald of the Railroad Trainmen, the labor members, refused to sign the report.

Briefly summarized, the arbitration award provides that:

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Asks Action Now On Taxes, Rights

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson in his first public declaration of policy pledged his Administration to continue "the forward thrust of America" begun by the assassinated John F. Kennedy.

In an address to a joint session of Congress the new President called on the legislators "to act wisely, vigorously and speedily" on the civil rights and tax bills that in recent months had become Kennedy's chief concern.

In the field of foreign policy he pledged that "this nation will keep its commitments from South Vietnam to West Berlin," and will at the same time "be unceasing in the search for peace."

To a Congress still under the sense of shock that shook the nation at the shooting of Kennedy, Johnson uttered a solemn appeal intended for the nation at large.

"The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and respect one another," he said.

"Let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream.

"I profoundly hope that the tragedy and torment of these terrible days will bind us together in new fellowship, making us one people in our sorrow."

Meany Lauds Message

From AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany came praise for the new President's "excellent" message.

The federation's Executive Council had already declared its "warm, understanding and sympathetic support" to Johnson and to the building of the world of which Kennedy had dreamed—"a program, a practical dream, whose fulfillment" would be Kennedy's "lasting monument."

Of Johnson's keynote message to Congress, Meany said: "He has launched his Administration with words of strength and urgency. We trust the Congress will

(Continued on Page 8)

Major Bills Still Face Congress

Congress, which paused with the rest of the nation for solemn tribute to John F. Kennedy, still has before it most of the major legislative proposals he sent to Capitol Hill.

The tax cut bill, which Kennedy told the AFL-CIO convention a week before his death is needed "now" as "insurance against a recession next year," is still in the unsympathetic hands of the Senate Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.). Byrd announced a slight step-up in his committee's timetable of hearings after Pres. Johnson's summons to Congress for speedy action.

Just a day before Kennedy's assassination, the House Judiciary Committee sent its bipartisan civil rights bill to its next hurdle, the Rules Committee, complete with 121 pages of majority, minority and individual views.

A bipartisan majority described the bill as "a constitutional and desirable means of dealing with the humiliations of racial and other discriminations."

Southerners Protest

A group of southern dissenters labeled it "extreme and vicious."

Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), a foe of civil rights legislation, has said his committee's hearings will be "deliberate," a statement observers take to mean that all possible delaying tactics will be used.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Md.) introduced, on Nov. 27, a resolution setting the stage for a discharge petition to bring the rights bill to

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Labor Could Call Him Its Own . . .

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a President labor could call its own—not in an exclusive sense, because like any President he saw himself as servant of all the people, but in the sense of his understanding of the aspirations and needs of those who earn their bread by wages and salaries.

The relationship between Kennedy and labor spokesmen was one of agreement on broad objectives. It was a relationship of mutual respect. It was above all one of communication, of frequent contact and exchange of ideas.

There were differences on specifics, or the timing of specifics, and they were frankly stated: The 35-hour workweek was one of them, and the late President several times said publicly that he believed a reduction in the statutory workweek would be inflationary in its effects.

Yet no man in public life was more sensitive than Kennedy to the overriding threat to national security posed by the country's incapacity to cut the rate of unemployment to less than 5 percent across the last five years.

In his last appearance before a labor convention, his speech to the 5th AFL-CIO convention in New York, he spoke of his distress at the fact that in 1963, a "year of prosperity" the 5.5 percent joblessness rate was no lower than in the "recession" year of 1954, and bluntly expressed his belief that without "the most extraordinary economic progress, we cannot possibly make

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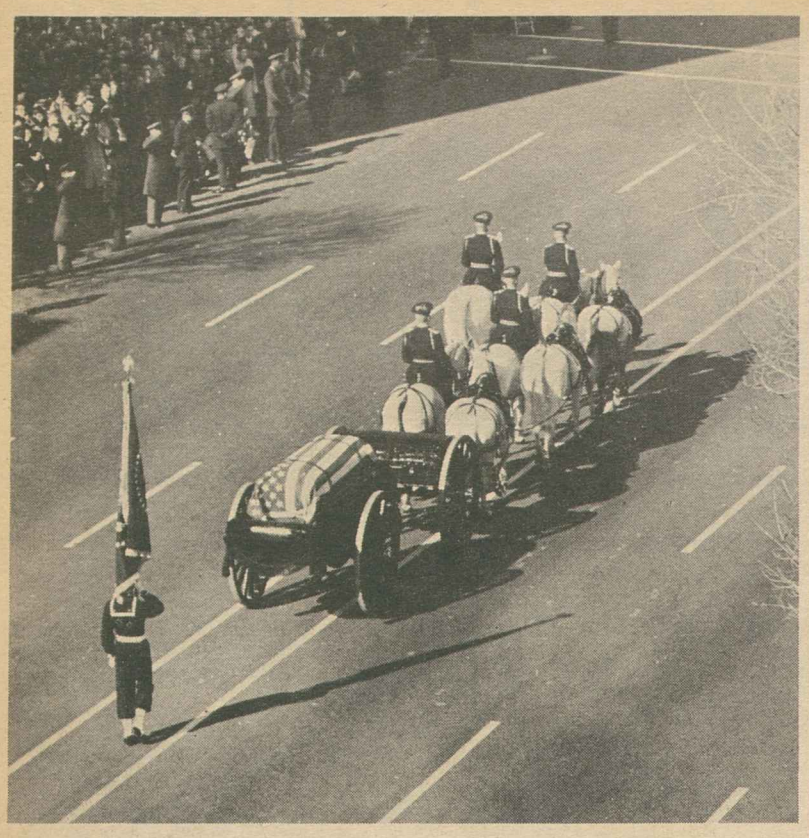


FLAG-COVERED COFFIN of John F. Kennedy, murdered 35th President, was viewed by an estimated 1 million mourners on last journey to his grave in Arlington, Va., National Cemetery. Seven white horses and an honor guard accompany caisson, followed by bearer of the President's flag, through the streets of Washington.

Kennedy Understood Aspirations of Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

a dent in the 5.5 percent figure."

He could state a fact with vividness—the loss of man hours in 1962 "in terms of those willing but unable to find fulltime work" was a "staggering" loss of 1 billion work days, "equivalent to shutting down the entire country for three weeks with no pay."

Kennedy came with zest and zeal to labor conventions—to the AFL-CIO conventions in 1961 and 1963, to conventions of the Textile Workers Union of America, Steelworkers, Carpenters, Machinists, Ladies' Garment Workers during his campaign year of 1960, to the 75th anniversary dinner of the Machinists in 1963. He sent filmed messages to the Steelworkers and Retail Clerks conventions thereafter when he could not be present personally. He was chief speaker at a dinner commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Dept. of Labor.

Labor Welcomed

Labor groups were welcome at the White House during his term of office: The Executive Council and two other groups for luncheon, the editors of the labor press for a reception, the Women's Activities Division of COPE and delegates to a September 1963 Big Cities COPE conference for receptions in the White House Rose Garden, the first graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in the Rose Garden. He dedicated the $40 million Ladies' Garment Workers cooperative housing development, in May 1962, as an example of "social responsibility at its best."

He greatly strengthened labor representation in our embassies abroad. In his 1961 speech to the AFL-CIO convention, he stressed the value of labor "ambassadors" to other countries:

"I do not think people who are not in the labor movement realize . . . what a great asset for freedom the American labor movement represents all around the world. . . . I urge you to redouble your efforts. The hope of freedom in these [emerging] countries rests to a great extent with the labor movement.

"We do not want to leave the people of some countries a choice between placing their destiny in the hands of the few who hold most of the property, and on the other side the Communist movement. . . . We want them to have the instruments of freedom themselves and provide for progress in their countries. And a strong free labor movement can do it."

The long list of Kennedy recommendations on legislation paralleled, to a large degree, positions the AFL-CIO had long worked for—not because the federation urged them but because, as a modern man, he believed that this generation had an obligation to develop its own social reforms as a foundation for the future.

He signed the depressed areas bill Pres. Eisenhower had twice vetoed. He signed into law a minimum wage bill that spread federal protections to 3.6 million workers not previously covered and raised the statutory wage to $1.25 an hour. He pushed through a 1961 federal jobless compensation law to bridge the gap for millions left stranded by exhaustion of state benefits.

Signed Equal Pay Bill

He signed a bill requiring equal pay for women doing the same job as men. He signed a bill for accelerated public works, another bill that pioneered in this country for manpower development and training.

Kennedy signed an executive order authorizing exclusive bargaining rights for groups of federal employes who proved their majority and authorized a voluntary dues checkoff. He pushed higher wages and salaries for government workers on the principle of "comparability" with those in private work.

He issued an executive order requiring that equal opportunity to all, regardless of race, creed or country of origin, must be accorded by companies on government contracts. He issued another executive order forbidding racial bias in federal or federally-aided housing.

He sent to Congress the strongest draft legislation on civil rights the country has known from the White House. On housing, school aid, health care, his requests were comprehensive.

His personal relationships with spokesmen of workers were cordial and gracious. The doors of the White House were open to them—as they were, and properly so, to the spokesmen of the business and financial communities. When he went to Germany to encourage the West Berliners under the shadow of the Soviet wall that divides the city, one of his invited guests was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and one of his speeches was to a union convention of construction workers.

Condolences to Mrs. Kennedy:

Unions Voice Grief at Slaying Of 'Warm Friend' of Labor

Workers through their unions joined the great and small of the world in voicing their grief at the assassination of one they regarded as a firm friend and in extending the warmth of their sympathy to his widow and children.

Their statements gave expression to the esteem they held for Pres. Kennedy, and their telegrams to Mrs. Kennedy reflected the depth of their affection for a lost leader in the never-ending fight for social and economic justice, for common decency and for peace.

"He was a warm friend of the working people of America," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Mrs. Kennedy immediately after the tragedy, "and only a week ago it was our great honor and privilege to show him in person the warmth and affection in which we held him."

Meany was referring to the slain President's speech before the AFL-CIO convention in New York.

"To you and your children," he continued, "go the heartfelt sympathy of millions of workers who admired and loved your husband and who were the beneficiaries of his wisdom, courage and devotion to freedom."

The executive board of the Texas AFL-CIO, at a meeting in Austin, passed a resolution declaring that the people of the U.S. "and, indeed, of the world, have suffered, in the striking down of Pres. John F. Kennedy, a grievious loss," and said his death "came at the hand of and as the direct result of the indiscriminate sowing of hate and extremism." The board condemned "in the strongest possible terms the peddlers of hate and fear and mistrust."

Other state and local central bodies also joined in the mourning.

'Second Emancipator'

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president and a leader in the civil rights fight, was deeply moved by the murder.

"One hundred years ago," he said, "the Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, was struck down by an assassin's bullet. He had just then finished the first emancipation of black slaves.

"Today, Pres. John F. Kennedy, who was the second emancipator of black people from the serfdom of racial segregation, has been struck down by an assassin's bullet. Negroes face a challenge to rededicate their lives to complete the unfinished business of American democracy for which two Presidents have died."

General Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions also sent condolences to Mrs. Kennedy expressing the "grief of free trade unionists throughout the world for the loss of the great leader for world freedom and progress," John F. Kennedy.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers declared that "the civilized world has been shocked by this brutal and heinous crime."

"All those who yearn for peace have suffered a grievous loss in the death of this gallant champion of human freedom," he said.

The killing was branded "incredible" by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

"The perpetrators of this awful act," he continued, "reflect the sickness of part of our population, a sickness which decent people abhor and which must be stamped out of our national life . . .

"During his short tenure in office, Pres. Kennedy demonstrated on more than one occasion the warmth, humility and innate goodness of a truly decent man; his pathetically few years as President were dedicated to the vision of a world at peace and prosperity for the people of all nations. We, who were close to him and among his most ardent admirers, will particularly mourn him."

The Postal Clerks viewed "with horror the incomprehensible act which caused the death of our beloved President" and called it "extremely difficult to understand how a tragedy such as this could happen in this enlightened age in America."

The Government Employes Council called Kennedy's "tragically brief" tenure in the White House a "memorable" era of progress for the nation's 2 million federal civil service employes.

The council expressed to Mrs. Kennedy "as best we could at a time when words seem hopelessly inadequate, the depth of our sorrow."

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. sent the department's sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy through Johnson, to whom he pledged "full and complete cooperation."

The families of "a million Machinists," IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes wired Mrs. Kennedy, "share with you the pain of this tragic hour."

"We pledge that the fight for his liberal principles will continue," he added.

In another telegram, Pres. James B. Carey and Acting Sec.-Treas. George Collins of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told Mrs. Kennedy they and the members of the union were "heart-sick and terribly saddened."

"We mourn the loss of the President not only as our chief of state but as our friend," they said. "John F. Kennedy knew the needs of our nation and the free world and had the courage and will to lead us. His death is a tragedy for all mankind."

Film to Preserve Convention Speech

Pres. Kennedy's last message to the workers of America—his address to the AFL-CIO convention — will be made into a 16-mm film for distribution in December, the federation announced. Further information on distribution will be available soon, a spokesman said.

AFL-CIO Pledges 'Unstinting' Drive To Achieve Goals Set by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

in Johnson "a man of vast legislative experience," who was given "extraordinary responsibilities" during his service as vice president "and who acquitted himself with distinction in each of these tasks."

And in evaluating the "brutal assassination" of Pres. Kennedy, the council declared flatly that "hatred pulled the trigger."

It warned that "hatred is a clear and present threat to American society," that it is on the rise in America—the hatred of Birmingham, of the John Birch Society, of the followers of Gen. Walker, "the hatred of the fanatical Communists."

The nation's hope, the statement said, is that the people will awaken to this peril of their own making and that the "tragedy which hatred has visited upon our land" will touch the "hearts of those whom hatred has corrupted."

Of Kennedy and his relationship with workers, the council declared that he had "earned their confidence, their trust, their friendship. He gave them courage and a sense of destiny. He led them toward great victories over adversity that only a man of compassion could understand."

The statement noted the late President's leadership in securing a new minimum wage law because he knew "it was milk and bread and shoes for millions of his fellow citizens." It remembered his work to aid people in the depressed areas, to eradicate slums and especially his struggle for civil rights.

"More than any President since Abraham Lincoln, whose fate he shared, John Kennedy brought to America understanding of the struggle, appreciation of the plight of the victims of discrimination and segregation, determination that America must—and would—win this battle against hatred," it said.

Historic Turning Point

His courage when the Soviets challenged the nation with "their Cuban missiles" and their resulting backdown, it noted, "may well go down in history as a turning point in mankind's struggle for peace and freedom."

Testimony to the late President's role as a world leader found "moving confirmation" on the street corners throughout the world, the council said, and in the flood of messages to the AFL-CIO "expressing the most poignant sorrow from trade union organizations throughout the world." It concluded:

"To his memory, we pledge our unstinting devotion to the building of the world of which he dreamed—a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men."

Of Johnson, the council noted that "he is deeply committed to the program of his martyred predecessor and he was clearly a partner in its design and scope." The fulfillment of this program "remains of primary importance to our own country and to the cause of freedom," it added.

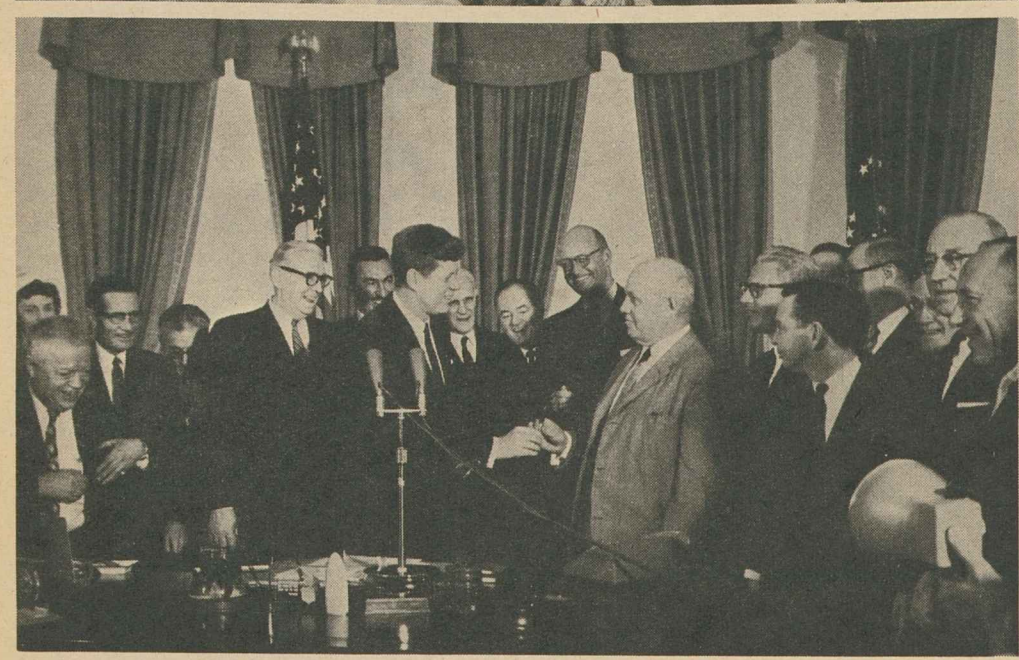
"We know," the council statement continued, "Johnson shares these objectives. We know he will prove equal to the problems and challenges which will await him. We extend to him, in this most tragic hour in the history of our great republic, our warm understanding and sympathetic support."

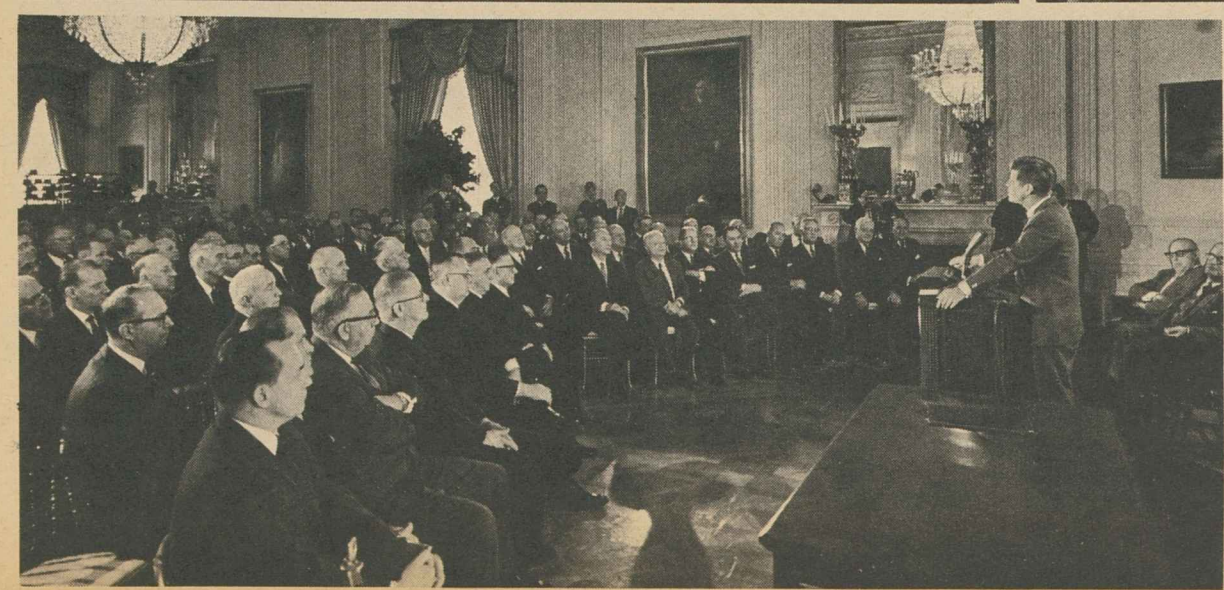
The council commended Johnson for mobilizing the full resources of the government to "uncover and make public the whole truth behind the slaying of his beloved predecessor," but said one fact is clear:

"No matter what the identity or motive of the man who held the gun, hatred pulled the trigger."

The Memories Tumble from the Past

Memories of the vibrant, smiling, confident young man who was our President come tumbling from the past that will never die for labor union members who gave him their affection and their support—waving his hand and grinning at a warm burst of applause from AFL-CIO convention audiences; standing while federation Pres. George Meany pins on a delegate's badge; asking labor's support at a Detroit rally on labor's own day; shaking hands with friendly workers at a construction site; signing a new law with pens he cheerfully gave away; greeting students in the White House Rose Garden; exchanging ideas with officers of AFL-CIO unions and AFL-CIO Executive Council members at White House gatherings.





Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson

TO LYNDON B. JOHNSON has come the awesome responsibility of leading the United States of America and the free world. That this responsibility has come under circumstances which we know are to him, as to us all, unthinkable only multiplies the burdens that are his.

The nation and the world are fortunate indeed to have, in Pres. Johnson, a man of vast legislative experience, who was given extraordinary responsibilities during his service as Vice President and who acquitted himself with distinction in each of these tasks. He is deeply committed to the program of his martyred predecessor and he was clearly a partner in its design and scope.

The fulfillment of this program remains of primary importance to our own country and to the cause of freedom. America must be strong in every way — militarily, economically, socially. America must be generous, wise and prudent. America must above all be true to its destiny.

We know Pres. Johnson shares these objectives. We know he will prove equal to the problems and challenges which will await him.

We extend to him, in this most tragic hour in the history of our great republic, our warm, understanding and sympathetic support.

On behalf of millions of American workers and their families, we pledge to the new President of the United States of America our complete backing in the dark and dangerous days that lie ahead.

Hatred in America

THE BRUTAL ASSASSINATION of Pres. John F. Kennedy came as an overwhelming shock to the American people. Now, as the sense of shock wears off, all of our people are asking, "How? Why was such a thing possible in a civilized society?"

America and the world await an answer. Only through such an answer, complete and beyond dispute, can the American system of justice retain the confidence of the people and its good name throughout the world.

Therefore it is wholly proper that Pres. Johnson has mobilized the full resources of the federal government to uncover and make public the whole truth behind the slaying of his beloved predecessor.

But one fact is already clear. No matter what the identity or motive of the man who held the gun, hatred pulled the trigger.

Hatred—blind, bitter, savage hatred—is on the rise in America. There is the hatred of which Birmingham has become the symbol. There is the hatred exemplified by the John Birch Society and the followers of Gen. Walker. There is the hatred of the fanatical Communists. There is no choice among them; for hatred in any form is evil.

Hatred often seeks to masquerade as a strongly-held belief. But the difference is fundamental. Hatred denies the right of others to hold contrary beliefs; indeed, hatred seeks to destroy other beliefs and those who profess them.

Hatred is a clear and present threat to American society, for hatred is the antithesis of democracy. Hatred murders reason as well as men; and without reason, no free society can survive.

Let us pray that the tragedy which hatred has visited upon our land will awaken the people to this peril of their own making, and touch the hearts of those whom hatred has corrupted.

AFL-CIO Executive Council
Nov. 26, 1963

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Chief Justice's Tribute:

Forces Stimulated by Hatred Seen in Kennedy Assassination

Following are excerpts from two of the tributes paid the late Pres. Kennedy, delivered at the Rotunda of the Capitol where his body lay in state.

Chief Justice Earl Warren

THERE IS NOTHING that adds shock to our sadness as the assassination of our leader, chosen as he is to embody the ideals of our people, the faith we have in our institutions and our belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Such misfortunes have befallen the nation on other occasions, but never more shockingly than two days ago. We are saddened; we are stunned; we are perplexed.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a great and good President—the friend of all men of good will—a believer in the dignity and equality of all human beings, a fighter for justice and apostle of peace, has been snatched from our midst by the bullet of an assassin.

What moved some misguided wretch to do this horrible deed may never be known to us, but we do know that such acts are commonly stimulated by forces of hatred and malevolence, such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life.

What a price we pay for this fanaticism! It has been said that the only thing we learn from history is that we do not learn. But surely we can learn if we have the will to do so. Surely there is a lesson to be learned from this tragic event.

If we really love this country; if we truly love justice and mercy; if we fervently want to make this nation better for those who are to follow us, we can at least abjure the hatred that consumes people, the false accusations that divide us and the bitterness that begets violence.

IS IT TOO MUCH to hope that the martyrdom of our beloved President might even soften the hearts of those who would themselves recoil from assassination, but who do not shrink from spreading the venom which kindles thoughts of it in others?

Our nation is bereaved. The whole world is poorer because of his loss. But we can all be better Americans because John Fitzgerald Kennedy has passed our way; because he has been our chosen leader at a time in history when his character, his vision and his quiet courage have enabled him to chart for us a safe course through the shoals of treacherous seas that encompass the world.

And now that he is relieved of the almost superhuman burdens we imposed on him, may he rest in peace.

Sen. Mike Mansfield

THERE WAS A SOUND of laughter; in a moment, it was no more. And so, she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a wit in a man neither young nor old, but a wit full of an old man's wisdom and of a child's wisdom, and then, in a moment, it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a man marked with the scars of his love of country, a body active with the surge of a life far, far from spent and, in a moment, it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a father with a little boy, a little girl and a joy of each in the other. In a moment it was no more, and so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a husband who asked much and gave much and, out of the giving and the asking, wove with a woman what could not be broken in life, and, in a moment, it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands, and kissed him and closed the lid of a coffin.

A piece of each of us died at that moment. Yet, in death he gave of himself to us. He gave us a good heart from which the laughter came. He gave us of a profound wit, from which a great leadership emerged. He gave us of a kindness and a strength fused into human courage to seek peace without fear.

HE GAVE US of his love that we, too, in turn, might give. He gave that we might give of ourselves, that we might give to one another until there would be no room, no room at all, for the bigotry, the hatred, prejudice and the arrogance which converged in that moment of horror to strike him down.

In leaving us—these gifts, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States, leaves with us. Will we take them, Mr. President? Will we have, now, the sense and the responsibility and the courage to take them?

I pray to God that we shall, and under God we will.

Council on Kennedy:

U.S. Has More Than Memories: 'A Program, A Practical Dream'

This is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement on the late Pres. John F. Kennedy at an emergency meeting in Washington on Nov. 26, 1963.

THE INCREDIBLE LOSS of Pres. Kennedy has put a stunned world in mourning.

Taken from our midst in madness and violence was a young man of stature and strength, a man with a zest for life, who had gaiety and wit and wisdom beyond his years. And even more, taken from us was a leader of greatness and courage and compassion—a humanitarian whose love of his fellow man was broad beyond belief.

All who love freedom and their fellow man now mourn. Aside from his immediate family, none mourn him more than the working people of this world, the voiceless millions bowed with grief. Only a handful of them knew him personally. But to all he was their leader, their champion, their friend.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy earned their confidence, their trust, their friendship. He gave them courage and a sense of destiny. He led them toward great victories over adversity that only a man of compassion could understand.

Only last September millions of the lowest paid of this land had reason to be thankful to Pres. Kennedy. Through his leadership, millions finally won the protection of the minimum wage law. These and other millions, through improvements in the minimum wage law, had more money to spend.

To the world's cynics, it was a raise of only 10 cents an hour. But Pres. Kennedy knew it was milk and bread and shoes for millions of his fellow citizens, and because he knew, he fought; because he fought, millions were his beneficiaries.

He knew too the misery and hopelessness of people in depressed areas and because he felt their suffering, workers who were once marked obsolete because of technological change today have a new chance for gainful employment.

He brought homes within the grasp of many; deplored and detested the slums that degrade our land; sought the abolition of exploitation and suffering and misery. And those for whom he fought will be eternally grateful.

Most of all, John Kennedy understood the degradation and humiliation that millions of Americans of different race and religious belief know in too many parts of our land. A descendant of immigrants, a communicant of a religious faith that also knew persecution, Pres. Kennedy put his heart and strength into the struggle for civil rights.

More than any President since Abraham Lincoln, whose fate he shared, John Kennedy brought to America understanding of the struggle, appreciation of the plight of the victims of discrimination and segregation, determination that America must —and would—win this battle against hatred.

And never did John Kennedy lapse into the smugness of victory. No success meant relaxation to him. He knew always that there were new goals ahead, new victories needed, new enemies of mankind to be conquered.

The prosperity which marked his 1,031 days in office was only a source of partial satisfaction to him. As he told us only a week before his martyrdom, partial prosperity is not enough; there can be no satisfaction while millions go jobless.

* * *

THAT WAS TYPICAL of John Kennedy for across the whole spectrum of American life—economic and social—John F. Kennedy stood for progress. He had no low horizons. He had faith in the limitless capacity of America and of Americans. He was a realist in both foreign and domestic affairs and he faced the realities without fear.

It was that very courage which, when the Soviets challenged us with their Cuban missiles, brought the world through one of its most perilous periods. The surprised respect which that crucial event won from the Communist world, and from our allies as well, may well go down in history as a turning-point in mankind's struggle for peace and freedom.

For even as we Americans thought of him as our leader, John Kennedy was much more than that. He was not only a national leader but a world leader. He had the respect of presidents, prime ministers and kings; and somehow he had also won the faith and confidence of the world's people, in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America alike.

The evidence is not merely in the assemblage of heads of state who came here to pay their last respects. Far more moving confirmation has been found on streetcorners throughout the world, from London to Laos, where the people of every race and every nation gathered to mourn a man they knew was wholly devoted to peace, freedom and progress everywhere on earth. The flood of messages expressing the most poignant sorrow from trade union organizations throughout the world which we have received, evidences this fact.

There are few men in any age—men who can combine in themselves the fresh eye of youth with the wisdom of experience; the warmth of instinct with the coldness of necessity; the scholar's grasp with the politician's astuteness—men who dare to dream great dreams and yet dare to be practical as well.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was such a man and, because he was, our sorrow is all the greater.

* * *

A WEEK BEFORE his assassination he spoke these words to us:

"Marshal Lyautey, the great French marshal, went out to his gardener and asked him to plant a tree. The gardener said, 'Why plant it? It won't flower for 100 years.' 'In that case,' the Marshal said, 'plant it this afternoon.'

"That is what we have to do."

That is indeed what John F. Kennedy felt this nation had to do, and he was determined to see that it was done.

This grieving nation is left with more than memories; it has been bequeathed a program, a practical dream, whose fulfillment will be the lasting monument to the leader who conceived it.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council speaks for workers everywhere in mourning the loss of this great and beloved man, a loss all the more terrible for the manner in which it was suffered. We extend to his widow, whose magnificent courage during these tragic days has won the admiration of all; to his children, to his parents and to the other members of his family our most profound condolences.

To his memory, we pledge our unstinting devotion to the building of the world of which he dreamed—a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men.

Continue Session, Congress Urged

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent the following identical letters to the majority and minority leaders of both Houses:

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, meeting in an emergency session immediately after the tragic assassination of Pres. Kennedy, has asked me to transmit to you their earnest plea that the Congress of the United States remain in session and pass the program that our martyred President proposed.

It seems to us that there would be no more fitting memorial from the great legislative bodies in which he served with such distinction than to go on with the business of the Republic with a new sense of urgency. The Congress, it seems to us, owes it to the new President and to the nation to fulfill its constitutional role in this tragic hour. The necessities of these times, both at home and abroad, dictate such a decision.

I am sure that John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who loved the democratic process, would want the Congress to continue in operation; would want it to enact a program of good for all the people of the nation; would want it to erect in his memory a monument—not of brick or mortar—but of solid accomplishment for the good of this nation.

The Executive Council has asked me to transmit this message as well to your colleagues in the leadership of both Houses and of both parties.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT WAS A SHORT TERM for John Fitzgerald Kennedy in the White House—two years, 10 months, two days—but he filled them with legislative proposals that to a lesser man might have seemed enough, or more than enough for two full terms totaling eight years.

So they would have been, except that the country had stood so long almost on dead center, immobilized in its domestic affairs. Mr. Kennedy felt most urgently that this generation had an obligation to the future—an obligation to leave for those of the next generation a social structure as vibrant and sound in its time as Franklin D. Roosevelt had bequeathed to those who came after him.

It was a recurring theme in his speeches, from the acceptance address at the 1960 Democratic National Convention that nominated him through his last appearance before a labor group—his speech to the AFL-CIO convention in New York last Nov. 15.

The country has "steadily increased in wealth and strength" since 1945, he noted, and "it is no accident. It is because of the steps taken in the '30s" that "laid the foundations for progress."

"It is our obligation in the 1960s to do those things in Congress and the various states which will make it possible for others in the 1970s and 1980s to continue to live in prosperity."

We can take pride in our $600 billion economy and our 70 million people at work, he continued, "only when they are underwriting to the fullest extent" programs "to improve our schools, to rebuild our cities, to counsel our youth, to assure our health, to care for our aged and infirm."

* * *

WE HAVE NOT HAD the kind of Congress in the last three years that responds enthusiastically to such an appeal. Any Congress tends to legislate swiftly only in moments of crisis, only when the crisis can be seen quite literally. The machinery of the House and Senate is geared to slow down legislation, not to expedite it, and this nation lives today on two planes—the 70 million who have jobs, fulltime jobs, and may perhaps be called "affluent," and the almost hidden 4 million without jobs and the other millions on part-time jobs or low-paid jobs, who scarcely know the meaning of the word. The American "under-class," Gunnar Myrdal calls the latter.

So Congress slashed or ignored a great many Kennedy proposals—proposals to modernize our health and unemployment insurance programs, to use great chunks of money to upgrade our school systems from the elementary level to graduate college levels, to rescue the cities from traffic snarls.

A President cannot pass the bills; he can merely propose them. Roosevelt had no luck with domestic reform measures after 1938; the original wage-hour bill had to be pried out of House Committee with the same kind of discharge petition that is now being attempted to pry the new civil rights bill out of the Rules Committee. After that there were no more reform bills that Congress would accept, although Roosevelt lived until 1945, although Harry S. Truman had a civil rights program of his own beginning in 1947 that would be creditable if passed today.

* * *

THE 46-YEAR-OLD KENNEDY was a son of affluence but he was sensitive to the "under-class." He was sensitive to the needs of the minorities in American life, to the needs of the dispossessed and of non-owning groups, to our responsibilities for the future.

The manner of his death was brutal and shocking. The hates and passions that produced the deed are even more brutal and shocking.

He said, once, that men in our time may remember well only two dates—where they were and how they heard of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the death of Roosevelt. We can now add one more date: Few will forget where they were and what they were doing and how they heard of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy in the streets of Dallas and the terrible events that followed it.

He brought to our national life grace and dignity and wit; he was an unashamed intellectual; he stood for that which is good in our tradition. And if all the bills he urged did not pass in his own days, some of them will most certainly be passed in the Administration of his successor, Pres. Johnson, and the standards of the country will be elevated because of it.

Stevenson Says 'Thanks' For Mrs. Roosevelt Fund

New York—For Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, the AFL-CIO convention here represented "old home week."

Saying "it is good for me to be among old friends—among friends in fair weather and foul," Stevenson extended thanks "for the very encouraging and heartening response to our appeal" for support of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

He said he was grateful to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other leaders of labor for helping carry on through the foundation, especially in the field of the humanities, the work of "that good, great and glorious woman." Mrs. Roosevelt in her lifetime "made perhaps more people mad at her than anybody, including her husband," and yet she died "the most beloved and perhaps the most widely respected woman of this century," he said.

Stevenson is chairman of the foundation, to which the AFL-CIO and affiliates have pledged major financial support.

TWO YOUNG LADIES bowed with exquisite courtesy as the convention applauded when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the attention of delegates to the presence of many foreign visitors.

Major Effort Sought To Open Jobs to Youth

New York—The AFL-CIO convention, pointing out the harsh impact of unemployment on teenagers and the limited opportunities open to untrained youth, has urged a stepped-up attack on problems facing young people.

About 40 percent of the unemployed today are young people, mostly teenagers, noted a resolution adopted by the delegates. And one of every four Negro youths between the ages of 16 and 21 is jobless, it added.

The resolution warned that the problems of youth unemployment, crime and delinquency are likely to increase as the population "explosion" pours record numbers of young jobseekers into the market during the 1960s.

No realistic or healthy solution is possible, the resolution said, until the nation's underlying social and economic problems are solved. Of these, it added, "the most urgent is the problem of full employment for all—young and old, Negro and white, skilled and unskilled."

In laying out an action program on children and youth, the resolution observed that the individual young person must be helped toward creating motivation within himself, but, it stressed, many environmental factors must be changed in the local community if this motivation is to be sustained.

"It is here that the cycle of poverty, frustration, dependency and defiant behavior must be broken," the resolution declared, adding that community resources so far have been "too little and too late."

The convention reaffirmed labor's support of the proposed Youth Employment Act and also:

- Pledged labor's support of programs to wipe out slums and provide low-rent housing, better schools and health facilities, needed recreational centers and higher welfare standards.
- Commended the work of a presidential Committee on Juvenile Delinquency & Youth Crime, noting the "modest but hopeful start" of anti-delinquency programs in 17 cities.
- Urged special attention to the report of the President's Committee on Youth Employment and its "new and stimulating" proposals for youth education, training and guidance.
- Protested any relaxation of child labor laws.

Merger Probes Urged In Newspaper Industry

New York—Steps to maintain a free and competitive press in the U.S. were urged by the AFL-CIO convention, specifically legislation to delay mergers and suspensions of newspapers and an investigation of possible violations of the anti-trust laws.

The delegates approved a resolution calling on Congress to enact legislation requiring newspaper publishers to give the Dept. of Justice 90 days notice of any contemplated merger, consolidation or acquisition and to make public all pertinent economic information.

It urged also advance notification to unions representing employes so they could exercise their right to bargain on the decision and protect the rights of their members.

Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild, which introduced the resolution, told the convention that "diversity of opinion in the market place" must be kept alive by preventing unnecessary mergers and suspensions. The resolution, he said, is asking for action to prevent an individual publisher, for at least a guaranteed period, from buying up newspapers "and make a chain simply because he has the money."

The resolution noted the trend toward monopoly with the shrinking of the number of cities with competing daily papers from 117 to 61 since the end of World War II.

Mrs. Curran Dies; NMU Head's Wife

New York—Mrs. Retta Toble Curran, wife of Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union and one of the founding members of the union her husband heads, died here of cancer.

Born in a log cabin built by her pioneer grandfather in Federal Dam, Minn., she was a waitress aboard passenger liners and was the first woman to walk off ship during the 1936 strikes that led to foundation of the NMU the following year.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a telegram of condolence to the NMU president on behalf of the Executive Council. Other survivors include a son, Joseph Paul Curran; two sisters and a brother. Funeral services were private.

Pay Increase Endorsed for U.S. Workers

New York—Legislation to give government employes a "catch-up" pay raise based on comparability with salaries in private industry was endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The resolution also backed other legislative goals of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, including an improved retirement program, a 35-hour workweek, opposition to the "work measurement system" used by the Post Office, a higher federal contribution to life and health insurance for employes, and a ban on the use of military personnel to fill civilian jobs.

The convention said all levels of government—federal, state, county and municipal—"should set an example for private industry in establishing satisfactory working conditions and modern labor-management techniques."

An amendment was urged to the executive order on employe-management relations in the federal service to provide for runoff elections for choice of a bargaining representative and to specify binding arbitration when negotiations are deadlocked.

The convention also asked elimination of the requirement that 60 percent of the eligible employes must vote in an election to validate the choice of a bargaining representative.

The resolution denounced and called for the repeal of state and local laws "forbidding or discouraging" union organization of public or quasi-public employes and called for state legislation and state and local executive action to affirm the right of collective bargaining.

'Study in Depth' Urged:

Health Needs Draw AFL-CIO Concern

New York—Labor expressed its concern with the quality, availability and financing of health care in a series of resolutions adopted at the AFL-CIO convention.

One called for "a fresh look" at the possibility of establishing a national health program and proposed that labor "join forces with other progressive groups" to "study in depth and design a new program which will make good health not a slogan but a reality for all Americans."

Another resolution cited the advantages of comprehensive prepaid, direct-service medical plans over the more common forms of Blue Cross and commercial hospital insurance.

It noted that in some areas the growth of comprehensive health programs has been slowed because union members are covered under contract by traditional forms of insurance. The resolution welcomed a growing number of "free choice" provisions being written into union-management contracts giving workers the option of choosing coverage under a direct-service plan.

The AFL-CIO urged its affiliates to contract for comprehensive programs covering their members where such programs exist, help in the establishment of direct-service programs in areas which do not have them, and promote the inclusion of free choice plans in all agreements.

In another area of health service, the convention directed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security to make a study of prepaid dental care programs and develop guides and principles in consultation with the dental profession.

'Piracy' Loophole Hit In Areas Program

New York—A loophole in the federal tax laws encouraging "plant piracy" by states and communities should be closed, the AFL-CIO convention declared in a resolution.

The measure attacked the "increasingly spreading" use of revenue from tax-free state and local bonds to build new plants as a "lure" to industrial runaways. The scheme offers a number of financial advantages to the employer, the convention noted, and in some cases the employer himself even buys the bonds and pockets the tax-free interest.

"No federal law or practice should tolerate this vicious use of public funds for private profit," the resolution declared. "It is incomprehensible that the federal government should continue to abet the creation of new distressed areas through tax loopholes on the one hand, while at the same time its Area Redevelopment Administration is seeking to mitigate the tragedy of chronic distress where it already exists."

The convention urged immediate enactment of amendments now awaiting clearance by the House Rules Committee to extend and beef up the ARA's financing. It called on the ARA itself to give "rigorous enforcement" to its mandate from Congress to reject projects that theaten jobs and labor standards, and to turn down any applicant who denies workers their right to form unions and bargain collectively.

CORRECTION

The Roofers have announced that delegates to the union's 16th convention in New York City recently voted 172-77 to raise the per capita tax from $1.50 to $2 a month. The AFL-CIO News reported mistakenly in the Nov. 2 issue that the vote was unanimous.

Quick Action Proposed on Consumer Bills

New York—Progress of consumer legislation in Congress has been "dishearteningly slow," the AFL-CIO said, despite hearings and investigations which have revealed "widespread abuses."

The convention reaffirmed labor's support of pending "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" bills and urged their "speedy approval."

It mourned the "untimely death" of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) as "a grievous blow to the consumer cause" and urged the passage of legislation he advocated to bring down the high price of prescription drugs.

The delegates denounced the pending quality stabilization bill, which would allow manufacturers to set the resale price of brand-name products. If this "anti-consumer legislation" should be passed, the AFL-CIO said, the President should promptly veto it.

The AFL-CIO commended White House establishment of a Consumer Advisory Council, urged that it be supported by an adequate staff and appropriations, and suggested "ultimately" establishment of a cabinet-level Dept. of Consumers.

Reform Urged In 'Archaic' U. S. Budget

New York—Reform of the federal government's annual budget—"the single most important fiscal document in the nation"—to provide clear separation of capital investment and current expense accounting was strongly urged in a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

Terming the present form of the budget "archaic and inadequate," the convention called for appointment by the president of a national commission on budget reform to submit legislative recommendations within a year "to develop a modern, business-like budget."

Lack of a separate capital budget, it went on, makes it "virtually impossible" to use the budget constructively for administrative management, legislative control and adequate economic analysis.

Of added importance, particularly to labor, the measure said, is that without a capital budget it is "extremely difficult to plan and execute needed programs in the public sector, calculated to stimulate job-creation, and on a long-range basis to aid in establishing adequate economic growth and stability for the nation."

The resolution proposed setting up one budget account for "general housekeeping expenses" of government and national security, and another for capital expenditures.

As an interim measure pending a major overhaul, the resolution recommended "continuation of the midyear budget review, the income and product account budget presentation, and amendment to the consolidated cash budget to account for total income and outgo, including the trust funds, and setting up two subsidiary accounts—for current expenses and for capital investments."

$9.2 Million Is Figure for AMC 'Sharing'

Detroit—The Auto Workers and the American Motors Co., announced that $9.2 million is available for the company's 29,538 organized workers under the negotiated "progress sharing" plan.

Under the profit-sharing plan negotiated by the union and the auto manufacturer in 1961, the firm will pay into the fund the equivalent of 16.5 cents per hour per worker, according to Dir. Douglas Fraser of the union's AMC Dept. This brings the combined two-year value of this part of the 1961 agreement to $19 million, Fraser said.

Two-thirds of the "progress sharing" allotment—$6.1 million this year—will be applied to certain costs of the pension and insurance programs for workers, and to build fund reserves to provide additional future benefits. The remaining $3.1 million will be credited, in company stock, to workers' accounts. A union-management committee will meet shortly to work out details for these purposes, the UAW said.

Loans Up to $10 Million:

Mexican Housing Gets AFL-CIO Aid

New York—The AFL-CIO and its affiliates will advance mortgage loans of up to $10 million to finance a workers' housing project in Mexico, Pres. George Meany reported here.

Plans for the housing project were developed by the social projects division of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, backed by U.S. labor and management, and the Agency for Intl. Development of the U.S. Dept. of State. AID Dir. David Bell signed an authorization Nov. 14 for full government guarantee of the financing. He termed the agreement a move pointing the way to new developments in Alliance for Progress operations.

Meany told the AFL-CIO convention the project site will be dedicated Nov. 30 and that an AFL-CIO representative will attend the ceremony. Sponsored by the Graphic Arts Association of Mexico, the project, near Mexico City, will provide condominium-type apartment units for some 18,000 workers and their families.

Construction will start soon, and completion is scheduled for next August. Financing was arranged through FHA-type mortgages providing for full repayment in monthly installments over a 20-year period, at an interest rate of 5.25 percent.

Negotiations with AID and coordination of the financing by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates were handled by Alexander Bookstaver, AFL-CIO investment director.

In his announcement, Meany spoke of the AIFLD as an organization which is "training Latin American unionists in the rudiments of our American trade union operation and also in the basic philosophy of a democratic society."

The social projects division, he pointed out, acts under contract with the U.S. government as the channeling agency between Latin American unions and the Alliance for Progress in developing housing and other social projects sponsored by labor.

The agency in its first year of operation, Meany reported, has built homes for workers in Honduras, and other projects, including the new one in Mexico, have been authorized. Heading the social projects division of the AIFLD as director is William C. Doherty, Jr., who was introduced to the delegates by Meany. He is the son of the U.S. ambassador to Jamaica, former Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty.

Meany stressed that the interest rate on the Mexican housing project makes possible lower monthly payments for the workers occupying the housing units.

NEW OFFICERS of the AFL-CIO national auxiliaries start two-year terms in office at ceremony conducted by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Left to right: Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director; Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, new president; Mrs. Elda Luebbert, secretary-treasurer; and these vice presidents: Mrs. Gertrude Gray, Mrs. Lillian Ehrlich, Mrs. Thelma Cullen, Mrs. Hazel Utter, Mrs. Catherine Gelles, Mrs. Lovella Porter, Mrs. Eleanor Marshick. Not visible behind Keenan is Mrs. Beatrice Weiland, vice president.

2.5 Million Units Seen Annual Need in Homes

New York—The volume of national housing construction must be kept at a minimum annual rate of 2.5 million units per year for the next 12 years to meet the rising need for good housing, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

The resolution reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for a federal department of housing and urban development; improvements in the low-rent, public housing program including relocation payments to families displaced by new projects; an expanded and strengthened urban renewal program; extension of middle-income housing programs for three years; removal of limitations on cooperative housing programs and a special series of programs on housing for the elderly.

The delegates also stressed the need to strengthen and extend coverage of the President's executive order on equal opportunity in housing and the enactment of state and local laws to outlaw all discrimination in housing.

The resolution called also for prevailing wage standards in all housing programs receiving financial assistance from the federal government, a comprehensive program of community facilities and open spaces around new housing projects and continued support for the national housing conference.

Convention Endorses Home Rule for D. C.

New York—Home rule for the District of Columbia was endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention. Delegates also voted support for representation in Congress for residents of the nation's capital.

RECEIPTS FROM DINNER honoring Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers, totaling $20,000, were turned over to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the AFL-CIO Committee for the UN, which sponsors the friendship house for labor delegates to the United Nations. Shown left to right are Business Manager Michael Sampson of UWUA Local 1-2; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, chairman of the dinner committee; Meany, and Pres. Harold T. Rigley of Local 1-2.

Private Job Agencies Hit; Probe Asked

New York—A congressional investigation of private, fee-charging employment agencies was proposed by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution which condemned agency-led attacks on the public employment service.

The attempt to curtail the operations of the U.S. Employment Service, the AFL-CIO charged, is intended "to force workers into private fee-charging agencies."

Unless states strengthen regulation of private agencies "so that excessive fees and misrepresentation of job opportunities will no longer be condoned," the resolution said, the AFL-CIO will urge federal registration and supervision of fee-charging employment agencies.

The convention declared that the national interest demands full utilization of the USES so that "American workers, whether they work for wages or salaries, whether they are employed or unemployed, whether they are physically well or partially disabled, and whether they have had job experience or are just getting out of school, all should be able to choose counseling, guidance and placement help when they need it without having to commit their future earnings."

Local Action Urged to Aid Unemployed

New York—The AFL-CIO convention called on local central bodies in communities hard hit by unemployment to help develop broad programs to ensure that "no unemployed worker or his family will go without food, clothing, shelter and medical care."

A resolution pointed out that the AFL-CIO is attacking the problem of high-level unemployment and technological change by pushing for federal action to bring full employment.

But to relieve the "misery and suffering" of the jobless and their families, the resolution said, the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities should aid local bodies in developing comprehensive service and referral programs.

Labor has an obligation and a responsibility to its unemployed members and the jobless generally, the statement declared, and should act with public and voluntary social welfare agencies to aid them.

Arbiters Give Railroads Authority to End Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

- Railroads may declare any or all of the estimated 40,000 locomotive firemen jobs in road or yard service unnecessary.
- The union may veto the elimination of 10 percent of the jobs on the management list on the ground that a fireman is necessary for safety; the union's determination is not subject to challenge.
- Regardless of the number of jobs eliminated, fireman-helpers with 10 or more years of service shall retain their jobs under present rules until they quit or retire. Apparently 65 percent of all firemen are in this group.
- Firemen with two to 10 years of seniority retain their job rights but can be transferred by management to comparable jobs elsewhere. with a guarantee of no loss of earnings for a five-year period.
- Firemen with less than two years service prior to the effective date of the arbitration award can be terminated, but will receive a lump sum separation allowance.
- All presently employed trainmen and brakemen (the job terms are used interchangeably), regardless of length of service, will retain their present job rights.
- The standard train crew on mainline freight service, the board declared, consists of a conductor-foreman and two trainmen-brakemen. That can not be reduced. However, either party may move to increase or decrease the number of train crew members in yard service, on branch lines or on main lines where existing practice is to use more or less than the standard crew.
- If the parties cannot agree on changes in the train crew, either side may bring the dispute to binding arbitration. However, a job marked for elimination may be vacated only through attrition.

Under the law passed by Congress last August, the arbitration award stays in effect for two years. What happens thereafter remains unclear.

The arbitration board refused to give an opinion as to whether, at the end of that period, the new rules become the status quo. If this were the case, any proposed change would have to begin afresh the time-consuming procedures of the Railway Labor Act. A contrary interpretation would leave the unions free to strike if they had not, meantime, reached a voluntary settlement with management.

Gilbert, speaking for his union and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, said the award will be contested in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Unconstitutionality Charged

The engine unions contend that the law compelling arbitration is unconstitutional. And in any event, they maintain, the arbitration panel "grossly exceeded its jurisdiction" by disregarding certain areas of tentative agreement between the parties based on proposals made last summer by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The labor members also contended that the board disregarded the instruction from Congress to consider safety factors and instead "left the determination of safe transportation exclusively to railroad management."

McDonald charged that the arbitration panel's decision to allow review of the train crew size for all yard jobs and some road jobs "will bring havoc to the industry." He said the chiefs of the train unions will meet in Washington Dec. 2 to consider future action.

Unless overturned or postponed by the courts, the arbitration award takes effect 60 days from the Nov. 26 date the report was submitted.

Convention 'Best Ever,' ILPA Says

New York—The Intl. Labor Press Association concluded the "best convention" held in the history of the 52-year-old organization, retiring ILPA Pres. Bernard R. Mullady reported to the AFL-CIO convention.

A key development was the decision to expand ILPA services to the labor movement by employment of a full-time field secretary to assist labor papers and to promote the publication of more labor papers in areas where none exist.

Mullady reviewed the stepped-up services program of ILPA, including the sale of 30,000 copies of a union press relations guide produced by the organization and the success of another booklet to help a local union or central body in starting a publication. The ILPA is currently working on a glossary of labor terms to aid labor reporters and a handbook on advertising problems.

Johnson Presses Civil Rights, Tax Bills

Enactment of Kennedy Program Urged as Most Fitting Memorial

(Continued from Page 1)

speedily heed his advice and act in a spirit of national unity."

Johnson, the nation's 36th President, delivered his message to Congress just five days after Kennedy was struck down, two days after the dead President had been buried on a gently sloping hillside in Arlington National Cemetery overlooking the nation's capital.

Trying Period

For the new Chief Executive the period of picking up the reins of government after the shocking circumstance of Kennedy's death had been laborious as well as painful. He asked the cabinet and all U.S. ambassadors abroad to stay at their posts, the staff that Kennedy had assembled at the White House to remain to help him.

Dozens of dignitaries from foreign lands—heads of state and high-ranking officials — came for the Kennedy funeral, and Johnson saw them all to tell them personally that the policies of the U.S. would remain stable and strong.

His message to Congress was interrupted repeatedly with applause —most strikingly when he pledged himself to carry forward Kennedy's civil rights program and when he warned against the forces of "bitterness and bigotry."

"Our most immediate tasks are here on this [Capitol] Hill," he said bluntly.

"No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor" the dead President, he declared, than swift passage of "the civil rights bill for which he fought."

"We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights," he said. "We have talked for 100 years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter—and to write it in books of law."

No next step by Congress, he continued, "could more fittingly continue" Kennedy's work "than the earliest passage of the tax bill for which he fought," which if passed without delay "means more security for those now working and more jobs for those now without them."

Johnson gave short shrift to suggestions that Congress should now go home, that it should meet the shock of Kennedy's death by a recess or adjournment, by taking a rest before picking up the threads again next January.

Recalls Years in Congress

A respect for the "independence and integrity" of the legislative branch of government "is deep in the marrow of my bones," he told the joint session, reminding the legislators that he had served long in the House and Senate.

"With equal firmness," he said, "I believe in the capacity and the ability of the Congress . . . to act—to act wisely, vigorously and speedily when the need arises.

"The need is here. The need is now. I ask your help. I know we meet in grief but let us also meet in renewed dedication and renewed vigor. Let us meet in action, in tolerance and mutual understanding.

"John Kennedy's death commands what his life conveyed—that America must move forward."

He reminded Congress that less than three years ago Kennedy had given them a creed in his inaugural address — that though the nation's work might not be finished "in the first thousand days nor perhaps even in our lifetime on this planet, let us begin."

"In this moment of new resolve I would say to my fellow Americans, let us continue," said the President.

He struck the theme of action repeatedly.

"This is no time for delay. It is a time for action—strong, forward-looking action on the pending education bills . . . on the pending foreign aid bill . . . on youth employment opportunities . . . on the remaining appropriation bills."

He had "shared many moments of pride" with members of Congress during the years Capitol Hill had been his home, he said again, because of its "ability to act; to meet any crisis; to distill from differences strong programs of national action."

'I Need Your Help'

"An assassin's bullet has thrust upon me the awesome burden of the presidency," he said. "I am here today to say that I need your help; I cannot bear this burden alone. I need the help of all Americans."

Johnson spelled out the nation's obligations in the field of foreign policy: "We will be resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those with whom we differ; generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause."

As there can be "no losers in peace and no victors in war" in our age, he continued, "we must be prepared at one and the same time for both the confrontation of power and the limitation of power. Those who test our courage will find it strong and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable."

And from the chamber of the House—a chamber of representative government, he pointed out—"all the world [must] know and none misunderstand," that "I rededicate this government to the unswerving support of the United Nations" and all our other commitments to our allies, to mutual assistance, to the Alliance for Progress.

Johnson gave with equal firmness a pledge "to carry on the fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease—in other lands and in our own."

"We will serve all of the nation, not one section or one sector or one group, but all Americans," he said. "These are the United States —a united people with unity of purpose."

THREE REPRESENTATIVES of local affiliates of the National Council of Senior Citizens are shown as they arrived to testify before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of the King-Anderson hospital care bill. From left: John Fitzpatrick, Detroit Council of Senior Citizens; Mrs. Bessie Gottlieb, representing Chicago area senior citizens associations, and B. F. Jackson, appearing for the New York City Congress of Senior Citizens. They and other senior citizen witnesses waited patiently for 10 hours for the opportunity to tell committee members what passage of the bill would mean to them and the people they represent.

Douglas Urges Fraud Probes Of AMA Disc

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) has asked Congress and the Post Office Dept. to investigate the American Medical Association's distribution of a recording purporting to be a transcription of a speech by a district director of the Steelworkers.

The record, issued by the AMA's Political Action Committee (AMPAC), has been denounced as "an absolute fraud" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Paul Normile, the USWA director whose name was used, charged in a $400,000 libel suit against the AMA that the record portrays him as "a tough-talking bully" and declared that he never made that speech or any similar speech.

Douglas told the Senate that "independent observers report there is no doubt that this record is pure fabrication," that it is obvious that it is "faked."

Describing the AMA as the "most powerful and best financed lobby in the country in its opposition to health care for the aged," Douglas said Congress "has an obligation to investigate this matter." He also wrote Postmaster Gen. John Gronouski urging an investigation into possible mail fraud in connection with the distribution of the recording.

Labor Sends Check For Mrs. Tippitt

The AFL-CIO has sent a message of sympathy and a check for $1,000 to Mrs. J. D. Tippitt, widow of the Dallas, Tex., policeman who was murdered in a search for the killer of Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO personally will present the check and a letter from Pres. George Meany to the widow.

Job Rise Fails to Dent October Unemployment

Nonfarm payroll employment went up another 100,000 in October while unemployment stayed at 3.5 million and 5.5 per cent of the work force, the Labor Dept. said in its monthly detailed report on the labor force.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose from 58.2 million in September to 58.3 million in October, a period when there is usually little change. The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, which issued the report, said the pickup in jobs has continued almost uninterrupted since last December, and the number of employed is 1.4 million above the year-ago figure.

The service industries—transportation, trade, finance, service and government — produced approximately 80 percent of the rise. The remaining 20 percent occurred in the goods-producing industries, the BLS reported.

Most of the rise was attributed to state and local government payrolls, chiefly schools, where 170,000 were added. Partially offsetting these increases, the report said, were seasonal declines of 50,000 jobs in contract construction and 60,000 in manufacturing.

BLS said the drop in factory employment to 17.3 million was primarily because of seasonal reductions in food processing.

The jobless rate for adult men, seasonally adjusted, was 4.1 percent and for adult women 5.4 percent. The unemployment rate for teenagers—15.4 percent—was not significantly changed from September.

The total labor force rose by 300,000 to 76.1 million. Total nonagricultural employment rose seasonally by more than 300,000 to 64.5 million. Farm employment was estimated at 5.4 million, the bureau reported.

Congress Turns to Bills After Pause to Mourn

(Continued from Page 1)

the House floor this year if the Rules Committee fails to act.

The House Ways & Means Committee was expected to resume shortly its hearings on the labor-backed King-Anderson bill providing hospital care for the elderly financed through the social security system. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to be an early witness.

Cabinet Members Testify

During hearings before Pres. Kennedy's death, three Cabinet members strongly endorsed the King-Anderson bill—Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman. Testimony supporting the bill was also given by labor witnesses, the Group Health Association of America, National Consumers League and—with particular effectiveness—by a group of elderly men and women representing city and state affiliates of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Two major aid to education bills—providing federal grants and loans to colleges and expanding vocational education—had been passed in differing versions by each house and were awaiting final action.

Also pending was a Senate decision on whether to accept a straight one-year extension of the Mexican farm labor program by the House or insist on a conference to seek to incorporate at least some of the reforms voted by the Senate for the labor-opposed bracero program.

Still ahead also is the second round battle over foreign aid. The $3.7 billion authorization passed by the Senate and the $3.5 billion authorization voted by the House are expected to be reconciled in conference committee. Whatever the final figure, it will be far below the $4.5 billion requested by Kennedy.

Foreign aid opponents are expected to seek to attempt even deeper cuts when the actual appropriations are voted on.

Scheduled to be resumed as Congress turns back to its unfinished business are House subcommittee hearings on shorter work-week proposals and Senate subcommittee hearings on the impact of automation. The congressional future book also lists House hearings on extended coverage under the Wage-Hour Act.

11-30-63

In what might be termed a posthumous victory for the late President and a vote of confidence in Pres. Johnson, the Senate defeated—by tabling—a bill by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) which would have prohibited federal agencies from guaranteeing loans to finance the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union or any other trade with Communist nations.

Before Kennedy's death, the vote had been expected to be close.

As the Senate met the day after Kennedy's funeral, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) read to a hushed chamber a letter which Kennedy had written him "to urge in the strongest possible terms" that the Senate defeat the bill.

Confidence in Johnson

Earlier Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), ranking Republican member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, noted that Johnson had specifically endorsed the wheat sale to Soviet Russia in a speech earlier in the month. He urged the Senate to express its confidence in the new President by defeating the bill.

Echoing this sentiment, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) told the Senate he would oppose the Mundt bill because "never was it more essential for us to demonstrate our support for the President in his efforts to carry out the policies initiated by Pres. Kennedy."

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75 Million Jobs Key Goal, Johnson Tells U.S. Labor

Rights Vote Signature Drive Set

By David L. Perlman

The House Democratic leadership, after a White House meeting with Pres. Johnson, opened a drive for signatures on a discharge petition to force the civil rights bill out of the Rules Committee and to a floor vote.

Johnson, in his address to a joint session of Congress after assuming the presidency, listed passage of civil rights legislation as the "first" of the "immediate tasks" before Congress. He said no eulogy "could more eloquently honor Pres. Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill."

Speaker John W. McCormack told newsmen the discharge petition would be filed on Dec. 9 by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), and that "as far as the leadership of the House is concerned, every effort will be made" to pry the bill out of the Rules Committee.

He said the rarely-used procedure was decided on after he had been unable to obtain an agreement from Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) to call hearings on the rights bill early this month and clear it for floor action in January.

Labor is "going to go out" to get signatures on the discharge petition, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters after the federation's Executive Council met with Johnson at the White House.

The discharge petition, to be successful, must be signed by 218 congressmen—a majority of the

(Continued on Page 3)

PRES. JOHNSON is congratulated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after the Chief Executive in a statement in the White House Rose Garden asked labor's help in pushing enactment of the pending civil rights bill, tax bill and King-Anderson hospital care bill. Other members of the federation executive council, who met with Johnson Dec. 4, applaud the President's statement.

$900 Million Program:

Public Works Bill Clears House Unit

A bill to extend the accelerated public works program another year—with an additional $900 million authorized to finance it—won 16-15 approval from the House Public Works Committee.

The committee acted after hearings at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that it would be a "tragedy" if the program were permitted to die early next year "in view of America's continued unsolved and dangerous unemployment rate." Meany had urged a $2 billion program geared "to create jobs where they are needed most."

The bill, sponsored by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), carried by the one-vote margin after a Republican motion to defer action until the Administration makes known its views lost on a 15-15 tie vote. Opponents charged that the measures defied economy pledges by Pres. Johnson and the late Pres. Kennedy. The measure now goes to the Rules Committee.

In Senate action, the labor-opposed "bracero" program under which Mexican farm workers are brought into the United States was extended for one more year. The Senate voted 50-36 to drop an amendment aimed at protecting the interests of domestic farm workers and to accept the House-passed extension bill.

At the start of the debate, however, Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) gave assurances to the Senate that he will not seek any further extension of the program.

He said supporters of the program are on notice "that the Senate will not act again on this measure."

Similar statements had been made in the House when that body, reversing an earlier vote killing a two-year extension, approved the one-year continuation. A number of congressmen from both parties told the House during the debate that this was the "last time" they would vote for the bracero program.

Importation of Mexican farm

(Continued on Page 3)

5 Rail Unions File Challenge To Arbitration

Rail operating unions filed a double-edged court challenge to the work rules order of an arbitration board established by Congress and warned that "the future of collective bargaining" is at stake.

The five unions involved in the work rules dispute declared in a joint statement that the arbitration board exceeded the authority given it by Congress and that the arbitration law itself is unconstitutional.

The "compulsion" applied in the rules dispute, the unions said, "would force 200,000 railroad operating employes to work under conditions far inferior to the conditions bought and paid for through collective bargaining." The precedent set, "if allowed to go unchallenged," would encourage management to continue to look to Congress rather than collective bargaining to resolve disputes, they stated.

Under the arbitration award, railroads could eliminate over a period

(Continued on Page 7)

Asks Major Assault on Joblessness

By Willard Shelton

"The goal of this Administration is 75 million jobs," Pres. Johnson declared after a White House meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council also attended by cabinet members and other ranking government officials.

In a public statement in the White House Rose Garden, the President said that "more jobs" is "the number one [domestic] issue today and tomorrow."

He called on both labor and business groups to help him spur passage of the tax-cut bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee, saying that enactment of that bill would be "the most massive single attack we can make" on the problem of chronic high-level joblessness.

The President in his public statement also stressed the pending civil rights bill and the long-delayed medicare (King-Anderson) bill as measures on which he asked the help of labor.

The civil rights bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee has been "denied a hearing in the House Rules Committee," he observed.

"The endless abrasions of delay, neglect and indifference" in the human rights field, he said, "have rubbed raw the national conscience."

The medicare bill, which would establish a social security system of providing hospital and nursing-home care for aged citizens, "cries out for enactment," he said, and added:

"Unless we can enact an adequate medicare program, a large segment of our population will be denuded financially by severe illness."

'Sound, Constructive'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that Johnson had made a "good, sound, constructive statement" and that the Executive Coun-

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Labor Backs Proposal For Automation Study

Congress should establish a "broadly representative" commission on automation, the AFL-CIO declared, "to prevent the juggernaut of technological progress from leaving a path of frustrated and defeated human beings in its wake."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee that an automation commission—as envisioned by the late Pres. Kennedy—is needed to avert "social havoc" and help bring about "an orderly and socially responsible adjustment to technological change."

Nine senators have joined in a bipartisan resolution authorizing the President to appoint a 25-member commission, with an executive director, to seek to pinpoint the areas of major technological changes during the next 10 years and to make recommendations to deal with the problems and alleviate hardships.

In a message to Congress last July, Kennedy saw such a commission as a "pioneer in the social, political and economic aspects of automation to the same extent that our science and industry have pio-

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ILGWU Cited in Last Bill Signed by Late President

The last bill signed by the late Pres. Kennedy was one authorizing the striking of medals to commemorate the founding in 1914 of the first union-operated health center in the United States—that of the Ladies' Garment Workers in New York City.

A bill sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) was passed by Congress and signed into law Nov. 20. It authorizes the striking of silver medals and bronze copies marking the 50th anniversary of the ILGWU centers which now serve 135,000 individuals a year.

SOME PROGRESS in the long struggle of the Musicians for stable wages and longer playing seasons for symphony orchestras was reported at the union's third annual symphony symposium in New York City. Speakers included W. McNeil Lowry, standing, program director of the Ford Foundation's Humanities & Arts Div., who announced the foundation will survey the needs in music and other areas of the arts. AFM officials, from left, are Treas. George V. Clancy, Sec. Stanley Ballard and Pres. Herman Kenin.

Symphony Musicians Report Gains In Struggle for More Job Stability

New York—Contract improvements won by the Musicians for players in six major symphony orchestras "reflect a new public consciousness of the responsibility shared by business, labor and the community for keeping cultural music alive."

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin made that report at the 3rd annual Symphony Symposium here where local and international union representatives reported on progress in the long struggle for stabilized wages and longer playing seasons for symphony musicians. Kenin posed this question:

"If the libraries and museums are necessary to year-around mass education and enjoyment in America, why should symphony music be limited to seasonal presentations?"

The answer is not yet in sight, but some groups, mainly the large symphonies, are pointing the way, he said.

Each local symphony must survive under local ground rules and widely varying budgets, he noted, and no general pattern can be advanced. But, he added, "the exchange of contract provisions, bargaining information and procedures brought to the symposium by spokesmen for the 76 major symphonies each year has proved valuable in terms of wage gains and longer playing seasons."

He pointed out that such problems are essentially a direct local responsibility of union and symphony management. The AFM, he noted, acts as a catalyst and does not intrude in bargaining situations unless invited.

Kenin attributed the recent awakening of public interest in the problems of symphonies to the formula evolved by former Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, now a Supreme Court Justice, for settling a dispute between the New York Metropolitan Opera management and opera musicians.

The Goldberg formula enunciated the principle of shared responsibility in a community to relieve players of the role of "the most consistent subsidizers of cultural music" in America—a subsidy consisting of generally modest wages and short playing seasons, tolerated out of regard for living within the orchestra's budget.

The meeting heard a report on these new gains:

- The Philadelphia Orchestra won a substantial pay increase, fringe benefits, and an extension of the present 37-week season to 41 weeks next year and 52 weeks the following season.
- The Washington, D. C., National Symphony gained an $18.75 weekly increase over a three-year period, with seasonal extensions to 34 weeks.
- The New York Philharmonic Symphony Society increased its season from 40 to 42 weeks, and the Chicago Symphony from 33 to 36 weeks, both with substantial wage gains.
- Contract gains for the Detroit Symphony included extension of the season from 28 weeks to 30 in the third contract year, and three-year wage increases totaling $35 for a minimum scale of $175 a week.

Last year the Boston Symphony season was lengthened from 48 to 50 weeks, with a pay increase. Currently, Cleveland and Los Angeles symphonies are negotiating for improvements. The Cleveland minimum scale is $175 a week for 32 weeks, and Los Angeles pays $147.-50 for 26 weeks.

Price Index For October Hits New High

A "largely seasonal" rise in consumer prices in October sent the Labor Dept.'s index up one-tenth of 1 percent after two months of no change.

The consumer price index for October at 107.2 was 1.1 percent above the level of a year ago and set a new high. The index is based on a market basket of goods and services with average prices in the 1957-59 period as the base. This means that a market basket that cost $10 in the base period cost $10.72 last month.

Lower food prices in October were not enough to offset higher prices for most other goods and services, the Labor Dept. said. Increases in prices were registered for apparel, new cars, gasoline, public transit, rents, fuels, home furnishings and newspapers.

About 42,000 workers, mostly in aerospace and farm equipment, will receive one-cent-an-hour pay increases because of contracts tied to the price index.

Bakery Union Chosen At Portland, Me., Plant

Portland, Me.—Making it three straight in its New England organizing campaign, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been chosen as bargaining agent by employes at the Burnham & Morrill Co. by a vote of 227 for ABC to 157 for no union.

Messages Pour In:

Unions Voice Grief, Rally to Johnson

Expressions of support for new Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and of sympathy for the family of the martyred Pres. John F. Kennedy continued to pour in on Washington from the American labor movement.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association extended "fullest support" to the new President on behalf of railroad employes and their families and expressed "heartfelt condolences" to Mrs. Kennedy and the late President's family.

The Machinists pledged "the wholehearted support of the IAM for your efforts to carry out the principles for which John F. Kennedy died." Earlier the union had tendered sympathy to the Kennedy family.

Johnson's address to Congress, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, said in a message, left no room for doubt that he is "irrevocably committed to carry on the policies and programs of the New Frontier so vigorously pursued by the late Pres. Kennedy." The UAW, Reuther said, "offers complete and unqualified support to Pres. Johnson in his efforts to fulfill the pledges he made" to the American people in his congressional message.

Pres. James B. Carey and Acting Sec.-Treas. George Collins of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers extended their "unqualified pledge of fidelity and support for the months ahead."

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters declared that "the cowardly blow that fell . . . in Dallas robbed the world of freedom's champion," and assured Johnson of the support of all officers and members of the union "as you enter upon the tremendous responsibilities of the presidency."

'New Sense of Unity'

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO said that Kennedy's assassination "clearly, cruelly and crushingly demonstrates the impossible price that fanaticism in any form may extract from the nation." In a message he told Johnson that California workers "share with the nation a keen and new sense of unity, fully confident in your leadership, your ability and, above all, your dedication to the same human aspirations that endeared" Kennedy to the people.

Officers of the Michigan AFL-CIO in a joint statement called Kennedy's murder "one of the world's most terrible tragedies" and predicted that "his great efforts to gain peace, social justice and economic progress will live on and will wield influence on events yet to come."

The executive board of the Texas AFL-CIO in a resolution that mourned Kennedy's death, expressed sympathy to the family and condemned "peddlers of hate and fear and mistrust," also sent its best wishes to Johnson and pledged support.

Shock and bewilderment were expressed by officers of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy.

"We who represent workers in the plants, factories and job sites considered him a true and faithful friend," they said, adding that the death of the slain President was "a grievous loss to all America and the entire world."

The Montana State AFL-CIO, through Pres. Joseph Crosswhite and Executive Sec. James S. Umber, extended "deepest sympathy" to the Kennedy family and pledged support of the state's union members to Pres. Johnson.

Pres. Darrell H. Dorman of the Idaho State AFL-CIO, in a telegram to Mrs. Kennedy, expressed the "shock and grief shared by all Americans" and particularly by workers "who owe so much to Pres. Kennedy." He offered Johnson the "full support" of the state labor organization.

A message to Mrs. Kennedy from Pres. B. J. Rickey and Vice Pres. John Holaday of the Wyoming State AFL-CIO gave voice to the "sense of loss shared by union members in our state" along with all other Americans. The Wyoming labor officials told Johnson that working people of the state joined in supporting his Administration.

The New Mexico State AFL-CIO sent a similar pledge to the new President and, in a message signed by Mrs. Billie Bonseller, president of the state central body, assured Mrs. Kennedy that "we share with you the grief you feel and want you to know the working men and women" of the state are also "shocked by your incalculable loss."

The Oregon AFL-CIO scheduled a public memorial service Dec. 11 at the Portland Labor Temple and urged local central bodies remote from Portland to hold their own services.

House to Resume King-Anderson Hearings

The House Ways & Means Committee will resume its interrupted hearings on the King-Anderson hospital care bill in late January, committee sources indicated. The hearings were suspended at the halfway mark in the aftermath of Pres. Kennedy's assassination.

Pres. Johnson strongly reaffirmed his support of the hospital care for the aged legislation in his address to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

"Before Congress is a medicare bill that cries out for enactment," the President declared.

Citing the steady rise in health care costs, Johnson warned: "The peril is plain. Unless we can enact an adequate medicare program, a large segment of our population will be denuded financially by severe illness."

Financing the program through employe-employer contributions—the social security system—would enable workers to meet the problem of health care costs after retirement "with dignity and not disaster," the President said.

Earlier, at the committee hearings, three Cabinet officers opened the case for passage of the King-Anderson bill.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze said social security financing is necessary to "protect the dignity and independence of older people."

Other government officials testifying for the King-Anderson bill included Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who stressed that the cost of private hospital insurance premiums is "too high" for most retired persons to pay, and Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman.

The primary spokesman for opponents of the social security hospital care bill, American Medical Association Pres. Edward Annis, received a tongue-lashing from Rep. Cecil R. King, chief House sponsor of the bill. King accused Annis of describing congressional supporters of the King-Anderson bill as "political charlatans, quacks and frauds." Annis contended that he hadn't meant to attack congressmen. He said his remarks were aimed at "certain labor leaders."

Seniors Most Effective

Among the most effective witnesses for the bill, observers commented, were a group of elderly men and women who had waited all day and on into the night for the opportunity to testify on behalf of senior citizen organizations.

When they were eventually reached on the long list of witnesses, they discarded prepared testimony and described to the committee in simple, personal terms their own experiences and those of their friends as evidence of the need for a federal health-care-for-the-aged program.

The first of a group of union spokesmen to testify for the bill included Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas State AFL-CIO, who said the Kerr-Mills program had not met medical needs in his state; Louis Rolnick, director of the Ladies' Garment Workers health program, and Sec.-Treas Joseph C. Bober of the Connecticut State Labor Council.

The Group Health Association of America and the National Consumers League were among the other groups supporting the King-Anderson bill. A spokesman for the American Hospital Association said his group does not favor a social security program, but wants the government to subsidize a national Blue Cross program for all persons aged 65 and over.

Auto Workers Local Backs Flag Day Bill

Allentown, Pa.—Auto Workers Local 677 has formally endorsed a bill sponsored by Rep. Willard S. Curtain (R-Pa.) that would make Flag Day—June 14—a national legal holiday.

Hails 'Task Force':

Civil Rights Program Praised by Randolph

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Philip Randolph has hailed, in a radio interview, the "comprehensive" civil rights program adopted by the federation's convention and the "task force" set up by the AFL-CIO to spur community action against race discrimination.

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a national leader of the civil rights movement, said the convention action, if "properly implemented," will "do much" to root out all forms of discrimination and segregation from the trade union movement.

Both full employment and fair employment must be equal goals, Randolph said, emphasizing that the AFL-CIO is committed to both. Part of labor's job, he said, is to mount "a broad educational program" to eliminate "lingering" fears "that equal opportunity for employment of Negro workers may endanger the security of jobs for white workers." This, Randolph said, "is entirely erroneous" but "nevertheless this fear exists."

The AFL-CIO's civil rights task force, Randolph said "is a very splendid invention" which, working through local central bodies, "will be able to arouse, awaken, inform and advise" on the community struggle against bias and form a coalition with church and Negro groups.

This approach, he said, "can't fail" because it is based on achieving "God-given" human rights.

Randolph suggested that top AFL-CIO leaders go into "sensitive" troubled communities in the South to talk to central bodies stressing that "no white worker is secure in his rights until black workers are secure in their rights, because of the indivisibility of liberty."

Business Lags

Inviting business and industry cooperation on civil rights, Randolph noted that "while we are concerned about the elimination of discrimination in the unions," the business interests "have lagged behind in the struggle against racial bias."

He said, in his interview on the Mutual network's Labor News Conference, that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's personal leadership in labor's civil rights drive is "bound to achieve effective, positive and constructive results" because of Meany's "inimitable ability for getting things done."

Randolph said "preferential" economic treatment—a domestic "Marshall Plan"—is justified not for Negroes alone "but in the interest of poor people, people who are in distress, people who are at the bottom of the economic totem pole."

COPE AWARD for meeting full quota in voluntary $1 contributions is presented by COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan, right, to Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers, which has met its quota for five years. Waiting to receive another five-year award is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, left, president, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. Ceremony was held during AFL-CIO convention.

House Leaders Drive For Vote on Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

House—or approach that figure closely enough so that the Rules Committee abandons delaying tactics.

House Republican leaders, after a party conference, threw a damper on the discharge petition drive. GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Republican Conference Chairman Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) said the "consensus" of Republicans was against supporting the discharge petition at this time.

Republicans, they said, favored giving the Rules Committee a "reasonable" time to hold hearings on the measure. After that, they said, the five GOP members of the Rules Committee would join with northern Democrats to vote to send the bill to the floor.

The civil rights bill, hailed by the AFL-CIO convention as "the strongest civil rights measure ever to be reported by a committee of Congress," won a bipartisan 23-11 endorsement from the Judiciary Committee in late October. Rules Committee Chairman Smith, an avowed opponent of the bill, said hearings on it would be "deliberate" but gave no indication how long they would continue.

The bill would strengthen voting rights, outlaw discrimination in many categories of public accommodations, bar racial and religious discrimination in employment, speed school desegregation and prohibit bias in federally aided programs.

Halleck, at a White House meeting with the late Pres. Kennedy, had pledged Republican support for the bill both in the Rules Committee and on the floor.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), himself a member of the Rules Committee, set the stage for the discharge petition on Nov. 27 by introducing a resolution in effect serving notice that a petition would be filed.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of Negro, labor, church and other groups combatting discrimination, declared in a statement:

"Because it is the most immediate and practical course open to us, we commit the resources of our more than 70 organizations to the effort to force the bill out of the Rules Committee through the use of a discharge petition."

At the same time, the conference said, "we urge the House leadership to undertake alternative ways of expediting the legislation." With bipartisan support, the statement noted, eight of the 15 members of the Rules Committee could force a meeting and a vote.

Under the rigid procedures for discharge petitions, after 218 signatures are obtained, the bill can be called up only on the second or fourth Mondays of each month.

This would make Dec. 23 the earliest possible date for beginning the four days of debate authorized under the rule—providing the signatures were obtained by Dec. 13. But, as Bolling pointed out in a talk to the Leadership Conference, Congress would normally be in Christmas recess on Dec. 23. The next possible date would be Jan. 13.

1960 Action Recalled

In recent years, discharge petitions have been successful only on postal pay raise bills. However, in 1960, in a similar situation, the Rules Committee had bottled up a civil rights bill but abruptly cleared it after 209 congressmen had signed a discharge petition.

An historic case of a successful discharge petition occurred in 1938 during the Administration of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt when the wage-hour bill — a presidential "must"—was bottled up. In a record 2 hours and 22 minutes after the discharge petition was filed, the required 218 signatures were obtained.

One of those who stood in line to sign was a young freshman congressman from Texas named Lyndon B. Johnson.

House Unit Approves Added Public Works

(Continued from Page 1)

workers was begun in 1952 as a wartime emergency measure under an executive agreement. In 1951, during the Korean war, the program was codified as Public Law 78. Opposition to the program in Congress has mounted steadily in recent years.

In other congressional developments:

- Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen that he has promised Pres. Johnson that the Senate will act "early next year" on the tax bill and that Republicans would support making it retroactive to Jan. 1, 1964.
- The House passed an Administration-supported bill designed to lower the cost of cotton purchased by U.S. manufacturers. At present, American cotton is sold for 8.5 cents a pound less on the world market than the price charged U.S. manfacturers. The vote was 216-182.
- House and Senate conferees narrowed their differences on legislation which—in both versions—would greatly expand and modernize federal aid to vocational education. Senate action on a conference agreement on a college aid bill has been held up pending agreement on vocational education.
- A long-stalled bill to expand the manpower training program won tentative approval from the Rules Committee, but a motion to reconsider was pending when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

IUOE Names N. J. Carman As Secretary

Newell J. Carman, 51-year-old San Franciscan, has been named secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Frank P. Converse of Cleveland, O.

Converse served for about a year in the secretary-treasurer's post after former Pres. Joseph J. Delany died and Hunter P. Wharton moved from the secretary's post to president. Converse recently asked to be relieved, Wharton said, to devote full time to his other duties as business manager of state-wide Local 18 in Ohio, IUOE regional director and 6th vice president.

Carman has been a member of IUOE Local 39 in San Francisco, representing stationary engineers, since 1940. He took a Harvard University trade union training course in 1951, and has vigorously promoted labor education courses for more than 10 years.

Born in Virginia, Minn., Carman served in the Navy from 1929 to 1935, mainly on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Langley. He moved to California in 1940, married there and joined Local 39.

Carman worked at his trade until 1946, when he was elected recording and financial secretary of his local. He became an international union representative in 1948, and IUOE trustee in 1956, and was elected a vice president and executive board member in 1957.

He has served also as a California AFL-CIO vice president.

Machinists Set Strike Date in Airline Talks

Nearly 13,000 members of the Machinists have voted to walk out on strike against United Air Lines at 12:01 a.m. Dec. 19 unless agreement on a new contract is reached before the deadline.

The IAM, reporting no progress on 22 major issues including wages, health and welfare provisions, bidding rights and subcontracting, said UAL management has shown no willingness to meet and negotiate.

"Our members are determined," a spokesman said. "Unless some substantial progress is made in the near future, they will walk off their jobs as scheduled."

Negotiations also slowed to a crawl for another 18,000 IAM members employed by six other airlines. Strikes have been authorized by majorities of 93 to 98 percent by Machinists working as ground crewmen for TWA, Eastern, Northwest, Braniff, National and Continental Air Lines, but no walkout dates were set pending further developments.

Negotiators for the Machinists had set Oct. 9 for a walkout at United but the date was postponed because of the appointment of a Presidential Emergency Board. The board made a report to the White House Nov. 19 recommending union members accept with minor changes a settlement offer they had turned down in August by a vote of 7,828 to 2,068.

The IAM said the recommendations were rejected because they "virtually ignored" the major issues still in dispute. After the turndown the parties met with representatives of the National Mediation Board and reported no further progress in settling the stalemate.

Labor's Bond Fee Cut Aids Fraternal Groups

The AFL-CIO's vigorous—and successful—campaign to reduce the cost of special "faithful performance of duty" bonds required under the Landrum-Griffin Act for union officers has proved a boon for the nation's fraternal organizations.

Testimony before a House subcommittee revealed that the reduced rates obtained by the trade union movement have been passed on to fraternal associations by the rate-setting Surety Association of America.

When the Landrum-Griffin Act compelled unions to supplement the customary honesty bonds used to protect union funds with the "faithful performance" coverage, the bonding premiums shot up 50 percent.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and a committee of secretary-treasurers from affiliated unions strongly protested this high surcharge. They backed up their arguments with surveys showing that bonding companies had experienced few if any losses which would not have been covered under the ordinary honesty bonds.

As a result of the AFL-CIO's documented protest, the bonding surcharge for unions was cut in half—from 50 to 25 percent—effective in October 1961.

Recent hearings before a House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), disclosed that the surety association subsequently made a similar cut in its rate for fraternal groups, which for years had been paying the 50 percent surcharge.

Roosevelt put into the Congressional Record a transcript of an exchange between John F. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Surety Association of America, and Rep. Thomas P. Gill (D-Hawaii), a member of the subcommittee.

Gill asked why the bonding surcharge for fraternal organizations had not been reduced until after the AFL-CIO had raised the question of excessive charges. Gill said to the witness:

"The sharp fact of the matter is that the question was never pressed with you in any serious fashion until the unions came in and said it should be lowered. Isn't that correct?"

Fitzgerald replied: "Substantially, that is correct."

Gill then asked: "So it took a nationwide organization, which was heavily hit by this requirement financially, to come in with certain facts and figures . . . and say, 'Look, you are charging us too much; drop it.' You agreed with them, at least up to a point. Isn't that correct?"

Fitzgerald: "In point of fact, that is the way it happened."

Gill: "After you had dropped the surcharge from 50 to 25 percent, you decided it probably was not fair to leave the fraternals at 50 percent, so you dropped their rates down too. Is that correct?"

Fitzgerald: "We try to be consistent."

Gill: "But if the unions had never complained, the fraternals would still be at 50 percent."

At a later stage, Gill asked if the surety association had any specific examples of losses in the union field which would not have been covered under the less costly honesty bonds.

The surety association official replied: "No, sir, I have no specific examples."

The Torch Is Passed

IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS of his presidency, Lyndon Johnson has given new force and meaning to the continuity of American government in the face of disaster.

For a few hours on that tragic Nov. 22 between the death of the late Pres. Kennedy and the arrival of Pres. Johnson at the White House, there was a stunned and uncomprehending break. But within moments of Pres. Johnson's arrival the wheels started to turn again and the pace of government has since been strong and steady and purposeful.

A distraught and grieving nation has turned to the tasks before it, still sorrowing, but immeasurably strengthened by Pres. Johnson's leadership, by his complete and unswerving support of the Kennedy program.

In international affairs and on the domestic scene the new President has spoken clearly and unequivocally to the specifics of the Kennedy program. There have been no hesitations, no generalizations or hazy phrases. The result has been to strengthen the fabric of American democracy, to give the nation a certain knowledge that there is a continuity in the affairs of men that is stronger than the disruptive force of hatred and brutality and violence.

The Never-Ending Struggle

IN THE WEEK starting Dec. 10 the nation and the world will mark the anniversary of two great documents that are the foundation of democratic government and freedom—the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution.

The 172d anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution on Dec. 15 comes at a time when a major and determined effort is being made to translate into reality the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights without distinction as to race, color or creed.

America's heritage of justice under law is at stake in the current struggle to win civil rights legislation that will afford a meaningful opportunity to all Americans to enjoy the rights and benefits of American democracy.

The 15th anniversary of the UN Declaration of Human Rights on Dec. 10 occurs at a time when this document, enunciating for the first time on a worldwide basis the inherent rights of man, is still to be universally observed.

In our own country, the Senate has still to ratify the United Nations Genocide Convention adopted 15 years ago and since ratified by 64 countries. The AFL-CIO fifth convention, recently concluded in New York, strongly urged the Senate to act on this important document as part of the continuing struggle for freedom and justice.

The convention, noting the strong support by the AFL-CIO for the UN and the Declaration of Human Rights, stressed that the unceasing anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is in fact a violation of the UN document and called on the free world labor movement and democratic governments everywhere to protest the discrimination against and persecution of Jews by the USSR.

The struggle for human rights is a never-ending struggle. Human Rights Week is a time for rededication to this struggle both at home and around the world.

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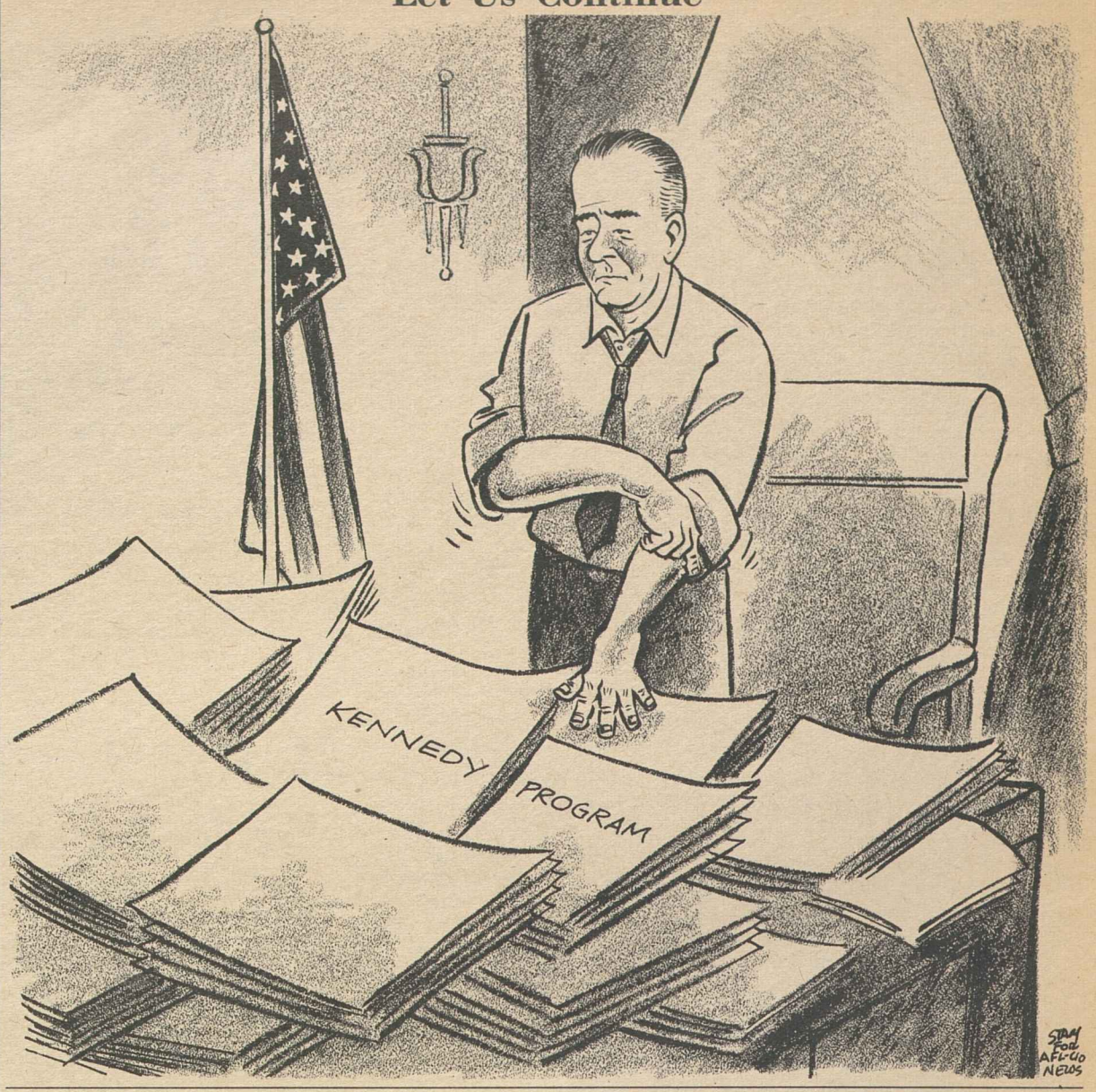
'Let Us Continue'



New President To Congress:

'This Is a Time for Action—Strong, Forward-Looking . . .'

On Nov. 27, 1963, two days after the late Pres. John F. Kennedy was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, the 36th President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, addressed a joint session of Congress, in effect making his first State of the Union address. The following is excerpted from that widely praised speech.

AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET has thrust upon me the awesome burden of the presidency. I am here today to say that I need your help; I cannot bear this burden alone. I need the help of all Americans. This nation has experienced a profound shock and in this critical moment it is our duty—yours and mine—as the government of the United States—to do away with uncertainty and to show that we are capable of decisive action—that from the brutal loss of our leader we will derive not weakness but strength—that we can and will act, and act now.

From the chamber of representative government let all the world know, and none misunderstand, that I rededicate this government to the unswerving support of the United Nations—to the honorable and determined execution of our commitments to our allies—to the maintenance of military strength second to none—to the defense of the strength and stability of the dollar—to the expansion of our foreign trade—to the re-enforcement of our programs of mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and Africa—and to our Alliance for Progress in this hemisphere.

On the 20th of January, in 1961, John F. Kennedy told his countrymen that our national work would not be finished "in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet." But—he said—"let us begin."

Today, in this moment of new resolve, I would say to my fellow Americans, let us continue.

This is our challenge—not to hesitate, not to pause, not to turn about and linger over this evil moment but to continue on our course so that we may fulfill the destiny history has set for us. Our most immediate tasks are here on this Hill.

First, no memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor Pres. Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for 100 years or more. Yes, it is time now to write the next chapter—and to write it in books of law.

I urge you again, as I did in 1957 and again in 1960, to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression based upon race or color. There could be no greater source of strength to this nation.

And second, no act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of Pres. Kennedy than the earliest passage of the tax bill for which he fought—a bill designed to increase our national income, our federal revenues, and our insurance against recession. That bill, if passed without delay, means more security for those now working and more jobs for those now without them.

IN SHORT, this is no time for delay. It is a time for action—strong, forward-looking action on the pending education bills to help bring the light of learning to every home and hamlet in America—strong, forward-looking action on youth employment opportunities, strong forward-looking action on the pending foreign aid bill, making clear that we are not forfeiting our responsibilities to this hemisphere or to the world, nor erasing executive flexibility in the conduct of foreign affairs.

In this new spirit of action the Congress can expect the full cooperation and support of the Executive Branch. And in particular I pledge that the expenditures of the government will be administered with the utmost thrift and frugality. I will insist that the government get a dollar's value for a dollar spent. The government will set an example of prudence and economy. This does not mean we will not meet our unfilled needs or that we will not honor our commitments. We will do both.

As one who has long served in both houses of the Congress, I firmly believe in the independence and integrity of the Legislative Branch. I promise you that I shall always respect this. It is deep in the marrow of my bones. With equal firmness, I believe in the capacity and the ability of the Congress, despite the divisions of opinion which characterize our nation, to act—to act wisely, vigorously and speedily when the need arises.

The need is here. The need is now. I ask your help.

I know we meet in grief; but let us also meet in renewed dedication and renewed vigor. Let us meet in action, in tolerance and mutual understanding.

Morgan Says:

Now Is the Time for America To Seek to Understand Itself

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THERE IS, OF COURSE, A RISK of belaboring to the point of utter boredom and immobility an examination of the nation's mental and emotional state in the wake of the president's assassination. But there is a larger danger, I think, of chucking away prematurely the biggest opportunity we have had since Pearl Harbor of measuring our strengths and weaknesses against the backdrop of catastrophe. As a matter of fact our exercise of searching within ourselves for answers can be even more meaningful now. The blow that hit us in Hawaii 22 years ago was delivered from the outside and it shoved us so fast into the cauldron of World War II that we had little time to think of anything but fighting and winning. The bullet that hit us Nov. 22 was fired from inside the house, as it were, and as our eardrums recover from the deafening noise, our minds stop reeling and our heartbeats swing back slowly toward normal, we have some time to think and we should use it.

Morgan

A couple of points should be made, or remade, at the outset. We should have the sense to realize that we have neither justification nor the right to single out Dallas or Texas or right-wing extremists or left-wing extremists as the principal criminals in this crime. To do this would be to buy what Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and others have aptly called the "villain theory" of history. It was this theory which so many vindictive scareheads bought with such extravagant and blind emotion some 15 years ago when they blamed Gen. George Marshall, Dean Acheson and others for a "sellout" of China to the Communists.

Nor is there much point in hysterically beating our collective breasts and accusing the country as a whole of being guilty of murder. "Collective guilt," said a perceptive letter to the New York Herald Tribune last week, "is always a potentially dangerous doctrine, and the fashionable prolonged wallow in our own generalized and imagined uncleanliness could too easily lead us to overlook blots closer to our lives for which we are actually responsible."

I wish it were somehow possible to persuade those who hated Pres. Kennedy with a cold passion to regard the ghastliness of their hatred but perhaps the revulsion of their own neighbors is the only hopeful curb to their savage extremism. A friend of mine who had been visiting in South Carolina asked one of his hosts if he could watch the president's funeral on television. The man shrugged his acquiescence and then added with obscene contempt, "I reckon they're about to toss him into his hole."

The existence of such loathing must be recognized, but only to hasten the nation in its search to understand itself and compose its differences, not in bland or stifled unanimity, but in more mature moderation than an alley brawl.

The best diagnosis of our illness that I have seen so far comes from the noted American historian, Henry Steele Commager, in an article published recently in the Washington Post.

"What we have here," Commager wrote, "is deeply ingrained vanity and arrogance—vanity and arrogance fed by isolation; by school histories which teach that we are indeed a peculiar people; by filiopietistic societies which insist that we are somehow superior to all other nations, morally and politically; by a thousand editorials, a hundred thousand radio and television programs which play up the villainy of our enemies—the Russians, the Chinese, the Cubans—and our own morality and nobility."

TO THAT LIST of institutions feeding our arrogance and vanity, Prof. Commager might have added the syndicated "comic strip." As for "filiopietistic" I looked it up. "Pertaining to, or qualified by," says Webster's, "veneration of ancestors or tradition."

Our sickness is fed too, the historian goes on, "by histories which exalt everything American; which brush aside our wars of extermination against the Indians but cheerfully contrast our treatment of the Indians with their treatment by the Spanish; which paint slavery as a kind of fortunate accident for the African Negro; which pretend that we have never had class conflict in the United States; which assure us that our melting pot really melted.

"Out of all this," Commager concludes, has come "that bigotry and arrogance and vanity and violence which so deeply shocks us today."

These are the things we must study and understand, not in order to breed a nation of paragons, but a citizenry at once diverse and cohesive enough to sustain the violent tests of world leadership ahead of us. Maturity is what we should be reaching for. John F. Kennedy grasped it. Lee Oswald did not.

Washington Reports:

Extreme Left, Far Right Scored For Arousing Hatred in Nation

SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D-Ill.) and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) in radio interviews denounced both the extreme left and the extreme right for arousing hatred in the nation.

Douglas said that the hatred the radical right has been preaching for some years has helped "create a climate of opinion and feeling under which slightly disordered persons feel it is perfectly proper for them to take the law into their own hands and kill those of whom they disapprove."

He and Case were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

Case pointed out that it is reason which differentiates man from the beast "and when things like this happen (the assassination of Pres. Kennedy), you get discouraged and are tempted to think we haven't gotten very far."

"We must," he said, "make decisions based upon reason, compassion and understanding. . . . It is differences of opinion that make America great in its diversity, but we must learn not to treat those who differ with us as enemies or traitors."

He expressed the hope that "this unfortunate tragedy may help us to be better members of our society and better citizens. If this is not so, the President will have died in vain. That would be intolerable. We cannot let this be."

Douglas suggested that "we need to return to what I would call religion, to respect for others."

The Illinois Democrat said that the responsibility for the restoration of reason depends not only on religious leaders, but also on the press, the radio, television, educators, politicians.

"IT IS ALSO not only necessary that we ourselves should not hate," he asserted, "but we must speak out and act out against hate. When we hear derogatory remarks made against Jews as a group. Protestants as a group, or Catholics, or conservatives, or Negroes, when their basic character and patriotism are questioned, I think we ought to speak out."

At the same time, he added, "I don't think we can interfere with freedom of speech. Nor do I think we can wall up our presidents. . . . In a democracy, people want to see their president and he wants to see them. This is one of the risks we run."

Douglas said he was heartened by a news report that half the audience at a White Citizens Council meeting in Nashville walked out when a speaker said that "Pres. Kennedy died a tyrant's death."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS on Capitol Hill agree that Pres. Johnson's drive for the pending civil rights and tax-reduction bills will result in major legislative victories—not this year but by February and March of next year.

The foundation for success was laid by Pres. Kennedy; the spadework had been done, the seemingly endless tactics of delay had been dragged out to the point of near-exhaustion, one nonpolitical observer commented. Mr. Kennedy, too, would have been rewarded with victory in the two key bills.

Nevertheless, there are somewhat different factors at play with Mr. Johnson in the White House. There are likely to be some differences in the new President's style in dealing with Congress, observers anticipate.

In no sense is this judgment based on the assumption that a President who has served in Congress automatically "gets along" well. A good many people felt that former Pres. Truman would "get along" with Congress because of his 10 years in the Senate; actually he was soon embroiled in as fierce struggles with the legislators as any Franklin D. Roosevelt ever had.

The President and Congress are coordinate branches of our government, and a Chief Executive who exercises his powers with strength inevitably will run into challenges from Capitol Hill. A weak President, on the other hand, becomes the captive of Congress.

Mr. Johnson proved abundantly in his first days in the White House that he would function as a strong president, conscious of his responsibilities and fully aware of his role as party leader and spur to legislative action as well as Chief Executive representing all the people. No one who watched him in the Senate had the slightest doubt that this was the way he would move.

* * *

BOTH HIS BACKGROUND and the forcefulness he instantly displayed, one key Democrat points out, probably will dilute the massive southern opposition—from Texas members, for example—to Administration bills that Mr. Kennedy constantly had to face.

This is true, the Democratic source estimates, even on the pending civil rights bill in the House, and may also be true on other measures later.

An equally competent Republican source somewhat sardonically agrees, commenting, "Some of the Texas Democrats who find themselves voting for Johnson bills are Democrats who would have been knocked out of their seats next year and they will hang on to Johnson, all right."

On the Senate side, both Republican and Democratic experts suggest that Johnson's long experience in the leadership ranks will prove enormously useful.

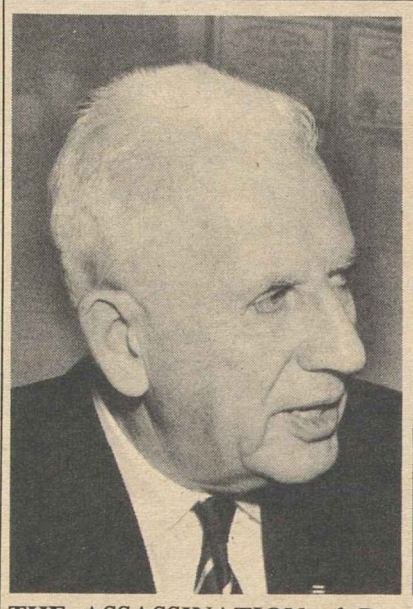
As Vice President, Mr. Johnson had no role to play directly with the Senate; he had to step aside and leave the tasks to his successors. But when he was the Democratic floor leader for eight years he was unquestionably the most effective within this century.

His knowledge of individual senators and of Senate processes is encyclopedic, his relationships with the seniors intimate—although by no means always a matter of sweetness and light. There will be no way in which Mr. Johnson can avoid a massive struggle to break a full-scale southern filibuster against a civil rights bill, for example.

There is at least a chance, however, that the conservative coalition that has ruled the House so long can be weakened by the extraction of some southern Democrats from the pants pockets of Chairman Howard W. Smith of the Rules Committee.

There is a chance, if Mr. Johnson is wise and moves on nationally important affairs in a clear demonstration of nonpartisanship, that the slippage in potential available Republican liberal votes can be checked, a chance that the deterioration of Administration influence in the Senate can be arrested.

This is the opinion, at least, of highly qualified experts of both parties. The opinion, of course, is subject to the test of the rollcalls of the next session.

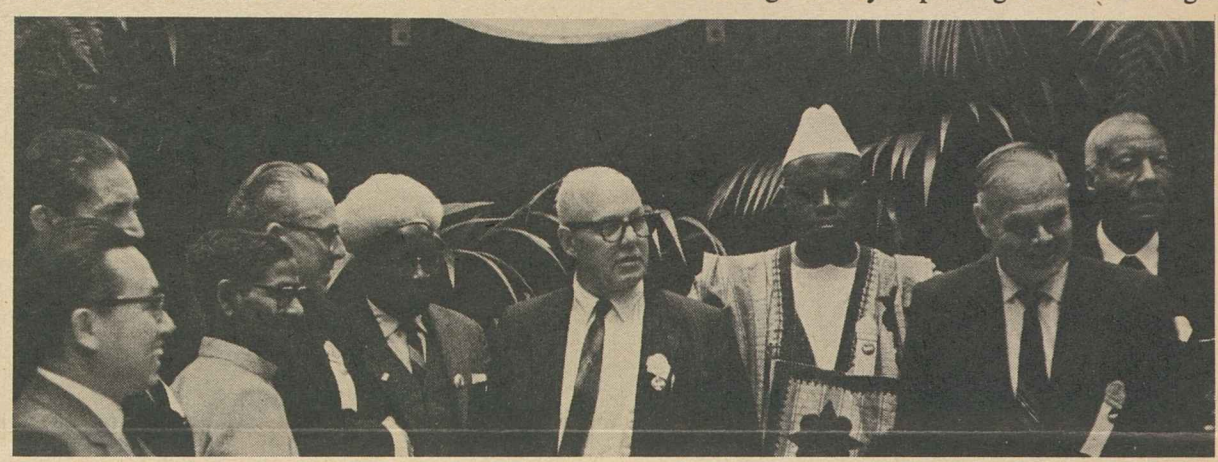


THE ASSASSINATION of Pres. Kennedy should awaken us to the threat of the "apostles of hate" and return the nation to understanding and reason, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

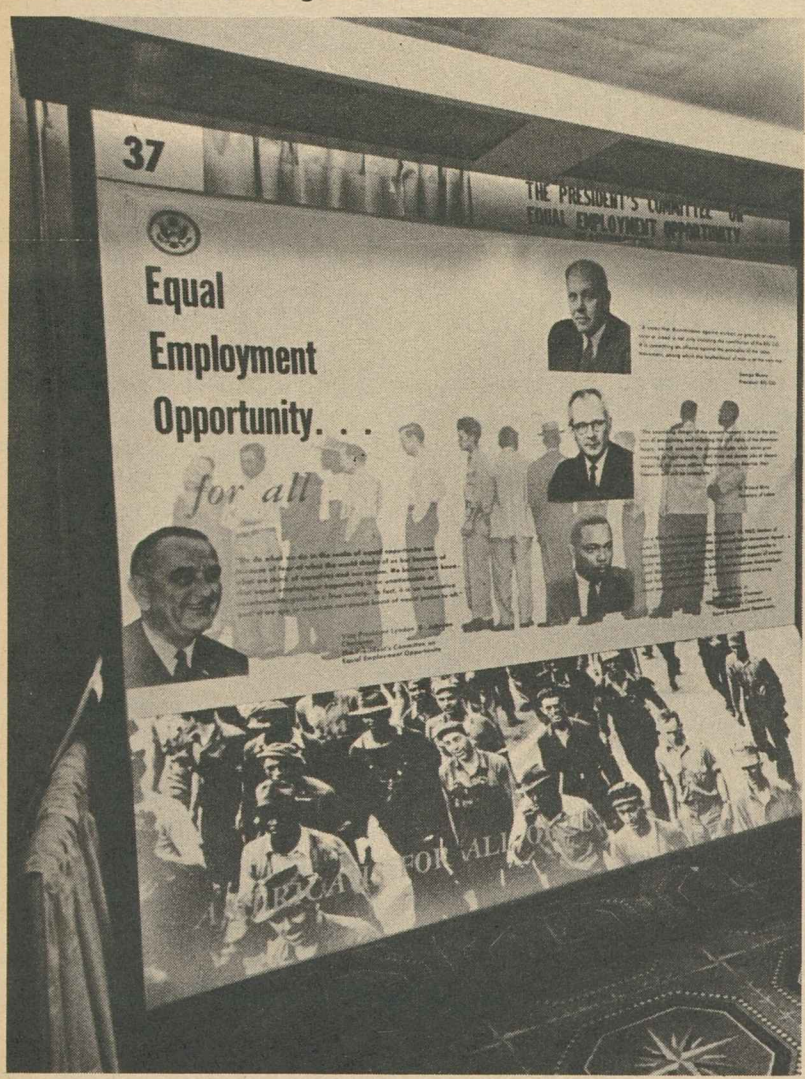
Scenes from 5th AFL-CIO Convention

GENERAL VIEW of the 5th AFL-CIO convention shows most of the delegates and some of the visitors, as well as officers and members of the Executive Council on the stage and television cameramen on their tower during one of the sessions.

"SOPHISTICATED AND MATURE" bargaining was urged by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, on whom Pres. George Meany is pinning a visitor's badge.

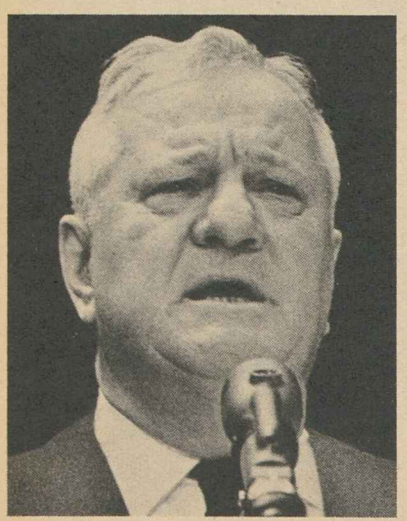


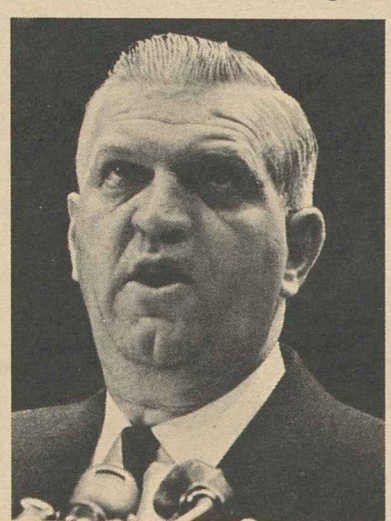
SOME 300 VISITORS from trade unions all over the world attended the convention. Several from Europe, Asia and Africa are shown here with Meany and Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph. Special programs for them were made possible through contributions from affiliates totaling more than $5,000.

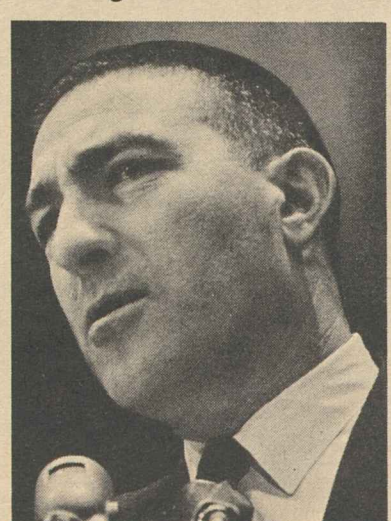


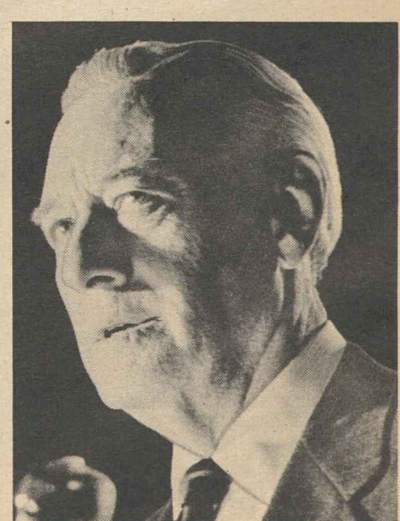
MOST POPULAR exhibits included one sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity with its message of job equality reflecting the policy of the AFL-CIO.

DEEP IN DISCUSSION during a break in the proceedings are, from left to right, Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Delegates put in long hours on and off the floor.









CONVENTION SPEAKERS included notables from the ranks of labor, government and industry. Among them were, from left, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston; Pres. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; National Commander Daniel F. Foley of the American Legion and Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. Right, Conrad Nagel, Screen Actors Guild, reciting Lincoln's Gettysburg Address on centennial of its delivery.

TWUA Plans Appeal:

Mill Closing Upheld In Darlington Case

Charlotte, N. C.—A 3-2 decision by a federal appeals court that an employer has an absolute right to go out of business permanently, without further obligations for unfair labor practices and backpay to ousted workers, signaled continuance of the seven-year fight of Darlington textile mill workers for their jobs and the right to organize without employer reprisal.

A spokesman for the Textile Workers Union of America announced here that the decision will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The union has long anticipated, he said, that the "final decision in this historic case" would be made by the nation's highest court.

The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, refusing to enforce a 1962 decision of the National Labor Relations Board, ruled that the Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C., did not violate the National Labor Relations Act in 1956 when it went out of business as the TWUA was seeking a contract covering 500 employes who had chosen the union as their bargaining agent.

Reversing the labor board decision that the law had been violated, the court also eliminated a finding that Darlington and its parent firm, Deering, Milliken & Co., constituted a single employer and that Deering, Milliken bore the backpay obligation.

The appeals court majority, asserting that "Darlington is no longer alive," found that "power to command an employer to stay in business indefinitely, or to assess him for damages for permanently going out of business, is not an NLRB prerogative."

Judge Albert V. Bryan wrote that "even if Darlington was a division of Milliken, the transfer of Darlington's liability to Milliken is precluded" because "a part, like the whole, of a business may be abolished when the extinction is consummated in circumstances like the present."

Business 'Prerogative'

To go out of business in toto, the court wrote, "or to discontinue in part, permanently at any time, we think was Darlington's absolute prerogative."

In a dissenting opinion, Judge J. Spencer Bell held there was an "abundance of evidence" to support the board's findings that Darlington and its parent firm constituted a single employer for the purposes of the law; that closing the mill under the circumstances was an unfair labor practice; that the NLRB was justified in ordering Deering, Milliken to provide backpay until the discharged employes were able to obtain "substantially equivalent employment."

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff concurred in the minority opinion, which said in part:

"The question . . . is whether an employer commits an unfair labor practice when he closes down a part of his business . . . to discourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and to retaliate against his employes for exercising their freedom of self-organization under the National Labor Relations Act.

"Not only does such conduct violate the basic policies" of the act, Judge Bell wrote, but it is specifically and literally forbidden by the act.

Pre-Apprentice Program Sponsored by Carpenters

One hundred unemployed Washington youths will undergo special training to ready them for carpenter apprenticeships as part of a program initiated by the AFL-CIO, sponsored by the Carpenters and developed in conjunction with the Dept. of Labor.

Announcing the new program, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the majority of trainees will be out-of-school, out-of-work Negro youths ranging in age from 17 to 21.

"None of these youngsters would be able to qualify as apprentices without the type of training they will receive in this program," he stated.

The untrained and inexperienced youths will be prepared for skilled jobs through work experience, training opportunities and special counseling programs. They will work alongside union journeymen carpenters and will carry union cards. Three evenings a week they will receive related classroom instruction in public schools.

The Washington program is the first in a series of pilot projects to be carried out by the National Institute for Labor Education in a youth employment program financed jointly by the AFL-CIO and the Dept. of Labor.

'Work' Laws Ruled Enforceable by States

The Supreme Court has ruled that state so-called "right-to-work" laws are properly enforceable by state courts rather than the National Labor Relations Board.

The Retail Clerks, supported in a brief filed by the AFL-CIO, had argued in a case arising under Florida's "work" law that the NLRB is the appropriate enforcement agency. The RCIA pointed out that there is a wide variety among the states in the scope of R-T-W statutes adopted under the permission of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14b, and that an equally wide variety might arise in the penalties imposed in state courts.

The effect of state court enforcement, it was argued, would be to undermine the application of a uniformly understood national labor policy on collective bargaining.

The Supreme Court turned down this arguement, ruling unanimously that a state which exercises its option under the Taft-Hartley Act to adopt a "work" law prohibiting either the union shop or the agency shop or both may also use its own courts to punish or enjoin violations.

Congress in the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 gave legality to a union-shop agreement meeting certain standards, wrote Justice William O. Douglas for the court, but specifically provided that this was not intended to authorize such a union-security agreement where it "is prohibited" under the laws of an individual state.

Congress Intent Cited

"Where Congress gives state policy that degree of overriding authority," said Douglas, "we are reluctant to conclude that it is nonetheless enforceable by the federal agency in Washington."

Congress "chose to abandon any search for uniformity in dealing with state laws" barring union shop or agency shop agreements, Douglas continued, "and decided to suffer a medley of attitudes and philosophies on the subject.

"There will arise a wide variety of situations presenting problems of the accommodation of state and federal jurisdiction in the union-security field," his opinion conceded.

NLRB's Role

He pointed out, however, that mere efforts by a union to obtain an employer's consent to a union-security clause—efforts such as picketing—would be "conduct arguably an unfair labor practice" and thus "a matter for the National Labor Relations Board."

State power in the union-security clause field, he said, "begins only with actual negotiation and execution" of an agreement that the state may claim is illegal under a "right-to-work" statute.

The court's decision came in an 8-0 vote. Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, the opinion noted, took no part in the case. Goldberg prior to his appointment to the court had been counsel for many unions and his law firm had filed a brief in an earlier phase of the Florida case involving the Retail Clerks.

The Supreme Court ruled last spring that the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14b gave states the right to prohibit both the union shop and the lesser form of union security called the agency shop. It set aside for further argument only the question of where such prohibitory laws should be enforced. The present decision closes the issue unless Congress chooses to amend or repeal Sec. 14b.

Book Details Job-Pay Data For 54 Years

A comprehensive data book entitled "Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-62," has been issued by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The 654-page volume provides basic information on the nation's past economic growth.

Monthly and annual figures for more than 350 non-farm industries are listed on the following subjects, based on March 1962 benchmarks: employment, production, workers, weekly hours and earnings, hourly earnings, overtime hours, employment of women and labor turnover rates.

The bulletin shows that:

- While half the non-farm jobs in 1919 were in goods-producing, two of every three jobs today are in the service sector.
- Earnings of factory workers averaged $9.74 a week in 1909 and neared the $100 a week mark in May 1963.
- The workweek dropped from 51 hours in 1909 to the present 40 hours while average hourly earnings were rising from less than 20 cents to $2.45.

A companion volume, "Employment and Earnings Statistics for States and Areas, 1939-62" (Bulletin 1370), providing data for the states and 146 major areas, also is available.

Bulletins 1312-1 and 1370 cost $3.50 each per copy. They are available from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, or from Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and San Francisco.

Westinghouse Pacts Settle IBEW Strikes

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has announced settlement of strikes at eight Westinghouse Electric Corp. plants that began Nov. 1 in protest against a proposed company-wide seniority plan.

The strikes involved 12,000 workers who have accepted new three-year contracts providing wage increases of 6.5 cents an hour the first 18 months, plus 2.5 percent in the next 18 months; and hikes in pensions, vacations, insurance and layoff income benefits.

Wages were not a major issue. The union said the settlements preserve plant-wide seniority at several locations and permit application of a new seniority plan at other locations limited to 1 percent of the bargaining unit during the first 18 months and no more than an additional 1 percent in the next 18 months.

The new pacts cover plants in Athens, Ga.; Blairsville, Cheswick, Vanport and Youngwood, Pa.; Dover, N. J.; Elmira, N. Y., and San Lorenzo, Calif.

The IBEW also announced ratification of a nationwide agreement covering some 1,000 other Westinghouse workers in about 20 service centers and shops.

Mrs. Phillips Dies, Wife of UPP Leader

Albany, N. Y.—Funeral services for Fannie Simmons Phillips, wife of Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, were held Nov. 30 in Camden, Ark. She died Nov. 26 in Schenectady after a long illness.

A special memorial service was conducted at Voorheesville, N. Y., where the family resided for 17 years. Survivors include her husband and a son, Joseph N. Phillips of Abbeville, La. They requested that the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund be the recipient of memorials.

Rail Unions Challenge Rules Arbitration Law

(Continued from Page 1)

of years most firemen's jobs and require local-level arbitration of proposals to reduce the number of brakemen.

The five unions announcing filing of federal district court suits are the Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors.

In other rail labor developments:

- The operating unions and the railroads resumed direct negotiations on other issues in the work rules dispute. If no agreement is reached by Feb. 24, the unions would be free to strike.
- The Locomotive Firemen, hardest-hit of all unions by the work rules arbitration award, served a new demand for a 25 percent wage increase, supplemental pensions and company-paid health insurance. Wages were not directly involved in the work rules fight. Under the Railway Labor Act procedures, however, it will be several months before wage negotiations move up to the national bargaining level.
- The Justice Dept. asked a federal court order to restrain the struck Florida East Coast Railway from unilaterally putting drastic work rules changes into effect. The government contends that the railroad, which withdrew from national negotiations, is nevertheless bound by the congressional law requiring the status quo to be maintained until Feb. 24.

Larger Issue Unsettled

On the larger issue, however—the question of whether the railroad must rehire its striking employes as the result of appointment of a presidential emergency board—the Justice Dept. has not yet acted. The emergency board is currently holding hearings on the issue which led to the strike by non-operating employes last January—refusal of management to grant the 10.3-cent increase given by all other railroads the previous year. Members of operating unions observed the picket lines and the railroad has maintained limited operation by hiring strikebreakers. It has defied the National Mediation Board by refusing to rehire the strikers after the appointment of the emergency board.

- The Sleeping Car Porters agreed to put off strike action to back up their demands for a shorter workweek to permit new efforts by the mediation board to resolve the dispute. All rail unions and the AFL-CIO have pledged to back the Porters if they are forced to strike.

'Cheap' Firms Held Result Of 'Work' Bait

The type of runaway industry lured by so-called "right-to-work" and similar laws "is hardly worth having," Dr. Charles N. Kimball, president of the Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City, warned the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce in a recent speech.

Kimball's institute does industrial research for private industry and government. Arkansas has a so-called "work" law and a per capita income nearly $900 under the national average.

The speaker recalled that a number of poorer states and communities had tried to "bait" industry with promises of cheap labor, tax exemptions, free rent and similar inducements.

"The fallacy of these inducements is that the kind of industry which would snap at such bait is hardly worth having," he said. New growth industries are not interested in cheap labor but "want highly-skilled men at almost any price," Kimball asserted.

"These industries are not interested in low taxes," he continued, "because this in turn means poor schools and such schools won't turn out the kind of brains these industries need. Furthermore, the high-priced, skilled labor doesn't want to live in a community where their children will be doomed to a second-rate education."

The most effective formula for attracting wealth and industry to an area, he said, is a combination of pleasant environment and centers of learning. This combination, he pointed out, has attracted growth industries to areas such as Boston, southern California, Denver, Minneapolis, Dallas and Houston—and not low-wage incentives or tax exemptions.

At Meeting with AFL-CIO Leaders:

Johnson Sets 75 Million Jobs As Key Goal of Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

cil session with the President and his top advisers had been a "very good meeting."

Taking note of Johnson's emphasis on civil rights legislation and of the impending petition in the House to discharge the Rules Committee and force the bill to the floor for a vote, Meany told reporters what labor hoped to do about it.

"I'll tell you what we're going to do," he said as he was leaving the White House. "We're going to go out and help get 218 signatures on the discharge petition if we can't get two Republicans on the Rules Committee to vote to hold hearings." **(Related story on Page 1.)**

Six Democrats of the 10 on the powerful Rules Committee are understood to be committed to prompt hearings on the rights measure. Two of the five Republicans would be sufficient to furnish a committee majority despite the announced opposition of Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.). Thus far none of the Republicans has agreed to commit himself to hearings.

Under House rules 218 signatures (a majority of the full House membership of 435) are required to discharge the Rules Committee and give the civil rights bill floor priority.

The day before the Executive Council met with Johnson, Meany drove with the President from the latter's northwestern Washington home to the White House for discussions that continued in Johnson's office.

Meany greeted Democratic legislative leaders as they assembled for their weekly conference with the President. He told reporters later that he and Johnson had discussed pending depressed areas and job retraining legislation as well as civil rights and the tax bill.

"I assured the President that organized labor will back his efforts to enact a civil rights bill, which we think is a matter of simple justice" and also "a memorial to Pres. Kennedy," Meany said.

The tax cut, depressed areas and job retraining bills, he said, "are all part of a long-range program our people have been interested in for a long time," he commented in telling newsmen that organized labor would back the President on the measures.

1st Wage-Hour Bill Aided by Johnson

Pres. Johnson reminded the AFL-CIO Executive Council that as a first-term member of the House back in 1938 he had signed a discharge petition that successfully pried the first wage-hour bill out of a hostile Rules Committee and got it to the floor for passage.

"Only two other congressmen from my state supported the petition to bring up the bill," Johnson said in a Rose Garden statement. "They were both defeated in the next election."

Johnson called in Executive Council members, he told them, because he wanted to hear what was on the mind of labor in regard to the nation's problems and wanted his cabinet members also to hear what labor had to say.

The meeting was held in the White House cabinet room with 20 of the council's 29 members present. Six cabinet members attended —Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall and Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman—plus Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The discussion for half an hour ranged across a wide area of economic proposals, with the President mostly listening, before the session recessed for Johnson's public statement before reporters in the Rose Garden. The new Chief Executive had begun the private discussions with a moment of silent prayer for the late Pres. Kennedy.

Meany told the President specifically that he thought it was time business, labor and the government together made a really broad study of the impact of automation on workers' jobs.

Referring to his AFL-CIO convention statement that automation might become a "curse" to workers, the federation president pointed out that he was no "Luddite" and wasn't about to get a "sledgehammer" to smash up machines and emphasized that such a broad study of automation and the 35-hour workweek as a solution might result in a general agreement that labor was right.

Johnson, concluding a busy first week in the White House picking up the reins of government, saw some 80 members of the Business Advisory Council immediately after his session with the AFL-CIO Executive Council and asked business, too, to back the tax-cut bill, "to take up arms against stagnation and delay."

"We are not pro-labor, or pro-business, or pro-any-special-sector" of American life, he said, "We are pro-what-is-best-for-America."

"I am the only President you have," he pointed out. "If you would have me fail, then you fail, for the country fails."

In his Rose Garden statement flanked by AFL-CIO leaders and government officials, Johnson cited gains recorded by workers since January 1961 and publicly laid out his program of tax reduction, civil rights, and King-Anderson bill priorities and "a compassionate program to help those in our society who cannot take full part in the competitive race."

"We can do none of this, or only a tiny part of it," he said, unless those surrounding him rolled up their sleeves and let it be known they were with him to the finish.

"I am the President, but I can do nothing without the people," he said.

"You represent the people. I need you and I believe you should be standing by my side in this fight as you are today. The nation will be grateful—and so will I."

The significance of the 75 million jobs announced by Johnson as an Administration goal is that it would provide sufficient employment opportunities for the 3.5 million jobless reported for October. plus the 69.9 million already employed, and the hundreds of thousands of young men and women joining the work force annually.

"I am dissatisfied with the persistence of high unemployment" despite the country's continuing economic growth, the President stated, and it is "a vile and shameful thing" that poverty, the "ancient enemy, should thrive and fatten in this abundant land."

The tax bill has "lain unenacted when it ought to be alive and working for everyone of us," he declared. It is "our modern weapon against unemployment" breeding poverty and ignorance.

"I don't intend to sit idly by while this problem of unemployment swells and coarsens," he said.

On the civil rights bill, the President renewed the theme of his Nov. 27 address to Congress: "We've talked too long, done too little, and all of it too late."

Commending labor leadership for its "enlightenment" in "moving to abolishing discrimination" in union ranks, he added, "Even as I compliment you, I ask you to hurry even faster."

On the King-Anderson bill, which is in the process of interrupted hearings in the House Ways & Means Committee, he flatly endorsed the social approach embodied in that measure as contrasted with the public assistance of the existing Kerr-Mills Act.

He spelled it out:

"Is it too much to ask the national community to agree to a simple, low-cost program—in which a worker puts in $1 a month of his own money, and his employer puts in $1 a month of his company's money, which is tax-deductible, and the government puts in nothing—so that the worker can solve his medical costs problem with dignity and not disaster?"

Study of Automation Urged by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

neered in its physical aspects."

Biemiller, quoting these words of the late President in his testimony, declared that in labor's view, "this is the approach" which will give "the greatest significance" to the proposed commission.

He told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), that most Americans still "are not conscious of the serious problems" caused by automation.

The rapid pace of technological advance, he said, has contributed to the nation's "chronically high unemployment and under-employment."

Noting the "terribly uneven development of American life in recent years," Biemiller said the government's concern for promoting technological advances "has not been matched by an equal concern for protecting the victims of technological change."

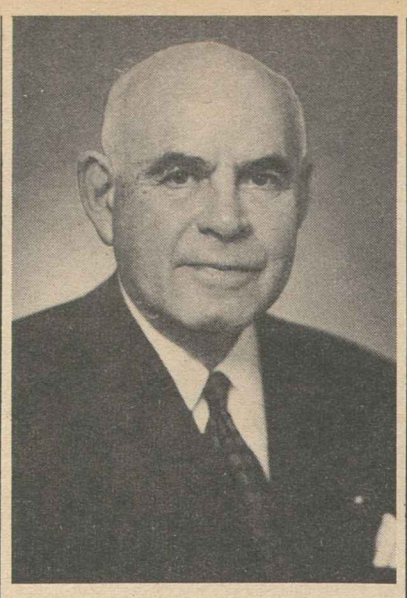
The burden has fallen heaviest on Negroes and young people, Biemiller pointed out, where joblessness has reached a "depression-like level."

He told the subcommittee that delegates to the AFL-CIO convention last month called for establishment of a commission on automation. He added:

"That action was an expression of their profound concern for growing displacement of men by machines and the lack of adequate job opportunities for the victims of such displacement, as well as for the increasing number of new entrants into the labor force."

Earlier the Clark subcommittee heard from Gunnar Myrdal, internationally known Swedish economist, at luncheon session.

Myrdal urged that a tax cut be accompanied by heavy government spending for public works so as to speed economic growth and reduce unemployment.



HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Earth Broken For Mexican Union Housing

Mexico City — Ground-breaking ceremonies were held here for a workers' housing project financed by the AFL-CIO under the Alliance for Progress program, with the U.S. government guaranteeing the mortgage. The development was planned by the social projects division of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and is being sponsored by the Graphic Arts Workers of Mexico.

Suffridge Present

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, representing federation Pres. George Meany, attended the Mexico City ground-breaking. He was accompanied by Alexander Bookstaver, AFL-CIO investment director, and Robert Mayer of the AFL-CIO general counsel's office, who are completing arrangements for the mortgage financing.

The AFL-CIO and some affiliates have agreed to provide mortgage loans of up to $10 million to finance the project, which will provide apartments for some 18,000 workers and their families. Repayment will be made in monthly installments over 20 years, with interest at 5.25 percent.

Completion is scheduled for August 1964. The Mexican government made available for the construction more than 50 acres of land valued at $3.4 million.

The groundbreaking ceremonies were conducted by the Confederation of Mexican Workers and the Mexican Government Housing Agency.

Research Group Elects Goldfinger to Board

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger has been elected to a three-year term on the executive board of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Labor Role Praised In Venezuelan Vote

Pres. George Meany has expressed the AFL-CIO's "deep admiration" for the role played by the Venezuelan labor movement—the CTV—in preserving that nation's democratic institutions and ideals "in the face of Communist harassment and criminal acts" during the recent election.

In a radiogram to CTV Sec. Gen. Augusto Malave Villalba, Meany lauded Venezuelan labor for its "strong and courageous" resistance to the Communist tactics. He also praised government and civic leaders for aiding the labor movement in maintaining a free and democratic soicety "not only in Venezuela, but throughout the hemisphere."

Lehman Dies; Meany, Patton Mourn Loss

New York—Herbert H. Lehman, a lifelong leader of liberal causes and closely identified with organized labor during his years as governor of New York and a senator from the state, died at his home here of a heart attack. He was 85.

Lehman, recipient of the first AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award for outstanding service to labor and the nation, had been active as a liberal leader of the Democratic Party in New York since his retirement from the Senate in 1957.

He had been, since its formation, co-chairman with the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of the National Council for Industrial Peace, a citizens organization which has waged a continuing campaign against "right-to-work" laws.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Mrs. Lehman that "all of us in the labor movement . . . share your grief." He described Lehman as exemplifying "the man of means who was wholly a man of the people," who "never faltered in his total dedication to the advancement of mankind's well-being."

"He was my close and valued friend," Meany said, "and I shall miss his counsel and his support in the battles still ahead."

James G. Patton, co-chairman with Lehman of the National Council for Industrial Peace and president of the National Farmers Union, said the American people have suffered "a grievous and irreparable loss." Patton added that Lehman "was a friend and champion of the laboring man" and devoted his life to advancing the dignity and freedom of mankind.

Lehman entered public life in 1928 after service in World War I and a career in the banking business as lieutenant governor of New York, serving under Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. When FDR was elected to the presidency in 1932, Lehman won the first of four unprecedented terms as governor of the state.

As governor he worked closely with organized labor helping secure passage of a wide range of liberal and labor legislation.

Appointed in 1942 to head up foreign relief and rehabilitation for the U.S., in the following year he was elected first director-general of the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration, a post he held until 1946.

In 1949 he was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner, and in 1950 he was re-elected for a full six-year term.

He had been awarded honorary degrees by a score of leading colleges and universities and was a member of a host of liberal and humanitarian organizations.

On Dec. 11, 1956 when he became the first recipient of the Murray-Green Award of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, Meany declared:

"The American labor movement is proud to call Sen. Lehman its friend. We feel honored that he has so consistently championed our cause. For Sen. Lehman is one of those rare figures in public life to whom right and justice always have come first and political considerations last."

12-7-63

November Unemployment Up 500,000

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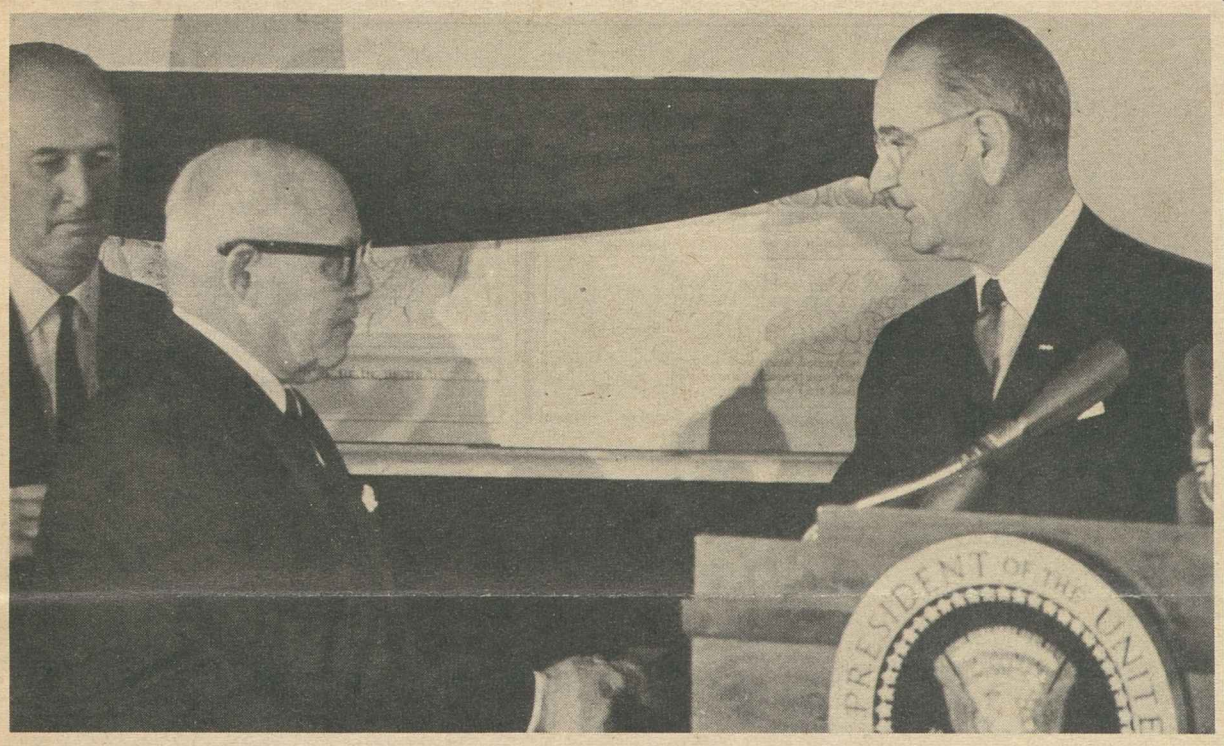
House Told 35-Hour Week 'Urgent Need' to Build Jobs



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY is congratulated by Pres. Johnson after he is honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in ceremonies previously scheduled by the late Pres. Kennedy. At left is Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, who hung the ribboned medals on those attending the event in the White House state dining room. In background, carved on the mantel, is the famous John Adams prayer: "I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this House . . . May none but honest and wise men" inhabit it as servants of the people. **(See story Page 2).**

Sharp Hike Asked In Overtime Pay

By David L. Perlman

A shorter workweek, coupled with higher penalty pay for overtime, is "urgently needed" to bring about full employment, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller outlined labor's program for a 35-hour week without loss of pay as the government's latest job statistics showed a new surge of unemployment—to 5.9 percent of the workforce.

Full employment under a 40-hour week "is becoming an increasingly remote dream," Biemiller told a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.). He warned that unless the nation can make "real progress" in creating jobs the unemployment problem "will grow to the point where it will eat away at the very fabric of our society."

The AFL-CIO spokesman urged Congress to open up immediate job opportunities for a million unemployed by requiring employers to pay double-time for overtime work, rather than time-and-one-half, and by simultaneously extending the coverage of the federal wage-hour law.

He said the basic workweek should be cut to 35 hours—over a period of years, if necessary—to put additional millions to work.

No "single solution" can bring about full employment, Biemiller said. A tax cut, stepped-up public works and a liberal monetary policy all are needed to "lift economic activity and create jobs," the AFL-CIO spokesman declared. But he stressed that "additional measures are essential," and that "without them, unemployment will continue to linger and to fester."

Biemiller noted that many employers find it cheaper to schedule overtime work at time-

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Joblessness Rate Hits 5.9 Percent

By Eugene A. Kelly

A rise of nearly half a million in the ranks of the jobless boosted the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in November to 5.9 percent, a rate exceeded in only two other months since December 1961, the Labor Dept. has reported.

All the major indices of unemployment—for men, women, teenagers, married men and experienced workers—pointed upward in November, the department said.

The number of civilians out of work and actively seeking jobs was 3.9 million or 5.9 percent, up from October's 3.4 million or 5.5 percent, the report said.

The one positive note in the figures was a decline of 55,000 in the number of long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—to cut the November total to 864,000.

In releasing November unemployment estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Labor Dept. attributed much of the increase to

(Continued on Page 12)

Congress Begins to Move:

Aid-to-Education Bills Passed As Legislative Logjam Breaks

Two big aid-to-education bills—hailed by Pres. Johnson as the most important in 100 years—moved towards the White House as the congressional logjam began to break in a drive for pre-Christmas adjournment.

Sent to the President's desk was a $1.2 billion college aid bill, carrying federal grants and loans to help public and private institutions—from junior colleges to graduate schools—build and equip the classrooms, laboratories and libraries needed to accommodate a soaring enrollment.

Passed by the House, and on the verge of final Senate approval, was another billion-dollar-plus school aid package—including a massive upgrading of vocational education long urged by labor. It will enable youngsters to be trained for jobs needed now and in the future, rather than in farm skills and other outmoded courses.

Along with the educational bills, the House gave quick approval to a labor-backed measure to expand the manpower training program and continue full federal financing for an additional year.

The manpower bill cleared the House by voice vote after defeat of a substitute proposed by Rep. Robert Taft (R-O.), 168-122. Similar legislation had been passed by the Senate early in September.

The Rules Committee turned loose another long-delayed measure — a fringe benefits amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act. This bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and its building trades affiliates, would include the cash value of fringe benefits in government determinations of area "prevailing wages" which must be paid on construction financed with federal funds. Floor action is expected in January.

A group of Republicans and southern Democrats headed by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) has served notice that it will seek to force the bill back to the Labor

(Continued on Page 12)

Johnson Hails Union Efforts In Americas

"Warmest congratulations" to the fifth graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development were expressed by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson in a message asserting his "deeply-founded belief in the need for strong, democratic trade unions to buttress freedom in the Americas."

Labor unions can provide a "strong, articulate and responsible leadership," the new President said in a message to the 31 graduates

(Continued on Page 12)

UAW Quickly Rallies to Seek Jobs For Victims of Studebaker Closing

South Bend, Ind.—The Auto Workers moved quickly to rally maximum possible aid for more than 7,000 workers hit by the Studebaker Corp.'s decision to stop producing autos here.

With workers and the community still numb from the firm's announcement that it intends, before Christmas, to move Lark production to Canada, officers of the UAW and its Local 5 enlisted the aid of congressmen, senators, federal agencies, state and local governments and the community to help cushion the blow of pending unemployment.

For 111 years Studebaker has produced farm wagons, then autos, in its sprawling plant here.

At a directors' meeting in New York City, the firm said its auto division had losses of $40 million since 1959, of which $9.8 million was in the first nine months of 1963. Other divisions earn about $12 million a year before taxes, and will be continued, but not in South Bend. Production of Larks at the Hamilton, Ont., plant will be stepped up from 8,000 to 30,000 cars a year if business warrants, Pres. Byers A. Burlingame said.

The UAW began marshaling the machinery needed to get jobs for employable workers and pensions, insurance, social security benefits, and supplemental un-

(Continued on Page 3)

PRES. JOHNSON asks for labor's help in expediting passage of the pending civil rights bill and the House-passed tax bill. The nation's Chief Executive is shown speaking from the steps leading to the White House Rose Garden, flanked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Executive Council members who had previously given the President their views on the country's economic situation. Doors behind lead to the Cabinet Room where meeting was held with Johnson and members of his cabinet.

Presidential Medal of Freedom Awarded Meany, 30 Other Leaders

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was among 31 persons honored by Pres. Johnson with presentation of Presidential Medals of Freedom, the nation's highest award for distinguished service in a civilian capacity.

The awards were conferred at a White House ceremony on Dec. 5, a date previously set by the late Pres. Kennedy, who had announced last January that Medals of Freedom would be issued annually and that the presentations would constitute a "civilian honors list."

Kennedy and the former first lady, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, had personally redesigned the Medal of Freedom which previously had been awarded to civilians on an irregular basis. The late President also had personally approved the list of nominees recommended for his first honors list by a committee headed by Under Sec. of State George Ball.

Johnson added two names to the list of 31, presenting posthumous awards to the assassinated President, John F. Kennedy, and to the late Pope John XXIII. The Kennedy medal was received by his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, while Mrs. Kennedy was standing in a small anteroom off the White House state dining room. The medal awarded to the late Pope will be delivered to the Vatican.

The citations to Meany and others were read by Pres. Johnson as each came forward at the ceremonies. The medal, with its royal blue ribbon edged in white, was placed about the necks of recipients by Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, State Dept. chief of protocol.

The citation to Meany read as follows:

"GEORGE MEANY—Citizen and national leader, in serving the cause of labor, he has greatly served the cause of his nation and of freedom in the world."

Accompanying, Meany at the ceremonies were Mrs. Meany, two of their daughters, Mrs. Eileen Lee and Mrs. Regina Mayer, and Virginia Tehas, Meany's secretary.

The list of those on the Kennedy honors list constituted a roster of some of the most famed servants of the nation—retired Associate Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, former Pres. James B. Conant of Harvard University, the late Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, four-term governor of New York who died the day before the ceremonies, and Thornton Wilder and E. B. White, writers.

It included Ellsworth Bunker, "citizen diplomat;" Robert A. Lovett, former cabinet member and "servant of the Republic;" and John J. McCloy, "godfather to German freedom."

It included, as well, some who were known in relatively narrow circles but who had performed remarkable services in their fields—a newspaperman, Mark S. Watson of the Baltimore Sun, whose career has been marked by distinguished coverage of U.S. military affairs. and Annie Dodge Wauneka, first woman elected to the Navajo Tribal Council, whose crusade for improved health standards has helped "dramatically to lessen" disease among her people.

Marian Anderson Honored

It included Marian Anderson, the deep-voiced singer, and Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations; George W. Taylor, labor arbitrator and economist, and Clarence B. Randall, former head of Inland Steel Co.

It also included Alexander Meiklejohn, one of the nation's most creative educators, former president of Amherst College and chairman of the Experimental College of the University of Wisconsin, who was cited as "educator and libertarian, teacher by example and philosopher in practice."

Meiklejohn, who is 91, was accompanied by his son, Kenneth, who is a legislative representative of the AFL-CIO in Washington, and the latter's wife.

Also included were Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin of Puerto Rico, who has played a major part in the forward thrust of that commonwealth's people, and creative spokesmen of other countries. These included Pablo Casals, the cellist, whose long self-exile from his native Spain has symbolized unbroken resistance to the dictatorship of Francisco Franco, and France's Jean Monnet, "architect" of western Europe's moves toward unity and statesman of the Atlantic Alliance.

The Medal of Freedom as redesigned by the late President and Mrs. Kennedy shows 13 white stars on a round blue field superimposed on a five-pointed white star and a shield of red, with a gold background of eagles with interlocking spread wings.

The medal is worn on formal occasions, a miniature at less ceremonial events. There are also a blue bar and a lapel insignia—a blue ribbon with silver eagle—for other occasions.

After the White House ceremonies there was a reception followed by luncheon at the State Dept. Mrs Johnson, the new first lady, and Sec. of State Dean Rusk were in the reception line.

Hotel Union Wins Wichita Foothold

Wichita, Kans.—A newly chartered local of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes has signed the first contract between the union and a Wichita restaurant in seven years and has won its first National Labor Relations Board election.

Chartered last January after a former local expired, Local 747 launched an intensive organizing campaign and petitioned for elections at six leading hotels. The first election, at the Lassen Hotel of the Schimmel chain, was won 72-28 but management made two appeals which the NLRB rejected and has been charged by the union with refusing to bargain.

A first contract with the Restaurant, a cafeteria, provides wage increases for all employes, six paid holidays, vacations with pay, overtime after eight hours, four hours call-in pay, meals during working hours and uniforms provided by the employer.

In House Battle:

Discharge Petition Spurs Rights Drive

More than 150 members of the House signed a discharge petition, designed to force the civil rights bill to an early floor vote in January, as cracks began to show in the roadblocks posed by Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) of the Rules Committee.

Partisan wrangling erupted on the floor as Republicans charged Democrats with lack of advance consultation on filing of the discharge petition.

The petition — a seldom-used parliamentary device allowing 218 members, a flat majority of the House, to pry a bill out of a hostile committee—was offered after Smith had announced he would use his power as committee chairman to delay consideration of the civil rights measure.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), with the announced backing of the House Democratic leadership, offered a resolution paving the way for a discharge petition. The petition itself was filed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee that cleared the bill with a bipartisan majority.

The appearance of the petition produced almost instant results in softening Smith's announced hostility. The chairman of the Rules Committee refused to yield to Administration pressure for immediate hearings on the bill, clearing the way for floor action when Congress reconvenes in January, but he issued a statement pledging hearings "reasonably soon in January" without specifying a terminal date.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), the GOP floor leader, threw his weight against the discharge petition but said, after breakfast with Pres. Johnson, that the hearings would not take more than two weeks, and that Republican members of the Rules unit would vote to clear the bill thereafter.

'Insincerity' Charged

Party wrangling on the tactics of forcing the bill to a vote included Republican charges of insincerity against the Democratic leadership as well as complaints of lack of advance consultation.

GOP spokesmen suggested that another parliamentary device, the so-called Calendar Wednesday procedure, would have allowed quicker action. Bolling previously had pointed out that the so-called "calendar" operation, lasting for only one day, was subject to filibuster by opponents of the bill and might result in three or four months of delay thereafter.

Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), the Democratic floor leader, said that the debate limitations imposed would be "the one way to beat a bill of such dimensions."

In the past the House has seldom passed controversial bills by the "calendar" procedure. The appearance of a discharge petition, even though it falls short of the required 218 signatures for a few days, poses a threat of taking the bill away from a committee and puts committee opponents under pressure.

A discharge petition had exactly this effect in forcing through the civil rights bill of 1960. When signatures mounted above 200, Smith and Halleck surrendered and cleared the bill for a floor vote.

Steel Unionists Rally to Aid Petition Drive

The drive to pry the pending civil rights bill out of the House Rules Committee is being backed by 45 legislative representatives of the Steelworkers, called in by the union's Legislative Dept. from all over the country, to assist labor's support of the discharge petition filed in the House.

In a two-week period the 45 USWA spokesmen, representing every state in the Union, discussed the discharge petition and the importance of the civil rights bill with 351 members of the House. They reported that 171 members had said they intend to sign the petition and 21 said they "leaned" toward signing; 128 said they would not sign, 31 leaned against signing.

Frank N. (Nordy) Hoffman, USWA legislative director, said that the union's drive "was launched by direct orders of Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald." The representatives, he said, had done a "terrific job."

Year-Around Program

The union's legislative program, he pointed out, has been expanding as a year-round operation in both political and legislative fields.

The 1958 union convention authorized state legislative education committees "to take appropriate action" toward expanding "into a fuller, more mature program of legislative participation in the decisions of the federal and state legislatures."

Since then, Hoffmann said, many districts have officially set up legislative education committees, and activities have been intensified by legislative conferences and planning sessions.

STEELWORKER REPRESENTATIVES, brought to Washington by their union from every section of the nation to push the civil rights bill, report on their progress in getting commitments from congressmen to sign the discharge petition. Addressing the group is Frank N. Hoffman, the union's legislative director. Seated beside him is USWA Legislative Rep. Joseph McDonald.

NLRB Ruling Hit:

Court Brief Supports 'Don't Buy' Pickets

The Supreme Court has been asked by the AFL-CIO to uphold an appellate court decision vindicating the right of unions to engage in purely informational picketing urging consumers not to buy a non-union product.

The National Labor Relations Board, which has validated leaflet distribution to inform the public of the existence of a labor dispute, drew a line of distinction between "handbilling" and the appearance of "pickets" wearing signs. The board ruled in a unanimous decision that the Landrum-Griffin Act's provision protecting the right of unions to "publicize" disputes carried a specific exception when "picketing" was involved.

The board was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which held that it had to show economic loss to the company that was picketed and had failed to do so.

The AFL-CIO, intervening in the Supreme Court, pointed out that "the right of working people to advertise" a labor dispute and "seek the voluntary assistance" of consumers "by the most effective means available" is of "vital concern" to unions.

The federation brief argued that the NLRB had misread the intent of Congress in applying the Landrum-Griffin Act and that, in any case, peaceful informational picketing directed at consumers is protected by constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression.

The case involves a Washington State apple-packing employers association, Tree Fruits Labor Relations Committee, Inc., and Fruit & Vegetable Packers Local 760. The union struck and the employers hired strikebreakers.

The union placed pickets in front of Safeway retail stores in Seattle wearing signs addressed "to the consumer" and reading, "Non-union Washington state apples are being sold at this store. Please do not purchase such apples. Thank you."

There was no effort to block deliveries, to block access to the stores, to interfere with Safeway operations or sales. The picketing was wholly peaceful. The NLRB nevertheless ruled that the Landrum-Griffin Act clearly intended to outlaw "hot cargo" operations and secondary boycotts by unions and held that the picketing fell outside the protected freedom of unions to "publicize" disputes.

The AFL-CIO brief said the legislative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act showed that picketing of a "secondary" employer was barred only if the intent was to "coerce" that employer.

On the constitutional issue, the federation conceded that the courts had ruled out picketing of various kinds when the "objective" or "end" was unlawful. But in the absence of an unlawful objective, the brief argued, "picketing is free speech" as a means of communication, and "is entitled to every constitutional protection afforded any other form of expression." It continued:

When picketing is uesd "simply to publicize the facts," and to request "the voluntary support of individual consumers, acting wholly on their own without the pressure of group discipline," the picketing "is free speech as much as any other form of expression, and cannot constitutionally be forbidden."

It is "disquieting," the federation said, to find the Dept. of Justice upholding the NLRB argument that "picketing as such, even in the form of a consumer appeal, is not the equivalent of speech" protected by the Constitution.

The AFL-CIO brief was filed by J. Albert Woll, federation general counsel, Robert C. Mayer, Theodore J. St. Antoine, and by Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

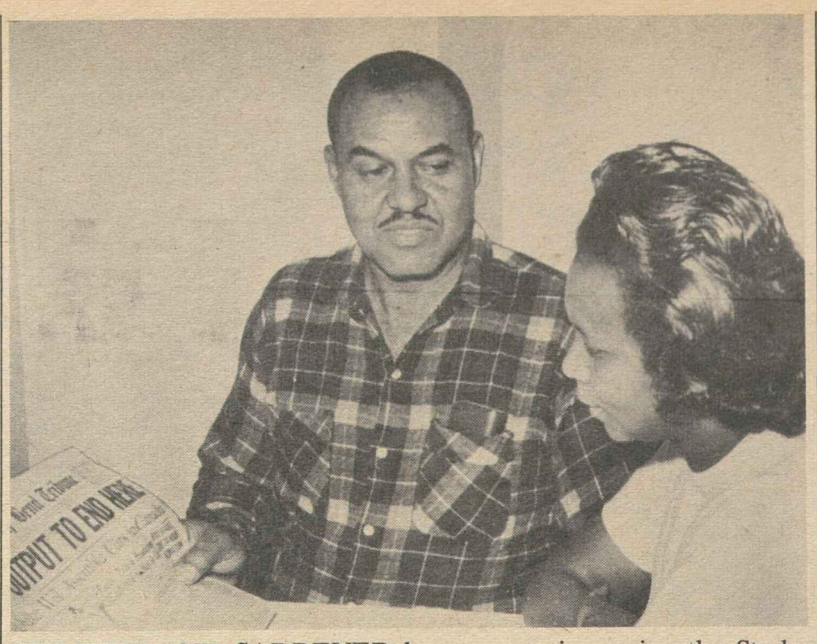
Union Label Buying Urged For Yule

Union-earned dollars that keep cash registers ringing during the Christmas shopping season should be spent with fair employers, the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has pointed out in its annual campaign to assure purchasers of the best in quality products and services.

Appealing for the fullest support of the department's annual drive to channel workers' spending in a direction that will help other unionized workers, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the department asked the aid of all national and international unions, state and local central bodies, local union label and service trades councils, and affiliates of the National Auxiliaries.

"All union members and their families and friends," he said, "should add the symbols of organized labor—the union label, the shop card, the store card and the service button—to their shopping lists during this holiday buying season.

"This way we know that we are not only giving our loved ones and friends gifts which are of the highest quality; we are also helping bring job security and a measure of prosperity to the worker behind the gift for months and years to come."



SHOCKED AND SADDENED by news stories saying the Studebaker Corp. will close most of its South Bend, Ind., manufacturing operations and move them to Hamilton, Ont., Thomas B. Carter and his wife, Frances, said they had plans for a happy Christmas but don't know what will happen now. Carter, 46, has been a Studebaker worker since 1938. He is one of 6,000 in the South Bend area who face loss of their jobs.

UAW Rallies to Aid Idled at Studebaker

(Continued from Page 1)

employment benefits for other eligibles.

The union called on Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to "mobilize the full resources of the government" and to set up a special "task force" from various government agencies. Wirtz sent Harold Montross, job placement expert, as his personal representative in South Bend.

In Washington, UAW Rep. Dan Bedell and Hobert Butler, Indiana state employment commissioner, discussed plans for job retraining programs with Area Redevelopment Administrator William L. Batt, Jr.

'Most Shocking'

UAW officials knew that Studebaker was struggling to get a larger share of the auto market and, in contract negotiations last year, aimed for an agreement that both workers and management could "live with." But news of the plant shutdown nevertheless was, in the words of a UAW staff man, "probably the most shocking thing that ever happened here."

The "big bump" to community morale is expected the week before Christmas, when assembly lines stop auto production. The plant here will produce engines and parts for the Canadian plant. Some workers will be retained to fill dealer service orders, to run the parts warehouse, possibly to finish an $80 million contract to build trucks for the government.

The truck contract may take a year to complete, but no more than 1,000 to 1,500 workers in all are likely to remain in the main plant.

In Canada, the firm's wholly owned subsidiary, Studebaker of Canada, operates an assembly plant in the steel city of Hamilton, on Lake Ontario with ready access to the St. Lawrence Seaway. It has 725 workers and an agreement with UAW Local 525.

UAW Local 5 scheduled two meetings for Dec. 12 to report to members. One of the reports was that 2,170 local members have been drawing retirement pay from the union-management pension trust fund and that another 800 to 1,000 workers may count on drawing some pension benefits.

City Seeks to Aid

Mayor Frank J. Bruggner of South Bend named a civic committee to launch an action program aimed at getting aid for the jobless. He said the committee will try to persuade Studebaker to keep building cars here or, failing that, to intensify the city's campaign to bring in new industry and to keep skilled workers on the job at other plants in the area.

Unemployment here was 2.4 percent of the work force in September, lowest in the state and lowest for South Bend in the last 10 years. Studebaker, once the largest employer in the area, now is second to the Bendix Corp., which has 11,000 workers in four plants.

Sales Down

Dir. Ray Berndt of the UAW's Studebaker Dept. said the news of the closing is "tragic information" for workers whose plans for celebrating Christmas have been knocked askew.

It was no secret, Berndt said, that Studebaker has "been in trouble for years, caught in the cycle of lower sales, a 'vicious spiral' which raised costs per unit to an unprofitable point. Despite the failure in autos, however, other Studebaker divisions are operating profitably," said Berndt. He added:

"It is our principal concern that Studebaker hourly and salaried workers and their families receive every assistance possible. We are therefore calling on Studebaker management to cooperate with the UAW to see to it that these workers, their families and the community are protected to the maximum extent possible."

In announcing its plans Studebaker said its decision to stop auto production in South Bend was not based on wages. Its payroll here ran to about $50 million a year, but the firm said it had never considered asking the UAW for wage concessions to keep the U.S. plant open.

Overall Studebaker operations should show a 1964 profit, the company president said, because the firm will take a one-shot tax loss on South Bend operations. Value of all Studebaker buildings and property was put at $39 million, about half of it here.

$300 Monthly Pensions Won By Ship Union

New York—Members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots will be eligible effective Jan. 1 for pensions of $300 monthly after 20 years' service regardless of age.

The increase was included in a new schedule of benefits approved at a recent meeting of the joint union-employer board of trustees of the MM&P Pension Plan, Pres. Charles M. Crooks of the union announced. Other improvements included:

- Raising and pro rating all present pension benefits to a level of $200 a month.
- Raising and pro rating all present disability pension benefits to a level of $300 a month.
- Raising other categories of pensions, such as early retirement and reduced benefits, to double the amounts presently paid.

"The shipowners understand," Crooks said, "that our immediate goal is a $500 monthly pension which would virtually insure the earlier retirement of older officers on pensions more closely approximating their sea earnings and the rising cost of living."

Beginning Jan. 1 the employers will pay $5.20 per man-day into the benefits program funds, which includes a welfare plan that covers in addition to union members and their wives, children, students and dependent parents, and pensioners. The pension fund had assets of more than $11.3 million on Oct. 1.

Board Named, IAM Airline Strikes Off

Pres. Johnson, moving to head off a walkout of 18,000 Machinists employed by six airlines, named an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a dispute over contract terms.

Appointment of the board blocks for at least 60 days strikes against Braniff, Continental, Eastern, National, Northwest and Trans World Airlines. Work stoppages had been authorized by union members by margins of 93 to 98 percent, the IAM said. The workers are mechanics and ground crewmen.

The union reported it had made no progres toward an acceptable settlement in contract talks with managements of the six air carriers.

Still unsettled also was a dispute between United Airlines and the IAM, representing nearly 13,000 workers. The IAM set Dec. 19 for a strike deadline after members turned down an emergency board recommendation.

Justice Dept. Moves for Injunction To Compel Rehiring by FEC Line

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Justice Dept. has asked a federal district court here for an injunction ending the 46-week strike on the Florida East Coast Railway and compelling the company to rehire the strikers and restore pre-strike working conditions.

Both the government and the rail unions contend that appointment of a Presidential Emergency Board last month required both parties to return to the conditions which existed prior to Jan. 23, when non-operating unions struck for a 10.3 cent increase previously negotiated with other railroads.

Operating unions—representing train and engine crews—respected the non-op picket lines. They have since become directly involved in the strike as a result of the company's announcement of drastic unilateral work rules changes.

The unions have made it clear that they are prepared to call off the strike and return to work under the Railway Labor Act procedure reguiring maintenance of the status quo during the period the Emergency Board is in session and for 30 days thereafter. The board's report is due Dec. 19.

The railroad has balked at rehiring the strikers, maintaining this would require dismissal of some 500 recently-hired strikebreakers, which it refuses to do.

Two suits were filed by rail operating unions asking a federal district court in Washington, D.C., to set aside the work rules decision handed down by an arbitration board established by Congress. The Locomotive Firemen, Trainmen, and Switchmen joined in one suit; the Locomotive Engineers filed a companion suit.

Meany Voices Hope For U.S. Hostages

The "fervent hope" of AFL-CIO members for the safety and freedom of U.S. citizens held as hostages by Bolivian Communists was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a cable to Pres. Paz Estenssoro.

Addressed to the President at La Paz, Meany's cable read:

"AFL-CIO appreciates your grave concern for the lives of U.S. citizen hostages held by Communist activists at Siglo Viente mines. It is the fervent hope of all members of the AFL-CIO that every means possible will be utilized to secure their safe release."

THREE HARVARD SOPHOMORES, attending college with the help of AFL-CIO merit scholarships, met with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on his arrival to address two groups at the university. Left to right: John D. Ferrell, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; Paul C. Jefferson, Chicago; Schnitzler; Harvard Prof. Alva Kindall, and Paul I. Meyer, St. Louis.

Shun Cynicism, Schnitzler Tells Harvard Trade Union Graduates

Cambridge, Mass.—The labor movement is "moving forward faster" on many fronts than in any period in history, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the graduating class of Harvard University's Trade Union Program.

Schnitzler noted that academic critics of labor look back to the "good old days" of the Thirties and mourn the supposed loss of labor's "idealism."

Today, he pointed out, labor is "a long way down the road" to solving the problem of racial discrimination within the labor movement—which it wasn't in the "idealistic" old days.

'Squabbles' Acknowledged

There are "squabbles" among unions, Schnitzler acknowledged. But, he stressed, in the Thirties "we didn't have squabbles; we had civil war."

He urged the graduates, staff members of unions who attended the 13-week course plus a group of overseas trade unionists, to reject "cynicism or pessimism" about the labor movement, "just as we reject any feeling of self-satisfaction."

In his speech to the trade union group and in a talk the same day to Harvard's Labor-Management Relations Club, Schnitzler stressed the need for a "peacetime mobilization" of the nation's resources to create a full employment economy.

He told the Labor-Management Club that higher wages—and a higher rate of wage increases—are needed "not just to increase the living standards of workers, but to maintain and increase the prosperity of business, and to extend the general economic well-being of the American people to those who are not sharing in it."

Profit Need Recognized

Labor, Schnitzler said, has "always recognized the need for profits." But, he added, "contrary to the opinions of some businessmen," profits "do not create prosperity.

"Prosperity depends upon buying power—mass buying power," he said. "The great lack in our economy today is not capital but customers."

He pointed out that the nation's progress on many fronts, including civil rights, depends on the availability of "good jobs at decent wages." He added:

"That is why the labor movement's collective bargaining program will be keyed to bigger wage increases and shorter hours. That is why our legislative program will be keyed to job-creating projects—all of them worthy by other standards as well; to a higher minimum wage, universally applied, and a shorter statutory workweek; to a stronger unemployment compensation system; to hospital insurance for the aged, and to a host of other programs designed to raise the buying power of the American people."

This, he declared, is "the practical approach."

Supreme Court Rejects Attack on C&O-B&O Tie

The Supreme Court in a one-line unanimous opinion rejected a rail brotherhoods' attack on an Interstate Commerce Commission decision approving financial control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

The Maintenance of Way Employes and the Railway Labor Executives' Association asked the court to consider major questions in review of the ICC decision and a decision of a special three-judge lower federal court upholding the ICC.

The rail brotherhoods urged that there would be substantial hardship on employes, that several thousand would be displaced, and that the ICC had failed to consider the financial hookup of the C&O and B&O in the light of other pending realignments of eastern railroads.

The Supreme Court's rejection of review apparently cleared the way for the financial agreement to be implemented. The Dept. of Justice had previously withdrawn opposition to the C&O agreement with the B&O but announced objections to the more sweeping proposed merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the New York Central System.

In other actions affecting labor the court:

- Refused review of an appellate court decision that a local union is prohibited under the Landrum-Griffin Act from expelling, after trial, an officer who allegedly slandered or libeled another officer by charging financial irregularities. The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had held that the law protects the right of a member to make such charges and that union disciplinary codes prohibiting such conduct are unenforceable.
- Refused review of a decision granting some 70 orchestra leaders a permanent injunction against a Musicians' Union requirement that the leaders deduct union dues from salaries and forward the dues to the union. The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals had held that the orchestra leaders are employers, for purposes of the Taft-Hartley Act, and may not tax employes on behalf of a union.
- Refused review of a Missouri Supreme Court decision denying severance pay to 154 members of the Typographical Union who lost their jobs when the St. Louis Globe-Democrat sold its equipment to a competitor newspaper. Severance pay was provided in the contract, the Missouri court had held, only in the event of "merger, consolidation, or permanent suspension" of the Globe-Democrat, and sale of "part of the assets" is not a "merger or consolidation."
- Upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision by refusing review of a 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the Cone Brothers Contracting Co. and others had committed an unfair labor practice by firing truck drivers who refused to cross a picket line set up by a union of which the drivers were not members. The labor board had ordered reinstatement with backpay for lost time.

Union Scholarships Exceed $1 Million

Cambridge, Mass. — The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have spent more than $1 million this year to help send 842 young men and women to college.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler announced these figures in an address at Harvard University here. In the audience were three students attending Harvard on AFL-CIO merit scholarships.

Federal Standards Urged:

State Benefit Levels 'Disgrace' to Nation

Reappraisal of the workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance systems with a view toward removing them from "interstate competition" and achieving basic minimum benefit levels has been urged by an AFL-CIO spokesman.

"The state of disrepair in which both these programs find themselves is a disgrace to any modern industrial nation," declared Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the Dept. of Social Security in an address to the biennial conference of the American Public Welfare Association.

Cruikshank observed that early workmen's compensation laws were designed to provide injured workers benefits equal to about two-thirds of their pay. While this goal was achieved between 1910 and 1916, he observed, today "the average state benefit is seldom better than 35 percent of the average wage in industry."

He noted that benefits amount to little more than 60 cents of each premium dollar and a large portion of that is spent to cover litigation costs. One of every five workers is still without the protection of workmen's compensation, he added, and benefits vary so widely from state to state that they are "related more to the accident of residence than to the loss suffered by the individual worker."

State unemployment compensation laws present "even a more dismal record of inadequacy," Cruikshank went on. Here too, he observed, the original benefit goal of two-thirds of average wages has been eroded over the years so that now only one state provides jobless benefits approaching that level and 14 provide benefits of less than 40 percent of average pay.

Lack of coverage for three out of 10 unemployed workers, denial of benefits through arbitrary eligibility and qualifying regulations, and expiration of benefits during long periods of joblessness severely limit the effectiveness of state unemployment insurance programs for millions of unemployed workers, he said.

"One of the basic things that we most certainly have learned," Cruikshank declared, "is that we cannot leave programs of this kind to the states . . . so long as there is no basic federal requirement as to the level of benefits or to the method of financing."

Regarding other programs to prevent and alleviate human need and suffering, he said that the nation had failed to apply the lessons to be drawn from its successful "experiment" with social insurance through the Old-Age, Survivors & Disability program—the social security system—"even with all its obvious shortcomings."

He cited the example of income loss through disability and noted that in 1956 Congress, finally realizing that public assistance alone could not meet the problem, added disability insurance to OASI.

Yet in 1960, he said, Congress made "the same mistake all over again," relying solely on the public assistance Kerr-Mills program, rather than social insurance, to relieve the financial burden of health care on older persons.

The Kerr-Mills program has a place in supplementing social insurance, he said, "but it is not the primary fuel of the machinery of social welfare. Sooner or later Congress is going to have to face up to that fact and meet this distressing problem of financing health care for the aged through the sound and proven principle of social insurance."

16 Area Conferences Scheduled by COPE

Sixteen area conferences covering every part of the United States have been scheduled by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for the first four months of 1964, National Dir. Alexander E. Barkan has announced.

Each will be confined to a single day, thus allowing an additional day for national COPE leaders to meet with state officers for the discussion of current problems.

All union leaders and members interested in political activity, and full time staff members of international, national and local unions and central bodies—along with their wives or husbands—have been u-ged to attend.

The schedule:

Jan. 8, Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn., for Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Kentucky.

Jan. 11, Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, for Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

Jan. 14, Marion Hotel, Little Rock, for Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Feb. 12, Inn of the Sixth Flag, Arlington, Tex., for Texas and Oklahoma.

Feb. 28, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Mar. 6, El Rancho, Sacramento, for California, Hawaii and Nevada.

Mar. 9, Bannock Hotel, Pocatello, Idaho, for Montana and Wyoming.

Mar. 12, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, for Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

Mar. 15, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, for Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Mar. 17, Sheraton-Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, for Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

Mar. 20, Cole Hotel, Albuquerque, N. Mex., for New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

Apr. 11, Golden Triangle, Norfolk, Va., for Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Apr. 14, Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, for Michigan and Ohio.

Apr. 19, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, for Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Apr. 21, Hilton Hotel, Boston, for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Apr. 24, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, for New York and New Jersey.

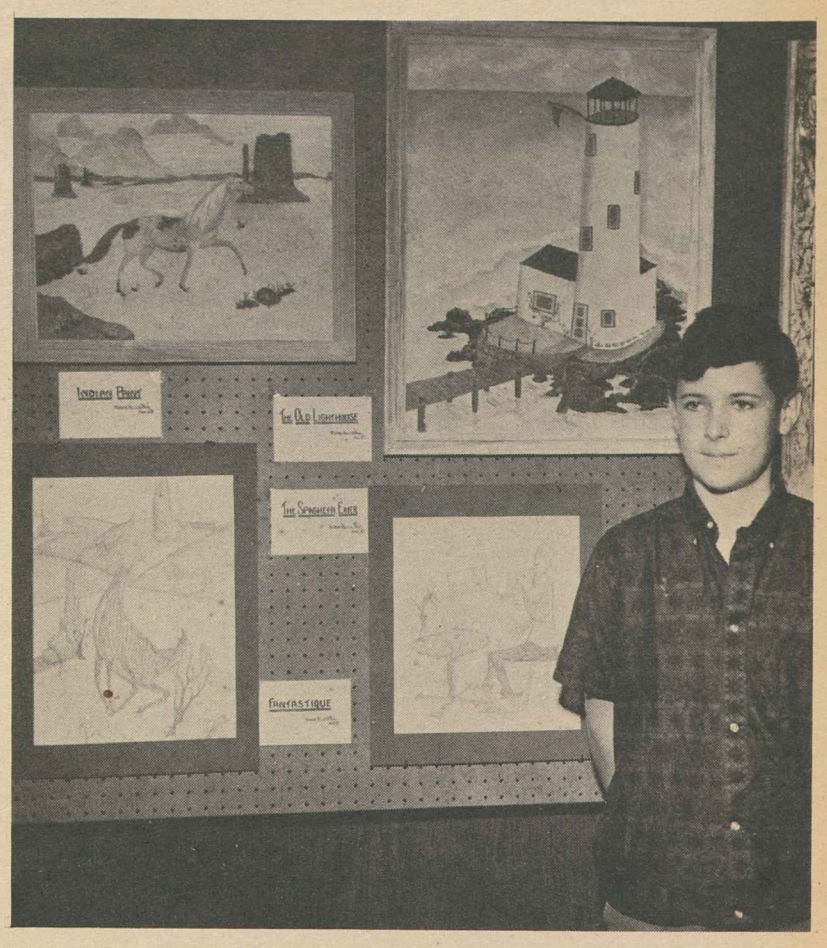
College Rolls Hit New Peak

Enrollment of college and university students broke all records this fall for the 12th consecutive year, the U.S. Office of Education has announced.

The total of 4,529,000 who matriculated in 2,140 institutions is 7.7 percent higher than than the 4,207,000 enrolled last year and more than double the 2,116,000 who entered in 1951.

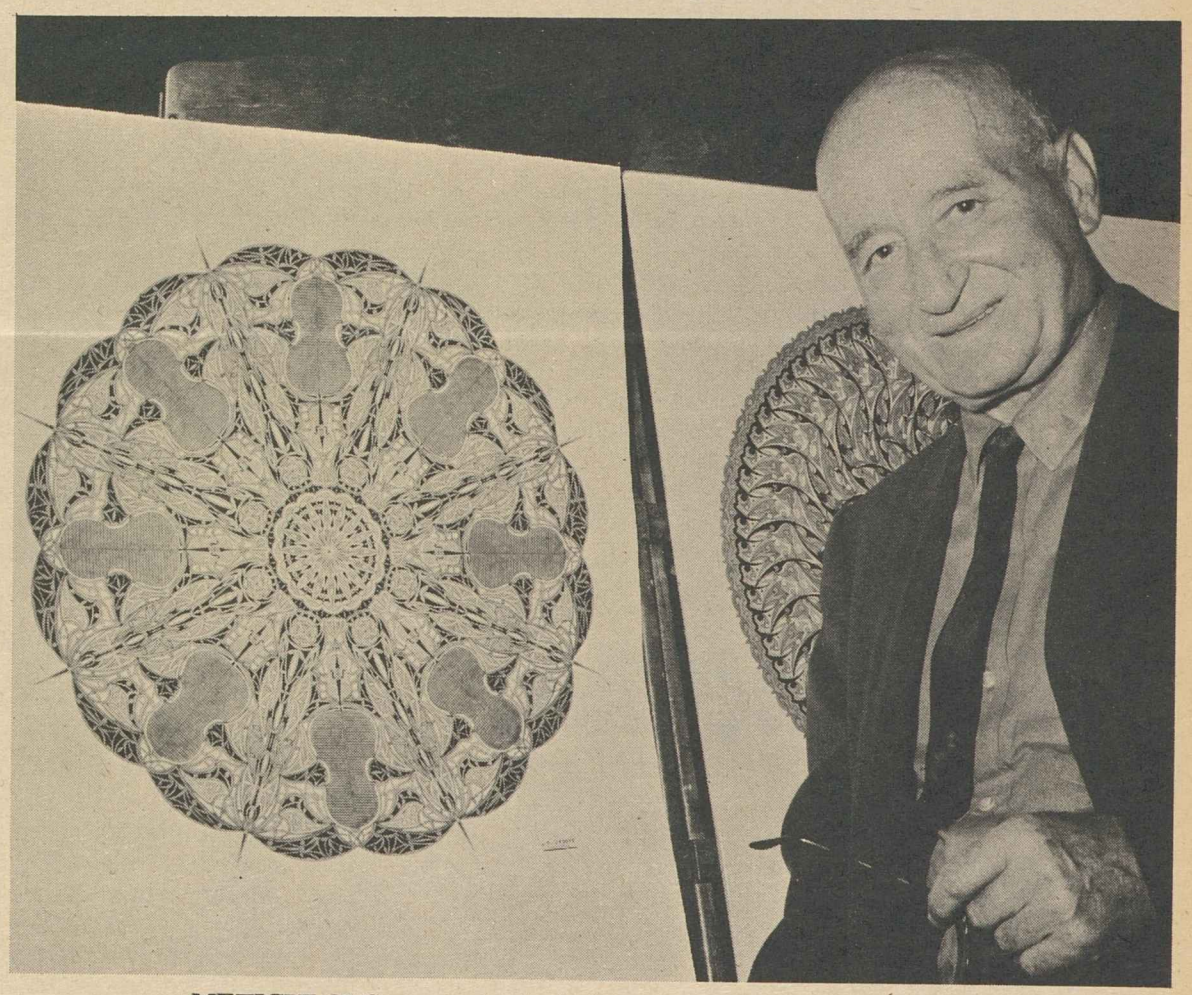
Coast Musicians Turn to Another Art

SMASH SUCCESS, judging from attendance and public mention, was third annual art show featuring 300 paintings, sculptures, other objets d'art created by Los Angeles Musicians and family members. During three-day showing in union hall on Vine St., Hollywood, members of Local 47 played "live" music in background. Attesting quality of exhibits, Los Angeles County supervisors passed resolution in appreciation.



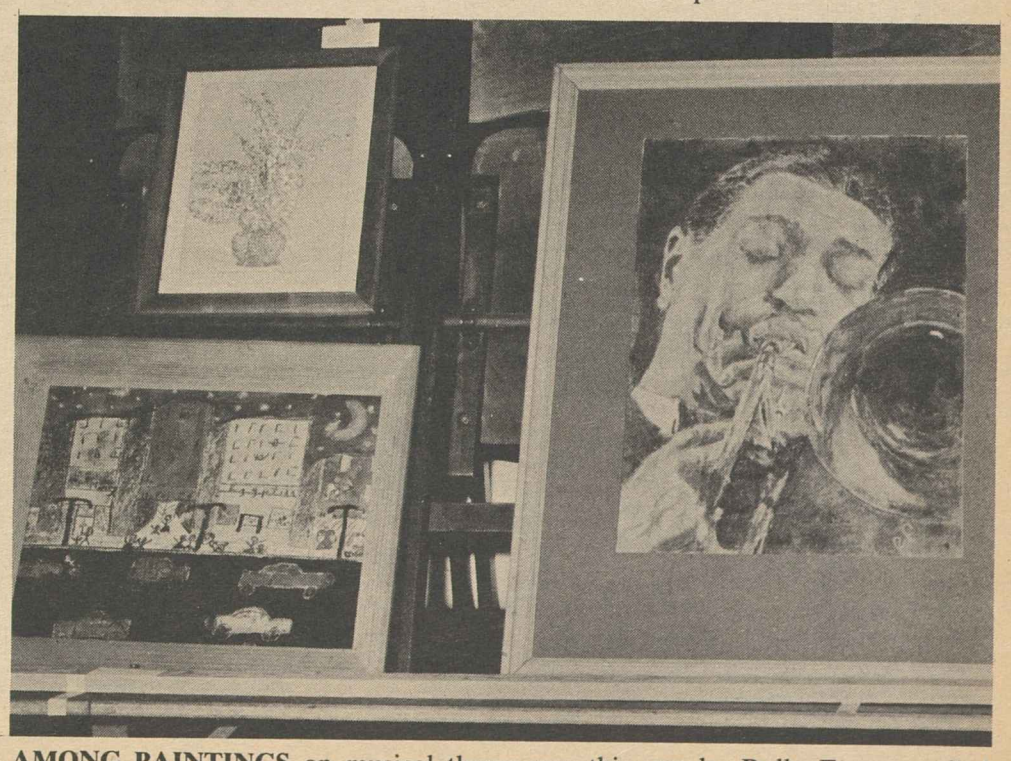
12-YEAR-OLD ARTIST Frank A. Paul, son of Musician Eddie Paul, is pleased to pose with four paintings accepted for show. Titles are, from left, top row: Indian Paint; The Old Lighthouse; below, Fantastique; The Spaghetti Eater. Other exhibits were by husbands and wives, daughters, mothers, one father-in-law.

HOST AT SHOW'S OPENING was Pres. John V. Tranchitella, left, of Local 47, shown with Frank Worth, exhibit chairman. Volunteer committee of members arranged show, hung paintings.



METICULOUS pen and ink design by Musician K. Vrouyr has musical motif—border of bass viols. He called it "Graphic on a Musical Theme." Most show entries were in oils, watercolors, inks, filled all available space.

SCULPTURES were shown this year for the first time. Here is section of show, which utilized big auditorium and patio, showing some of the works entered in wood, marble, metal. Next year's show will be expanded, union promises.



AMONG PAINTINGS on musical theme was this one by Rolly Furnas, called Trombone Man. Art show is one of Local 47 enterprises winning public favor. Others include park concerts, "Jazz at the Beach," Latin music concerts.

The Shorter Workweek

LABOR'S DRIVE for a shorter workweek is essentially a drive to preserve the American economic system. It is not a fight against exploitation of workers under a 40-hour week nor is it tied to the inhumanities of other years, when cruelly long and exhausting workweeks were the target.

The target today is jobs, critically needed jobs if the American economy is to survive and move ahead. Pres. Johnson has made the goal of his Administration 75 million jobs, 5 million more than the current level of employment.

Given the growth of the labor force and the sharp impact of automation, the country must find 4 million jobs a year for the remaining years of the Sixties.

In calling for a shorter workweek, the AFL-CIO is not talking about less production or fewer total hours. The economy needs more production sustained by greater purchasing power stemming from higher employment. The economy needs more total hours of work, not less.

A substantial cut in working hours, without loss of weekly earnings, would have a profound and beneficial effect on the nation's greatest domestic problem—unemployment.

For example, using the formula that a one-hour reduction in the workweek adds 750,000 more jobs, a reduction in the week to 35 hours would create 3.8 million jobs, bringing additional purchasing power and stimulation to the economy.

Such a cut in the workweek would go a long way toward giving the country the 4 million jobs a year it needs and will need for the rest of this decade.

The impact of automation and technology on the rising rate of productivity—and the still sharper impact to come—will be a factor in offsetting the higher hourly wage costs that would result from a shorter workweek without reduction in take-home pay.

In recent years the increase in output per manhour has been greater than increases in wages and fringe benefits, with a resulting decline in unit labor costs and a rise in profits. This trend is likely to continue and accelerate.

Coupled with other job-expanding programs, the shorter workweek holds the promise of preserving and revitalizing the economy.

Whistling in the Dark

THE GENERALLY optimistic tone of the 1964 economic forecasts have a quality of a youngster whistling while he walks past a graveyard. There is a feeling that if the economists whistle loud enough, maybe the unemployment problem will lose some of its haunting qualities.

The high, persistent rate of unemployment is neither ghostlike nor imaginary. It is casting a very real shadow over the economy and raises some real questions as to the forecasts for next year.

The latest government report shows the unemployment rate rising to 5.9 percent of the labor force, the highest level except for two months in the past two years. The Labor Dept. notes that the increase in November is "somewhat larger than seasonal." While it is true that month-to-month changes are subject to statistical and other interpretations, it is difficult to wash out the fact that the 5.9 rate is slightly higher than the November 1962 rate.

Of even greater impact is the Labor Dept.'s figure that labor force lost through unemployment and part-time work was 6.9 percent last month, the same percentage as a year ago.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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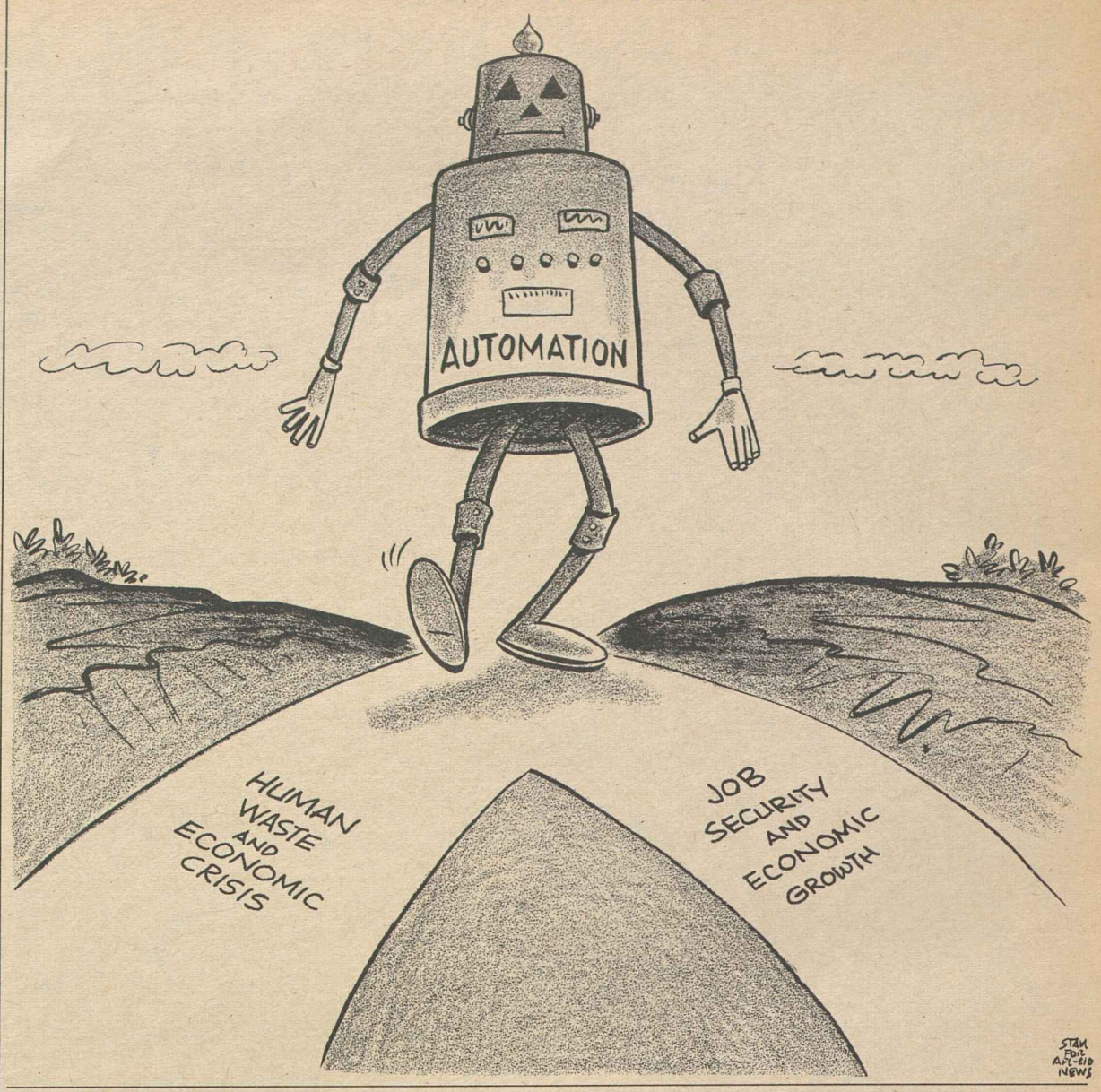
He Needs Direction



To Enrich Society:

Senate Unit Seeks Peaceful Uses For Military Research Findings

EVERY YEAR the United States spends billions of dollars on space research. That research has enabled us to put men into orbit and even to dream of reaching the moon. It has given us electronic computers that enable us to do the arithmetic for immensely complicated military missiles and other weapons. Thanks to research we have possibly the world's most awesome and modern military machine.

Why can't we use the results of that research to enrich our peacetime society?

Why can't we use it to create new industries that will provide the jobs we so desperately need in this age of automation?

These are questions that are being studied by a Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower which has just finished hearings under the chairmanship of Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.).

During the past decade possibly a score of congressional hearings have been held on the effects of automation and technological change on the economy and on jobs. Most of these hearings have produced highly important evidence on the gravity of the employment problems posed by automation. Few have produced any positive suggestions on how to solve these problems.

The Clark subcommittee hopes to make at least a beginning in the search for positive answers.

One foundation on which it hopes to build is a number of proposals before it on what kind of machinery ought to be set up to explore the possibility of doing something about automation instead of sitting back, as industry is largely doing, and making vague promises that things will straighten themselves out if they're left alone.

An important proposal on which the subcommittee has just concluded hearings was one made by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), who comes from one of the most industrialized states in the union and has had much experience with the effects of new technologies on jobs and workers.

Hart wants to harness military and particularly space research to peacetime uses. His own study of the research programs of many leading industries has led him to the conclusion that there is a huge untapped fund of knowledge now being devoted almost exclusively to space and military purposes that could be used to improve American life and even to create new industries.

One research chief has told him that great avenues could be opened, for example, in the medical field: greatly improved devices for studying heart and brain diseases through delicate instruments now being developed through military electronic research; use of computers to assemble huge quantities of data on the physiological processes of the sick; the translation of sound vibrations into sight vibrations for the blind; "ultrasonic ranging" to detect the size and growth of tumors in cancer.

OTHER AREAS where space and military research could contribute to peacetime uses are the development of short range rapid transit; the planning of the housing of the future; control of water pollution and waste disposal systems; the development of new fibers, new industrial uses for agricultural products. The range is enormous.

Industrialists have told the Clark subcommittee that they are capable of developing an endless number of new products and new services, but that the need to show a profit in a free enterprise society prevents them from making the necessary plunge. Some kind of government impetus will be necessary.

Hart has introduced legislation that would set up a 14-member commission to prepare a program for bringing modern technology "to bear on serving the collective needs of our people." Four members would come from federal agencies; four members from the fields of labor, industry, local government and higher education; two appointed by the president of the National Academy of Sciences; two senators and two representatives.

The subcommittee is studying this proposal in addition to other legislation now before it. This includes creation of an automation commission proposed by Senators Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.), and establishment of a commission to prepare for the economic shock that would accompany a cutback in military spending proposed by Sen. George McGovern (D-S. D.).

The subcommittee hopes to make its report and its own recommendations by mid-January. What is expected is a modification of the proposals now before it in the light of the testimony it has taken from labor, industrial and scientific sources.

Above all, the subcommittee hopes to break through the negativism and inertia that have marked so much of today's approach to the human and economic problems created by automation and technological change.

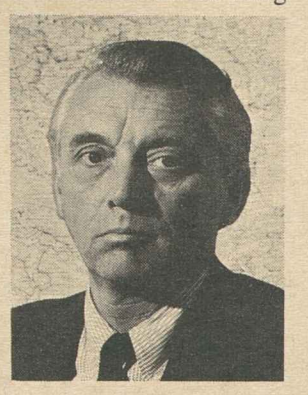
Morgan Says:

Lehman Embellished Politics 'With Courage and Intelligence'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ANOTHER GREAT LIBERAL, in the real, enduring sense of the word, is dead. But though a heart attack felled Herbert H. Lehman in New York City, he had lived his 85 years fully, fruitfully and selflessly and the country is the better off for this rich and remarkable man's long span of public service. So is the art of politics, which he embellished with courage and intelligence.



Morgan

Although Thomas E. Dewey served longer because of a change in terms from two years to four, Lehman's record of being elected governor of New York four successive times has never been equalled. He served with distinction as U.S. senator for eight years until he retired from that office in 1957.

He was nominated for but did not win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1946 for his work as director general of the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration. At the moment he died, he had been eagerly preparing for the trip to Washington where he was to have been among the 31 distinguished Americans decorated with the Freedom Medal at the White House.

Interestingly enough, Lehman considered those accomplishments secondary to what he had been doing since his retirement from the Senate—toiling in the tangled vineyard of New York state Democratic politics, trying with all his might to reform the party and unify its desperately dissipated strength. Not long ago, an intimate friend asked why he had not been content to become a kind of pope of world peace in his retirement and deal in gentle generalities. "You may be surprised," Lehman replied, "but I consider this work at the grass roots of politics one of the most important things I have done."

A partner in the Wall Street banking firm of Lehman Brothers, he was one of the wealthiest men in the land but instead of living a life of leisure he entered politics in 1928 at the age of 50. He became Franklin Roosevelt's lieutenant governor and Roosevelt once called him "my strong right arm" but their relationship was ruptured in the mid-30s when Lehman, now governor, succeeded in persuading the New York congressional delegation to oppose Pres. Roosevelt's Supreme Court packing plan, so-called.

Lehman repeatedly startled and exasperated the political pros by standing for what he thought was right, not what was expedient. His sweeping liberal reforms in New York, which his close and admiring friend State AFL Pres. George Meany helped him achieve, the first state public housing program in the country, a labor relations act and state unemployment insurance among others—these proved good politics.

HE WAS DEFEATED only once in 10 election races. But he never feared to stand alone. In the beginning he was the only U.S. senator to speak out in bold denunciation of the methods of the late Sen. McCarthy and the fearful miasma of McCarthyism but he voted for appropriations for the Wisconsin senator's investigating committee because he believed in the functions of congressional committees. Once during an acrid battle over legislation involving parochial and public schools, New York's Cardinal Spellman was moved to question Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's example of motherhood. "The whole country," one observer recalls, "suddenly got lockjaw but Sen. Lehman broke the silence with a rebuke to the cardinal and gallant defense of the former first lady."

Early in 1955 when crisis quivered over the Chinese offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, Congress, in a swirl of passionate patriotism, passed a joint resolution authorizing Pres. Eisenhower to "employ the armed forces of the U.S. as he deems necessary" for the protection of Formosa against Communist attack. The only three Senators voting nay were North Dakota's late William Langer, Oregon's Wayne Morse and Lehman, who said "the President is actually asking for unlimited reserve powers, the use of which we cannot foresee but which could lead to an act of war." It was for the courage of his beliefs in these and other stands —popular or unpopular—that moved Illinois' senior senator, Paul Douglas, to describe him as a "political saint."

This reporter best remembers this gentle man, whose speeches were delivered in monotone but whose convictions were never muted, as a citizen who believed human rights were somehow more important than property rights.

The citation on his Freedom Medal, awarded posthumously, read: "Citizen and statesman, he has used wisdom and compassion as the tools of government and has made politics the highest form of public service."

As a British critic noted, how aware the world has been of death this year. What brilliance has gone with the loss of a probable British prime minister, Hugh Gaitskell, Pope John, John Kennedy and now Herbert Lehman.

Washington Reports:

Speedy Completion Predicted For Kennedy Memorial Center

THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY Memorial Center should be completed and ready for use within two to two-and-a-half years, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) said in a radio interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

Thompson, who first proposed the cultural center nine years ago with Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) as sponsor on the Senate side, has now introduced a resolution, along with Rep. Bradford Morse (R-Mass.) and others, to name the center after the late President.

"I can think of no more appropriate memorial to the memory of Pres. Kennedy," Morse said on the program. "Certainly Mr. Kennedy and his wife have done more than anyone else to advance the interest of the U.S. people in the arts."

The $25 million center, located on the bank of the Potomac River in Washington near the Jefferson and Lincoln memorials, would be financed through contributions from "private sources, foundations, individuals," Thompson explained.

"We hope that the gifts will range from the pennies of school children to thousands of dollars from our wealthier citizens who can afford it," he said.

THOMPSON SAID that it is proposed that the government match the private contributions. He added that it was appropriate that the center be named for the late President not only because of his and Mrs. Kennedy's interest in the arts, but also because they had given new life to the idea of the center.

Morse reported that Italy has agreed to donate the marble, and that $13 million has already been raised. The Rockefeller Foundation has given $1 million and the Ford Foundation has pledged $5 million.

The center, he said, will have three auditoriums, including a 2,750-seat symphony hall, a 2,500-seat theater for opera, ballet and other musical productions, and a 1,200-seat auditorium for the theatrical productions.

"We are the only nation in the civilized world that does not have a cultural center," Thompson declared. He pointed out that Italy, Germany, France, Russia, Britain, Spain and other nations also subsidize the arts—although that is not proposed here.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE LEGISLATIVE blockades began to crack quickly as Congress sensed that the Administration would consent to an early adjournment, giving the members a chance for two weeks at home before returning to the Capitol for the second session.

Agreement was reached between Senate and House conferees on the vocational aid educational bill after long wranglings had previously blocked action. Judge Howard W. Smith of the House Rules Committee, pressured by a discharge petition backed by Democratic leaders, agreed to hearings on the civil rights bill, and his long-time ally in running the conservative House coalition, Republican Floor Leader Halleck, offered the hope of floor action "early" in January.

The Rules Committee cleared the manpower training bill and a bill to add fringe benefits in calculating Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage rates on government construction.

The 88th Congress, first session thereof, had managed in its long sit-down strike to stall action even on appropriation bills, so that many agencies were still operating on the equivalent of last year's money by temporary extensions while nearly six months of the 1964 fiscal year went by.

It managed to string out action on the civil rights bill and the tax reduction bill, frustrating all the urgency of the late Pres. Kennedy to move them through.

Even on the tax bill, however, the administration sidestepped Sen. Harry F. Byrd's insistence on "looking at next year's budget" before allowing the Senate Finance Committee to report out a tax-reduction measure. Pres. Johnson offered Byrd an advance look at the summary budget figures and Byrd closed hearings and began committee work on a bill.

* * *

THE RECORD after more than 11 months in session is sparse enough to give strength to demand for reform in the rules of the House and Senate, and the last has not been heard.

To say that reform is desperately needed is not to deny the tremendous values of the exhaustive study of bills by House committees or the precious minority values preserved by the Senate's tradition of full and free debate.

But democracy is not served by a system in which an elected administration cannot get a House majority of its own party to send its principal proposals to the floor. It is not served by the virtual dictatorship of the Rules Committee and a conservative chairman determined to use his power to frustrate the policies offered by the elected administration.

The last "reform" of Congress, expressed in the La Follette-Monroney Act of 1946, did not touch the nagging weaknesses of the seniority system and the Senate filibuster rule. Before that, the George Norris "revolt" against "Czar" Reed as House Speaker got rid of one-man dictatorship only by depriving the Speaker too sweepingly of leadership authority and by substituting the seniority system that itself has grown into an evil.

Every observer can claim to be his own political scientist, and the proposals for reform may be either relatively limited or exceedingly broad. The public demand, in any case, is sufficiently widespread and significant to suggest that Congress cannot afford to ignore it.

* * *

THE PRESUMPTION must be that next year Democrats will feel under greater pressure to build an affirmative record in preparation for the November elections.

But they still are going to have to handle appropriation bills all over again, in addition to any left hanging from this session. They may well get involved in clashes about "big spending" while taxes are cut, despite Pres. Johnson's early emphasis on "frugality" and economy. And the civil rights and other bills must be passed.

They will have little over six months if adjournment is planned in time for the Republican presidential nominating convention in July.

THE UNITED STATES is the only civilized country in the world without a cultural center, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.), left, declared as he was interviewed with Rep. Bradford Morse (R-Mass.) in a discussion of the proposed John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Christmas Buying Boobytraps And Advice on How to Duck 'em

By Sidney Margolius

THE CHRISTMAS RAIDERS are back. They have two ways to trap you in this season of good cheer. One is to sell you high-priced toys that have only temporary interest and often advertised deceptively. The other is to get you to buy gifts on installments, or borrow for Christmas, at high finance charges.

In addition to the deceptive TV ads for Thumbelina dolls, the Robot Commando and others previously reported, the Federal Trade Commission recently also cited Colorforms for deceptive TV commercials. If you got the impression that the "Miss Ballerina Dress-up Kits" provided three Ballerina dolls for only 98 cents, note that what buyers actually got at this price was one doll plus several changes of clothing.

You also have to watch out for big sets of toy soldiers advertised at what seem like low prices. In sets advertised by one firm, Lucky Products, the figures were found to be not three-dimensional, as you might expect, but merely flat plastic pieces.

Parents and other gift buyers need to shop thoughtfully for toys and avoid the novelty or mechanical playthings coming to be known as "10-minute toys." Frank Caplan, a leading consultant on play materials, advises that in selecting a toy, consider that it is something the child will play with all year. Toys need to be selected for potential interest not only now, but six months from now.

Here are pointers on gift ideas and sources for playthings of lasting interest, including a number offered by labor and other community organizations:

Pete the Union Label Pup: Stuffed toys are standard for small children, and the bargain of the year is Pete the Union Label Pup, offered for $2 plus 50 cents for postage and handling, by the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York, 673 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10012. In dozen lots, postage is prepaid. Pete is a bulldog type, covered in rayon plush, machine washable, stuffed with kapok and cotton, with hand-sewn eyes for extra safety. He is 12 inches long. Lowest price at which this department has found comparable stuffed toys is $4.

Pete is a companion to the Miss Union Maid Doll which 25,000 families bought last year. This miniature doll, dressed in a satin ballroom gown, has movable arms and is still available from the Union Label Council for $1 plus 35 cents for mailing, or postage prepaid in dozen lots.

Books: Science and hobby books make gifts of lasting value for both youngsters and adults. Some discount and department stores, as well as several regional cooperatives, now offer standard books at reduced prices. Some of these also are offered by mail at reduced prices, by Hobbyshelf, P.O. Box 721, New Rochelle, N.Y. Among other standard titles, Hobbyshelf offers "Here Is Your Hobby . . . Science Equipment," by Moore, at $2.50; "Figure Skating," by Lindsay, $2.35; "Drawing and Sketching, Step-by-Step," by Williams, $4.50; "Expert Skiing," Bradley, Miller and Merrill, $5.35; "Greenhouse Plants from Seeds," by Genders, $1.20; "Dolls," by Antonia Fraser, $4.20.

Another reduced-price value offered by Hobbyshelf is Funk & Wagnalls Standard College Dictionary, thumb-indexed, at $6.75. These prices are postage prepaid.

An inexpensive little extra gift for hobbyists is the booklet "How to Make Useful Articles for the Home from Glass Bottles," published by AFL-CIO Glass Bottle Blowers, and distributed by Hobbyshelf at 25 cents a copy.

Folk Song Album: The Auto Workers have produced an album of labor songs, "Songs for A Better Tomorrow." It includes "Solidarity Forever," "We Shall Not Be Moved," "It Could Be A Wonderful World" and others. The album features such well-known folk singers as Ronnie Gilbert, Tommy Makem and the Tarriers. It is available for $2 from the UAW Educational Dept., 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Creative Playthings: One of the major suppliers of standard play materials and toys for schools also sells directly to the public. This is Creative Playthings, Inc., an organization which not only manufactures standard play materials classified by ages, but has done a praiseworthy job of keeping down prices in this era of expensive toys.

Its catalog can be secured without cost by writing to Creative Playthings, Princeton, N. J.

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PETE THE UNION LABEL PUP is now available to delight the youngest set. The new good will ambassador of the label trades is a companion to the Miss Union Maid Doll and may be ordered from the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York & Long Island, 673 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10012. He sells for $2 plus 50 cents for mailing, but the council picks up the mailing tab on orders of one dozen or more.

For Public Recreation:

Citizen Action Urged On Outdoor Needs

A **CALL FOR** greatly increased citizen action to meet public outdoor recreation needs has been issued by the Citizens Committee for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report.

Citing outdoor recreation gains around the country since the commission published its last report, the citizens committee said the document "has helped increase understanding of the importance of outdoor recreation in American life and the wisdom of prompt action to meet rapidly growing outdoor recreation needs."

"As a result," it said, "we are now at a stage where a lot more can be done. The time is right."

The call for citizens to seize opportunities in their own communities and states is contained in a booklet, titled "Action for Outdoor Recreation for America," which in effect is a handbook for such action. Single copies of the booklet are available free from the Citizens Committee for the ORRRC Report, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., 20036.

The booklet illustrates with case histories what can be accomplished through citizen leadership of vigorous community, county and state outdoor recreation programs.

Community "success stories" are reported from Huntington, N. Y.; Sacramento County, Calif.; Front Royal, Va.; Plain Dealing, La., and Hingham, Mass.

STATES CITED as having taken pioneering steps toward adequate outdoor recreation financing programs include New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Connecticut. Major outdoor recreation bonding measures approved by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Florida voters also are noted, as are bond issues which California and Washington state voters will be called upon to approve in November 1964.

From the "success stories" the citizens committee has selected specific actions which have brought about the securing of land and water areas for the many kinds of outdoor recreation and for protection and development of those resources already available. Interested citizens are advised to:

- Consider the broad public interest.
- Work from the beginning with local and state public officials.
- Work with those most directly affected, including landowners.
- Join with others—by forming temporary, joint inter-organization citizens committees representing civic, service, women's, veterans, business and labor groups as well as sportsmen's and garden clubs.
- Seek help from those who are able and ready to give it—including private organizations and government agencies.
- Propose programs big enough to do what should be done.

On the last point, the citizens committee said:

Bold, imaginative proposals have succeeded where timid, stopgap ones have failed. A comprehensive program that takes account of future needs will change the climate of public opinion as soon as it is proposed."

"Action for Outdoor Recreation for America" also summarizes the key findings and recommendations of ORRRC, a temporary federal commission which went out of existence following the submission of its report.

The ORRRC report made some 50 recommendations for more effective use of existing outdoor recreation resources and acquisition of new areas to meet future needs while the areas are still available and before land costs become prohibitive. It emphasized that outdoor recreation demand is increasing faster than population growth.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Come Fellas, the Good Old Days Couldn't Have Been THAT Good

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE are forever sighing wistfully over the good old days. They don't always agree on just when the best old days were—or what made them so good—but whenever they were, those were the days, all right!

To some people, the good old days were back a few decades ago when they were young. Everything was better then. The songs were catchier, the girls were prettier, the eggs were fresher and hamburger was 15 cents a pound. These people haven't much use for anything that's happening now. They're mad at Congress, suspicious of electric toothbrushes, disgruntled at the weather and aghast at the way young people carry on.

Other people think that the best days were the good old-fashioned ones when everything was as quaint and cozy as a scene on a Christmas card. There were always apple pies cooling on the windowsill. Christmases were always white, and there was usually an old oaken bucket around.

But if anybody ever lived in a Grandma Moses world like that (which I doubt), they probably didn't think it was such great shakes. Their handmade butter churns, real pine rockers and linsey-woolsy dresses didn't seem any more quaint and charming to them than we find stainless steel and 30 percent dacron.

And I'll bet that the people who keep sighing for those oh-so-quaint-and-charming days wouldn't have found them so delightful either. Milk glass and hand-loomed fabrics lose some of their charm when all the neighbors have them, too. And if aureomycin and plastics lack old world charm, they're still pretty handy.

THEN THERE ARE the people who suffer from historical homesickness, who yearn to have lived in the romantic days of yore when men were men, and women wore beautiful costumes.

Well, they may be costumes to you and me, but they were just old clothes to 16th century housewives.

As for the men—well, even in those swashbuckling times, there were probably quite a few men who made out lists and looked both ways before crossing the street. They didn't sail the seas on the Golden Hind or tear around with the Three Musketeers. They didn't even swashbuckle.

The dear, dead days of yore wouldn't look nearly so romantic if they weren't dead and yore, and times never were as good as they used to be.

'Not Likely' to Add Jobs:

Government Policies Under Fire by CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—The year just ending has been marked "by some improvement" in Canada's economy and a "modest" reduction in joblessness, but measures taken by the Liberal Party government are not "likely to achieve" the economic spurt essential to improve living standards and "satisfy the need for jobs," the Canadian Labor Congress declared in a representation to the government.

"We disagree with your budgetary policies" and tax policies, the CLC said, warning that economic projections for 1964 indicate a "somewhat lower rate" of growth, which implies a continuation of high-level unemployment as a principal problem.

On other issues the statement, submitted as a formal comment on policies of Liberal Party Prime Minister Lester Pearson, declared:

- The government should "participate" in industry decisions to transfer plants from one locality to another, to prevent "far-reaching effects" on communities and employes and to lay down "criteria" for such transfers.
- Government aid to underdeveloped countries should be raised at least to the 1 percent of gross national product recommended as a minimum by the United Nations.
- Canada's railways should accept responsibility for workers displaced through technological change. It is inequitable that "the cost of improved efficiency" should be borne by workers rather than the rails that "created" the problem of "surplus" workers by hiring them in the first place.
- The government should take "early action" toward a nationwide pension system for workers, despite the "insurance industry lobby's" efforts to block a Canada Pension Plan.
- The CLC supports sections of a special commission report recommending universal coverage of workers by unemployment insurance and an increase in the ratio of benefits to previous earnings. It opposes a proposed reduction in the maximum benefit period from 51 to 26 weeks and changes in the eligibility formula.
- The CLC was "pleased" that the Pearson government recognized the right of longshoremen to strike for an improved contract even though "inconvenience, annoyance and misgivings" were experienced because the strike occurred when Canadian wheat shipments to the Soviet Union were being "rushed." Such events are "one of the calculated risks" a free society takes, and the strike was settled by voluntary and orderly procedures.

In its statement on the economic situation the CLC spelled out recommendations for new policies, including "substantial expansion" of investment in the "public sector," a program of "planned deficit financing" to stimulate purchasing power and growth, and increased social security benefits and decreased taxes for those in the low-income brackets.

The statement welcomed creation of a new Economic Council of Canada, which is equipped to consult with industry, labor and agricultural groups on economic questions, but pointed out that its relationship with the government in purely advisory.

"We consider it imperative" for the government to move toward comprehensive and integrated policies on monetary, fiscal and economic issues, the CLC declared. "In short, we favor economic planning."

DC Labor, CORE Join In Registration Drive

A joint voter-registration campaign has been announced by District of Columbia labor and the local Congress of Racial Equality in an effort to register at least 75 percent of eligible citizens for the presidential election in November 1964.

District of Columbia residents will be eligible to cast ballots for the presidency and vice presidency next year for the first time in history. Washington citizens have had certain periods of local home rule, with elected municipal officials, but are now governed by appointed commissioners authorized by Congress.

A constitutional amendment proposed by Congress in 1960 and promptly ratified by the states allowed passage in 1961 of a District of Columbia voting statue granting presidential election suffrage to residents 21 years of age or older, with one year of residence, who do not vote as absentee citizens in other jurisdictions. The District will have three votes in the Electoral College.

The joint labor and CORE voter-registration campaign was announced by Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO and Chairman Julius Hobson of the Washington CORE chapter.

It will be, they said, a "cooperative, nonpartisan drive," bringing together the extensive drives planned previously by the separate organizations in order "to increase the effectiveness of both and avoid duplication of effort."

Washington COPE officials said they and CORE spokesmen will urge the District commissioners to increase the scheduled dates and available registration locations to aid the campaign. They also plan a training institute for volunteer workers the first weekend in January.

5-Year Effort Wins for Union In Mississippi

Booneville, Miss. — Workers at the Brown Shoe Co. here made a bit of local history when they voted for the Boot & Shoe Workers, 238-161, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The plant went union, in a non-union area of northeast Mississippi, after a five-year organizing effort and the fierce opposition of the Prentiss County Industrial Development Council, the County Retail Merchants' Association and the Booneville Banner-Independent, the town's only newspaper.

Twice before the union had been defeated by the same forces. Brown Shoe Co. management took no part in the anti-union campaign since it enjoys business-like relations with the union in other Brown plants.

This year the newspaper conducted "relentless editorial attack," as the union put it, on all unions.

MEXICAN HOUSING PROJECT financed by loans from AFL-CIO and affiliates was named in memory of the late Pres. Kennedy at the ground-breaking ceremonies. At left, putting the cornerstone into place, are (left to right) Mexico's Sec. of the Treasury Antonio Ortiz Mena; Gen. Sec. Antonio Vera Jiminez of the Graphic Arts Workers Union, which is sponsoring the $14 million, 3,100-unit project, and Pres. Armando Henero of the sponsoring union. At right is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, who represented the AFL-CIO.

Labor-Backed Mexican Houses Named in Memory of Kennedy

Mexico City—The forging of another link in the chain of friendship that binds the Mexican and U.S. labor movements was completed here when a huge housing project sponsored by a Mexican union and largely financed by American unions was dedicated, at the groundbreaking ceremonies, to the memory of an assassinated U.S. president.

The project was given the name of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy following a unanimous vote of the Mexican union members. The project was initiated by the American Institute for Free Labor Development through its Social Projects Dept., directed by William C. Doherty, Jr.

When completed in August 1964, it will consist of 97 four-story buildings, spread over less than half of a 50-acre tract, which will contain 3,100 dwelling units for 18,000 workers and family members.

The sponsor is the Graphic Arts Workers Union. The AFL-CIO and some of its affiliates are putting up $10 million of the $14 million cost in the form of mortgage loans repayable over 20 years. The Mexican government assisted in providing the site, which is on a main thoroughfare between the downtown of Mexico City and the airport.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, represented American workers at the dedication ceremonies. Finance Minister Antonio Ortiz Mena, who helped guide the cornerstone of the first building into place, announced that the project would bear Kennedy's name and emphasized that the Mexican government was "in complete and full agreement" with the union's decision to honor the late U.S. President.

The homes, he said, not only will help to perpetuate Kennedy's memory, but in addition will symbolize the deep ties of friendship between the labor movement of the two countries.

In his address to the more than 2,000 persons who attended the opening ceremonies, Suffridge said the occasion was the first in history that the trade union movement of any country has provided direct financial and technical assistance of this type to organized labor in an other nation.

He praised the "high principles" of Kennedy and his desire to help the people of all countries achieve social progress.

George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, who represented the U.S. government, called the project an important achievement of the Mexican Revolution and said it offered to the world an example of how democracy and freedom can help men to better lives.

In addition to the 94 apartment buildings, the project will include two schools, five kindergartens and a commercial zone that will offer medical facilities and a theater.

The units in each building will vary from two to three bedrooms and each will include a living room, kitchen, bath and laundry facilities. Payments will range from $22 to $48 monthly, but in no case will exceed 25 percent of a family's income, and will give the resident ownership in 20 years.

Others who attended the groundbreaking rites included Alexander Bookstaver, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, who assisted in arranging the financing; Robert Mayer of the AFL-CIO general counsel's office; U.S. Ambassador Thomas C. Mann; Undersec. of the Treasury Jesus Rodriquez, of Mexico, and Pres. Armando Henero and Gen. Sec. Antonio Vera Jiminez of the Graphic Arts union.

Church Unit Backs Youth Job Moves

Philadelphia—The General Assembly of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has called for support of legislation and other public and private programs "for the education, training, motivation and other employment needs of youth in general and of Negro youth in particular."

Member-churches and related state and local councils were urged to study proposals expected to result from a consultation on "The Church and Youth Employment," with special emphasis on Negro youth, to be convened next month at Warwick, N. Y., by the council's Dept. of Church & Economic Life of the Division of Christian Life & Work.

Unfair Practice Charge Filed in Mirror Closing

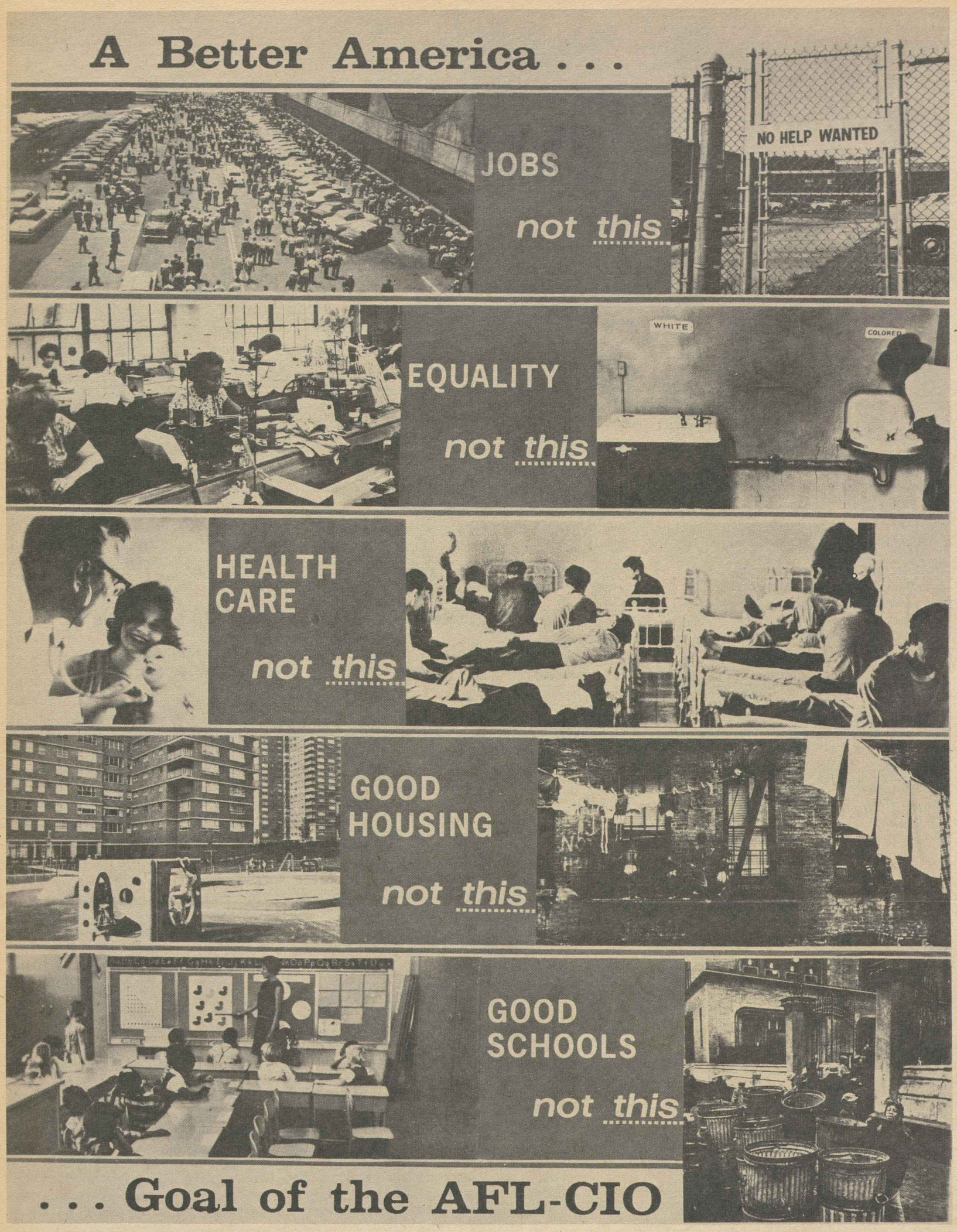
New York—The National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint asserting that the New York Mirror committed an unfair labor practice when it went out of business suddenly Oct. 16 without any consultation with or advance notice to three unions with which it has bargained for 39 years.

NLRB Reg. Dir. Ivan C. McLeod issued the complaint by authorization of NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman and set Jan. 20 as a date for a public hearing on the refusal to bargain charges.

After the New York Mirror Div. of the Hearst Corp. sold the Mirror's name, good will and other assets to the New York Daily News, three unions filed charges which were investigated by the labor board. The unions were the Pressmen's Local 2, Stereotypers' Local 1 and Newspaper Guild Local 3.

Ordman said in a statement that Mirror management reached a decision to shut down the paper, and did shut it down, "without having consulted with the certified bargaining representatives" of the three charging unions. That appears to have been a refusal to bargain, he said, citing an NLRB decision of last January in which the board ruled that the Star Baby Co. had violated the labor relations act by "unilaterally terminating business operations" without consulting with a union of Star Baby employes.

Another case involving union charges against an employer who went out of business will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court by the Textile Workers Union of America, the union has announced. The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled recently, in a case involving the Darlington Mfg. Co., that the NLRB does not have the right to prevent a closedown or to order the payment of damages to laid-off workers.



SOME OF THE FACTORS in the AFL-CIO's goal of a better America are detailed in this back cover of the 44-page New York Times magazine supplement, "The Hands that Build America," which tells the story of the AFL-CIO. The supplement was distributed as part of the Times Sunday edition for Nov. 17, during the AFL-CIO convention. It also was distributed with the paper's West Coast edition the following day and with the international edition of the newspaper on Nov. 25. Single copies of the supplement are available without charge from the Pamphlet Div. of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Quantity prices: 10 cents each in lots less than 1,000 and $75 per 1,000.

'Partnership' Concept Urged on NAM

New York—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers told the 68th Congress of American Industry sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers that the majority of the American people have profited in the past and stand to profit in the future through the partnership of organized labor, industry and government.

Industry leaders and business educators addressing the conference declared, however, that industry cannot earn the profit to which it is entitled so long as it faces intervention by the federal government and its agencies.

Cites Own Union

McDonald, who spoke on the role of labor-management relations in economic growth, pointed to his own union as a prime example of one which had achieved an extended period of labor-management peace through stressing human relations and mutual trusteeship.

He suggested that the human relations concept as applied to industrial affairs could help to find equitable solutions to unemployment, automation and accelerated economic growth.

"I submit simply that we cannot attain those things unless we face our problems in mutual good faith," he declared. "We must be motivated by a high sense of responsibility to discharge our obligations to our nation, not as pressure groups, not as self-seekers, but in the interest of the common good."

McDonald protested the assertion by industry spokesmen that unions favor government intervention and controls over labor-management relations.

"We recognize that the government interest can and must be asserted at times for, in fact, this is in the public interest," he said. "But we prefer and will fight for cooperation, rather than coercive force. Any other position would be alien to our American beliefs."

U.S. Must Stay Ahead

Discussing automation, the USWA leader, an AFL-CIO vice president, held that if this country hopes to keep pace with nations it faces in the cold war it must remain far ahead.

Most of the other speakers took sharp issue with him on the subject of the government's role in labor-management relations. Dr. Herbert R. Northrup, University of Pennsylvania professor of industry, called for less government activity as a means of securing improved collective bargaining and the preservation of free enterprise.

Accusing the National Labor Relations Board of making decisions that are "enhancing union power", he urged stricter enforcement of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts as well as repeal of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which restricts federal court injunctions in labor-management disputes.

NAM Pres. W. F. Gullander predicted that the nation's economy under the leadership of Pres. Johnson would recover from the shock of Pres. Kennedy's assassination, resume its climb and pass the $600 billion mark in gross national product, although failing to reduce unemployment.

Arthur H. Mottley, president of Parade Publications, pointing to plans of the AFL-CIO for its Committee on Political Education, urged an all-out drive by individual NAM members to build their Business-Industry Political Action Committee.

L. A. Mashburn Of Lathers Dies at 66

Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn of the Lathers, who served as an undersecretary of labor during the Eisenhower Administration, died of a heart attack while attending the union's Midwest Conference in Chicago.

He had held the "little cabinet" post briefly, resigning in 1953 when Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin quit in a disagreement with Administration policy but remaining in office until the next year and serving for several months as acting secretary. He then became assistant to the president of the Lathers, and in 1955 assumed the top post.

In a telegram to Mrs. Mashburn, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas William F. Schnitzler expressed "sincere sorrow" at his death.

"His many years of work in public life both in his home state and at the national level mark him as truly a man of the working people," they said in offering their condolences. They designated Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO to represent them at the burial, which was in Los Angeles.

Mashburn was born in Greeley, Colo., learned his trade there and moved to California after serving in the Marines in World War I. He joined the union in 1922 and 10 years later took an important part in the merger of two locals. He acted as business manager of the combined Local 42 until 1939, and then became assistant secretary and later secretary of the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council.

Between 1939 and 1951, when the then Gov. Earl Warren appointed him state labor commissioner, he also held a number of posts with state and district bodies of the Lathers and the building trades as well as a wide variety of civic and community posts.

Jesse McGlon Dies, IAM Vice President

Atlanta, Ga.—Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon of the Machinists died of a heart attack in Georgia Baptist Hospital a few hours before he was to have attended a Washington meeting of the National Labor-Management Panel appointed by the late Pres. Kennedy earlier this year.

Other members of the panel, composed of six representatives each of labor and management charged with advising the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service on how to avoid industrial disputes, issued a statement mourning the death of their "valued and constructive" colleague and calling him a "labor statesman who never permitted partisan interests to rise above his overriding exercise of responsible citizenship."

IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, a longtime associate, said he served the union with "distinction" and said he "will be missed as an officer and as a friend."

Born in Jacksonvile, Fla., where funeral services were held, he would have been 61 on Dec. 29. He became an active union member while an apprentice on the Seaboard Railroad, was elected a local officer and served as IAM general chairman on the Seaboard prior to his election as vice president in 1949. He also held other labor posts and during World War II was a member of the Regional Manpower Board and the Regional War Labor Board.

Surviving are the widow, the former LaVerne Weeks, two sons and a daughter.

To Change Public Attitude:

AFL-CIO to Open Drive for Disabled

New York—A nationwide program of health education will be initiated in January by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, Dir. Leo Perlis announced at the National Labor Conference on Rehabilitation here.

Perlis said the program would involve organized labor, government and private health agencies in an effort to "change the attitude of the public so that it will accept and adjust to persons who are disabled."

"The total health of the total person is our primary concern," he added.

Perlis listed five areas in which organized labor could contribute to rehabilitation:

- Education — by raising the level of public understanding of rehabilitation problems, needs and services.
- Collective bargaining—by considering the problems of handicapped workers in contracts.
- Case finding and referral—by developing relationships with rehabilitation agencies.
- Political and legislative action —by supporting legislation to provide better workman compensation laws, grants for rehabilitation and more adequate public welfare laws.
- Special projects—by taking part in pilot projects and demonstrations to develop new ways to rehabilitate the handicapped.

Perlis noted that in the past rehabilitation projects have been primarily for the physically disabled and pointed out that "mentally and emotionally disturbed persons also need rehabilitation."

In all, he said, about 19.5 million adults and 8.5 million children are in need of rehabilitation services.

"The labor movement has for years been in the forefront in the battle for workmen's compensation," Perlis continued, "but workmen's compensation is only part of rehabilitation. No amount of money will rehabilitate a person and make him a useful member of his community."

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation of New York University and an associate editor of the New York Times, said much progress has been made in a short time.

Discussing new methods in this field, Rusk noted that high pressure oxygen chambers are now being used to rehabilitate persons with heart disease as well as those with other handicaps.

"I am glad to see the interest shown by labor in the field of rehabilitation," he said. "Labor-sponsored projects in this field will give a new insight into solving the problems of rehabilitation."

Rusk also called for a public education program to show the positive results of rehabilitation programs.

Mary E. Switzer, director of the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, said that in some respects the age of automation will benefit physically handicapped Americans who need employment. For one thing, she said, jobs in automated plants will be less physically demanding, since machines will do so much of the heavy work.

"On the other hand," Miss Switzer said, "the readjustment of the job structure in a newly automated plant can work to the disadvantage of a handicapped worker. Usually, he will have less union seniority than a non-disabled worker."

Meany Warns of Extremist Forces

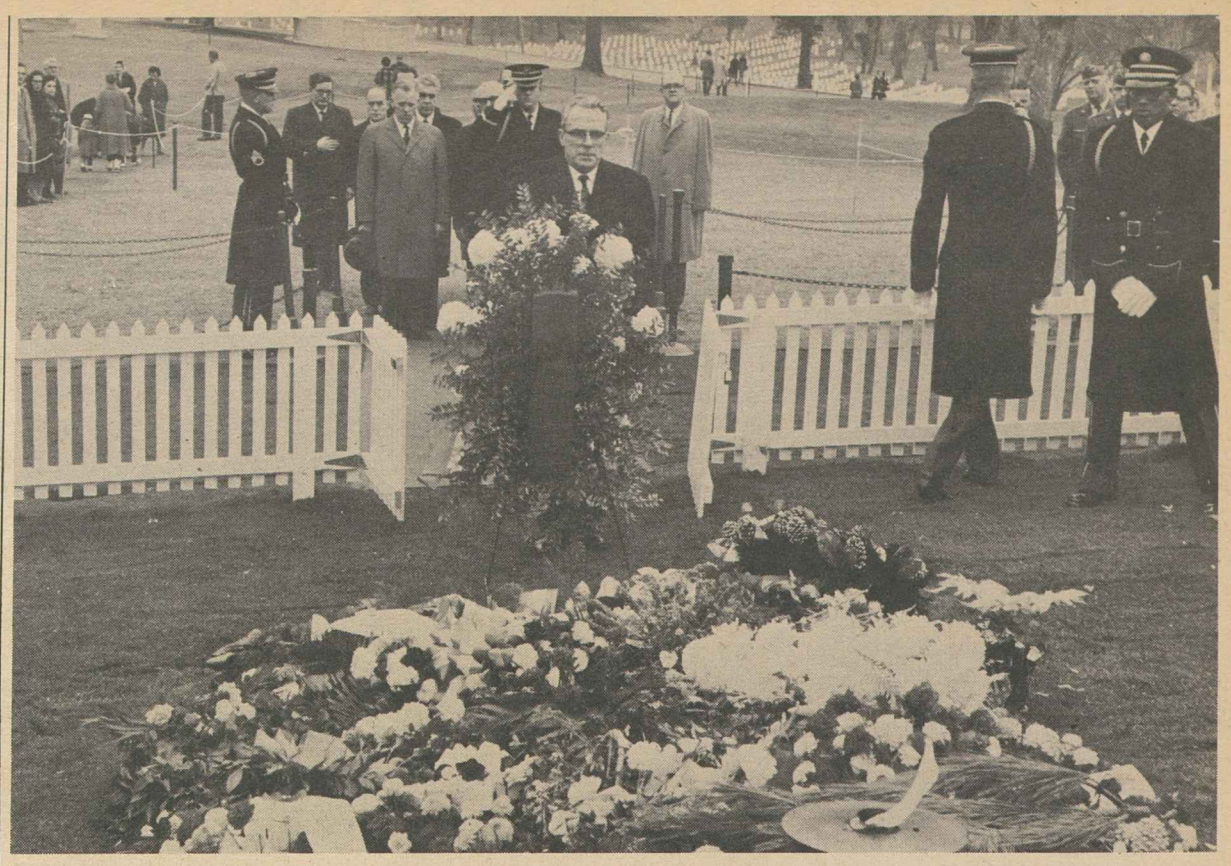
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sees observance of "Human Rights Day" this year as serving to encourage Americans to overcome the forces of extremism which seek to destroy the "dignity of man and his inalienable rights."

Marking the 15th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights on Dec. 10, Meany noted that there are those who will not recognize that all men are created equal and who believe that "democracy is theoretical."

The American labor movement, he emphasized, "more than any other sector of free society . . . has understood and reacted strongly against the unnatural and dictatorial power of extremists seeking to restrict and deny human rights."

Meany urged that efforts to effectively overcome these forces be undertaken in the community, the nation and the world.

NATIONWIDE PROGRAM of health education will be undertaken by the AFL-CIO, Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities announced at the National Labor Conference on Rehabilitation held in New York. Perlis, left, is shown with Dr. Howard Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation at the New York Medical Center.



A WREATH WAS LAID at the grave of Pres. John F. Kennedy, in Arlington Cemetery, by members of the Intl. Solidarity Committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions during their meeting in Washington. ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu is shown placing the wreath at the grave. Behind him, from left to right between the uniformed officers, are A. Hargreaves, international affairs director for the British Trades Union Congress; ICFTU Assistant Gen. Sec. H. A. Tulatz; ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer; TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock, and, partly hidden behind the saluting officer's hand, ICFTU Asian Regional Sec. G. Mapara and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

10-Year Public Works Program Proposed by New York Mayor

San Juan, P. R.—New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner has proposed a 10-year, government-financed public works program to provide jobs for workers now considered unemployable because they lack essential skills, training and education or their skills "have been automated out of usefulness."

Wagner addressed a two-day conference here sponsored by the American Foundation on Automation & Employment and the Latin American Institute of Labor-Management Relations. The foundation co-chairmen are John I. Snyder, head of U.S. Industries, and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists. The institute is supported by the Seafarers and Puerto Rican industrialists.

The cost of the public works program, said Wagner, would be high and "will have to be shared at all levels—federal, state and local—but it will have to be done."

"I fear that the cost of not doing it," he said, "will in the end overwhelm us."

The mayor said the proposed public works program could incorporate "socially constructive" projects like those undertaken during the New Deal under the Public Works Administration.

The Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, was criticized for its "inadequacies" by Acting Labor Commissioner James L. McFadden of New York City, who urged "drastic revision" of the law if workers unemployed due to technological change are to obtain adequate upgrading instruction, or if unskilled young people now entering the labor market are to be helped.

Law Applied 'Too Narrowly'

Sixteen months experience with the law in New York City, McFadden said, had demonstrated that both federal and state authorities are applying it much too narrowly. The act, he asserted, is not reaching the least educated workers or those without marketable skills.

The problem of workers with little education received particular attention. Prof. Charles C. Killingsworth of Michigan State University charged that the President's Council of Economic Advisers had adopted what he called "unrealistic assumptions on the size of unemployment" and had failed to recognize its "full magnitude."

A frequent witness at senatorial hearings, the Michigan economist disputed the argument of Dr. Walter Heller, CEA chairman, that a lagging growth rate in the economy rather than automation is responsible for the present 5.9 percent jobless figure. Killingsworth said that spreading automation has reduced the demand for blue-collar workers with low education levels while increasing the demand for white-collar workers with high education and skills.

Snyder, in his address, proposed establishment of a "Caribbean Common Market" with a potential of 15 million customers to start the area on the road to economic development.

Other participants in the conference were SIU Pres. Paul Hall; Keith Terpe, head of the SIU's Latin American division; Theodore W. Kheel, foundation secretary-treasurer; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council; Vice Pres. Anthony Scotto of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Sec. of Labor Frank Zorrilla of Puerto Rico; Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League; Pres. Hipolito Marcano of the Puerto Rican AFL-CIO; New York Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson; Dr. Candido Oliveras, secretary of education of Puerto Rico, and Martin E. Segal.

Survey of Union Rolls Shows 487,000 Drop

United States unions had 17.6 million members in 1962, a drop of 487,000 from the 1960 total, with the bulk of the decline in manufacturing industries, the Labor Dept. reported in its biennial survey of union membership.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said a drop of 627,000 in union members on manufacturing and nonmanufacturing payrolls was offset by a gain of 155,000 members in public employment.

The loss in manufacturing was 541,000, in nonmanufacturing 86,000. A significant factor, the BLS noted, was the "steady decline in production workers jobs" in manufacturing. In 1962 there were about 250,000 fewer production workers in U.S. manufacturing industries than in 1960, it noted.

Other highlights of the report:

Union membership in the U.S. declined from 17,049,000 in 1960 to 16,586,000 in 1962, a loss of 463,000; in Canada, from 1,068,000 to 1,044,000, down 24,000 in the two-year period.

About 8.1 million union members were employed in manufacturing jobs in 1962. Another 8.3 million were in private nonmanufacturing jobs, and 1.2 million in government service—federal, state and local.

Some 3.3 million women were union members in 1962. The number of white collar workers—professional, clerical and sales — in unions was 2.3 million, a gain of about 93,000 since 1960.

In 1962, AFL-CIO affiliates accounted for 14.8 million union members as against 15.1 million in 1960. National unaffiliated unions reported 2.8 million in 1962 as against 3 million in 1960. The decline was 237,000 for AFL-CIO unions, 251,000 for others.

As a percentage of the U.S. nonfarm labor force, union membership dropped from 31.4 percent to 30 percent in the two-year period while the nonfarm labor force itself was rising from 54.3 million to 55.3 million, BLS said.

Membership figures in the report were obtainable by means of a questionnaire and will be printed in the bureau's 1963 union directory, to be published next April. The report will include data on national government unions holding exclusive bargaining rights.

Congressional Logjam Starts to Break

College Aid Passed, Other Bills Moving

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee until legislation making employer-demanded "reforms" in administration of the Davis-Bacon Act is brought to the floor.

In other legislative developments:

- Appropriations bills, carrying money for the fiscal year which began last July 1, began to move through Congress.
- The House approved the $3.6 billion foreign aid authorization bill worked out by a conference committee, which deleted several restrictions on the President's use of aid funds. If the Senate concurs, the money must still be appropriated.
- A "clean air" bill, providing a three-year program of research and grants to reduce air pollution, was sent to the White House after the House approved a conference report, 273-109.
- The House formally confirmed a Democratic leadership decision to give the Rules Committee seat being vacated by Rep. Homer Thornberry (D-Tex.) to his fellow Texan, Rep. John Young. Thornberry is leaving Congress to take a federal judgeship. The Appropriations Committee vacancy left by Rep. John F. Shelley, mayor-elect of San Francisco, was filled by another California Democrat, John J. McFall.

The college aid bill was the first new aid to education measure enacted by Congress since the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and Johnson hailed it as the most significant in the past century.

"This Congress is well on its way to doing more for education than any Congress since the Land-Grant College Act was passed 100 years ago," the President declared.

The Senate voted 54-27 for final passage, with opposition coming primarily from members who objected to deletion of a provision inviting a court test of the constitutionality of aid to religious-supported colleges.

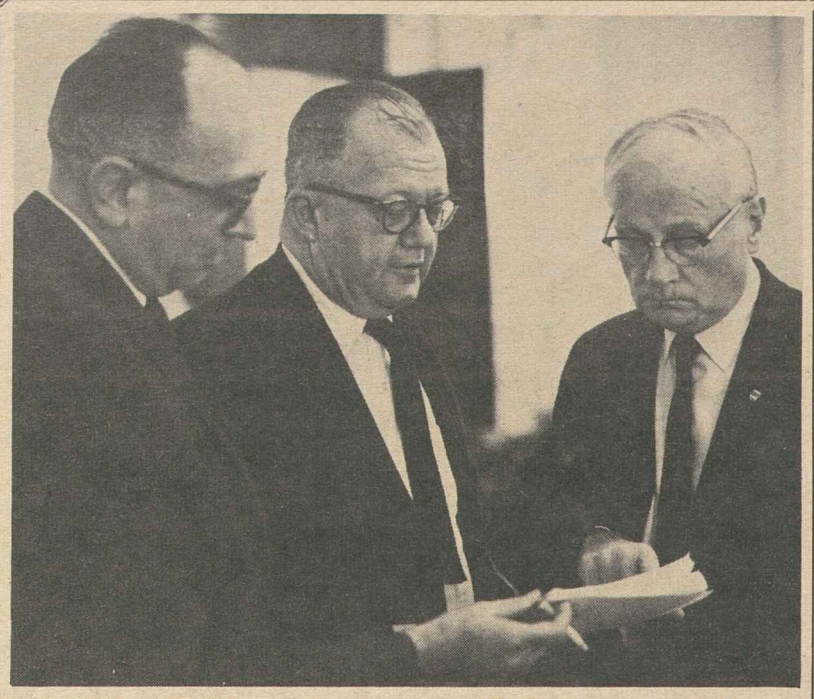
The bill contains these major provisions:

- Federal grants totaling $690 million over three years are authorized to help finance specified classrooms, libraries, laboratories and other academic facilities in both public and private colleges. Twenty-two percent of these funds would be earmarked for public junior colleges and technical institutions.
- A separate grant program for graduate school construction, totaling $145 million over three years.
- Long-term, low-interest loans to finance up to 75 percent of the cost of construction of academic facilities. The three-year loan authorization would total $360 million.

Early in November, the House had approved the college aid conference report, 258-92. The Senate held up action until conferees reached agreement on the separate vocational education bill.

Included in the vocational bill is an extension of two existing programs—the National Defense Education Act, which includes scholarships and fellowships to students, and the aid to school districts in areas crowded by federal military and civilian employes.

The vocational education bill provides an immediate jump in federal grants from the present $58 million level to $103 million, with the amounts rising in future years. It emphasizes modern training for today's jobs and decreased stress on farm work and home skills. The funds would be allocated on a formula which considers both the per capita income of a state and its population.



LABOR'S CASE for a shorter workweek is discussed with Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), right, by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, left, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

35-Hour Week Urged As Vital to Create Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

and-one-half rates than to hire or recall additional employes and take on added fringe benefit expenses. This, he said, has largely nullified the original purpose of premium pay — to discourage overtime work and spread employment.

"This has created the paradox of substantial overtime in a period when millions of workers are jobless and when millions more are compelled to work part-time because full-time jobs are not available," he added.

The AFL-CIO spokesman acknowledged that an immediate substantial reduction in the workweek without a cut in weekly wages would boost labor costs for employers, since hourly wages would have to be raised. He made these points, however:

- If the workweek were cut back gradually and productivity were to continue to rise at its present rate, wage increases could be absorbed without a rise in unit labor costs and without higher prices.
- Full employment would lift consumer demand, leading to increased production and lower unit labor costs.
- Unemployment is not without economic and social cost—to business as well as to other segments of the community. To the extent that shorter hours reduce unemployment, they will also reduce the economic burden of joblessness.

It is "nonsense," Biemiller said, to contend that a 35-hour week would cut down the nation's productive power.

"We are not talking about less production," he told the subcommittee. "We are talking about more production, sustained by greater purchasing power stemming from higher employment."

Labor does not consider the 40-hour week "unreasonable" or "exhausting" and "we wish everyone could work 40 hours," he said.

He stressed that in a period when the labor force is growing, automation is reducing opportunities for employment. Most of the increase in employment during the past 10 years has been in state and local government jobs, he pointed out, while some economists estimate that the number of full-time jobs in the private sector of the economy has actually declined.

Labor's fight for a shorter workweek, Biemiller declared, is not a battle against "exploitation or inhumanity. We are fighting for the preservation of the American economic system."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, who joined in presenting the testimony, reminded the subcommittee that the workweek was slashed during the period of the nation's greatest technological progress, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During this period, the United States was being transformed into the world's greatest industrial power, he noted.

Spokesmen for two AFL-CIO affiliates joined in opening labor's case for a shorter workweek before Congress, with a number of other unions scheduled to testify during the week beginning Dec. 16 and in a continuation of the hearings in January.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers reminded the subcommittee that labor first hailed automation as a means of liberating man "from the drudgery of the machine." Instead, he said, "we have the sick spectacle of a United States with 6 million continuously unemployed or underemployed."

He suggested that, to discourage "moonlighting," penalty pay be required after 35 hours of work by an employe. This would require the second employer to pay premium rates to hire a person who already has a full-time job.

Ben B. Seligman, research director of the Retail Clerks, noted that store clerks at one time were required to work "fantastically long hours" and that the reduction to present hours was accomplished without "harmful effects.

"Only a multi-pronged attack on the disease of unemployment will succeed," the RCIA spokesman declared. But he stressed that "the shorter workweek is one of those prongs."

Jobless Rate Mounts To 5.9% in November

(Continued from Page 1)

cutbacks in outdoor work and a greater number of teenagers looking for part-time jobs. The BLS said it could not account for the sharp rise in joblessness but agreed it was "larger than seasonal."

A spokesman suggested the increase might be due to "statistical aberrations" and, if so, the picture would be clarified in the detailed monthly report on the labor force, to be issued Dec. 17, or in next month's preliminary estimates of employment and unemployment.

Asked when Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson's goal of 75 million jobs for U.S. workers might be reached at the present rate of growth, he said it might take about three more years.

"I take it the goal of the Administration is to get unemployment lower," said Harold C. Goldstein, BLS assistant commissioner for manpower and employment statistics.

"If you assume an unemployment rate of 4 percent, the goal could be reached in 1966," Goldstein said. "With 3 percent, it could be a little earlier."

At the present rate—5.9 percent—it would be later than 1966, he said.

Other highlights:

- The number of persons out of work in mid-November, 3.9 million, was 483,000 higher than in mid-October.
- Jobless rates for workers aged 20 years or more climbed from 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent for men, and from 5.4 percent to 5.7 percent for women.
- For teenagers (14-19) the rise was from 15.4 percent in October to 17.2 percent in November, close to the record figure of May 1963. For this group unemployment through 1963 has continued "substantially higher" than the year-earlier figures, BLS reported.

The total civilian labor force declined slightly but still was 1.4 million ahead of the November 1962 total.

The BLS added that the number of nonagricultural workers on part time for economic reasons held steady in November at 2.1 million but was down by 218,000 from the year-ago report.

Film Presents Last Words Of Pres. Kennedy to Labor

"John F. Kennedy's Last Words to Labor," a 16 mm. film of the late President's address to the 1963 AFL-CIO convention a week before his assassination, will be available for sale or rental from the Dept. of Education Jan. 1.

The film, which runs 28.5 minutes, may be purchased for $35 a copy. The figure is the actual cost of printing in accordance with a directive from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to encourage the widest possible distribution by keeping the price to a minimum.

The rental price is $3 per showing. Reservations should be made two weeks in advance with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Unions Upheld On Legal Aid For Members

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the right of a labor union to act in behalf of its members in appealing an adverse unemployment compensation ruling.

The court acted in a challenge by the Ford Motor Co. of the right of the Auto Workers to appeal through an attorney on behalf of several thousand Michigan members. They were laid off by Ford because of what the company called a "parts shortage" growing out of a strike at the firm's plant in Canton, O., in 1958. The Michigan high court, the following year, upheld unemployment benefits for the Michigan workers.

The action instituted by Ford was disposed of in a decision that changed court procedural rules so as to spell out clearly a union's right to involve itself in a so-called "class action," or one involving many claimants.

The key provisions were:

- A "class action" is authorized to be brought on behalf of all employes involved in a common issue appeal to the circuit court from rulings of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.
- Unions are specifically authorized to retain attorneys in behalf of all persons involved in such a "class action."
- Appeals from MESC appeal board decisions are greatly simplified.

12-14-63

Johnson Hails Union Efforts In Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

from 10 Latin American lands read at exercises in the AFL-CIO Bldg. by Federation Pres. George Meany.

Pointing out that unions are an organism through which workers can take an active, progressive role in national development, Johnson said they "can aid all men to unite in dignity while seeking a better life."

"The young men you are graduating today," the message went on, "will shortly return to their native lands to teach and lead their countrymen.

"Their training here has perhaps been more complete" than that of preceding classes because "they have witnessed a bitter harvest reaped from the seeds of irresponsibility and the fruits of extremism."

The Alliance for Progress, Johnson said, will continue to grow and develop but its success will rely in large measure on the students' ability, together with other Latin American elements of society, "to pull together under a banner of enlightenment to eliminate poverty, disease and other blights of mankind."

During the ceremony the graduates stood at attention in memory of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

AFL-CIO News

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Vocational School, Manpower Aid OK

Thanks to Unions:

Kingsport Children Assured Happy Yule

Kingsport, Tenn.—Christmas will be a lot brighter than anyone expected this year for the children of 1,400 Kingsport Press strikers, thanks to people with a heart.

By that special touch of wizardry best practiced by those working people who are willing to share their little with those who have less, Santa's big bag was stretched to the bursting point the week before the holiday.

With $10,000 donated by the Bookbinders, and other contributions by labor donors around the nation, the Allied Kingsport Press Unions dispatched a shopping expedition to New York and with the help of the needle trades there, brought back enough to give every striker's child a pair of new shoes, a blouse, shirt, pair of pants or a warm sweater.

But the best way to make a child's eyes shine and his face to glow is a Christmas party—so the five union locals, on strike for a decent contract since last Mar. 11, have reserved the biggest hall in town, the Kingsport Civic Auditorium, for a party Dec. 23 with toys and candy, carols and Yule trees and, of course, Santa Claus.

Entertainment, including carol singing and a magician, has been donated by persons determined to see that the strikers' children have a happy party.

By careful shopping, and skilled guidance from New York unions, Kingsport representatives stretched their $10,000 fund to bring back apparel that might have cost $25,000 at full retail rates—1,535 pairs of shoes; 783 boys' and girls' sweaters; 725 boys' shirts; 581 boys' pants; 278 skirt and blouse sets; and 258 blouses for girls.

Label Council Helped

The union delegation, headed by Robert Munson of the Bookbinders and Pres. Joseph Hellman of the union's Local 119 in New York, found the way smoothed by Sec.-Treas. Harry Avrutin of the New York Union Label & Service Trades Council.

Among those who helped were the Shirtmakers' Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, who assisted in buying a supply of boys' shirts and donated $350. Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, gave $500. ACWA officers gave their services and the Ladies' Garment Workers donated shopping bags for easy handling of garments. The bags carry the admonition "Don't Buy Judy Bond" in line with the union's fight against a runaway clothing manufacturer.

The Kingsport unions have tried in every way possible, spokesmen say, to get a prompt settlement of the strike against Kingsport Press, without success. They are continuing the fight for a just contract and have asked all consumers to refrain from buying books produced at the

(Continued on Page 6)

Studebaker Job Prospects Termed Grim

South Bend, Ind.—The Studebaker shutdown scheduled for Dec. 20 will result in the permanent unemployment of more than 4,000 Auto Workers whose average age is 54 and who have no special skills.

That's the picture being drawn by senior UAW officials on the scene. Reg. Dir. Ray Berndt of Indianapolis explained it this way:

"Studebaker Local 5 has 7,200 active and 2,170 retired members. Of the active members, about 1,100 are between 60 and 65 years of age and will be eligible for early or normal retirement benefits. About 700 skilled and 500 semi-skilled members, if they're lucky, will find employment elsewhere. Another 700 to 800 may continue to work, at least for a while, at those operations Studebaker is continuing here.

"That leaves a hard core of more than 4,000 older, unskilled production and maintenance

(Continued on Page 6)

Won With Labor's Aid:

1963 Rights Gains Called Substantial

New York—The labor movement contributed to substantial and significant advances in civil rights legislation and integration made during 1963 despite "shameful events" that cost the lives of at least six persons, according to a year-long survey by the American Jewish Committee.

Findings of the study were published in the 15th edition of "The People Take the Lead," the committee's annual civil rights roundup which appears each year on Human Rights Day, Dec. 15.

Not all Americans have been on the "right side of the struggle," AJC Pres. A. M. Sonnabend of Boston noted.

"The wanton murders of Medgar Evers in Mississippi and William Moore in Alabama, and the killing of four children by a hate bomb in Birmingham are an inescapable part of the record," he said.

"So is the vandal-wrecked home of the Philadelphia couple who exercised their right to live where they pleased, and the bomb-closed parochial school in Louisiana which opened its classrooms to all God's children. So are the fire hoses, the police dogs, the electric cattle prods and the jail terms that countered many demonstrations for the right to vote, to attend desegregated schools, to be served in public restaurants, to be considered for non-menial jobs, and all the other essential freedoms guaranteed, in the abstract, to every citizen.

"Yet these shameful events, which so rightly rack the American conscience, are part of a much wider record—a record of progress and hope which this survey can only begin to highlight."

Significant events of the last 12 months covered in the report were:

- The last color bar in the constitution of any AFL-CIO union was removed, and scores of formerly segregated white and Negro locals were merged.
- The AFL-CIO set up a special "task force" to work in key major cities toward the elimination of discrimination "wherever it exists—on the job, in the schools, in the voting booth, in housing developments, stores, theaters or recreation areas."
- The AFL-CIO urged the establishment of apprenticeship information centers to encourage minority group youth to enter the skilled trades.
- Actors' Equity prohibited performances by members in any theater with a policy of racial segregation "in front of or behind the footlights." Six southern theaters ended segregation.
- Thirty-six states ratified a proposed constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.
- In the South, 161 additional school districts were desegregated, raising the total to 1,141 districts where children of all races occupy the same classrooms.
- Drives to bar job discrimination and to open apprenticeship training to all qualified young persons were pushed by the federal government and many state and local governments.
- Indiana and Hawaii adopted enforceable fair employment laws, making the total 22 states; Iowa and Vermont joined Idaho in subjecting job discrimination to criminal penalties.
- Discrimination in private housing was barred in California, the 11th state to take such action; similar laws already in existence were strengthened in Connecticut, Massachusetts and several cities.
- Maryland and South Dakota joined 28 other states with laws

(Continued on Page 2)

Congress To Adjourn Until Jan. 7

An expanded manpower training program and a billion-dollar-plus upgrading of vocational education were signed into law as the first session of the 88th Congress moved toward adjournment.

The final days of the year-long session were marked by the traditional battle over appropriation of foreign aid funds as other key measures, including tax reduction and civil rights, were put over until the new session opening Jan. 7.

Final passage of the manpower training and vocational education bills by the Senate topped a flurry of activity in the closing days of the session which witnessed approval also of a $1.2 billion college aid bill carrying federal grants and loans to help private and public institutions to build and equip classrooms, laboratories and libraries.

Pres. Johnson termed the measure the "most significant education bill" in history as he affixed his signature at the White House. He noted that it contained the first broad assistance program for colleges since the Land Grant Act of a century ago. He added that federal aid to public schools was still pending and constituted important unfinished business for the nation.

The President also signed the vocational education measure, the manpower training expansion and a bill setting up a three-year program of research and grants to reduce air pollution as the adjournment-headed Congress stepped up the legislative pace.

3 Major Bills Enacted

Presidential signatures on the the college aid and vocational education programs gave the first session a record of three major education bills adopted. Previously a measure providing federal aid for medical,

(Continued on Page 8)

Strike Off as Sleeping Car Porters Win Major Goals in New Contract

The Sleeping Car Porters have reached agreement with 53 railroads and the Pullman Co. on a new contract achieving three of the union's major goals and averting a strike scheduled for Dec. 20.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph called the settlement a "notable victory" giving union members the 40-hour workweek, a wage increase and a "measure of job protection."

The new contract, Randolph said, is "full achievement of our goal of the 40-hour week or 173-hour work month; a 5.14-cent hourly wage increase, and protection of jobs" where sleeping car operations are taken over by railroads from the Pullman Co. He added:

"We achieved what has long been our right, and what is now enjoyed by 95 percent of other railroad workers, thanks to the determination of our members, the personal participation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and support by the Railway Labor Executives' Association."

The settlement will be the basis, the AFL-CIO vice president said, for securing similar gains for attendants represented by the union on 25 other railroads. Negotiations on these roads will "begin promptly," he announced.

The settlement was achieved without any curtailment of holiday season service as a result of union members' determination to strike if necessary, along with management officials' realization that they had "no honorable basis for denying our demands," the brotherhood president said.

Union negotiators included Randolph and Vice Presidents M. P. Webster, Chicago; Bennie Smith, Detroit; and T. T. McNeal, St. Louis, assisted by officers of the Labor Bureau of the Midwest,

(Continued on Page 7)

LATIN AMERICAN labor unionists were saluted by a battery of speakers at fifth graduating exercises of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Among the speakers were, from the left: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Antonio Carrillo Flores, Mexico's ambassador to the U.S.; Ben S. Stephansky, deputy assistant secretary of state for social development; and Emilio Salgado Zubiaga, who spoke for the 31 graduates.

Meany Pledges Fight For Kennedy Ideals

The American labor movement will carry on the fight to achieve the ideals of peace and freedom to which John F. Kennedy devoted his life, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at graduation exercises for the fifth group of Latin American union labor leaders trained by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"We shall not forget him," Meany told the 31 students from 10 countries after expressing appreciation for condolences extended by the class and by the ambassador from Mexico, Antonio Carrillo Flores.

Saying "more real tears were shed" for the late President than for "any other in my lifetime," Meany pledged that "we will preserve and carry on the work he so nobly advanced" to make a better land "in a happier and more peaceful world."

The graduates, who were nearing the end of their three-month course when Kennedy was assassinated Nov. 22, not only expressed their sorrow at his loss but went in a body to view the late President's grave in Arlington National Cemetery.

Solemn Note

The death of the U.S. President gave a solemn tone to the graduation exercises and the luncheon that followed. The tragedy, and Kennedy's work for peace and inter-American friendship, were noted by all the speakers.

Besides Meany and Ambassador Carrillo, they included Emilio Salgado Zubiaga of Mexico, the class speaker; Humberto Silva Villacorta of Peru, class president; Deputy Assistant Sec. of State Ben S. Stephansky, and Assistant Labor Sec. George L-P Weaver.

Meany is AIFLD president. Another representative at the graduation luncheon was Henry S. Woodbridge, board chairman of the True Temper Corp., who stressed the dependence of the free enterprise system and free labor upon each other.

Representatives of 13 nations attended the luncheon at which the graduates presented a plaque to Meany in appreciation for the work of AIFLD. The institute, founded by the AFL-CIO, draws support from labor, U.S. business, foundations and the government through its Alliance for Progress funds.

More than 180 potential Latin leaders have been trained at the AIFLD school in Washington. An additional 1,700 have attended institute programs in Latin America.

Members of the latest class will return to Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Dominica, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Venezuela and Paraguay—the latter represented by two exiles living in Argentina.

At the graduation, Meany presented certificates to the students and read a message from Pres. Johnson wishing them well and asserting that unions can "aid all men to unite in dignity while seeking a better life." Meany told the class he hoped they will use their knowledge "for the benefit of the country you live in, and for the entire world."

16 Education Projects Aided by ILO in 1963

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has assisted and participated during 1963 in 16 worker education seminars and courses organized by trade union bodies in all parts of the world, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse reported.

'Substantial' Rights Gains Made in 1963

(Continued from Page 1)

against discrimination in public accommodations.

- The U.S. Supreme Court repeatedly ruled that all public facilities must be desegregated and that sit-in demonstrations seeking this end do not constitute breaches of the peace.

Sonnabend recalled that the Rev. Martin Luther King, in his address to the March on Washington observed that "when the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American would fall heir." The AJC president continued:

"Nineteen-sixty-three—the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and the 15th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—was the year in which the American people decided, in overwhelming numbers, that the promissory note had come due."

Wirtz Looks Ahead:

'The Future Belongs To Trained, Skilled'

"The future belongs almost entirely to the educated, the trained and the skilled," Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared in releasing a new issue of the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Handbook covering some 700 occupations in 30 major industries.

Wirtz told a press conference that "although there is unemployment, there is also opportunity." But, he added:

"The uneducated are going to have a very hard time being employed in the future with new machines and automation moving in. To even think about competing with the machines with less than a sound high school education, at the very least, is to delude oneself."

The handbook is a guide to the necessary qualifications, conditions, earnings and employment prospects of a vast range of American jobs. Except for a decline in farmers and farm laborers and no growth in mining jobs, it predicts slight to sharp expansion in every segment of our economy. It expects the labor force to grow from 73 million to 93 million between 1960 and 1975.

The volume projects the principal occupational changes expected in the 15 years between 1960 and 1975. The highlights of the outlook, based on the assumption of full employment, are:

- A continuing rapid growth in white-collar jobs, particularly in the professional and technical categories.
- An average growth in skilled blue-collar occupations but a slower-than-average expansion in semi-skilled work and no change at the unskilled level.
- A somewhat faster-than-average growth among service workers.
- A further decline in the number of farmers and farm laborers.

By far the most rapid rise in employment will be in the professional and technical group—particularly among engineers, scientists and technicians. The number of classroom teachers, nurses, and accountants will also grow, but at a slower rate.

Despite the increasing use of automatic data-processing equipment and other mechanical devices, the demand for clerical workers is expected to increase. Also expanding in number are salaried managerial positions.

New Regulations Issued For Apprenticeships

The Labor Dept. has issued final regulations to insure equal opportunity in apprenticeship training programs to take effect Jan. 17, 1964.

The regulations will apply directly in the 22 states where the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training registers apprenticeship programs. Twenty-eight other states with state apprenticeship programs recognized by the federal government will be affected indirectly.

The final draft of the regulations came after their publication in October with comments invited from interested persons. The Labor Dept. said 17 comments were received and that "the views expressed in all of them were taken into consideration in drafting the language of the document as adopted."

Enforcement of the new reglations is in the hands of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, which is to conduct periodic reviews to determine if equal opportunity is established in all federally-registered programs.

The new standards set up a definition of discrimination to cover race, creed, color, national origin, sex "or occupationally irrelevant physical requirements." They specifically disclaim any intention of requiring selection of candidates for apprentice training on the basis of racial proportion in the total population or any other quota basis.

If there is any evidence of discrimination in drawing up lists of applicants, the new regulations require that the lists be revised to eliminate any effects of discrimination.

Selection of candidates will be based on qualifications for the specific training area in accordance with objective standards and provision for full review, or in any manner in which equality of opportunity is demonstrated.

There are about 160,000 apprentices in programs with the federal bureau or the states with agencies approved by the bureau. There are 7,000 group programs and 20,000 single employer programs.

Democratic Unions in Bolivia Bolt, Isolate Reds in Old Labor Center

La Paz, Bolivia—Democratic forces constituting a majority of the labor movement have pulled out of the Bolivian Confederation of Labor (COB), isolating Communist-led elements centered on the partitioned Miners Federation and its chief, Vice Pres. Juan Lechin.

The split was the culmination of months of preparation and was touched off by the Miners' kidnapping of 19 hostages they held for 10 days in a dynamite-girded prison to enforce demands that the government of Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro release two leftist mine union leaders, Irineo Pimentel and Federico Escobar. The hostages were freed after the government had ringed the camp where they were held with troops. The jailed union officials are still in prison.

The new federation is known as the "New COB" and is composed of 22 unions representing about 100,000 members. Left in the old labor center are some of the miners, mainly at Siglo Viente, where the hostages were held, and Catavi, numbering 12,000 to 13,000. With other small unions, observers agree, the old COB represents no more than 15,000 workers. The rest of the miners joined the new COB.

Elected provisional general secretary of the New COB was Hugo Paz Torres, a young railroad worker who, last spring, studied for three months at the Institute for Advanced Trade Union Studies in Mexico City sponsored by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), and then visited the United States under a State Dept. leadership grant.

First reaction of the government was to cancel its recognition of the Miners Federation as bargaining agent for employes of the nationalized tin mines, depriving the union of its legal personality and blocking its access to the courts as well as to the bargaining table.

Observers called the bolt democracy's most significant victory in South America in recent years. It was seen as destroying not only the domination of the labor movement by the Red-tinged Miners Federation, but also as a major political setback for Lechin, leader of the ultra-left wing of Estenssoro's National Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

The first aim of the new central body, as spelled out in its provisional constitution, is the "democratization" of the labor movement.

The hostages whose capture led to the showdown between democratic and Communist-dominated elements in the old COB included four Americans. One was Bernard Rifkin, a labor adviser to the Agency for Intl. Development who formerly was an international representative for the Auto Workers.

Berlin Wall Opening Recalls Meany Plea

The agreement to open the Berlin Wall for a two-week period over the Christmas holidays to allow West Berliners to visit their East Berlin relatives for the first time in over two years has recalled a similar plea by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In July 1962, in a speech to the Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in West Berlin, Meany called on the UN Human Rights Commission to arrange for opening the wall for a trial period of one month "as an experiment in humanitarianism" to allow for the reunion of families.

Factory Hiring Rate Shows Seasonal Drop

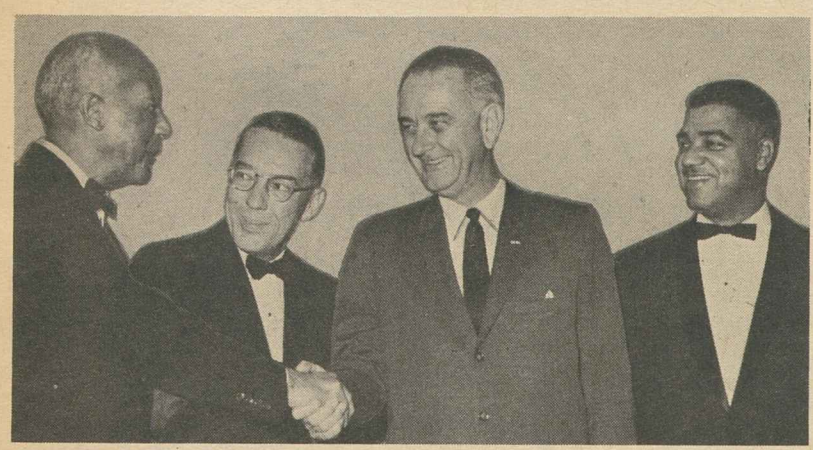
The factory hiring rate declined seasonally from 48 to 38 per 1,000 employes in October while layoffs remained virtually unchanged, moving from 18 to 19 per 1,000 workers, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The seasonally adjusted rate for hirings has remained at about the same level throughout 1963.

New President an Old Friend of Labor

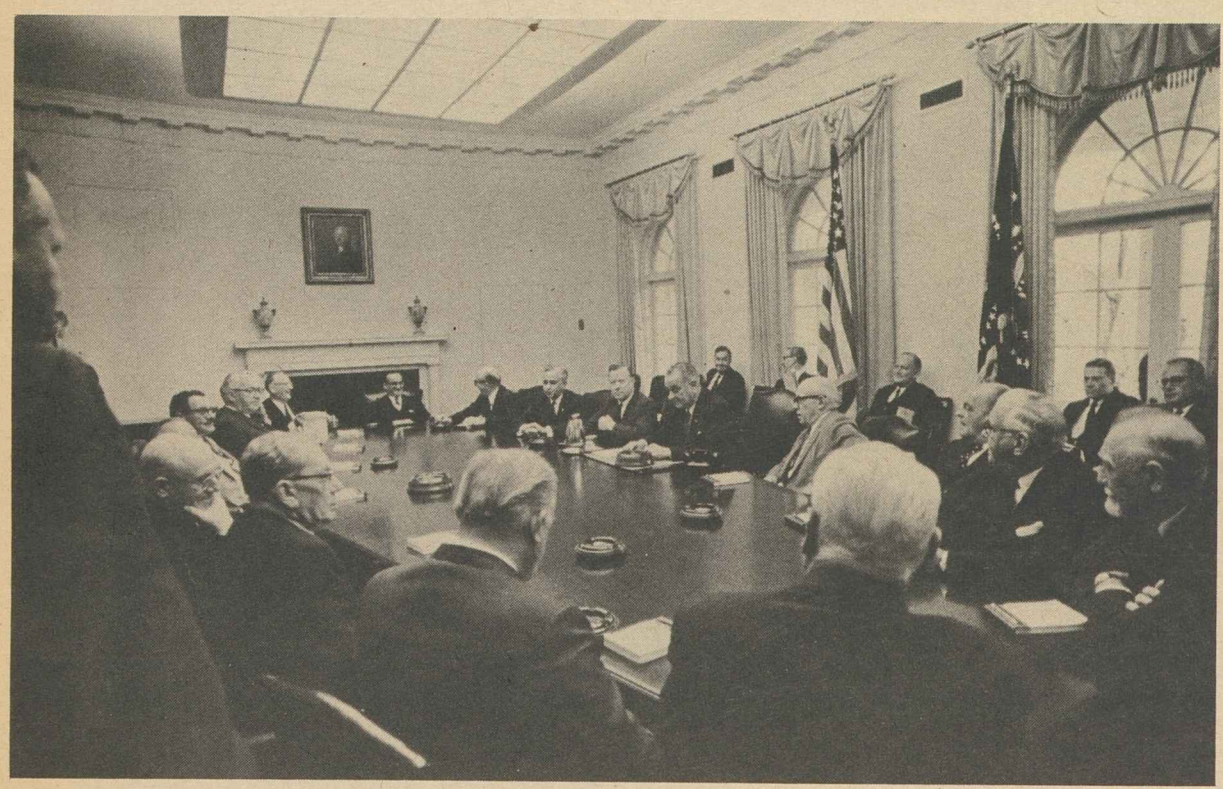
GET AMERICA BACK TO WORK was theme of 1962 legislative and economic conference addressed by then Vice-Pres. Johnson, one of a number of occasions that brought him together with labor during his career.

RETAIL CLERKS' PIN is placed in Johnson's lapel by RCIA Pres. James Suffridge at the union's convention last summer.

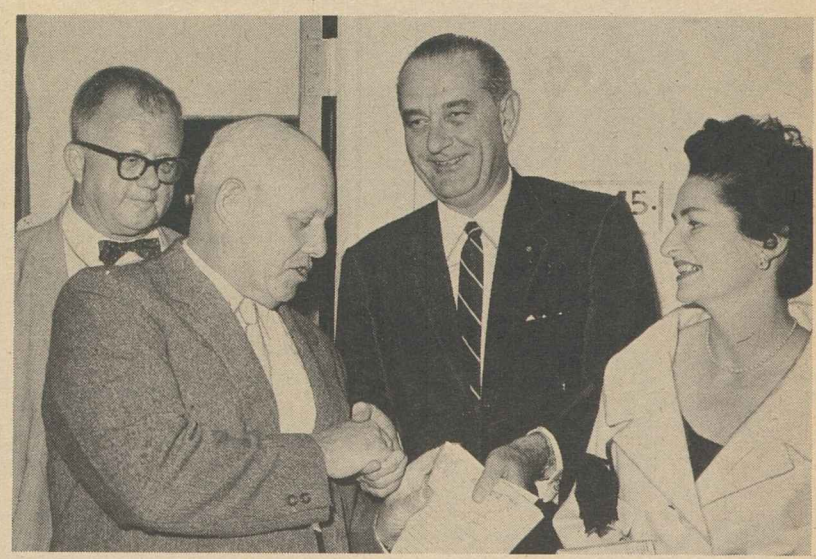


WHEN A. PHILIP RANDOLPH received the Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day award in 1962, the AFL-CIO vice president was congratulated by Johnson. In center is manufacturer John I. Snyder, Jr., and at right is Whitney Young, Jr., the league's executive director.

JOHNSON WIELDED the spade at the groundbreaking ceremonies back in 1958 for the new Washington, D. C., headquarters of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

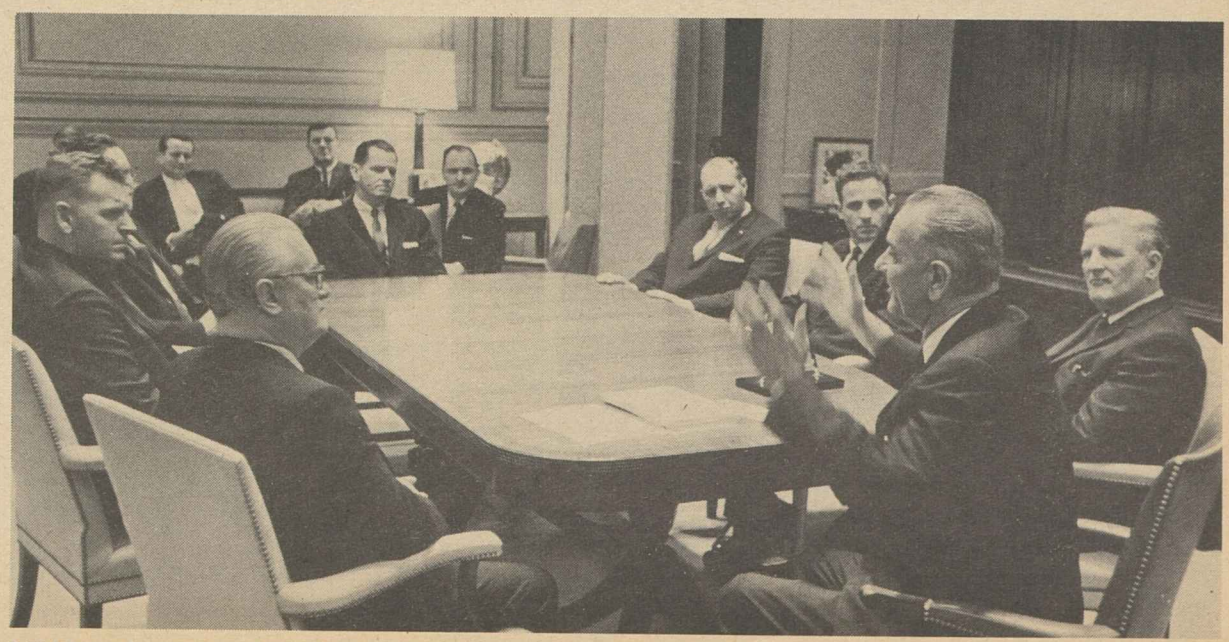


AT THE WHITE HOUSE, following his succession to the presidency, Johnson discussed the problems ahead with the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Right, presidential aides and Cabinet members.



LABOR'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM is presented to Johnson at the 1960 Democratic Party convention in Los Angeles by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Mrs. Johnson and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) look on.

JOHNSON RECEIVED hearty welcome at Letter Carriers' 1960 convention. Right, union's then president, William C. Doherty, Sr.



LEADERS OF LOCAL 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, listen to Johnson in a meeting in the vice president's office last April.

Toward Peace and Freedom

THIS CHRISTMAS 1963 is the eighteenth since the end of World War II and the peace of the world is still to be won and with it the good will to men that is a condition of peace.

It is as clear on this Christmas, as it was in 1945 and has been every Christmas since, that there is no alternative to peace. In this age of intercontinental missiles and space satellites peace is a condition of survival.

A lasting peace can be achieved if the free world has faith and belief in its own institutions. The subversion of the Communist conspiracy can only take in those who put a cheap price on freedom, liberty and human dignity. The terror of nuclear bombs can only intimidate the weak and those of feeble faith.

The free world has the resources, the manpower, the desire to rid the world of hunger and disease, to provide the basis of social justice in which all men can taste of bread and freedom.

★ ★ ★

IN THE UNITED STATES this Christmas finds a nation still in mourning for Pres. John F. Kennedy, the young, vigorous, history-steeped leader who gave voice to the generation that fought and bled in World War II and had perhaps the greatest stake in the realities of peace and freedom in the atomic-space era.

In the great tradition of American democracy the nation has moved on, rallying to the words of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, "Let us continue."

Continue we must, for there is a host of problems to be faced if the essential strength of America as leader of the free world is to be maintained and expanded, if the paradoxes of our economy are to be resolved.

Pres. Kennedy awoke the nation to the needs of a modern economy, to the moral issue of civil rights, to the need for an assault on poverty. Precisely and eloquently he did the basic spadework, educating, recruiting and creating the atmosphere and tone for the action stage. Now we must continue.

★ ★ ★

THIS CHRISTMAS, the financial press reports, will set a new sales record. More money will be spent this holiday season than ever before in the nation's history. And looking on from the sidelines will be 4 million unemployed, millions more partially employed, and the one-fifth of the nation ekeing out a bare existence, caught in the web of poverty spun by discrimination, illiteracy and age.

The spirit of the holiday season may reach these for a fleeting moment or two, and then they will return to the grim, despairing world they know too well.

If America is to lead the world to peace and freedom it must first of all turn to with a will and vigor and create the programs and plans that will forever abolish poverty and want in the most prosperous nation in the world.

If there is to be peace and freedom, America must step up its efforts also to do final battle with the hunger, disease, illiteracy that dominate large areas of the globe.

This Christmas 1963 must bring not only the traditional hope that first shone forth in Bethlehem, but a new dedication that the hope shall become a reality before too many more Christmases pass.

AFL-CIO News

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Reduction 'Overdue':

Shorter Basic Workweek Held 'Essential Step' to Create Jobs

The AFL-CIO case for a shorter workweek was spelled out in great detail before a House Labor subcommittee. The following is excerpted from the testimony of AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to the subcommittee.

WE IN THE AFL-CIO have a deep feeling about the nature of the society our forefathers created on these shores. We believe that our government, our society in all its forms, exists solely to advance the general welfare. It was not established to perpetuate any preconceived pattern of life, except the maximum degree of freedom and independence for the individual person.

Therefore we believe that automation, like every development of whatever kind that may arise, must be measured by those standards. Does it serve the general welfare? Does it contribute to the pursuit of happiness—not just of those who own the machines, but of all? If it fails these tests it is indefensible.

Automation need not and should not fail. But if it is to avoid that failure, American society—including Congress—must adapt to the realities.

The No. 1 reality, in our view, is the need for jobs; and one essential step is to shorten the basic workweek by a substantial degree.

There are two points that ought to be made now.

FIRST, there is nothing sacrosanct about the 40-hour week. It has been enshrined as one of the New Deal's achievements; that is true enough, and it deserves its position in history.

But the 40-hour week had no such aura of sanctity when it first came along. From the days of the NRA to the passage of the original Fair Labor Standards Act, the 40-hour week was simply regarded as an improvement over the 50-hour week or the 44-hour week which were then so common. As a matter of fact, there were some very distinguished Americans, some of whom are still in public life, who thought, even 30 years ago, that 40 hours was too conservative a goal. I am sure you remember the bill introduced by the distinguished associate justice of the Supreme Court, then a senator, calling for the 30-hour week.

If you will look at the history of the American workweek you will find that on the basis of past performance another reduction is already overdue. For example, from 1900 to 1940, the average workweek shrank four or five hours a decade. Since 1940 it has been cut only three hours, even allowing for paid vacations and holidays.

True, as I said at the start, this time is different. We wish everyone could work 40 hours; we wouldn't worry about their health or their leisure time. Yet if a reduction to 40 hours was justifiable for those reasons—for better health and adequate leisure—why isn't a further reduction justifiable for the well-being of the nation?

SECOND, the argument has been made—even by some who ought to know better—that a 35-hour week would cut down the nation's productive power at a time when it is most needed. This is nonsense.

We are not talking about less production; we are talking about more production, sustained by greater purchasing power stemming from higher employment in America.

In calling for a shorter workweek, we are calling for more total hours of work, not less. That is the whole idea.

We want to make it perfectly clear that we do not regard a cut in the workweek, alone, as a panacea for our unemployment problem. But neither is a tax cut alone, or public works programs alone, or a more liberal monetary policy alone.

The present unemployment problem—and the dangerous rise in joblessness on the horizon—can be effectively tackled only by simultaneous actions on a variety of fronts. And spreading job opportunities through a reduction of working hours is one of them.

Only if Congress were to enact quickly a program of job-creating legislation, far beyond anything presently being contemplated, would the current need for a cut in hours be reduced or eliminated for the present. For our current need is jobs—millions of jobs each year for the unemployed, for those displaced by automation and for our rapidly growing labor force.

Our goal is full employment and in keeping with the obligations of the Employment Act of 1946, it should be the goal of the government as well. It is obvious, however, that full employment, within the framework of the present 40-hour workweek, is becoming an increasingly remote dream.

And workers cannot live on dreams alone.

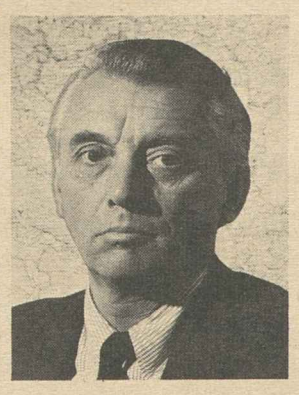
Morgan Says:

Broader Industry Aid to Schools Sought to Meet New Job Needs

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

YEARS AGO, somebody made the doleful observation that "drink is the curse of the working class." Be that as it may, it is not so topical today as an admonition to the effect that the curse of "non-think" threatens to create a permanent underclass that can't work. The prospect of this could drive a number of people to drink.



Morgan

More than 150 corporation executives, union leaders and educators have been meeting in New York City under the auspices of the National Committee for Support of the Public Schools in an effort to do something about the problem of educating Americans for a meaningful, productive life in a society whose technology is revolutionizing it almost before our very eyes.

In preparation for this conference the committee, headed by Mrs. Agnes Meyer of Washington, sent a memo to the delegates which politely but sharply accused business of taking a highly unrealistic attitude toward education.

"The fate of schools," the memo said, "does not disturb the average businessman in his capacity as a man in business—only as a father, and possibly as a fanatic alumnus, is he concerned."

The committee deplored the "ingrained attitude of a certain type of businessman, who brackets schools with charities unrelated to practical management duties" unconnected with making profits.

"But if he takes a vigilant look ahead, he might find that the competitive position of his company, his industry and his own standing as an executive is directly involved with the schools. If he isn't hit by the knowledge explosion (in new theories, new techniques, new approaches) directly, the fallout will get him."

One of the committee's basic complaints is that while industry has been relatively generous in supporting higher education, it has all but completely neglected primary and secondary education.

Indeed it has not been uncommon for a corporation to evade a share of support for public schools in a factory community by pressuring local authorities for "liberal treatment" on real estate taxes—from which schools get their basic revenue.

How firmly business has been committed to support higher education to the exclusion of public grade and high schools was revealed in returns from a questionnaire circulated at the conference, which representatives of such blue-chip corporations as Ford, IBM, Zerox, Prudential Life, McGraw-Hill, Shell Oil, Allied Chemical, AT&T and Colgate Palmolive attended.

About 70 percent of the companies polled invest their scholarships at the college level only. Of the remaining 30 percent, higher level scholarships far outweight the lower levels in nearly every case. Only one company reported a 50-50 division.

However, 79 percent of these firms do have their own educational training programs and over 85 percent have company officials who are active in educational matters in their communities.

THE ESSENTIAL commitment of business to higher education is hardly strange; it is in this area that corporations can see the quickest dividends for their investment—a computer specialist, an engineer, a physicist—trained on a scholarship.

But as Mrs. Meyer emphasized in urging business leaders to broaden their support of education, "there can be no roof without a good foundation."

David Scoll, secretary-treasurer of the committee, dramatized the tilt in our sense of educational values this way: We think nothing, he said, of paying $3 to $5 an hour for music lessons, dancing lessons and other special tutelage for our children. The public schools give them reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, physical education and many other courses at an average state-by-state cost across the nation of 45 cents an hour. A bargain, one might add, that has been neglected.

Neglected especially in the light of radical technological changes in our life. One estimate, for instance, has it that automation is causing the disemployment of people at the rate of 40,000 a week. By 1975 the "blue collar" class, the semi-skilled, service workers, laborers and farmers—people who work primarily with their hands—will comprise less than 40 percent of the work force, while skilled, white collar and especially technical and professional workers will increase at an astonishing rate, according to committee figures.

The vital requirement now is to both broaden and intensify the training of blue collar workers so their skills will be refined and adapted to new and different jobs. If they continue to be half-educated, with preparations for manual labor in jobs that no longer exist, they will indeed form a permanent "underclass."

There are indications that the delegates to the New York conference got this point and that industry may now begin to get more solidly behind public education. The time is long overdue.

Washington Reports:

Action on Rights Bill in January Predicted by House Leaders

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER Carl Albert (D-Okla.) and Minority Whip Leslie C. Arends (R-Ill.) both predicted the House will pass the Administration's civil rights bill before the end of January in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on some 700 radio stations.

Albert said he expects the bill to be reported out of the Rules Committee in January. (A discharge petition to force it out was signed by more than 160 House members.) Albert asserted that five Republicans on the committee had pledged to vote for passage.

"It will come up the very next week," he said. "It will take four to five days to dispose of it, in my opinion."

Arends also said "the votes are there . . . there will be no dilatory tactics so far as I can learn."

Both men said they were sure the bill will pass with bipartisan support.

"We have about 95 members [southern Democrats] who feel they can't vote for this bill," Albert said. "That leaves only 162 and it takes 218 to pass a bill, so obviously we are going to need Republicans . . . I am sure that the bill will pass. I don't think there is any question about it."

Arends agreed that the bill will get Republican support on the floor and expressed the view that the provision which protects voting rights is one of the most important features of the measure. He also voiced "one man's opinion" that the Senate will pass the bill "with some kind of compromise—shall we call it an adjustment?—with some of the Southerners after they have debated it a long time."

ALBERT PREDICTED "attempts to amend," but suggested that the bill "is before the House and the country in a form I think will pretty much go through the House."

Assessing the first session of the 88th Congress, the House majority leader said it "must stand out as one of great significance" for its approval of such educational improvements as aid to colleges, vocational education, medical schools and impacted areas.

"The complete 88th Congress will go down in the field of education, tax reform, civil rights and in other areas as the most significant Congress since World War II," he predicted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS OKAY with the American people, one guesses, for Congress to go home for the holidays—to quit, to skedaddle, to adjourn until Jan. 7—rather than hang around under the three-day recess rule with token meetings of three or four members pending the new session.

It is not than anyone has the feeling expressed by Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan dictator, when he dismissed the Long Parliament with the brutal words, "You have sat too long already in this place. In God's name, Go."

Speaking strictly personally, I have had a 20-year love affair with the institution of Congress, first with the Senate, more latterly with that unruly and very mixed bag of 435 designated representatives called the House. Taken together they make up one of the coordinate and equal branches of the ingeniously designed American system.

Some of the members work harder than others, some are more able, and the seniors are an awesome sight—rich in years, replete with idiosyncrasies and jealousies, conscious of the durability and strength of long-established rules and traditions, and as stubborn as other sinners at any threat to their prerogatives and pride.

The two houses represent much that is good, much that is petty and mean in our life, because they are a true mirror of the people. They are capable of rising without hesitation to a commonly recognized threat to the nation. We simply couldn't get along without Congress.

Still, enough is enough—at least for one year. Eleven and a half months is enough for 1963.

* * *

THE SENATE'S GREAT PRIDE is in its freedom of debate, its tradition that not a wheel shall turn legislatively until the last lone dissenter acknowledges that everything has been said that can be said, and accepts a unanimous consent agreement for voting at a certain hour on a certain day.

Not infrequently the long, deliberate debate has served to illuminate issues, to change the minds of senators, to check most unwise action. It was use of the Senate's rule of unanimous consent that blocked hasty approval of the draft-the-strikers bill which Pres. Truman injudiciously hoped to whip through during the 1946 railroad strike. (The opposite side of the coin, of course, is that the rule can be abused to block any action whatsoever; it is the rule which makes a filibuster possible.)

The prideful claim of the House—and, oddly, it is little known—is that its committee work is more thorough, more detailed and more useful than the Senate's, that the thrust and direction of most legislation are formulated by House hearings, that the House committees clear away the errors of imprecise language and make the bills read as they should to reach the objective sought.

Let this be as it may be. It is one of the great merits of the House that it is large enough, with all those hundreds of members, to tolerate a few eccentrics, a few sports who deviate from the norm. One of the fascinations in the House 15 years ago was the head-to-head confrontations on the floor between John Rankin of Mississippi and the late Vito Marcantonio of New York, two members who could not possibly have been more different in ideology, background and purposes—but who tangled with zest and high good humor.

The principle of comity is observed most strictly between the two branches of Congress—that is, until something comes up that makes comity seem less important than prestige. The 1962 battle for prestige and influence between two ancients of the Appropriation Committees—Chairman Cannon of the House unit, Chairman Hayden of the Senate committee—raged for months, and members spoke rudely and openly on the floor about members of the "other body." To those who cover the routine sessions it became a diverting episode, by no means without a deeper meaning.

* * *

A MERRY CHRISTMAS, a Happy New Year to the gentlemen. May they return refreshed—ready to pass some legislation as well as talk about it.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL will get sufficient bipartisan support in the House to be enacted in January, House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.), left, and Minority Whip Leslie Arends (R-Ill.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

STUDEBAKER WORKERS end a shift at South Bend, Ind., plant whose auto production will be transferred to newer plant in Hamilton, Ont. The shutdown, announced shortly before Christmas, will send most of plant's 6,000 workers looking for new jobs, some after lifetime of working for Studebaker. The Auto Workers, aided by federal, state and local governments, have launched a massive effort to help stranded employes.

Victims of Studebaker Shutdown Face Grim Search for New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

workers who will be condemned to join the ranks of the permanently unemployed."

These people have little more to look forward to than $36 in unemployment insurance benefits for the next 26 weeks.

"They will not be able to draw SUB or severance pay," explained UAW Int. Rep. J. D. Hill, "because the local's SUB fund has been depleted by previous frequent layoffs."

Local 5 Pres. Woodrow Frick pointed out that those under 60 will not be able to draw pension benefits when they reach retirement age because the negotiated pension was not to be fully vested until 1989.

'Not Enough Time'

"There just wasn't enough time to build the fund up," he said. "There's enough in it now to take care of those already retired and all those 60 and over, but that's all. This fund was never meant to take care of a catastrophic situation like this one."

There was some bitterness among rank-and-file members. Said Harry Swartz, a worker in the machine shop with 21 years of seniority:

"They robbed me of my seniority, they robbed me of my pension, they robbed me of my SUB money, they robbed me of my $97 a week paycheck and they robbed me of 21 years of my life. It's a dirty shame. The big money boys got theirs, and we're left holding the bag."

Others were more sad than mad. Ed Driver, father of nine, was mostly concerned about his family. "How will I take care of nine kids on $36 a week?" he asked. "I spend $50 a week on food alone."

Action Came Quickly

Harry Delsinski, 47, a gun welder with 27 years seniority, said he would have to pull his daughter out of college. "After this, I won't be able to spend the $1,500 a year it costs me to keep her in school," he said. "I just hope she'll be able to finish the semester."

Foundry worker William Robinson, 45, who described himself as "a loyal Studebaker worker," said he couldn't understand why the corporation hadn't offered to transfer some of the laid-off automotive division workers to its many other profitable divisions. "Where is their moral responsibility?" he asked. There was no answer.

Announcement that Studebaker was shutting down car production here brought a quick reaction in Washington.

Urgent, fast action came from Indiana's two Democratic senators, R. Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh, and Democratic Rep. John Brademas (D), who represents the district in which most of the workers live.

The legislators, aware of the Studebaker problem for several weeks, already had been at work—mostly behind the scenes—to try to do something about it.

As soon as the company's announcement was confirmed they moved as a team, enlisting the support of Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Sec. of Defense Robert McNamara, Sec. of Commerce Luther Hodges and Postmaster Gen. John Gronouski.

Meetings to coordinate activity of federal departments and agencies to meet the South Bend disaster were quickly pulled together.

Two days after the announcement, Brademas, spokesman for the group, was making public concrete steps to be put into operation immediately. They included:

- Close cooperation of state and federal employment services to speed recruitment of workers in South Bend by other firms.
- Assignment of extra staff and specialized experts from Washington to get Studebaker workers registered quickly for unemployment compensation.
- Increased efforts to encourage other industrial firms to come into the area and take over government contracts held by Studebaker.
- Immediate retraining programs under the Manpower Development & Training Act to train displaced workers for other jobs.
- Agreement from the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration to approve forbearance agreements proposed by mortgage holders if the homeowner is unemployed because of the shutdown.
- Prompt action by the Area Redevelopment Administration to determine if the area would qualify for ARA aid to develop job-creating opportunities.

Surplus Food Sought

Named to coordinate federal activity was Dr. Harold L. Sheppard, formerly with ARA and now of the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. UAW Intl. Rep. Dan Bedell, assigned to the Washington office, participated in the meetings.

In South Bend, the UAW sought a change in surplus food regulations and asked for establishment of a federal food stamp plan to aid jobless workers.

The Indiana State AFL-CIO assigned Harland Noel, state Community Service Activities representative, to coordinate the work of 27 union counsellors who are members of UAW Local 5 here.

British to Raise Funds For Apartheid Victims

London—The British Trades Union Congress is seeking to raise money among its affiliates for the Defense & Aid Fund in South Africa. The money will be used to help provide legal aid for union members held without trial under apartheid and to relieve distress among their families.

Airline Strike Deferred:

New United Offer Goes to IAM Vote

The Machinists have deferred a Dec. 19 strike deadline at United Air Lines installations to permit 13,000 union members to vote approval or rejection of a last-minute management proposal on new contract terms.

The new offer, containing what the union called "substantial improvements" over previous proposals in negotiations that started 20 months ago, was submitted to a secret ballot vote to be completed by Dec. 22.

Earlier the union had moved closer to a settlement with Braniff Airways, one of six major airlines where a dispute over contract terms resulted in the setting up of an emergency board Dec. 11 by Pres. Johnson.

Some 1,300 Braniff ground service employes are voting on the latest proposal, which includes wage increases raising the rates for mechanics to $3.52 an hour by Jan. 1, 1965.

The UAL dispute had been referred to a separate presidential board whose recommendations were turned down. Union negotiators did not recommend acceptance or rejection of the new UAL offer but IAM Vice Pres. George L. Watkins advised union leaders at 38 stations that the offer was being submitted to referendum.

The new proposal, the union said, calls for wage hikes of 39 cents an hour in stages, with the final increase on Jan. 1, 1965. At that time, United mechanics would receive $3.52 an hour, the same rate offered by Braniff. The proposed contract would run to Dec. 31, 1965.

Other improvements in the UAL "package" include improvements in occupational injury leave and in accident and surgical insurance.

At Braniff, IAM members balloted on across-the-board wage increases of 34 cents an hour; in-grade adjustments of 2 to 8 cents an hour, retroactive to last Jan. 1, for lead mechanics, auto mechanics and plant maintenance mechanics; full company payment of premiums on accident and surgical insurance; and shift premiums of 11 to 18 cents an hour. Other improvements had been agreed to in earlier talks.

Negotiations will continue, the IAM said, at the five other airlines where the emergency board has intervened. They are Continental, Eastern, National, Northwest and TWA.

Gay Christmas Certain For Kingsport Children

(Continued from Page 1)

plant here with the help of supervisors and strikebreakers.

The firm has continued to produce books for Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.; Grolier, Inc., and Field Enterprises Educational Corp. Union members and others have been urged not to buy the struck products, including Britannica, Jr.; Great Books of the Western World, a 54-volume set; the Book of Knowledge; World Book encyclopedia, and Childcraft books.

The "don't buy" campaign has been extended to Latin America, where the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers has notified all affiliated unions that Barsa, a Spanish-language encyclopedia, is being produced under non-union conditions by Kingsport Press.

The Latin labor movement was informed Nov. 1 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that unfair Kingsport products should not be purchased by those in sympathy with the striking press unions.

The request has been passed on to ORIT affiliates, Sec. General Arturo Jauregui notified Meany, and a notice to that effect printed in the organization's Noticiario Obrero Inter-Americano.

SHOES AND CLOTHING for children of 1,400 Kingsport Press strikers were distributed from this donated center in Kingsport, Tenn., just before Christmas. The Allied Kingsport Press Unions, out since Mar. 11, bought 1,535 pairs of shoes and 2,500 different items of wearing apparel from money donated by unions around the country. Left to right: seated, Christine Blankenship, Clothing Chairman Roy L. Nichols; standing, Shelby Stamper, Dorothy Donelson, Barbara Meade, Eleanor Hawkins, Eva Neely, Joyce Dotson.

'Work' Issue Defeat Seen In Oklahoma

The National Council for Industrial Peace has predicted that Oklahoma voters will reject a so-called "right-to-work" law proposal if the issue reaches a statewide vote next year.

The council noted that the measure to outlaw union shop agreements had been rejected by overwhelming majorities in California, Ohio, Washington, Colorado and Idaho when it was last on the ballot in the 1958 elections.

An Oklahoma vote on the "work" proposal was indicated when the State Supreme Court ruled that enough valid signatures had been obtained on an initiative petition to force the issue to a statewide ballot. About 104,000 of 212,000 signatures had been challenged as fraudulent or otherwise invalid.

Attorneys for the public groups challenging the petition's validity announced they would seek a rehearing from the court within the next two weeks. They also said they were exploring constitutional grounds for a possible appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, citizens groups defending against the attack of right-wing elements on the collective bargaining process, gave notice they will continue their fight to keep a "work" law off the state's statute books.

"We mean to knock on every door, talk to every citizen who will listen," declared Chairman Charles Schwoerke of the Oklahoma Committee for Free Marketing & Bargaining.

NLRB Orders Backpay:

Lockout Held Illegal As Offensive Tactic

Employers may not use a lockout as an offensive weapon to force a change in an existing bargaining pattern, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in a case involving food stores in the Syracuse, N.Y., area and three unions.

A three-member NLRB panel rejected the argument of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and the P &C Food Markets, Inc., the employers, that their lockout of employes in a 1961 strike by the Meat Cutters was lawful under the NLRB's "Buffalo Linen" doctrine, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The panel said the two lockouts were dissimilar—in Buffalo Linen, the employers locked out their workers as a defensive measure to prevent a union from breaking up a multi-employer bargaining unit by striking first one employer, then another, in a "whipsaw" tactic; whereas in Syracuse the lockout was intended to force the union to change from single-employer to multi-employer bargaining.

Meanwhile another lockout case was started through the NLRB hearing procedures when the board's Seattle regional director charged four forest products firms with illegally locking out several thousand employes last June in reprisal for strikes against two other firms. A hearing was set for Feb. 17.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown participated in the Syracuse ruling. They decided, reversing a trial examiner, that the two food chains must pay lost wages to employes in two unions who lost almost three weeks' pay because of the lockout—members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Members of the Meat Cutters were not entitled to lost pay, the panel ruled in another reversal of the examiner, because that union agreed in contract settlements in April 1961 to withdraw unfair labor practice charges against the employers in recognition of improved wages and other contract benefits.

The panel wrote that the wage increase was to compensate Meat Cutters for their wage losses and therefore, if the board made its usual backpay awards, "employes would be made whole more than once." That would not "effectuate the policies" of the labor-management act, the board ruled.

The Seattle lockout complaints were filed against the Weyerhaeuser Co., Crown-Zellerbach Corp., Rayonier, Inc., and the Intl. Paper Co. They shut down their operations last summer, claiming "a strike against one is a strike against all" when two unions struck the U.S. Plywood Corp. and the St. Regis Paper Co.

The complaint pointed out that the six employers formed a bargaining association about Apr. 20, more than two weeks after contract reopening notices had been served by the Woodworkers and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters. Thereafter the employers refused to give the association the power to negotiate pensions and other mandatory bargaining subjects, and four of them locked out their workers when two other firms were struck, it was asserted.

The four firms violated the law, the complaint charged, when they imposed a lockout "at a time when a valid multi-employer unit had not been established."

FEC Strike Board Report Due Dec. 24

Jacksonville, Fla.—Florida East Coast Railway strikers awaited a Presidential Emergency Board recommendation for settlement of their 11-month strike in the wake of a refusal by a U.S. District Court judge here to order the railroad to restore pre-strike working conditions.

District Judge Bryan Simpson did, however, issue an injunction requested by the Justice Dept. forbidding management from making changes in work rules involving "operating" employes, since any arbitrary rules changes are forbidden until next Feb. 24 under a national arbitration law passed recently by Congress.

The emergency board was given an extension to Dec. 24 to report to Pres. Johnson. FEC employes struck last Jan. 23 for the same pay increase of 10.28 cents an hour given on all other U.S. railroads.

Last week the railroad slightly eased the financial strain on strikers and their families at Christmas by distributing $514,000 in vacation pay due under union contracts.

Meanwhile AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to Florida unionists, urged "utmost support" for the strikers in their "courageous struggle." Citing a resolution passed unanimously by the AFL-CIO convention last month, Meany observed in a letter to State AFL-CIO Pres. Charlie Harris that FEC management "not only refuses to meet and refuses to arbitrate, but has substituted its will for all previous contracts and has replaced regular employes with strikebreakers."

Job Injury Rate Up in 3rd Quarter

The work-injury frequency rate in all manufacturing rose 11 percent, or from 10.8 to 12 per million man-hours worked, during third quarter 1963, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. The increase was somewhat more than seasonal.

The cumulative rate for the first three quarters of 1963 was 11.3, compared to 11.4 for the comparable period of 1962. The frequency rate during the first and second quarters of this year were 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively, under the figures for the same period last year.

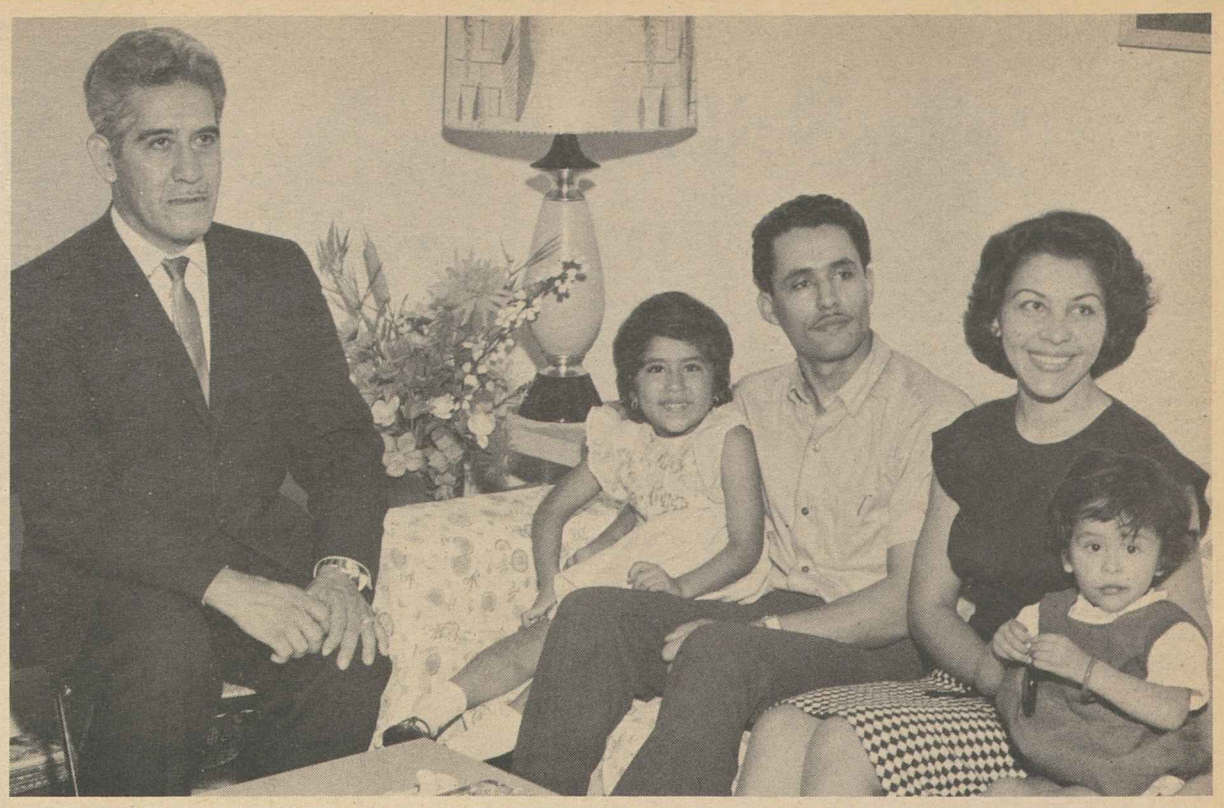
Mrs. Raftery Dies of Stroke

St. Louis—Mrs. Enid V. Raftery, wife of Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters, an AFL-CIO vice president, died of a stroke at St. Joseph's Hospital, Kirkwood.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a telegram extending condolences to Raftery, expressed "deep shock" at the death of Mrs. Raftery, who had accompanied her husband to the recent AFL-CIO convention in New York.

Mrs. Raftery is also survived by five sons, S. Frank, John, Lawrence K., Eugene and Donald Raftery, and four daughters, Mrs. Josephine Monroe, Mrs. Mary Thebau, Mrs. Linda Bratton and Mrs. Eloise March.

Funeral services were held in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Kirkwood, with burial in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis.



A SERIES OF SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS aimed at interesting Mexican-American workers in joining an AFL-CIO union has been started over Station KMEX-TV in Los Angeles as part of the pilot organizing drive. The first broadcast, during the Sunday evening bullfight program from Mexico City, showed Sec.-Treas. J. J. Rodriguez (left) of Butchers Local 563, a leader in the Spanish-speaking community and a vice president of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, with Mike Fierro, his wife Evelia and their children Elizabeth and Silvana. Fierro went to Los Angeles from Mexico nine years ago, joined Local 563, has a good job, is buying his own home and maintains that "every Mexican-American owes it to himself to join a union."

Circuit Court Bars NLRB Role In Dispute Involving Grievance

New York—A National Labor Relations Board decision that a union and an employer were guilty of an unfair labor practice by dropping a worker to the bottom of a seniority list is an unwarranted extension of board authority, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals declared here.

The court, in a 2 to 1 decision, refused to enforce an NLRB order in the case, involving the Miranda Fuel Co. which decided the case by a 3-2 vote.

The minority NLRB viewpoint voiced by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and John H. Fanning was that the action of the employer and the union in dropping the worker to the bottom of the seniority list, under a union interpretation of a leave of absence clause in the contract, was not an unfair labor practice in the absence of evidence that the action was motivated by the employe's union membership activities.

In his opinion, Judge Harold R. Medina declared that the board "conceived the ingenious, but we think wholly erroneous, theory that any sort of discrimination, unfairness, or injustice to an employe by the union and acquiesced in by the employer constituted a breach by the union" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Judge J. Edward Lumbard concurred in denying enforcement of the board's order, but primarily on the ground that there was no evidence that the union acted arbitrarily in seeking reduction of the employe's seniority. Judge Henry J. Friendly, dissenting, would have enforced the board's order in part.

The AFL-CIO filed a brief with the court urging it to deny enforcement of the order on the ground that the board was becoming involved in grievances, real or fancied, that had no relation to a worker's membership or nonmembership in a union.

Thomas E. Harris, federation associate general counsel, told the court in his brief that a union has "a duty to represent all employes in the bargaining unit fairly and impartially and that this obligation has been and can be enforced in the courts but not by the NLRB" unless it involved an unfair labor practice.

Noting that the case involved principles that could be applied to questions of racial discrimination in employment even though there was no race issue in the specific case, the AFL-CIO brief noted that "in the long run more harm than good would come from twisting the National Labor Relations Act so as to permit the federal labor board a task far different from the specific role assigned it by Congress."

Fire Fighters Urge Extra Yule Safety

The Fire Fighters have urged "more than usual" fire safety precautions around the home during and immediately after the holidays to avoid tragedy in the traditional season of happiness.

IAFF Pres. William D. Buck pointed out that Christmas trees and decorations bring unusual fire hazards into the household, warranting special precautions.

"Fires claim approximately 1,000 lives in the United States every month," he said. "This terrible toll is doubly saddening when it comes during the Christmas season."

Christmas trees, Buck said, should be kept in water before and during their period of display and only electrically safe tree decorations should be used, never actual candles.

"When the tree begins to dry out and shed its needles, get it down and to a safe place outdoors," he said. "A dried-out Christmas tree is as potentially dangerous as a haystack in the family living room."

The Fire Fighters official cautioned against overloading electrical circuits and urged quick disposal of gift wrappings that accumulate.

"If a fire should start," Buck advised, "get everybody out of the house immediately. Call the fire department from a street fire alarm box or a neighbor's phone. Don't battle the fire yourself; leave that job for trained professionals who have the skill and equipment."

Democrat Wins In Texas Election

Austin, Tex.—J. J. (Jake) Pickle swept to victory over conservative Republican Jim Dobbs in a special congressional runoff election which kept Pres. Johnson's home district in the Democratic column.

The House seat was formerly held by Homer Thornberry, who resigned to become U.S. District Court judge at El Paso.

Democrat Jack Ritter, who was eliminated in the first special election, had urged his supporters to back Pickle in the runoff. Nearly complete but unofficial returns gave Pickle 27,206 votes to 16,039 for Dobbs.

Sleeping Car Porters Win Major Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

O. David Zimring, Isadore Gromfine and Eli Oliver.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced the settlement less than 24 hours before the strike deadline. He said the negotiators, headed by Randolph and J. E. Wolfe of railroad management, came to terms on a settlement that will reduce porters' present 205-hour monthly work schedule to 173 hours in stages beginning next Jan. 1 and ending July 1, 1965.

The negotiators, Wirtz said, also agreed on terms affecting the seniority of Pullman employes when other lines take over sleeping car service. Wage increases retroactive in part to Feb. 1, 1962, and in part to May 1, 1962, will bring average wages, excluding tips, from approximately $2.09 an hour under the 205-hour month to $2.53 under the 173-hour month, Wirtz announced.

Union members had voted to strike by a 98 percent margin if their workweek was not shortened, and a walkout set first for July 1 was called off when the late Pres. Kennedy named a special panel of mediators.

The Porters were assured by Meany of the AFL-CIO's full support in their fight for shorter hours, higher pay and greater job security in the face of job slashes and declining passenger service.

In November:

JobPictureStagnant, Factory Earnings Up

The general job picture remained stagnant in November, according to the Labor Dept.'s detailed report, with factory employment slipping even while those holding down factory jobs averaged over $100 a week for the third straight month.

The detailed report, based on payroll data, showed an expected seasonal decline of 100,000 over the month to 58.3 million on nonfarm payrolls. This was 1.5 million higher than a year ago.

The largest job cuts came in construction and manufacturing, the report said, with the decline partially offset by the pre-Christmas pickup in trade and a large hike in state and local government.

In an earlier summary report, based on census surveys, the Labor Dept. reported that unemployment took a larger than seasonal jump of a half a million to 3.9 million. The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate swung upward to 5.9 percent from October's 5.5 percent, that report noted.

The detailed report showed a drop of 120,000 to 17.2 million in factory jobs for November. All the decline was in the soft goods sector and mainly in food processing, the report, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, noted.

The report said total manufacturing employment was 218,000 higher than a year earlier, "but, on a seasonally adjusted basis, has remained virtually unchanged for the last six months."

Both the factory workweek and overtime remained high. The workweek, at 40.6 hours in November, was 12 minutes above a year ago; seasonally adjusted, average hours of production workers were reported "at a very high level for the past three months." Factory overtime continued at 3 hours.

"Average hourly earnings of factory production workers increased by 2 cents over the month to $2.49 in November, a record high . . . ," the report noted.

"As a result, weekly earnings also rose to a new peak of $101.09 . . . November marked the third consecutive month that earnings have averaged more than $100 a week."

On the unemployment side of the picture, there were 900,000 longterm unemployed — those seeking jobs without success for 15 weeks or longer. Of this group, half a million have been jobless six months or more. These totals remain unchanged over the month and the year, the report said.

Of the groups included among the 3.9 million unemployed, by far the highest rate was suffered by teen-agers, whose jobless rate rose to 17.2 percent, "substantially higher than a year earlier," the report said. The jobless rates of 4.3 percent for men and 5.7 percent for women were slightly higher than a month earlier, the report added.

Of the 1.8 million adult men without jobs, the Labor Dept. said, about two-thirds are family breadwinners.

The farm employment total showed its expected substantial drop for this time of year, declining by 500,000 to 4.8 million, the report said. The total labor force stood at 76 million, about 1.5 million higher than a year earlier.

CEREMONY AT SIGNING of vocational education bill by Pres. Johnson drew, from left, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, who is chairman of the federation's Committee on Education; Senators Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.); Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union; Senators Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

AMA Accepts Responsibility For AMPAC

The American Medical Association and the American Medical Political Action Committee now agree that they belong to each other.

When the AMA was sued for $400,000 on a libel charge by a Steelworkers' official last month, AMA Pres. Edward Annis said the suit was "misdirected" and should have been filed against AMPAC.

Now the AMA, in a stipulation filed with the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, has agreed that for purposes of the suit no distinction will be made between the AMA and AMPAC and that the AMA is "responsible for any actions of AMPAC."

The plaintiff, Paul Normile, director of USWA Dist. 16 in Allegheny County, Pa., stipulated that suits over the same matters would not be directed against AMPAC or individual members of either the AMA or its political arm.

Normile charged that the AMA had libeled him and invaded his privacy by distributing through AMPAC a fraudulent recording purporting to present his voice and depicting him as a "tough-talking bully and extortionist." He seeks $400,000 in damages and an injunction barring further distribution of the recording.

At the AFL-CIO convention in New York last month, where the filing of the suit was announced, Federation Pres. George Meany labeled the recording "an absolute fraud."

Manpower Training, Vocational Aid Voted

(Continued from Page 1)

dental and allied education proposed by Pres. Kennedy had become law.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported the federal aid-to-education program, initially the Kennedy omnibus measure, and as they came up for separate consideration, the separate bills. The federation participated in the initial studies and helped set the guidelines for the vocational aid bill under the direction of Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education.

Senate action on the manpower training bill came after the House had adopted by voice vote a measure differing from two earlier bills passed by the Senate. Instead of sending the measures to conference, the Senate adopted the House bill.

Appropriation in January

The measure sent to the White House would continue full federal financing of the manpower training program for an additional year, authorizing $527 million to finance the operation. Actual appropriations are expected to be made in January.

The present law requires matching grants by the states to begin July 1, 1964. The congressionally-approved bill would extend this to July 1, 1965, add 20 weeks of literacy training, lower the eligible age to 17 if a youth is out of school for one year and make other changes to allow increases in weekly training allowances and part-time work. The program has involved over 100,000 trainees so far.

The vocational education bill constitutes a massive upgrading of the existing vocational program which will enable youngsters to be trained for jobs needed now and in the future rather than in outmoded skills.

The bill provides for an immediate jump in federal grants from the present $58 million to $103 million, with the amounts rising in future years. The funds would be allocated by a formula based on a state's per capita income and population. Included is an extension of two existing programs—aid to school districts in areas crowded by federal employes and the National Defense Education Act, which includes scholarship aid to college students.

The traditional session-end controversy over foreign aid funds was touched off by a deep slash proposed by the House Appropriations subcommittee handling the bill, which voted $800 million less than the $3.6 billion actually authorized by Congress earlier.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, acting a day later, approved a $3.3 billion bill which would restore $500 million of the $800 million cut by the House. The final foreign aid funds bill was expected to be settled in a Senate-House conference committee.

Despite a plea from Johnson that the cuts constitute a setback for the nation, the House approved its committee's recommendations. The Administration looked to the Senate for help in restoring some or all of the slashed funds and to increase the actual $2.8 billion voted by the House.

The House action represented a sharp cutback from Pres. Kennedy's proposals for military and economic aid.

Votes on Tax Bill

While the aid funds fight dominated the closing days, the Senate Finance Committee began voting on various sections of the tax reduction measure. All votes taken are subject to final consideration. The bill is expected to be reported to the Senate floor early in the second session.

In the House, meanwhile, the drive to secure signatures for a petition to discharge the House Rules Committee from further consideration of the civil rights measure passed by the House Judiciary Committee neared 170. A flat majority—218 signatures—is required to spring the bill loose from the Rules Committee.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), Rules Committee chairman, indicated when the discharge petition was filed that his committee would hold hearings on the civil rights measure. Last week he announced that they would start on Jan. 9 and said he would not encourage deliberate efforts to slow them down.

12-21-63

Fallout Shelter Program Pressed by Schnitzler

The AFL-CIO has called on the Senate to approve House-passed legislation designed "to stimulate a nationwide effort to create additional civil defense fallout shelter space."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, testifying before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, said fallout shelters can save more lives than any other feasible measure in a nuclear attack, but such preparations are "still far from adequate."

Schnitzler said legislation passed by the House last August recognizes the primary responsibility of the federal government to assure an adequate civil defense program.

That legislation, he said, requires the construction of shelters in all civilian and military buildings or structures owned or occupied by the federal government and authorized $15.6 million for this purpose.

Schnitzler also observed that the House bill does not authorize a full-scale, federally-financed program, but "is simply a low-cost expansion of available shelter space."

He noted that the House bill would authorize $175 million in incentive payments to state governments and their subdivisions and to non-profit institutions to modify present structures and provide for shelter space in new structures. This would produce an estimated 10 million shelter spaces.

Major progress already has been achieved in civil defense shelter marking and stocking and in utilizing existing facilities, he said. There are some 100 million public fallout shelter spaces in existing buildings, he noted.

Labor's policy, he told the committee, follows principles laid down by the 1961 and 1963 AFL-CIO conventions. These are:

Total federal responsibility since civil defense is a national rather than a family problem; group shelters, recognizing that the millions of families in cities could not build their own; adequate information and training; government action at every level to assure full use of facilities such as schools, hospitals and offices.

Schnitzler said the House-passed bill is in line with labor's policy and, additionally, it endorses labor's position in broadening the civil defense program to include disaster relief activities.

LABOR STRONGLY URGES the Senate to pass a House-approved bill which would stimulate the low-cost expansion of existing fallout shelter space, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee. At right is AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Jack Curran.

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Congress Runs Out Clock, Big Issues Remain for '64

Easier Registration Urged:

Presidential Panel Raps Voting Laws

By Willard Shelton

A blue-ribbon commission named by the late Pres. Kennedy has recommended sweeping changes in state registration and voting laws to increase citizen participation in the country's elections.

The 11-member commission, which transmitted its report to Pres. Johnson, pointed out that in other democratic nations the citizen turnout in elections is substantially higher than in the United States.

Voter turnout, it emphasized, in Italy "has topped 92 percent" in the last four elections, in West Germany has ranged between 78.5 percent to 87.8 percent during the last 15 years, in Canada has surpassed 80 percent in the last three general elections. But in the U.S., voter participation since the turn of the century has seldom exceeded 60 percent in presidential elections, and has ranged from a low of 30.1 percent to a high of 48.9 percent in mid-term elections.

Pres. Johnson in receiving the report called upon "both political parties, Republicans and Democrats, the governors and officials of each state, and all citizens to join in the effort to secure the right to vote for all who wish it."

Roy L. Reuther, registration director of COPE and a member of the commission, commented that "it was easier to buy a gun at a neighborhood hardware store than to register and vote." Johnson expressed the hope that in the election next year "three out of every three eligible citizens will vote for their President."

Chairman of the commission was Richard M. Scammon, director of the Bureau of the Census and a recognized expert in voting trends and patterns.

The commission reported that nonvoting could be attributed to "voluntary" and "involuntary" causes, and that failure of citizens to vote could be attacked effectively no matter what the reasons for non-participation.

The group split widely on the issue of whether Congress could and should override restrictions of state registration and residency requirements to make possible wider voter participation in elections. It reached a clear consensus, nevertheless, on what the states and local communities should do.

The cure for nonvoting that arises from sheer apathy, the commission reported, is "a register-and-vote campaign" carried on by "political parties, civic, business and labor groups, public bodies and officials" employing tested techniques of publicity and persuasion.

It cited the example of Davenport, Ia., where in 1956 one-third of the city's non-registrants were added to the registration rolls in a single week in block-by-block coverage, backed up by publicity

(Continued on Page 8)

IAM Ratifies Airline Pact, Strike Averted

Last-minute bargaining produced an improved new contract, including wage increases totaling as much as 39 cents an hour, to end the threat of a Christmas week strike by Machinists against United Air Lines.

Pointing out that the agreement climaxed 20 months of negotiations, IAM Pres. Albert J. Hayes said it provided "substantial improvements in conditions" on UAL, and promised "we will do everything in our power to make UAL a better place to work. We sincerely trust the company will do likewise."

The agreement was ratified in secret-ballot votes by a nearly 2 to 1 margin. Previously mem-

(Continued on Page 2)

"HI MOM" PROGRAM of the Communications Workers is brightening the holiday season for more than 1,000 servicemen and women stationed overseas by providing them with free telephone calls home. Typical is T/Sgt. Thomas H. Breese of the Air Force, shown above at his station in Viet Nam awaiting completion of his call to his mother, Mrs. Edna Breese, in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Fire Replacements:

Board Urges FEC To Rehire Strikers

A Presidential Emergency Board has called on the Florida East Coast Railway to rehire its striking employes and make room for them by discharging the strikebreakers it hired as replacements.

The board also recommended that the railroad grant its non-operating employes the 10.3-cent hourly wage increase negotiated with virtually every other railroad in 1962. It was the FEC's refusal to match the national wage pattern which led to the strike by 11 non-operating unions on Jan. 23, 1963. Members of operating unions—the engine and train crews—have been respecting the non-op picket lines.

Sidestepping the legal issue of whether the railroad is bound under the Railway Labor Act to reinstate the strikers, the presidential board declared that the reinstatement would "contribute to an equitable and lasting settlement of this dispute."

"It is universally recognized as a matter of sound labor relations," the board said, "that seniority provides the employe with an equitable interest in continued employment."

Rejecting the management argument that "the strikers do not deserve any special consideration for their years of service because they elected to strike," the board declared:

"We are unable to agree that the employes' seniority can be discounted in this fashion simply be-

(Continued on Page 3)

Education Bills Mark 1st Session

By David L. Perlman

The clock ran out on the first session of the 88th Congress with key goals of both labor and the Administration still listed under unfinished business, but with several notable accomplishments on the credit side of the ledger.

Formal adjournment was delayed by a last-minute battle over the foreign aid appropriations bill, but no other business was scheduled before the start of the second session on Jan. 7. **(See story, Page 7.)**

The tax cut bill, which the late Pres. Kennedy had described as "the one step above all" needed to take up "the persistent slack" in employment, remained in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee three months after having been approved by the House by an impressive 271-155 margin.

Civil rights legislation, which Pres. Johnson called the "first" of the "immediate tasks" before Congress, lay in the House Rules Committee as the session ended, but action was promised for January.

Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith agreed to begin hearings Jan. 9, and Republican members pledged to vote with northern Democrats to send the bill to the floor without undue delay. The pledges of action at the start of the second session came after a discharge petition was filed in an effort to dislodge the bill.

The showdown battle over health care for the aged through the social security system was another major goal deferred until the election year session of Congress.

There was solid progress, however, as Congress broke new ground in aid to education and the corollary areas of vocational training and retraining. Historic breakthroughs were made in assistance to higher education, from junior college through the university graduate school level. The amount authorized in federal grants

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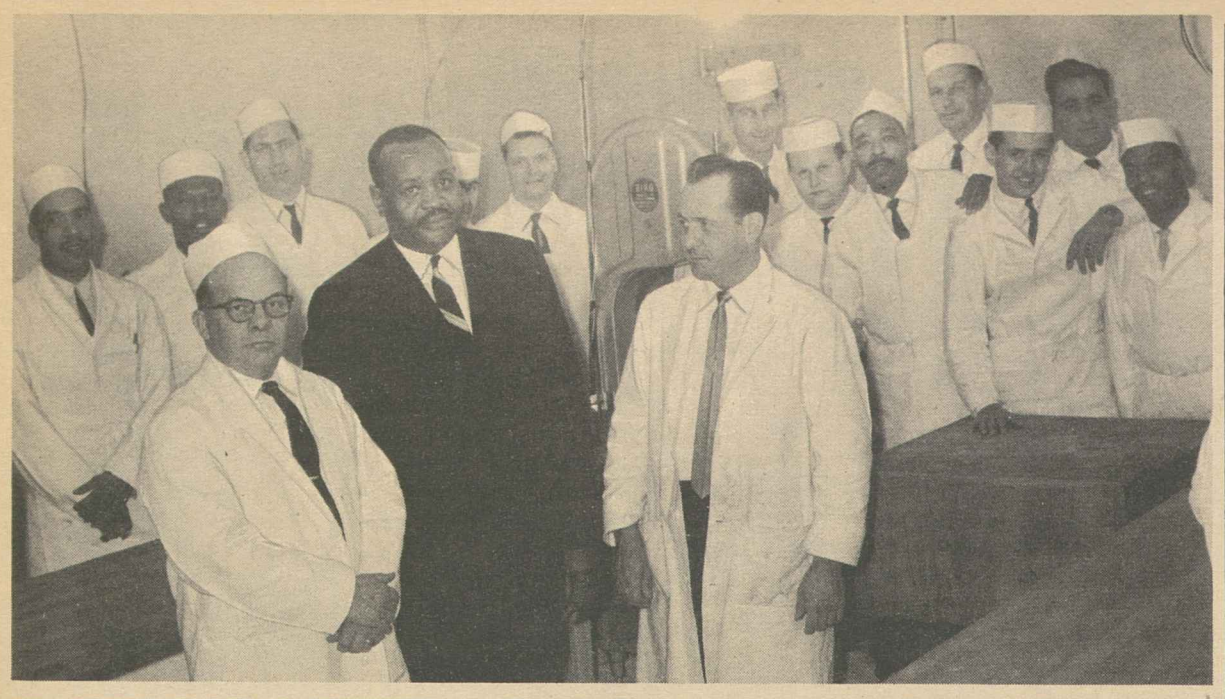

TRAINEES IN MEAT CUTTING in a Detroit class set up under the Manpower Development & Training Act look on as Vice Pres. Alex Fuller of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, in dark suit, discusses operations with the instructors, Hiram Depuis and Merrill Prall. Training for the industry is being given 120 unemployed.

Studebaker Plant Closing Swells List of 'Substantial' Jobless Areas

Studebaker's decision to close its plant has put South Bend, Ind., on the list of major job centers suffering "substantial unemployment," the Labor Dept. has reported.

South Bend was one of 37 major job areas with 6 percent or higher unemployment in November, according to the department's monthly survey of 150 major centers.

The total of 37 for November is the fourth straight month this figure has remained unchanged. The major major areas with substantial unemployment totaled 40 a year ago, 60 in November 1961 and were down to 32 in November 1959 in a period between recessions.

There were six reclassifications in the November listing, four of them reflecting an improvement in job conditions.

South Bend moved out of the "moderate unemployment"—3 to 6 percent jobless—category and onto the 6 to 9 percent jobless list. Atlantic City, N. J., with the seasonal curtailment of resort activities, was reclassified into the 9 to 12 percent jobless category.

Of the areas showing improvement, Durham, N. C., was taken off the substantial unemployment list "largely because of a new non-electrical machinery plant," the report noted.

Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa., improved into the 6 to 9 percent grouping. Greensboro-High Point, N. C., and Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Ill., were shifted into the 1.5 to 2.9 percent grouping as job conditions improved.

The list of smaller areas suffering substantial unemployment rose to 162 with the addition of Gadsden, Ala., and Oneonta, N. Y., the report said. The smaller areas with 6 percent or more jobless totaled 160 in October. A year ago, there were 170 such areas; in November 1959, this group totaled 112.

Overall, the Labor Dept. said, there are now 579 areas—17 major job centers, 100 "smaller" areas and 462 "very small" areas—officially classified as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment." All of these have been recommended to the Dept. of Commerce for designation as "redevelopment areas," the report added.

In a separate report, the Labor Dept. said one major industrial area—Waterbury, Conn.—has been added to the list of areas eligible for aid under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

One "smaller" area—Oneonta, N. Y.—and six "very small" areas were also added. Nine "smaller" and 11 "very small" areas were removed.

These changes left at 313 the total areas eligible for such public works aid.

Union on Strike Wins Votes at Nearby Plants

Cambridge, Md.—Two NLRB election victories have been scored by the Packinghouse Workers in this Eastern Shore community over an incumbent unaffiliated union at a pair of canneries despite a long-continuing strike at another food processing plant nearby.

UPWA Dist. 6 Dir. Don Smith said "nothing has changed" in the strike at the Trappe Frozen Foods Co. in Trappe, Md., a few miles away. A "don't buy" campaign has been instituted against about 20 brands of frozen food products processed at the plant where 150 UPWA members struck Aug. 17 for a first contract.

Workers at the Coastal Foods Co. here cast 95 votes for UPWA and only 70 for the incumbent Dorco Workers Union. Dorco is a contraction for Dorchester County, of which Cambridge is the county seat. The victory had special significance for UPWA which had tried unsuccessfully to organize the plant several times since 1937.

The second victory came at the Maryland Tuna Co., where the UPWA defeated Dorco, 118 to 13.

Workers at both plants had 80 cents a week checked off as their dues for Dorco membership but got nothing for their money—since there was no grievance procedure and no formal seniority system, and only a small number received paid vacations.

Smith said the next target on the Eastern Shore, long a holdout against organizing efforts, will be the Chung King canning plant, where Chinese food specialties are packed.

Christmas was made a little brighter for the Trappe strikers and their families through complete turkey dinners supplied by the union. Picketing continues at the plant, Smith said, and the vicious police dogs and the heavily armed private guard force much in evidence in the early months of the strike have been removed.

The Trappe concern packs frozen vegetables under many brand names. Officials at the Birds Eye frozen food line discontinued purchases from it at the urging of the union.

A "don't-buy" campaign has been launched against Trappe by UPWA with the support of the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO and the Baltimore central labor body. The following frozen food brand names are on the "don't buy" list: Fine Line, Quik-Frozen, F. & F., Simplot, Top Mark, Snow Crop, Sno-Fresh, Snow Chef, Minute Maid, Little Susan, Orchard Park, Shop-Rite, Associated, Golden, Lassie, Ideal, Green Dark, Garden Grown, Winter Garden and Seabrook.

Tobacco Workers 100% Integrated

The Tobacco Workers have announced achievement of their goal of a 100 percent integrated union.

The last of the TWIU's racially segregated locals have merged or are in the process of merging, Pres. John O'Hare and Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Petree reported.

Members of former Negro and white locals have approved merger agreements at four Richmond, Va., plants — American Tobacco Co., U.S. Tobacco Co., Larus Brothers, and Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co.

Locals at the Brown & Williamson Corp. plant at Louisville, Ky., and the American Tobacco plant at Reidville, N. C., also voted to merge, the union announced.

Pamphlet Surveys U.S. Health Needs

A comprehensive survey of America's health needs and the government's role in helping to meet these needs is contained in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet.

The publication surveys the economic barriers to health needs, the problem of increasing professional personnel and health facilities and the improvement in the organization of medical services.

"America's Health Needs—The Government's Role—," Publication No. 131 is a 20-page, illustrated, two-color pamphlet. It is available from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are free; up to 100 the cost is 10 cents each; orders for over 100 will be billed at $7.50 per hundred.

With 'Substantial Improvements':

Machinists Ratify New Airline Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

bers had rejected a less-satisfactory proposal and they had shown no observable interest in the company's unilateral announcement that it would try to keep its planes flying by putting into effect working terms recommended by a presidential emergency board and inviting members of the Machinists to continue work.

The emergency board, named after the workers voted down the first offer, improved this offer "slightly," the IAM said, and the terms were "improved more substantially" in direct negotiations culminating in an all-night bargaining session.

Hayes said that provisions on seniority, complicated by a merger between UAL and Capital Airlines, were "substantially improved" in the new contract and that the issue of overtime distribution would be handled by a joint committee set up for the purpose of "tailoring corrections."

A special arbitration procedure was set up to process United's dismissal of several union officials for an alleged offense that occurred months earlier, Hayes said.

More than 75 percent of United's IAM employes, Hayes said, will benefit from the 39-cent hourly wage increases the contract provides, with 12 cents per hour retroactive to June 1, 1962, and an additional 8 cents retroactive to June 1, 1963. There will be a 10-cent increase June 1 next year and another 9-cent boost beginning Jan. 1, 1965.

For those employes not receiving the maximum, increases total 31 cents, with 9 cents retroactive to June 1, 1962, and 8 cents retroactive to June 1, 1963.

Hayes pointed out that retroactive pay will amount to no less than $493 in a lump sum to the larger group of IAM members and no less than $393 for the second group.

The new contract provides severance pay at the rate of two weeks for employes with one year of service who are laid off through no fault of their own, increasing to one week for each year to a maximum of 10 weeks.

Shift differentials are increased, the UAL will pay the total premium on accident and sickness insurance, and provision is made for sick leave to a maximum of 60 days for occupational illness or injury.

Union Aides 'Vacation' at Labor School

Brooklyn, N. Y.—One hundred and thirty-seven officers and shop stewards spent three days of their annual vacation leave at the New York Naval Shipyard here learning how to bargain collectively with the federal government and how to "build the union."

The students attended a trade union seminar sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. for members of 15 unions affiliated with the Brooklyn Metal Trades Council. Subjects included grievance handling, stewards' responsibilities, contract negotiations under the executive order issued a year ago by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, and union administration.

Dept. Pres. B. A. Gritta addressed the opening session and conducted classes on organizing the unorganized, and checkoff of union dues. Other teachers included Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Research Dir. Paul Hutchings of the MTD; John Brumm and Leo Sammon, Machinists; Reese Hammond, Operating Engineers; and George Knaley, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The final seminar session featured a joint labor-management panel discussion by Rear Adm. Ernest C. Holtzworth, shipyard commander, and Pres. Grover C. Carlsen of the Metal Trades Council.

The course was the second in a nationwide training effort at all 11 U.S. naval shipyards. Other courses have been given by labor educators for other groups of federal employes, Pragan said.

Metal Trades Recognized at 2 More Bases

AFL-CIO metal trades councils have won exclusive recognition as bargaining agents for workers at wo more Navy installations to bring total federal "blue collar" workers covered by exclusive metal trades recognition grants to 85,000.

Announcing these additions to membership, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the federation's Metal Trades Dept. said more than 9,000 workers are now represented by metal trades councils at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif., and the Oceana Naval Air Station at Virginia Beach, Va.

That means councils have won recognition at 10 of 11 naval shipyards as well as at 11 other federal installations, Gritta said. The 11th shipyard is the Boston Naval Shipyard, where an election is scheduled for Jan. 8 and 9 among the 7,500 employes. Earlier the Charlestown MTC was awarded a unit of wage board employes at the Boston yard in an advisory opinion by an arbitrator and moved to establish its rights in such a unit by an election.

Exclusive recognition was won by the metal trades at 10 of the 11 yards when a majority of eligible workers signed authorization cards which were accepted without the need of an election.

Gritta reported also that councils are in the process of preparing agreements and will start negotiations with yard managements in the near future.

Office Units At 4 Plants Join UAW

Detroit—The Auto Workers have organized three new groups of white collar workers at Midwest industrial plants plus a majority of office and technical workers at a plant in Canada.

Douglas Fraser, recently named director of the union's Technical, Office & Professional Dept., announced that the UAW had signed 65 office workers at the Harnischfeger Corp., Escanaba, Mich.; 29 at the American Foundry Div. of Chrysler Corp., Indianapolis; and 30 at the Central Specialty Div. of the King-Seely Corp., Ypsilanti, Mich.

At Hays Steel Products Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont., the UAW represents a "large majority" of the office force and the union has applied for bargaining rights. Under Ontario law, Fraser said, such a showing of employe interest usually results in union certification.

Board Asks FEC To Rehire Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

cause they chose to exercise their traditional prerogative to engage in a lawful strike."

Considering the relative job claims of the strikers and the strikebreakers, it commented:

Relative Claims Analyzed

"The men who were newly hired during the strike have worked only a few weeks or months for the carrier. It is true that many of these individuals may have taken their jobs with the hope that they might remain permanently in the employ of the railroad. Nevertheless, in view of the experience in many strikes over a long period of years, these employes must be deemed to have accepted employment subject to the risk that their services might be terminated upon the settlement of the dispute.

"Hence the board is inclined to believe that the interest of the strikers in regaining their jobs outweighs any claim that these new employes may have acquired as a result of their brief period of service."

The board rejected the railroad's argument that it could not afford to pay the 10.3-cent increase. However, it recommended that the unions drop a demand for retroactivity.

Recommendations of the three-member board are not binding but the Railway Labor Act requires both sides to consider its findings as a basis for future negotiations.

The situation is unique in railway labor history since normally emergency boards are set up when a strike is threatened or within a few days after one takes place.

When the strike was several months old, after mediation efforts failed, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz proposed that the issues in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The unions agreed, but management refused.

After interruption of rail deliveries to Florida space installations, the late Pres. Kennedy named a Board of Inquiry in September which reported, after hearings, that continuation of the dispute would harm defense and space programs.

Kennedy then named an emergency board consisting of Harry H. Platt as chairman, and Derek Bok and Paul N. Guthrie. Because of a recess following the death of Kennedy, the board was granted an extension of time for its report.

Meanwhile the issue arose as to whether the Railway Labor Act required rehiring the strikers to restore the pre-strike status quo while the Emergency Board met and for 30 days thereafter.

The government maintained it did and sought an injunction to compel the reinstatements. A federal district judge in Florida denied the request, however.

United Shoe Workers Win Long Drive at Bata

Baltimore, Md.—The United Shoe Workers overcame a massive management "smear" campaign against unions at the big Bata Shoe Co. plant at Belcamp, Md., near here to come out on top in a National Labor Relations Board election—the fifth in 10 years.

Bata workers at the fenced-in plant on U.S. Route 40 east of Baltimore voted, 1,043-1,030, for the union, with 18 challenged votes not expected to change the results, according to union Pres. George Fecteau. Four previous election attempts were beaten back by Bata management.

The firm, with 68 factories around the world, makes leather and rubber footwear at the biggest U.S. shoe plant under one roof. Almost 2,100 of 2,267 eligible workers cast ballots.

The election result, Fecteau said, was "wonderful testimony to the intelligence of the workers and the committee that represented the union."

During the final weeks of the union campaign, Bata management conducted what Fecteau called a "vicious" campaign depicting the AFL-CIO as a shrinking organization, picturing closed factories and others on strike, and intimating that union dues totaled $102 a year.

The closed factories, according to the antiunion campaigners, were under contract to the union, but Fecteau said the "hint" was untrue.

Fecteau said workers at the Belcamp plant are underpaid and promised that, with the cooperation of the employes, the union would seek to gain union wages and improved working conditions for them after certification.

Unit to Study Shoe Industry Trade Impact

A nine-member labor-management advisory committee has been named to help study the impact of the shoe imports on the domestic shoe industry.

Shoe unions and industry spokesmen have charged that severe import competition following the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has caused financial losses to the industry and cost workers the equivalent of 25,000 full-time jobs. An application for relief under the trade adjustment section of the 1962 law is pending before the U.S. Tariff Commission.

The Interagency Shoe Committee, a group drawn from the State, Commerce and Labor Depts., will be the advisory committee's point of contact. The advisory unit was named by Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges.

Members include Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers and Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers and seven spokesmen of shoe producers and their trade association.

Store Clerks Win $5-$9 Increases

Newark, N. J.—A new 3-year contract giving 2,500 employes of 1,400 Acme Stores wage increases of $5 to $9 a week was approved by a 96 percent vote of some 1,400 members of Retail Clerks Local 1245 at a meeting here.

The stores are spread from Point Pleasant, N. J., to Middletown, N. Y., and include outlets on Staten Island and Long Island.

Grocery clerks and feminine meat department employes will receive $3 weekly during the first half of the contract and $2 during the second; male meat department workers will get $3 each time, and journeymen meat cutters will receive $4 in the first half and $5 in the second. Parttime employes will receive 5 cents an hour for the first half and another 7.5 cents in the second half.

R. J. Thomas Retires as Meany Aide

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the retirement of R. J. Thomas as his administrative assistant, effective Jan. 1. Thomas has filled the post since the AFL-CIO merger, but has been in ill health for the last year.

Thomas, 63, was one of the pioneer leaders of the Auto Workers. As an employe of the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, he was in the forefront of the sitdown strike in 1937 which brought about the company's recognition of the union. He became a UAW vice president the same year.

After Homer Martin was ousted as president of the union, Thomas was elected to succeed him and remained at the union's helm until 1946. He was later named assistant director of organization of the former CIO, a post he held until merger.

Colorful and aggressive, Thomas—known widely as "R. J." or "Tommy"—also proved to be an effective peacemaker. He represented Meany in the successful settlement of many intra-union disputes, working harmoniously and effectively with officials of the former AFL unions as well as those from the CIO. He has served on a wide range of government boards and advisory committees.

Meany announced that Thomas will be succeeded by James Gildea, who has worked on the president's personal staff for several years.

Advisory Role Stressed Under Training Act

The aims of the new Vocational Education Act will be carried out only if labor and industry take an active part on the national and state advisory councils to be named, it was agreed at a conference of AFL-CIO labor educators and representatives of the U.S. Office of Education.

The parley was held in AFL-CIO headquarters two days after Pres. Johnson signed the act, which is the first modernization of federal vocational education legislation in several decades. The measure provides training opportunities not only for high school students but also for the unemployed and underemployed of any age in any occupation.

The act was analyzed section by section and its impact on job training was discussed from all angles.

Twenty-one representatives of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, international and national unions, trade and industrial departments and state central bodies attended from labor. The Office of Education was represented by Commissioner Francis Keppel, Assistant Commissioners Walter M. Arnold and Arthur L. Harris, and members of their staffs.

Keenan Testifies:

1,000 New Jobs Laid To Workweek Slash

Nearly 1,000 new jobs—a 10 percent increase—were created when New York construction electricians lopped five hours off their basic workweek, Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told a House subcommittee.

Keenan strongly urged amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to reduce the workweek—"with effective controls to assure that the workweek is actually reduced, rather than creating additional overtime."

This should be "coupled with other action programs" to create jobs, Keenan emphasized.

The IBEW spokesman told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), that many of the unions's locals have negotiated reductions in hours and others have made shorter hours a major collective bargaining goal.

He stressed, however, that the advantage of amending the wage-hour law "is that the reduction will apply to every plant in every industry and in every state. . . . It is not a program that applies only to a selected few workers in a few locations. It will create jobs for the unskilled as well as for the skilled, the young as well as the old, in West Virginia as well as California and in manufacturing as well as in white collar occupations."

Keenan said that economic growth is not the full answer to reducing unemployment. Various branches of the electrical industry, he said, have had annual growth rates far above the national average but have been able to turn out the increased output with few if any additional employes.

Quoting the late Samuel Gompers, Keenan said the IBEW agrees that "as long as there is a man out of work, the hours of labor are too long."

ICFTU Protests Aden 'Persecution'

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed a second protest over the persecution of striking union members of Aden with Duncan Sandys, British undersecretary of state for commonwealth relations and colonies, and Sir Kennery Trevaskis, high commissioner for Aden.

The entire executive council of the Aden Trades Union Congress and the ICFTU affiliate's general secretary, Abdullah Alasnag, have been arrested and according to reports from Aden are being detained outside Aden, are being ill-treated and were forced to go on a hunger strike. In addition, use of the congress' headquarters has been forbidden.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu protested to Sir Kennedy that indiscriminate persecution violates trade union rights and urged him to safeguard the due process of law. He asked Sandys for a speedy investigation to assure trade union functioning and industrial relations.

Retirement Age Study Mapped by AFL-CIO

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security has reminded officers of state central bodies that his department is preparing to embark on an examination of social and economic factors that relate to the retirement age.

The department was charged with this task in a resolution No. 243, passed by the recent AFL-CIO convention which directed it to report to the Executive Council.

Cruikshank recalled that a number of resolutions relating to the retirement age were before the convention and that those dealing with its reduction, were re-phrased in Resolution No. 243 which, he said, "is the official action of the convention on the subjects" covered in the original resolutions.

"I am sure it is not necessary to point out," he added, "that the AFL-CIO is not against liberalization of the social security program. The convention did, in fact, unanimously adopt Resolution No. 245, which calls for major improvements in the program and reemphasizes the support of the AFL-CIO for hospital insurance for the aged under social security, giving it first priority."

Cruickshank sent copies of Resolution No. 243 with his letter. It cites the "dramatic increase" in the nation's productive capacity as making it possible to meet current and potential demands by cutting the total work hours of the total work force. This has given rise to demands for an earlier retirement age which have grown more insistent as unemployment has persisted, the resolution says.

"Age 65 has been considered the normal age of eligibility for retirement on pension for many decades," it continues. "It is, however, an arbitrary figure and its appropriateness is subject always to re-evaluation in the light of changing circumstances. But the simple reduction of the retirement age cannot be accepted as an economic panacea.

"There are many economic and social values that must be weighed in connection with any re-evaluation of the normal age of retirement.. Among them are the consideration of the need for longer training periods at the lower end of the span of working years, the final eradication of all child labor, the costs of earlier retirement in both public and private plans, the effect on seniority provisions of collective bargaining agreements, the relationship of the normal retirement age to the policy of voluntary as against compulsory retirement, and the social values of productive activity on the part of older people.

"Alternative methods of reducing the total working time must also be taken into account in any re-assessment of the retirement age. These include increased vacation time, sabbatical years for wage earners and the shorter workweek."

Seafarers Repel Teamsters' Raid

Philadelphia—The ousted Teamsters were defeated in a bid to take over bargaining rights from the Seafarers' industrial division at the Huffman Refrigeration Co., Woodcrest, N. J. Huffman workers voted 183 to 30 for the SIU in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The plant produces refrigeration equipment. The SIU has represented some 235 workers for several years. Teamsters Local 158 petitioned for an election just before the current SIU contract expired.

On the 'Must' List

FOR ALL THE DAWDLING and delay, the 12-month first session of the 88th Congress came up with three major education measures that may well constitute a landmark.

Some months back Congress enacted federal aid for medical, dental and allied education, a breakthrough in this area. In the closing weeks of the session federal aid for higher education and a highly important upgrading and revision of federal aid for vocational education won approval of both houses and presidential signatures.

The nation's great concern with its educational system, the need to upgrade schools all along the line and provide them with substantial operating funds in the form of loans or grants, broke through the general indifference and contrived controversies apparent in Congress earlier in the year.

While Congress deserves a "well done" in the education area, the original program presented in omnibus form by Pres. Kennedy contained a number of other important proposals which are still pending in various committees. Most important, is federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, a need as intense and critical in terms of government support as medical, college and vocational schooling.

A Congress that has been able to work out the problems of federal aid to education in the three areas noted above should be able to draft legislation to meet the nation's school needs. It should be somewhere near the top of the "must" list for 1964, no matter how imposing the rest of the agenda.

Early in 1963 the AFL-CIO Executive Council, after an analysis of the Kennedy program, declared the battle for federal aid to education "must be won if truly equal opportunity is to be achieved for all Americans and if America is to develop adequately the human resources upon which the survival of liberty depends."

The council noted "cynics would have the nation believe that the present battle is a sham; that results are neither expected nor sincerely sought; that aid to education will again be tethered by the Gordian knot of religious controversy. We do not accept that view. The need is too great . . ."

In 1964 the need is greater and the necessary precedents have been set. By giving its approval to meaningful federal aid to schools the 88th Congress will truly go down in the history books as the "Education Congress."

A Year of Decision

A NEW YEAR is a time for calendar perusal and marking and the most important date of all is Tuesday, Nov. 3, the day Americans will elect a president, vice president, the entire House and one-third of the Senate.

Nov. 3, 1964, will mark one of the truly critical elections in American history and yet if past records hold up, about one-third of the eligible voters will forfeit their rights to participate in the decision.

The first job in 1964 is to red-circle Nov. 3 and all the pertinent state and local dates dealing with registration and primary elections. The second step is an incessant drumfire on "register and vote" until the message gets through that 1964 is a year of decision, a decision to be made by all Americans.

AFL-CIO News

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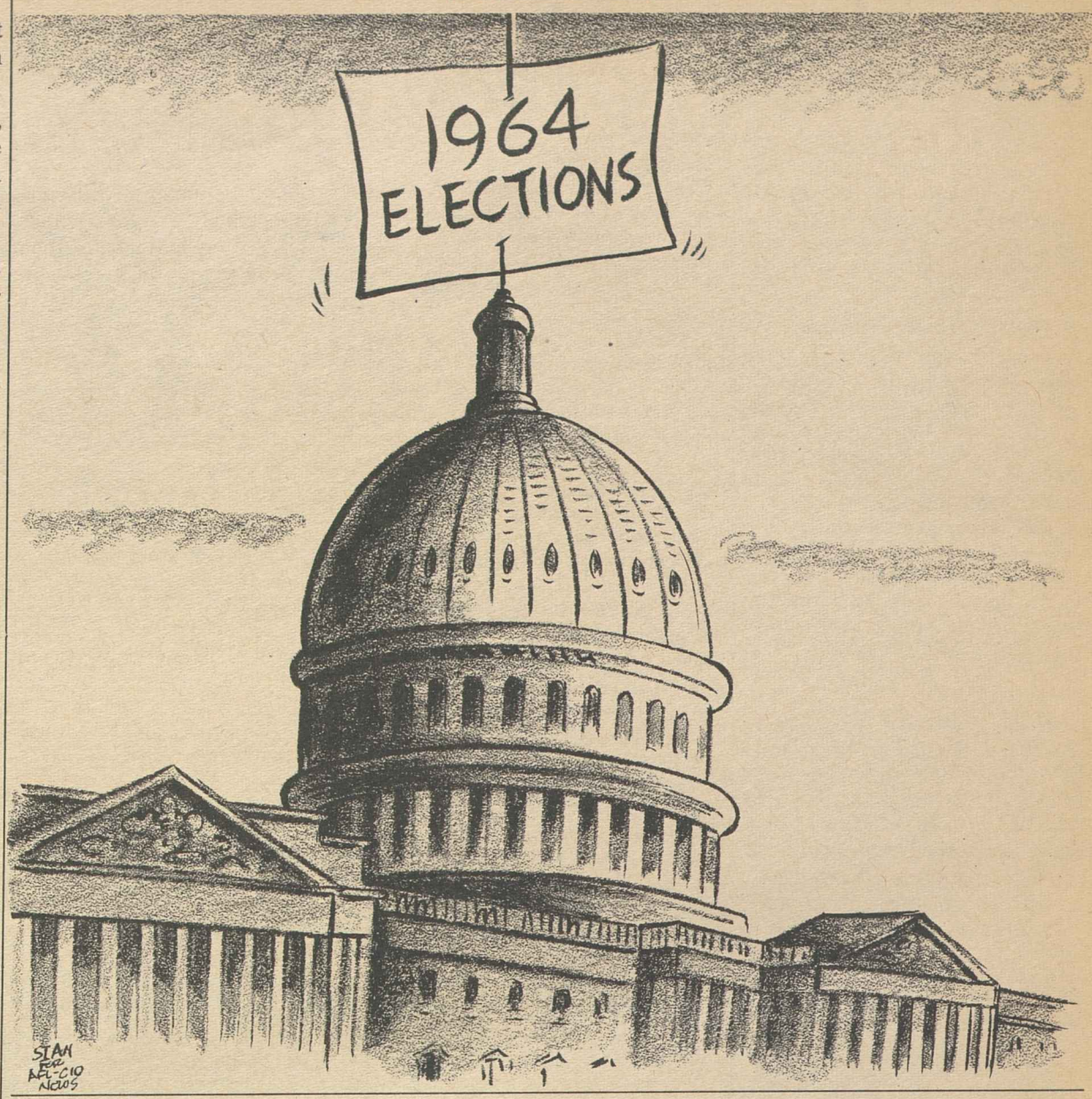


Meany Says:

Leaders' Deaths Tell Difference Between U.S. and Soviet Systems

The following editorial "We and They," by Pres. George Meany, is excerpted from the December 1963 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

FOR YEARS TO COME there will be evaluations of the role of our late President in the history of our country and his impact on humanity. But, given the tense international situation, the current official Soviet interpretation of the why and wherefore of this unspeakable crime takes on special importance. In the eyes of the Soviet rulers, the assassination of Kennedy reflects and confirms what they call the deep-going crisis of our democratic system and way of life.

For the Soviet people—no less than for the American and other free peoples—it would be rewarding to compare the situation in the USSR after the death of Stalin, at the age of 73, with the situation in the U.S. after the assassination of our young President at an age when he was only approaching the height of his career. An examination of the American and Soviet ways of meeting the problem of succession would shed valuable light on the comparative viability and vitality of the diametrically opposite systems.

The moment Stalin died, a fierce struggle began among the surviving Soviet leaders over the problem of who would succeed him. At first, their limitless personal ambition was tempered by fear that without Stalin's "invincible leadership," the very existence of the Soviet system might be gravely jeopardized. They were plagued by a terrible uncertainty as to how the people might react to Stalin's death.

The powerful clique that created and was in turn sheltered by the cult of Stalin correctly saw in the Soviet people some of their own fears, disorder and panic. In its spirit and substance, the above appeal was identical with the one made by Stalin after the initial disastrous defeats suffered by the Red Army at the hands of Hitler's hordes. Khrushchev and his fear-ridden colleagues were just as panicky on Mar. 7, 1953, after the death of Stalin, as the latter himself was on July 3, 1941, when he spoke of the Soviet "motherland" being in "grave danger" in consequence of the Nazi Wehrmacht having swept more than 450 miles into Russia in less than a month.

Brutality and bloodshed, total political elimination and murder, as well as panic, featured the years of bitter fighting among Stalin's closest and most servile associates over who was to succeed him. No political system could be guilty of a grimmer crime than the cold-blooded murder of Lavrenti Beria by the very comrades with whom he was co-existing and competing over succession to Stalin. The finally triumphant Khrushchev could never dare appoint a highly authoritative Soviet commission to inquire thoroughly into the assassination of Beria and to report fully to the people of the USSR.

LET US NOW EXAMINE how the problem of succession was met in our democratic society upon the assassination of Kennedy. Our government and people were not gripped by fear or panic. We were acutely shocked, but we were not confused, panicked or paralyzed. The "powers and duties" of our late President were immediately and peacefully transferred to the vice president. The process of transfer of power worked smoothly, just as the Constitution provided. Even in the hours of our deepest grief, our people sincerely regretted the fact that the accused murderer of our beloved President was himself assassinated and thus lost his legal right to a fair trial.

The criminal assassination of John F. Kennedy drew our people closer together. The country rallied in support of our form of government which neither failed nor faltered for even a moment in our hour of darkest tragedy. The people answered Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson's plea for renewed dedication and renewed vigor . . . in action, in tolerance, in mutual understanding" with a world-resounding "yes."

In the nightmarish weekend of Nov. 22, 1963, we did not give vent to hate. We heeded the stirring plea of Chief Justice Warren to shun "the hatred that consumes people." What a revealing contrast with Nikita Khrushchev's plea, before the CPSU Central Committee, on June 21, 1963, for "hatred for the class enemy . . . since one cannot be a good fighter for the people, for communism, if one does not know how to hate the enemy."

Our democratic society met the problem of succession with orderly continuity, without chaos or conflict. Their dictatorial system met their problems of succession in an atmosphere of panic, fear of disorder and violence, and deadly conflict.

Mankind can learn much from this contrast.

Morgan Says:

New Style Industrial Revolution Demands New, 'Total' Solutions

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WHILE WE WERE HAVING our hands full with the British in the War of 1812, the British were busy at home trying to subdue the violent fringe of the working class which had rebelled against the industrial revolution.

Roving bands of workers called Luddites, after a poor chap named Ned Lud who about three decades earlier had begun the protest by breaking stocking frames, invaded factories and smashed the new machinery they thought would rob them of their jobs. There was painful dislocation and shameless exploitation, but out of this mechanization emerged the incredible material strength and wealth of the western world.

Morgan

Today we have a new kind of industrial revolution on our hands which may well have a sharper, deeper influence on civilization than the first. It is the automation of industry, which is already revolutionizing the American society and doing it so swiftly that we hardly are aware of what is happening. I haven't heard of a worker chopping down an IBM machine or shooting holes in the operations console of a push-button factory.

Organized labor uses more sophisticated tactics to protect jobs now, though some of these have been severely criticized as "irresponsible" featherbedding. Responsible union leaders, however, know that needless work artificially preserved is both unsound and degrading. The more thoughtful ones are searching for more lasting and realistic solutions. But they are deeply concerned.

It was such concern that led AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the convention in New York last month to warn that automation is becoming a "real curse." Then he invited one of the country's leading experts on automation, John I. Snyder, Jr., president of U.S. Industries, Inc., to address the convention on the subject.

Like it or not, Snyder said, automation is here to stay. He denied it was an evil but indicated it could be if we insisted on developing a kind of mythology about its "magic" instead of recognizing the upheaval it was causing. Then he proceeded to shoot down five "fallacies" that have concealed automation's shattering impact.

FALLACY NO. ONE: Automation is not really going to eliminate many jobs. Fact: Already it is gobbling them up at a rate of 40,000 a week and this is just whetting its appetite.

FALLACY NO. TWO: Automation will create new jobs in the building, running and maintenance of new machines. Fact: In the building of them, maybe, but if it took a big battery of men to run and maintain them, why automate?

FALLACY NO. THREE: Those displaced can be rapidly retrained and immediately replaced in other jobs. Fact: By present techniques many workers are simply not retrainable.

FALLACY NO. FOUR: Workers displaced in one area can easily be assimilated somewhere else. Fact: Those who lose their jobs are usually just those least able to move in the first place.

FALLACY NO. FIVE: There is no relationship between the automation revolution and the Negro revolution. Fact: "This is patent nonsense." Actually, the technological upheaval has intensified the drive for civil rights because the Negro, always the "last hired and first fired," is suffering the most from unemployment.

Solutions? A partial one, Snyder said, might just be a 35-hour-workweek, which organized labor advocates. But total solutions, he added, depend on total planning toward, first, creation of new industries and second, creation of new markets for our products.

"Planning" has been a dirty word in the American vocabulary but when a distinguished industrialist uses the phrase "total planning," what in the world are we coming to? To our senses maybe, with the realization that our economy is no longer free, in the licentious 19th Century meaning.

Two Democratic Senators, Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey and Michigan's Philip Hart, have introduced a bill to create a governmental commission to examine every aspect of technological change. From such continuing study, the impacts of automation could be more clearly anticipated.

This is the kind of work the so-called "think factories" like the Rand Corp. do for the Defense Dept. If this helps military planning why can't a government agency make similar use of brains and machines to enhance economic development, asked Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers. The answer is, it can, if Congress will listen to it.

Letter to John-John Transcript Available

More than 1,300 copies of Edward P. Morgan's broadcast, "Letter to John-John," have been distributed upon requests to listeners who had heard it broadcast on his AFL-CIO-sponsored radio program.

Additional copies are available and may be had without charge by writing AFL-CIO Radio, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Washington Reports:

Nation's Military Might Held Chief Deterrent to Aggression

THE UNITED STATES military machine—"the strongest military machine in the history of the world"—is in itself a major deterrent to attacks by other nations. Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on nearly 700 radio stations.

Another member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) agreed, declaring that the U.S. is stronger than the Soviet Union and "adequately defended at the present time."

He warned that no nation can ever be "fully satisfied," and that "we have to keep improving our equipment, providing better training for our manpower."

Saltonstall, who was chairman of the conference that agreed on the original bill for unification of the armed services, said such unification has now been fairly well achieved. He praised Defense Sec. Robert McNamara for eliminating duplications.

Symington said the U.S. is making progress in working out a more powerful rocket booster for the space program, cutting into the lead of the Soviet Union in the development of "thrust."

"THRUST," he said, "is vitally connected with defense. . . . We had sworn testimony that the Apollo project (the moon shot) would cost $20 billion, but that probably 90 to 95 percent of that cost is necessary for other programs, including the defense potential even if we decide not to go to the moon."

Discussing the nuclear test ban treaty, Saltonstall suggested that the next step "will be a great deal more difficult of accomplishment, but we have made a first step."

Both senators called the Polaris submarine program "perhaps the most important development in the defense program in the last five years."

Symington said that these submarines "which range our oceans with tremendous lethal power in megatons . . . would be very difficult for any nation which attacked our country to defend against."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE COMPILED RECORD of Lyndon B. Johnson in the Senate and as Vice President, the authoritative reference publication, Congressional Quarterly, includes these quotations:

In 1959, writing on his personal philosophy in the Texas Quarterly, Johnson declared:

"Some who equate personal philosophies with popular dogmas might inquire, endlessly, as to my 'position' on this or that issue. Philosophies, however, are not made of answers to issues but of approaches more enduring or encompassing. . . .

"I am a free man, an American, a United States Senator and a Democrat, in that order."

Again in 1959, when he was answering attacks that as Senate majority leader he had become "too powerful" individually and that he didn't call enough Democratic policy conferences, he said on the floor:

"This one-man rule stuff is a myth . . . I do not know how one can force a senator to do anything. I have never tried to do so. . . .

"There is not anything the leadership on either side can do to require a member of the Senate to change his convictions on any bill . . . When I was elected by my caucus . . . I said that I did not propose to sacrifice my conviction in order to have the title of leader, and I did not expect any other senator to sacrifice his conviction in order to find himself aligned with me.

"Our policy is what each individual senator's conviction tells him is good for America . . . I have no illusion that there is any super policy committee or super caucus which could have the slightest influence . . . on any of the other senators, to make them act contrary to their convictions."

* * *

ON FOREIGN POLICY, Johnson expressed an approach in a speech to the Governors' Conference last July in Miami Beach:

"On the basis of present evidence, no man can responsibly imply that the millenium is at hand between East and West or in the success of freedom's cause. But no responsible man will insist that we keep the door closed against the opportunities which seem to be opening.

"It is a tragic perversion of American leadership—and a perversion of American character—to ask the people to greet with suspicion any talk of peace and to greet with applause all talk of war."

On civil rights, the then Vice President spoke at Gettysburg, Pa., on Memorial Day this year:

"One hundred years ago the slave was freed. One hundred years later the Negro remains in bondage to the color of his skin. The Negro today asks justice. We do not answer him, we do not answer those who lie beneath this soil, when we reply to the Negro by asking 'Patience.'"

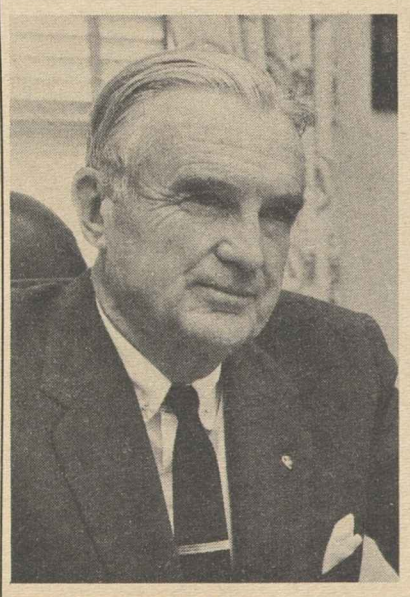
* * *

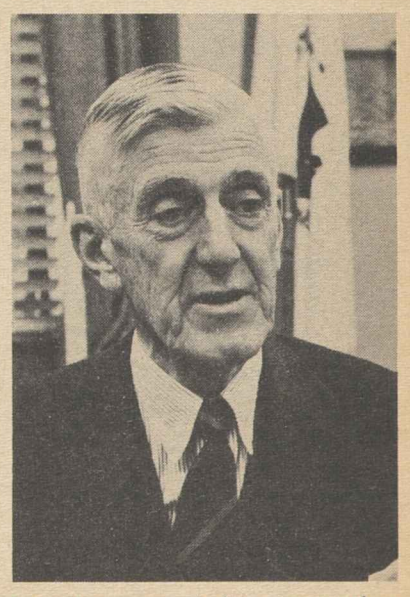
AGAIN HE STRUCK the civil rights theme at the July Governors' Conference, when the chief executives of the states were involved in a fierce battle about what stand to take if any. Said Johnson:

"Whatver the legalisms or traditions, it is wrong that tax-paying, arms-bearing, vote-casting Americans should be unable to find a bed for the night or meals for their children along the highways of our free and decent society.

"Whatever the reasons, it is wrong that Americans who fight alongside other Americans in war should not be able to work alongside the same Americans, wash up alongside them, eat alongside them, win promotions alongside them, or send their children to sit in schools alongside children of other Americans.

"I know of no valid right in our system which is jeopardized or compromised or weakened by correcting the wrongs which we know exist among us . . . I would suggest that the human rights and property rights of all of us will be strengthened and protected by ending the corrosion of these wrongs."





U.S. DEFENSES are strong enough to deter attack from any other nation in the world, two members of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), left, and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mich.), agreed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Kennedy Slaying Leaves Stain on 1963

Rally to Johnson and Convention Mark Year for Organized Labor

By Harry Conn

Trade unionists, with all other American citizens, will carry memories of the year 1963 as long as they live.

They will remember it as a year when they saw the first faint rays of hope this planet would not be exterminated by thermonuclear war. This came with the signing of the test ban treaty.

They will remember it as a period when almost 4 million unemployed looked for work and automation devoured jobs while first the Kennedy Administration and then the Johnson Administration pleaded for remedial legislation.

They will remember it as the period of the civil rights revolution when Negroes, joined by whites, decided that no longer would they be second class citizens.

They will remember it as the time when the radical right, richly financed, preached bigotry, dissension and hatred for our top government officials.

And, most of all, they will remember it as the year that Pres. Kennedy was the victim of a sniper's bullet—and the sniper's life was taken by an assassin. A mourning nation saw a new chief executive, Pres. Lyndon Baines Johnson, sworn into office 98 minutes after Kennedy's death, and heard Johnson pledge to follow the Kennedy policies.

Following are the events of 1963, month by month, from the files of Press Associates, Inc.:

January

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany calls for repeal of Sec. 14b of Taft-Hartley—the provisions which make state "right-to-work" laws possible—in his New Year's message . . . Charles Luna becomes president of the Railroad Trainmen . . . Lockout-caused news blackout continues in New York City . . . Communication Workers win key Western Electric vote . . . Dark unemployment picture spurs Administration worry . . . Vice Pres. Johnson hails union leadership in Detroit . . . No immediate job relief forecast by Administration . . . UAW says overtime cost 60,000 jobs in auto plants . . . Machinists reject Boeing offer; Kennedy names panel . . . Sen. Morse's intervention helps settle dock strike.

February

AFL-CIO fears jobless boost in 1963 despite proposed tax program . . . Kennedy offers programs for school construction, higher teachers' pay . . . Industrial unions detail plans for mass organizing campaigns . . . Jobless rate reaches 5.8 percent . . . Transport Workers win Philly strike settlement . . . Kennedy urges action on medicare . . . Area Redevelopment Administration reports having more than $1 billion in unfilled public works projets . . . Steel's McDonald hails Human Relations Committee record . . . Building Trades Dept. calls for fight on "work" laws . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council demands end to job discrimination . . . Wirtz, AFL-CIO agree job problem is critical . . . John Brophy dies at 79 . . . Musicians' Kenin elected to AFL-CIO Executive Council . . . Council pays tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt.

March

Apprenticeship advisory committee set up by Labor Dept. . . . Kennedy, Meany lead celebration of Labor Dept.'s 50th anniversary . . . Kefauver seeks moratorium on rail mergers . . . Rail unions call for constructive negotiations on work rules . . . Agreement reached in New York press dispute . . . AFL-CIO urges minimum wage for 4 million more workers . . .Municipal Workers name "ethics" umpire . . . Strike boycott credited with winning Sheet Metal strike at Hotpoint . . . Automation job loss protection negotiated by Railway Clerks . . . COPE's James McDevitt dies suddenly of stroke in Oklahoma City . . . Six postal unions sign pact winning U.S. recognition.

April

Rolvaag finally acclaimed Minnesota governor; quashes anti-labor legislation . . . New Jersey leads in local "anti-scab" laws . . . AFL-CIO asks "honest packaging" . . . New York Typos, in second vote, accept new pact . . . Meany dissents on Clay report downgrading U.S. foreign aid . . . IUE asks benefits for workers hit by trade expansion bill . . . Senior Citizens say AMA spent $7 million fighting medicare . . . Emergency board named in rail dispute . . . Kennedy, Wirtz, Meany speak at Machinists' 75th anniversary dinner . . . "Work" law defeated in Maine . . . IBEW's Keenan, IUE's Carey welcome British electrical union official who led fight against Communists . . . . . Pioneer Amalgamated Bank of New York reaches 40th birthday . . . AFL-CIO scholarships go to six students . . . Kennedy lashes "econo-mizers"; defends welfare programs . . . Supreme Court upholds IBEW discipline authority . . . Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation signed into law . . . "Fruits of Progress" nets USW-Kaiser workers $80 first month.

May

Fair employment bill gets strong AFL-CIO support . . . 38,000 get training under Manpower Act . . . IUD condemns use of police dogs in Birmingham . . . AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show opens in St. Louis . . . NLRB Chairman McCulloch scorches phony film, "And Women Must Weep" . . . Trade unions given major roles in Alliance for Progress at labor ministers' conference in Colombia . . . 125,000 Clothing Workers win 17.5 cents, other benefits . . . Use of union dues money restricted by high court . . . Right-wing campaign exposed by AFL-CIO . . . Successes in Los Angeles organizing drive reported . . . Ordman becomes NLRB general counsel . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council stresses jobs, civil rights . . . Les Dennis elected president of Railway Clerks, Harrison become chief executive officer . . . Retail-Wholesale union wins major New York hospital vote . . . Kennedy greets members of ILPA at White House . . . Meany renews battle against crippling foreign aid.

June

Kennedy names labor-management panel to advise U.S. Mediation Service . . . ICFTU condemns violence against Alabama Negroes . . . Schnitzler reports unions' record of honesty is outstanding . . . Job openings for Negroes become focal point of drive in North . . . Pope John dies; Meany, other labor officials express sorrow . . . Unions show gains in bargaining rights victories in 1962 . . . Congressional hearings open on cut in workweek . . . U.S. labor represented at ILO conference by Meany, Faupl, C. J. Haggerty, Jacob S. Potofsky, Joseph D. Keenan, William J. Pachler, David Sullivan, Bert Seidman . . . Labor unions play key role in emerging African nations . . . Missouri anti-strike utility law thrown out by Supreme Court . . . Court ruling opens door for Insurance Workers organizing . . . 300 unionists at White House back President's civil rights program in "this summer of determined effort" . . . African walkout splits ILO meeting . . . President urges sweeping civil rights legislation.

July

Eighteen building trades unions sign anti-bias statement . . . American Bakery Workers win four elections in deep South . . . Minimum wage law to boost wages by $500 million . . . Wirtz praises labor cooperation in fight against discrimination . . . Michigan AFL-CIO files suit on state reapportionment in Supreme Court . . . Kennedy, Meany hail German unionists in West Berlin . . . Swedish experts tell Senate probe how they achieved full employment . . . Vermont stops "work" law . . . IBEW pledges equal apprentice opportunities for Negroes . . . Rev. Martin Luther King praises labor for anti-bias fight . . . AFL-CIO gives strong support to Manpower Act . . . Reuther urges strong civil rights legislation . . . President asks Congress to let ICC settle heated rail dispute . . . Meany, Randolph stress full employment at FEPC hearings.

August

Living costs hit new high . . . Corporate profits surge to highest level in history . . . Low strike record continues . . . AFL-CIO opposes extension of Mexican farm labor program . . . Conservative businessmen set up own political action committee . . . U.S. statistics blast AMA claim that elderly are "well off" . . . 38 Latin, Central American unionists graduate from American Institute for Free Labor Development . . . OCAW settles lengthy Shell strike . . . Sen. Estes Kefauver, friend of labor, dies . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council hits denial of aid to workers hurt by trade expansion, praises test ban treaty, urges economic growth, not hard money . . . Al Barkan named by Meany to head COPE . . . 50,000 unionists among 250,000 who march in Washington for jobs and freedom.

September

IBEW's Rourke named deputy COPE director . . . Nation marks Labor Day with parades, speeches, festivities . . . Congress passes compulsory railroad arbitration involving five ops; unions regret it but promise to cooperate . . . Jenkins takes post as first Negro member of NLRB . . . TWUA's John W. Edelman, veteran lobbyist, retires . . . Minimum wage rate hits $1.25 for 2.6 million additional workers . . . Printing unions launch boycott against struck Kingsport Press in Tennessee . . . Rail panel named; BRT's McDonald and BLFE's Gilbert members . . . Experts label "states' rights" plan as "time bomb" at IUD meet . . . New York City Teachers' contract hailed as setting national pattern; major gains won . . . AFL-CIO wants stronger laws for radiation protection . . . Maritime Trades Dept. hits Canadian Labor Congress support of maritime trusteeship plan . . . Negro doctors back medicare . . . DePaola elected Barber's president . . . Kennedy praises labor movement for devotion to public interest . . . Senate approves test ban treaty.

October

Labor-supported tax bill passes House, 271 to 155 . . . IUE-GE reach agreement . . . Social security fund sound, say trustees . . . Most hard-core unemployed found still looking for jobs . . . Rep. Ryan proposes commission to study automation's "threats, promises" . . . Farmers Union Pres. Jim Patton named co-chairman of National Council for Industrial Peace to fill post left vacant by death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt . . . Kennedy concerned over price boosts with profits at peak . . . Wirtz, AFL-CIO to stand by SIU in Canadian shipping dispute . . . Shipbuilders' John Grogan named to AFL-CIO Executive Council . . . Rockefeller, Nixon hit Goldwater's stand on compulsory open shop . . . Labor Dept. asks court to force "work" group to comply with Landrum-Griffin . . . Hearings on rail firemen end; crew consist question opens . . . Canada sets up maritime trusteeships . . . Norfolk Naval Yard recognizes four AFL-CIO unions.

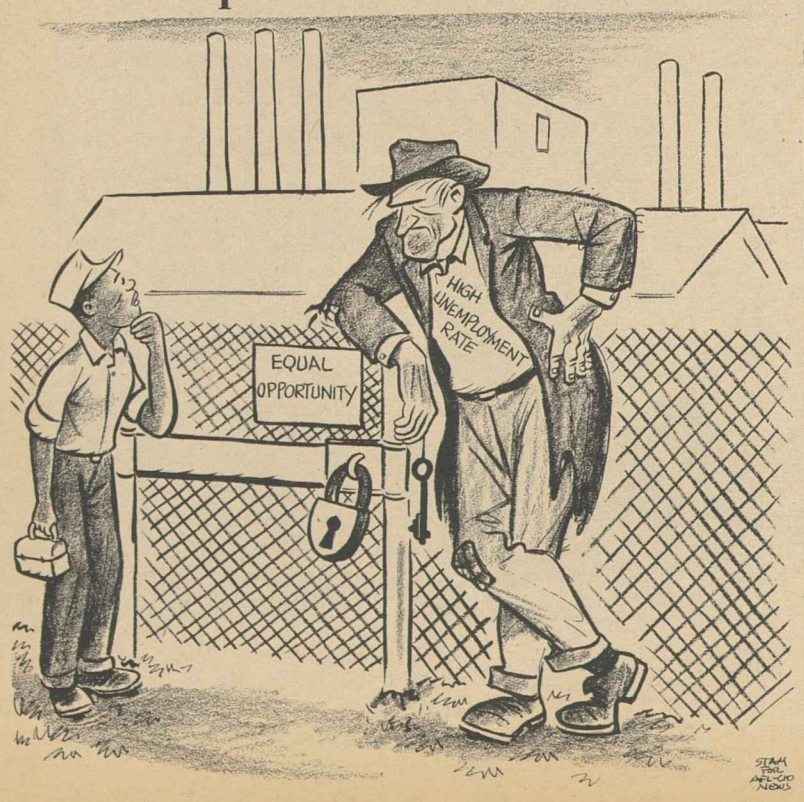
November

Senate report discloses that less than 1 percent of aged are helped by Kerr-Mills . . . National Association of Letter Carriers marks 100th anniversary of home delivery . . . Kennedy says automation should be made man's servant, not his master . . . Wirtz opposes quotas in apprenticeship programs . . . Reuther, at IUD convention, sounds call for militant and liberal labor movement . . . Meany again stresses plight of jobless . . . Meany praises labor press at ILPA convention . . . Michael Ross, director of international affairs for AFL-CIO, dies . . . Metal Trades Dept. reports organizing 100,000 workers under Kennedy order . . . Maritime Trades lash Canadian trusteeship law . . . Union label given new stress at convention . . . ILGWU's Stein elected to head ILPA . . . Clothing Workers celebrate 40 years of Amalgamated Bank . . . Wirtz says jobs are first order of U.S. business . . . Meany, in convention keynote, calls automation a "curse" . . . Kennedy tells AFL-CIO of progress of his Administration . . . AFL-CIO delegates pledge all energies in civil rights struggle . . . Full scale organizing mapped by federation . . . Steel unionists sues AMA over alleged recording . . . World shocked, stunned over slaying of Pres. Kennedy in Dallas . . . AFL-CIO pledges support to Johnson . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council says no one mourns assassinated President more than workers.

December

Five operating rail unions reject arbitration job award . . . UAW urges national peace planning board . . . Living costs hit new high . . . Supreme Court "agency shop" ruling focuses attention on Taft-Hartley's 14b . . . Four ops file suits to have rail arbitration award set aside . . . Labor-supported housing project in Mexico named for Pres. Kennedy . . . Herbert H. Lehman, liberal leader, dies suddenly of heart attack in New York . . . Unemployment up 500,000 in November to 5.9 percent of labor force . . . Meany gets Presidential Medal of Freedom . . . Studebaker to move production from South Bend to Canada at cost of 6,000 jobs . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council meets with Pres. Johnson, pledges him full support . . . Key education bills passed by Congress as session drives toward year-end adjournment with final votes scheduled Dec. 30.

Specter at the Gate



Education Aid Highlights Session:

Clock Runs Out on Congress With Key Bills Still Pending

(Continued from Page 1)

and loans over a three-year period totaled $1.2 billion.

Earlier a separate $175 million program of grants to medical, dental and other health professional schools was signed into law, along with a low-cost student loan program enacted over the opposition of the American Medical Association.

The labor movement played an important role in formulating a third education aid measure which became law this year—a massive upgrading and expansion of vocational education. Coupled with an extension and enlargement of the manpower training program, it will gear the nation's educational apparatus to more effective job preparation for a technological age.

While hailing the enactment of the series of pioneering education bills, Pres. Johnson called the attention of Congress to the "unfinished portion" of the Administration's school aid requests, "particularly those programs which will assist elementary and secondary schools."

The year 1963 will also go on the record books as the year when a federal Equal-Pay-for-Women bill became law, culminating a campaign of many years' duration. Effective June 10, 1964, employers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act may not discriminate in pay scales on the basis of sex—nor may they lower the wages of male workers to achieve "equality."

The session, which sputtered towards an exhausted year-end adjournment, began on an inconclusive note with battles over rules—the internal machinery of Congress—in both the House and Senate.

The House fight was a rematch of the 1961 session, when the new Kennedy Administration narrowly won a vote to enlarge the Rules Committee temporarily from 12 to 15 members. This enabled the Administration to gain an essential, although shaky, one-vote margin over the Republican-conservative Democratic coalition on most issues. The battle to continue the enlargement another two years was won by a safe 39-vote margin, as compared with the five-vote victory of 1961.

In the Senate, however, a liberal attempt to amend the Senate rules so as to make it somewhat easier to break filibusters went down to defeat—in the face of a filibuster which prevented the Senate from ever voting on the merits of the issue. With civil rights legislation high on the Senate's agenda for the second session, the filibuster remains a potent weapon of the southern bloc.

In other areas of legislative activity, there were these significant first session developments:

Accelerated Public Works. The 87th Congress, in 1962, had authorized a $900 million program of short-term, job-creating public works projects to be concentrated in areas of heavy unemployment, but appropriated only $400 million of that amount. The House Appropriations Committee, early in 1963, killed an Administration request for the balance of the money, but the House, in a rare reversal of committee action, restored $450 million by a 228-184 vote and the Senate concurred. Later in the session, another $30 million was appropriated.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly urged continuation and expansion of the program, which will soon run out of funds, and Pres. George Meany presented the federation's position to the House Public Works Committee. The committee, by a single-vote margin, recently approved a bill authorizing a new $900 million program which is now before the House Rules Committee.

Youth Employment. The Senate, in April, approved the Administration's Youth Employment bill to set up a conservation corps similar to the New Deal's CCC and a hometown youth corps to give work experience to jobless, out-of-school youngsters. The vote was 50-34. A similar bill was approved by the House Labor Committee but has not cleared the Rules Committee.

Mass Transportation. The Senate passed, 52-41, an Administration bill to provide federal grants to help states and cities improve mass transit facilities, after adding amendments proposed by the AFL-CIO to safeguard worker job and bargaining rights. A companion bill, without many of these safeguards, was approved by the House Banking Committee but has not reached the floor.

Rail Arbitration. In an unprecedented peacetime action, Congress stepped into the railroad work rules dispute to avert a shutdown and directed arbitration of two key issues and continued negotiation of other matters in dispute.

Bracero Program. Congress, over the protests of labor and religious groups, extended for one additional year the program under which Mexican farm laborers are brought into the United States for seasonal work. The House first defeated a proposed two-year extension and many members of both parties who supported the one-year bill served notice that they would vote against any future continuation of the program.

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The Administration won a major foreign policy victory when the Senate, 80-19, ratified the limited test ban treaty negotiated by the U.S., Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

National Service Corps. The Administration's proposal for a domestic version of the peace corps to spur social service projects narrowly passed the Senate, 47-44. A trimmed-down version has House subcommittee approval, but no early action is foreseen.

Mental Health. Congress enacted two pioneering bills providing federal grants for construction of community mental health centers and research into causes and treatment of both mental illness and mental retardation.

Area Redevelopment. The conservative coalition showed its strength when the House defeated, by a 5-vote margin, a bill to authorize an additional $455 million for loans and grants to areas of heavy, chronic unemployment. The Senate revived the measure, passing a companion bill by a 65-30 vote, but the House Rules Committee has blocked further action.

Federal Pay Raises. The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee brought out a labor-supported pay raise bill for federal employes, presidential appointees and members of Congress, but it remained in the Rules Committee as the session ended.

Committees of both House and Senate were active throughout the long session, holding extended hearings on a number of issues including such labor-priority subjects as automation and the shorter workweek. Floor action, however, was sluggish through most of the session, with periodic spurts of activity.

Most appropriations bills, carrying money to operate the federal government and programs authorized by Congress, did not move until late in the session, nearly halfway past the start of the fiscal year.

TWO NEW DIRECTORS of the United Community Funds & Councils look over some of the organization's material. They are Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins (left) of the Michigan AFL-CIO, and Gerald Rideout, public relations director of the General Motors Corp.'s Buick Div.

House Ends Aid Fight, Reverses Vote on Wheat

The Administration won a foreign aid appropriations fight which had become transformed into a battle to preserve presidential authority in dealings with other nations as Congress abandoned hopes for a pre-Christmas adjournment.

To reverse a 5-vote defeat on the issue of financing the sale of surplus U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union, Democratic leaders summoned back to the capital scores of congressmen who had begun a premature Christmas vacation.

During the controversy, fought largely along party lines, the House remained in session until 5 a.m. on Dec. 21 and convened before sunrise on Dec. 24 to back the Administration by a 189-158 vote.

Because Senate concurrence is required, final adjournment was put off at least until Dec. 30, although the House left only a corporal's guard behind to go through the closing formalities.

Although the Administration won on the issue of permitting the Export-Import Bank to extend routine commercial credit on transactions with Soviet Russia, the money portion of the foreign aid bill represented a sharp cutback from the budget request of the late Pres. Kennedy.

The bill, in final form, appropriates $3 billion for U.S. military and economic aid abroad. It represents a compromise between the $2.8 billion voted by the House and the $3.3 billion contained in the Senate's appropriation bill.

The total is $700 million less than the amount authorized earlier by Congress which, in turn, was a sharp drop from the original White House request. Last January, Kennedy called for a $4.5 billion program, but pared the figure to $4.2 billion after the report of a committee headed by retired Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

The House, which twice voted to bar extension of government risk insurance in dealings with the Soviets, receded from its opposition as the issue became one of confidence in Pres. Johnson.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) warned against tying the President's hands in the first foreign policy test of his Administration.

"The real issue," he told the House, "is whether the new President is to look strong to other nations or to look weak."

On the final showdown, 187 Democrats and two Republicans voted for the Administration position; 113 Republicans and 25 Democrats opposed the measure.

Although the Senate had twice previously backed the Administration on the wheat sale credit issue, plans for immediate routine approval of the conference report were blocked when Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) served notice that he would insist in a live quorum of 51 members present for the final vote. The leadership then put off Senate action until Dec. 30.

PRES. JOHNSON SIGNS the expanded and extended Manpower Development & Training Act of 1963 in ceremonies attended by congressmen and others. Left to right are Stanley Ruttenberg, special assistant for economic policy to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.); Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), of the subcommittee that developed the bill; Rep. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio).

Lovestone Heads Intl. Affairs Dept.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed Jay Lovestone as director of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Lovestone succeeds the late Michael Ross, who died in early November. Prior to his appointment, Lovestone had been assistant director of the department and had been in charge of international publications, a post he had held since 1958. Earlier he had been executive secretary of the Free Trade Union Committee.

Canada to Study Curbs on Usury

Ottawa, Ont. — All parties in the House of Commons, spurred by growing concern about unethical credit practices, have agreed to set up a joint Commons-Senate committee to consider legal curbs on high interest rates and rapacious loan sharks.

David Orlikow, New Democrat from Winnipeg North, reported that an immigrant got a $1,051 loan by signing a note for $2,350. After paying $35 a month for three years, or $1,260, he still owed $1,580 because the alleged interest rate of 7 percent turned out to be 30 percent.

An Ontario legislative committee heard in hearings last year of cases where interest charges were 80, 90 or even 100 percent.

In Succession to Office:

Democracy's Vitality Stressed by Meany

American and Soviet methods of providing a successor to a dead national leader provide a clear comparison of the "viability and vitality" of democracy over totalitarian dictatorship, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in an editorial in the American Federationist.

In the Soviet Union, the death of Stalin created an atmosphere of "panic, fear of disorder and violence, and deadly conflict," while in America Pres. Kennedy's murder was met with "orderly continuity, without chaos or conflict," Meany said in the December issue of the official AFL-CIO magazine. (Excerpts from the editorial appear on Page 4.)

"The moment Stalin died," the editorial declared, "a fierce struggle began among the surviving Soviet leaders over the problem of who would succeed him. At first the limitless personal ambition was tempered by fear that without Stalin's 'invincible leadership' the very existence of the Soviet system might be gravely jeopardized. They were plagued by a terrible uncertainty as to how the people might react to Stalin's death."

Stalin's successor required several years to emerge victorious from a power struggle marked by "brutality and bloodshed, total political elimination and murder," including the execution of top-ranking job-seeker Lavrenti Beria, Meany declared.

"Triumphant Khrushchev could never dare appoint a highly authoritative Soviet commission to inquire thoroughly into the assassination of Beria and to report fully to the people of the USSR," Meany noted.

Current attempts by the Soviet press and Premier Khrushchev to portray post-Kennedy America as "a land of turmoil" is the wishful thinking of men whose evaluations are colored by their experiences in the era following Stalin's death, he said.

In America, struck without warning by Kennedy's murder, neither the government nor the people was gripped by fear or panic, Meany declared.

"We were acutely shocked, but we were not confused, panicked or paralyzed," he stated. "The 'powers and duties' of our late President were immediately and peacefully transferred to the vice president. The process of transfer of power worked smoothly, just as the Constitution provided.

"The country rallied in support of our form of government which neither failed nor faltered for even a moment in our hour of darkest tragedy.

"Mankind can learn much from this contrast."

Radical Right Studied by COPE Staff

Area directors of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education took part in a two-day educational program at the federation's headquarters dealing with the radical right-wing movement in America.

The program was designed to help the COPE directors utilize a new filmstrip on the extreme right as a basis for group discussions in connection with COPE area conferences early in 1964.

Discussions and workshops were conducted by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin, Assistant Dir. George Guernsey and by Bernard Albert and Mary Zon of the COPE staff.

The second day of the conference was spent in "practice discussions" led by the COPE area directors, with the Dept. of Education staff evaluating the techniques.

Henning Receives Medal from Israel

Los Angeles — Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning was honored at a dinner here for his "exceptional service to, and friendship for, the people and state of Israel."

He was one of 10 notables who received the bronze Medallion of Valor from Ambassador Avraham Harman at a program sponsored by the Los Angeles Committee for Israel Bonds.

MARCH OF DIMES poster child for 1964, 5-year-old Mary Lou Graves of Flint, Mich., gets a button and a contribution from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and pins button on Meany in ceremony signifying start of annual appeal for public support. Mary Lou, born with an open spine, is representative of thousands of birth defect sufferers receiving direct aid from the March of Dimes or medical care at 40 March of Dimes centers.

Voting Reform Urged By Presidential Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

through newspapers, churches, radio and television.

In Wausau, Wis., and Highland Park, Ill., the commission said, an inter-community competition resulted in more than 99 percent of potential registration, and a follow-up "get-out-the-vote" campaign in Wausau resulted in a voter turnout of 90.7 percent.

So far as "involuntary" failure to vote is concerned, the commission blamed highly restrictive state laws that impose unduly harsh residency requirements, unjustified literacy tests and "complicated and inaccessible" registration procedures.

Three commission members members split from the majority on the literacy-test issue, arguing in two separate opinions that a "bona fide" test is not unreasonable, and that a state should not be deprived of the right to require voters to "demonstrate ability to read the language of our ballot, upon which so much depends in this most critical and challenging period in our history."

A separate opinion was filed, signed by six members, rejecting the doctrine that an incapacity to read and write is a valid reason for barring a citizen from the polls.

"Literate men are not equally well-informed, nor equally rational, nor equally moral, nor equally rich, nor equally devoted to their country," wrote Commissioner Evron M. Kirkpatrick for this group of six. "Neither are the illiterate."

"Who would argue that the political judgment of a literate man of doubtful morality or patriotism is better than that of an honest but illiterate patriot?

"Literacy tests are remnant of class discrimination. They discriminate against the poor, the aged, and rural inhabitants. It is not the wealthy who can neither read nor write. It is the poor and the dispossessed. Literacy tests have no more place in a modern democracy than property tests."

The commission made these other major recommendations to the states on revision of their election laws:

- Registration should be made easily available to all citizens, through house-to-house canvass procedures, deputy registrars, precinct and mobile registration, extension of the time of registration until three or four weeks before an election, and absentee registration.
- State residence requirements should not exceed six months and local residence requirements not more than 30 days, while a new state resident should be allowed to vote for President if he would have been qualified under the laws of his previous state of residence.
- Polling places should be equipped to eliminate long wating periods and they should be open throughout the day and at least until 9 P.M.
- Every possible protection against election fraud should be offered, candidacy should be open to all, the right to vote should be extended to persons living on government reservations, the poll tax should be eliminated.
- Election day should be proclaimed a national day of dedication to our American democracy so that "the privilege of a free ballot would be underscored," and absentee voting as well as absentee registration should be legalized.

Pennsylvania's Rep. Green Dead at 53

Philadelphia — Rep. William J. Green, Jr., leading figure in the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation in the House, died here after a sudden illness at the age of 53. He had been stricken in New York, where he planned to attend the funeral of Herbert H. Lehman.

Credited with helping build a 331,000 plurality in Philadelphia for the late Pres. Kennedy in 1960, Green had the satisfaction of seeing the city's vote swing Pennsylvania's 29 electoral votes into the Democratic column. Earlier he had helped put together the alliance of ward leaders and reform elements that overthrew 68 years of Republican rule, electing first Joseph S. Clark and then Richardson Dilworth as mayor.

Clark is now serving his second term in the U.S. Senate.

Often called by enemies one of the last of the "old-time city bosses," Green in fact operated in an entirely different way, maintaining an effective alliance with "good government" groups.

Pres. Johnson, who with Mrs. Johnson attended the funeral services here, praised Green as "my personal friend" and "an effective and able leader in the halls of Congress." At the 1961 Inaugural Ball, Kennedy had made a point of leaving his box to greet Green and Mrs. Green, seated nearby as his personal guests.

Funeral services were conducted by Archbishop John J. Krol, who celebrated a pontifical requiem mass in the Cathedral of SS. Peter & Paul. Burial was in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Chestnut Hill.

12-28-63

J. C. Maiden, Union Rights Leader, Dies

Birmingham, Ala.—Funeral services were held in Bethel Baptist Church here for J. Cornelius Maiden, seasoned fighter for civil rights and a veteran union organizer in the South, who died in Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, after a year-long battle with cancer.

In a telegram to Mrs. Dorothy Maiden, his widow, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler voiced their sorrow and said that "his long association with the labor movement won him many friends who will grieve, along with us, at his passing."

Pres. William Mitchell of the Chemical Workers, on whose staff he had served since 1948, mourned the death of "an important figure in American labor and particularly in the growth of the ICWU."

Born in New Orleans in 1909, he worked as an organizer for the former AFL from 1937 to 1940 and from 1941 to 1946 under the direction of George Googe, secretary-treasurer of the Pressmen who directed AFL organizational activities in the South.

He was several times a vice president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, was a vice president of the Negro-American Labor Council and a key member of the ICWU Civil Rights Committee.

Exploitation of Farm Workers Seen Subsidy to Handful of Big Growers

New York—The American farm worker, unorganized and unprotected by the law, continues to be exploited and thereby subsidizes the growth and profits of a handful of huge corporate growers, according to a new report issued here.

In the report, titled "Agribusiness and Its Workers," the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor charged that the present system pits the family farmer against the exploited farm worker and so continues the decline of the family farm.

Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the NACFL, said the 48-page report points out that over two-thirds of the total farm wage bill is paid by less than 9 percent of the nation's farmers. This tiny group of big growers owns nearly 40 percent of all the farmland and accounts for more than 30 percent of all cropland harvested and nearly 50 percent of farm sales.

The trend towards concentration of control in agriculture continued during the 1950s, the report said. The number of farms dropped from 5.4 million in 1950 to 3.7 million by 1960.

But the average annual income for farm workers continues to be meager, the report noted, adding:

"Their income from both farm and non-farm work was $1,125 in 1960; in 1961, it had dropped to $1,054; and, in 1962, it rose again to $1,164. The average earnings of migrants in 1962 were $874 from farm work and $1,123 if non-farm work is included."

The NACFL pointed out that the worker's lot has remained unimproved despite the great increases in productivity, over both the long and short runs.

A farm worker in 1910 supplied the food and fiber needs of only seven persons; by 1960 he was meeting the greatly increased needs of 24 persons, the report noted.

"In the decade of the 1950s," it added, "total farm output rose nearly 85 percent on almost one-third fewer farms; yet wages and living and working conditions improved virtually not at all."

The report pointed out that the farm worker continues to lack the legal right to organize and bargain collectively; he remains exempt from the federal wage-hour law, employment compensation coverage and most other social legislation.

It observed that a proposed minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, rising to $1.25 in four years, has been opposed by growers even though its limited coverage would affect only three-fifths of one percent of all farms.

The big growers, the report said, also are the primary beneficiaries of cheap labor imported from Mexico by the U.S. Government. It cited the example of Mississippi County, Arkansas—in the district of Rep. E. C. Gathings, a member of the House Agriculture Committee—where, the NACFL charged, the surplus food relief rolls were slashed to force some 17,000 people back into the fields to work at 30 cents an hour. Gathings strongly backs the Mexican import program, the report said.